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A DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOLUME I.—PART II.

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A DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY

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6.

Corporeous. *adj.* Bodily; having a body. *Obsolete.*

Worshipped in so many *corporeous* shapes.—*Hammond, Of Conscience.*
A second life France was the grossness and earthiness of their fancy, which was not able to conceive God to be any thing but a *corporeous* substance.—*M. Works, iv. 81.*

Corpify. *v. a.* Embody; make into or as a body. *Rare.*

A certain spiritual substance, extracted out of it, is mistaken for the spirit of the world *corpified*.—*Boyle, Spiritual Mystical.*

Corpus. *s.* (for which *Corse* is a common, though inaccurate, form.) [*Fr. corpus*; *Lat. corpus* = body.]

1. Dead body; carcase.

Not a friend greet
My poor *corpe*, where my bones shall be thrown.
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 4, song.*
There was the murder'd *corpe* in covert laid,
And violent death in thousand shapes display'd.
—*Dryden, Fables.*
See where the *corpe* of thy dead son approaches.
—*Addison.*
The *corpe* was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's command: he then laid every one light his flambeau, and stand about the dead body. —*Voltaire, 10.*

2. Living body. *Contemptuous.*

Though phantoms, all too little seems
To stuff this mass, this vast unblinded *corpe*.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 600.*
He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That seems his little *corpe*, and seems seem'd
He's not all spirit. —*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

3. Body: (in opposition to the soul).

Cold unadorn'd straight lies away
Her *corpe* of sense, and the air her soul receives.
—*Sir J. Denham.*

4. Land with which a prebend, or other ecclesiastical office, is endowed. *Obsolete*; though the Latin *corpus* is used to express the bulk, principal, or capital part of any possession.

The prebendaries, over and above their reserved rents, have a *corpe*, and receive fines upon renewals.
—*Bacon, Labor Rites, p. 133.*

Corpulence. *s.* Bulkiness of body; fleshiness; fullness of flesh: (used metaphorically in extract).

To what a cumbersome unwieldiness,
And lardinous *corpulence* my love had grown.
—*Donne.*

Corpulency. *s.* Corpulence; bodily character.

It is but one species of *corpulency*: for there may be bulk without fat from the great quantity of muscular flesh, the case of robust people. —*Leathland, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The human flesh serves for the vibration of the tail, the heaviness and corpulency of the water requiring a great force to divide it. —*Rip, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Corpulent. *adj.* Fleishy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We say it is a fleshy stile, when there is much periphrases, and circuit of words; and when with more than punch, it grows fat and *corpulent*. —*E. Johnson, Dissert. p. 12.*

Excess of nourishment is hurtful, for it maketh the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth rather than in height. —*Bacon.*

Corpuscle. *s.* Small body; particle of matter; atom; molecule. See *Corpuscule*.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those *corpuscles* can be discovered with microscope. —*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Who knows what are the fibres of the little *corpuscles* that compose and distinguish different bodies? —*Watts, Logic.*

Dr. Corperder, believing that certain *corpuscles* which he has observed in the eyes of *corpuscles* are blood-corpuscles, deems it not improbable that the apparatus in question is branched in its nature. —*Green, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, lect. 22.*

Corpuscular. *adj.* Relating to, consisting of, or formed by, corpuscles.

The mechanical or corpuscular philosophy, though predominant the oldest, as well as the best in the world, had lain buried for many ages in contempt and oblivion. —*Beattie, Sermons, iv.*

Corpuscularian. *adj.* Atomic; material; physical; molecular.

As to natural philosophy, I do not expect to see any principles proposed more comprehensive and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or mechanical. —*Boyle.*

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Corpuscularian. *s.* Atomic, or material, philosopher; materialist.

This may be said, that the modern *corpuscularian* talk, in most things, more intelligibly than the *peripatetic*. —*Beattie.*

He [Newton] seems to have made a *corpuscle* greater than all the world of *corpuscularians* together had done before him. —*Bishop Berkeley, Siris, § 245.*

Corpuscule. *s.* [*Lat. corpusculum*, diminutive of *corpus* = body.] Though the chief authorities, both old and new, give *corpuscle*, it is submitted that the present is the better form. With the *p* omitted, the combination *-sle* has a tendency to change (in sound at least) into *-sel*, or *-st*, as in *muscle*, pronounced *mus-sel*; although in the derived forms, such as *muscular*, both the *c* and the *u* are preserved. The same applies to *corpuscle*, as compared with *corpuscular*, &c.]

Corrade. *r. a.* [*Lat. rado* scrape.] Guaw into; fret; wear away. *Rare.*

The covetous man's wealth, *corraded* by corruption, aggression, &c., gives it him content? —*Dr. R. Clarke, Sermons, p. 381; 1637.*

Corradation. *s.* [*Lat. con* and *radiatio*, *-onis*; from *radius* = ray.] Convergence of rays in, or divergence from, one point.

The impression of colour works not by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the basis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; but there is a *corradation*, and conjunction of beams. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The conjunction and *corradation*, in that place of heaven, of the sun with the four stars of the first magnitude. —*Ed., On the Union of England and Scotland.*

Correct. *r. a.* [*Lat. correctus*, part. of *corripio*.]

1. Amend; remove faults.

Correcting Nature, from what actually she is in individuals, to what she ought to be, and what she was created. —*Dryden.*

This is a defect in the first make of some men's minds, which can scarce ever be corrected afterwards, either by learning or age. —*T. Barne, Theory of the Earth, pref.*

I write, because it amused me; I corrected, because it was as pleasant to me to correct as to write. —*Pope.*

The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend to its domestic concerns; to consider what habit wants to be corrected, and what inclination to be subdued. —*Rogers.*

2. Punish; chastise; discipline.

After he has once been corrected for a lie, you must be sure never after to pardon it in him. —*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

3. Obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

O happy mixture wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume as long as we are kept under with the sense of our own weakness, nor while we trust in the mercy of God, can faith and Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. —*Hooker.*

In cases of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be corrected by boiling it with some astringent substance, as ivory or hartshorn. —*Leathland, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Correct. *adj.* Exact; free from faults.

What verse can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he presumes the most correct of his.
—*Dryden, Preface to Annapolis.*

Always use the most correct editions; various readings will be only troublesome where the sense is complete. —*Fulton, Dissertation on reading the Chagrich.*

Correction. *s.*

1. Alteration to a better state; act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve correction. —*Dryden, Preface to Fables.*

2. Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil-like,
Take thy correction mildly, kiss the rod?
—*Shakespeare, Richard II, v. 1.*

An offensive word,
That hath enrag'd him on to offer strokes,
As he is striking, holds his infant up,
—*4 D*

And hanes resoly'd correction in the urn
That was uper'd to invention.

—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iv. 1.*

We are all but children here under the great Master of the family; and he is pleased, by hopes and fears, by rewards and corrections, to instruct us in virtue. —*Watts.*

One fault was too great lenity to her servants, to whom she gave good counsel, but too gentle correction. —*Leathland.*

3. That which is substituted in the place of anything wrong; emendation.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, any way of note or commentary, in their proper places. —*Watts.*

4. That which counteracts.

To make amends, wholesome, do not take
A dram of country's silliness; do not add
Corrections, but as city misers purge the soil. —*Donne.*

Corrector. *s.* One who administers correction. *Rare.*

I will have you soundly swung for this, you blue-battle rogue! you filthy fustian'd *corrector*. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, v. 3.*

Corrective. *adj.*

1. Punitive; chastising; disciplinary.

The law of nations alloweth, and ever hath done, masters over their servants not only a directive but a *corrective* and coercive power. —*Breuniger, The Treatise of the Sabbath, p. 15.*

Have any of these... any *corrective* power of any one member of the house? —*Bishop Marton, Episcopacy asserted, p. 137.*

2. Corrigent.

Antidotes are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious ailments. —*Leathland.*

3. Qualifying; limiting.

To prevent this folly, the Psalmist interposeth a caution in this *corrective* particle, 'Yea, happy!' It hath the force of a reversion, whereby he seems to retract what went before, not simply and absolutely, but in a certain degree, lest worldly men should waste it in misinterpretation. —*Hodderorth, Sermons of Cambridge, p. 27; 1612.*

Corrective. *s.* That which has the power of altering or obviating anything amiss; limitation; restriction.

There seems to be such an instance in the rodment, which the human soul exerts in relation to the body, that with certain *correctives* and expositions, may give some kind of expiation or indemnification thereof. —*Sir A. Hall, Origin of Man.*

The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, which all animals of prey do swallow, are a reasonable and necessary *corrective*, to prevent their swiftness from filling themselves with too succulent a food. —*Rip, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Humans speaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little *corrective* supplied by art and discipline, it seldom fails but an individual has its course, and nature makes good its blow. —*South, Sermons.*

Correctly. *adv.* In a correct manner; accurately; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenues and particles, adverbs and prepositions are, speak as properly and as *correctly* as most gentlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar schools. —*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Such lays as neither edify nor flow,
Correctly said, and regularly low.
—*Pope, Essay on Criticism.*

Correctness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Correct*; exactness; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull *correctness*, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties. —*Dryden, Translation of Virgil's Art of Painting.*

The softness of the flesh, the delicacy of the shape, air and posture, and the *correctness* of design in this statue, are inexpressible. —*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Hair, very late, *correctness* grew our care,
When the first nation breath'd from civil war.
—*Pope.*

These pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctness*. —*Swift.*

Corrector. *s.*

1. One who amends or alters by punishment or admonition.

Wherefore, said he to the *corrector*, until he utterly do cease of his presumption and obduracy, look that thou still beat him. —*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 181, b.*

How many does zeal urge rather to do justice in some sins, than to forego all sin? How many rather to be *correctors* than practisers of religion. —*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

With all his faults he sets up to be an universal

reformer and corrector of abuses, and a remover of grievances. — *Swift*.

2. One who corrects errors in proof sheets previously to printing off.

He is by country, an Englishman; by birth, a gentleman; by education, a scholar; afterwards, a corrector of the common law print, with M. Tottle the printer. — *Proceedings against Gurnel*, sign. T. 1. b. 1. 1600.

I had been at Leuven and Antwerp to take some depositions for the discovering of the authors and correctors of that most pernicious libel, *Coram Regina*. — *Trambal, To the Secretary of State*, 1610. *Cabal*, p. 151.

Friar Maurice commendeth all that passeth to be blotted out: But the Roman corrector clappeth this note upon the margin for an antidote. — *Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Junit Malone*, p. 77.

I remember a person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a hedge press in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author. — *Swift*.

In Medicine. Corrigent.

Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another; as the laxative salts prevent the grievous collications of sedative purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesion to the intestinal membranes, and as spices and carminative seeds assist the operation of some cathartics, by dissipating wind. In making a medicine, such a thing is called a *corrigent*, which destroys or diminishes a quality that could not otherwise be disposed with; thus turpentine is a *corrigent* of quicksilver, by destroying its fluidity, and making it capable of mixture. — *Quincy*.

Correctory. adj. Corrective: (the commoner term).

Thinner odious and *correctory* are called strict in the law, and that which is favourable is called remissive; because as the matter of that is to be made as little as it may be, so the matter of it may be enlarged. — *Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubit* (1610), II. 106. (Ord MS.)

Correctory. s. Corrective.

The seeds and roots (of sarsaparilla) which is good for such as fall into a dropsy; being ministered with discretion and good advice of excellent digestion, and prepared with his *correctories* by some honest apothecary. — *Guericke, Herbal*, p. 108; ed. 1623. (Ord MS.)

Correlate. s. That which constitutes a correlation; that by which the correlation is constituted or shown. See Correlative.

It is one thing for a father to cease to be a father, by losing of his son; and another for him to cease to be so, by the death of his son; in this relation is an end, for want of a *correlate*. — *South*.

Whatever amount of power an organism expends in any shape, is the *correlate* and equivalent of a power that was taken into it from without. — *Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 23.

Correlation. s. Mutual relation. See Correlative.

This regularity of the animal structure is rendered more remarkable by the following considerations. First, the limbs, separately taken, have not this *correlation* of parts; but the symmetry of it, a limb drawn down the spine sets the human body into two parts, externally equal and alike. — *Pooh, Natural Theology*, (Ord MS.)

And as we have the same kind of evidence that light and heat, acting upon the organic germ, become transformed into vital force which we possess of the conversion of heat into electricity by acting on a certain combination of metals, or on electricity into magnetism by being passed round a bar of iron, or of heat or electricity into motion when their self-repulsive action separates the particles of matter from each other. For we shall presently find that just as heat, light, chemical affinity, &c., are transformable into vital force, so is vital force capable of manifesting itself in the production of light, heat, electricity, chemical affinity, or mechanical motion; thus completing the proof of heat, mutual relationship, or *correlation*, which has been shown to exist among the chemical and physical forces themselves. — *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 124.

Correlative. adj. Having, or exhibiting, convertible relation. See next entry.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other *correlative* terms, seem nearly to belong one to another. — *South*.

Giving is relative action, and so requires a *correlative* to answer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unless there be an accepting on the other. — *Id.*

Nouns are *correlative* to each other, which denote objects related to each other, and viewed as to that relation. Thus, though a king is a ruler of men, 'king' and 'man' are not *correlative*, but 'king' and 'subject' are. — *Whately, Elements of Logic*, II. ch. v. § 1.

Correlative. s.

[In *correlation*, as distinguished from *relation*, the main characteristic lies in the fact of the latter word implying an antecedent; whereas, when the former is used, each of the terms to which it applies is either antecedent or relative indifferently.]

In this view, the word *relative* is taken with the sense it bears in grammar; this being held to be the one in which its import is most characteristically marked. Thus, in the following sentence—

The man who goes to market is here,—

the words *man* and *who*, though equally members of a grammatical relation, are by no means equally relative; nor are they of equal value in the way of import. Though a name for the same object, *who*, without *man*, or some similar term, has no meaning; whereas *man*, without *who*, is as significant as ever. The interchangeability, then, of the terms is imperfect; and one of them, the antecedent, has a decided prerogative over the other in the way of stability. There is a single object with two names, of which the one is permanent and inconvertible, being founded on the essential qualities of that to which it applies; whereas the other is variable and convertible, with no intrinsic meaning of its own, and capable of expressing relations only—these being changeable. Thus, the *who* that in the foregoing sentence

man, and denotes a male, in 'the mother who bare the child'—*woman*, and denotes a female. Between *correlatives*, however, the equality of the terms in respect to the reality of their import is absolute; and it is this because, instead of denoting single objects, they denote separate ones, as is seen in such instances as *parent* and *child*, *sovereign* and *subject*. Furthermore, the same object viewed from different points of view is in the same category with two different objects; a fact which applies to several important abstractions, e.g. *height* and *depth*: so that these, like the preceding, give us *correlation* rather than simple *relation*. A force which exhibits or manifests itself in different ways does the same; and it is the application of the term to the class of phenomena indicated in the extracts under *Correlation* that gives the word its present importance, the *Correlation* of Forces and the Persistence or inextinguishability of Force being equivalent terms.

The *con*, then, as it presents itself under the form of *cor-*, indicates the absolute indifference or convertibility of the terms to which it applies, as contrasted with the inconvertibility and difference of import which characterize the simple relatives; at least, so far as they are exemplified by the relatives with their antecedents in grammar. *Correlatives* are different from both. In

The man who goes to market is the man who buys the meat,

the two *whos* are *co-relatives*, i.e. *joint-relatives*. The distinction, however, is ignored.]

That which has or exhibits convertible relation.

By what ever method one man gains an estate, by that same method, or its *correlative*, another has lost it. — *Sir W. Blackstone*.

Corréption. s. [Lat. *correptio*, -onis; from *con* and *rapiō*—seize, snatch.] Reprehension; reproach.

That I use all mildness or mansuetude in ad-

monishing; the angry ignominate *correction* being rather apt to provoke, than to amend. — *Hammond, Of Federal Government or Corruption*, § 18.

His charity of fraternal *correction* having only this caution or restraint, the hearer's interest. — *Bishop's Self, Life of Hammond*, § 2.

If we must be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to blame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction into admonition and fraternal *correction*. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Correspond. s. n. [Fr. *correspondre*; from Lat. *con* and *responden*—answer.]

1. Suit; answer; be proportionate; be adequate to; be adapted to; fit; form a counterpart with anything; (often with *to* or *with*).

The days, if one be compared with another successively throughout the year, are 1 and not to be equal, and will not justly *correspond* with any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time. — *Holder, Discourse concerning Time*.

Words being but empty sounds, any farther than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they *correspond* to these ideas we have, but no farther than that. — *Locke*.

2. Keep up an epistolary correspondence; either simply, as, 'We *correspond*,' or followed by *with*, as, 'We *correspond with* one another.'

Correspondence. s.

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the motions of men in this state of mortality, such *correspondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in some sort the one, for the other more perfect direction. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, I. 1.

Alike in the simplest functions of the child, and in the complex ones of the man of science, we find a *correspondence* between simultaneous and successive changes in the organism, and of existence and sequences in its environment. — *Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 28.

2. Intercourse; reciprocal relation.

Save the villains hold a *correspondence* with the enemy, and thus they would betray us. — *Sir J. Denham*.

It happens very oddly, that the poet and I should have the same thought much about the same thing: my enemies will be apt to say, that we hold a *correspondence* together, and not by concert in this matter. — *Adelphi, Guardian*, no. 116.

3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let such military persons be assured, and well repaid of, rather than factions and popular; holding also good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. — *Barrow, Romney*, 17.

4. Interchange of letters, one being answered by another; as in 'Keep up a *correspondence*.'

Correspondency. s. Same as Correspondence.

Whatever we fancy, things keep their course; and their limitations, *correspondencies*, and relation keep the same to one another. — *Locke*.

Correspondent. adj. Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action *correspondent* or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God hath work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep. — *Hooker*.

And as five zones th' ethereal regions bind, Five *correspondent* are to earth assigned. — *Dryden, Tristram*, (from *Oriz*).

Correspondent. s. One with whom intercourse or commerce is kept up by mutual message or letters.

He was pleased to command me to send to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to his *correspondents* at home and abroad. — *Sir J. Denham, dedication*.

Few words illustrate the difference between the form in *co-* and the form in *cor-* better than this. A *correspondent* is a joint respondent, or one opposed to the plaintiff, being in ecclesiastical cases what defendant is in civil. When there are more respondents than one, they are *co-respondents* (not *correspondents*) with each other.

Correspondently. adv. In a correspondent manner.

He terms the episcopal power of excommunication, the apostolical rod; and correspondently he calls Damianus, a bishop, his shepherd; and himself, a shepherd, his sheep.—*Bishop Marston's Episcopacy asserted*, p. 25.

Correspondive. adj. Answerable; adapted to anything.

Pyrrhus's six gates 't the city, with many temples, And correspondive and fulfilling bolts, Spurr up the sons of Troy.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

Corridor, or Corridor. s. [Fr.] In Architecture. Gallery or passage round a quadrangle leading to the several chambers connected with it; any gallery of communication.

There is something very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and corridors that went round it are almost entirely ruined.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

He pass'd the portal—cross'd the corridor, And reach'd the chamber as the strain gave o'er.

Byron, The Corsair, l. 14.

Corrigent. adj. and s. [The English form of the Latin *corrigens*, -entis, the present participle of *corrigo*—correct. Of the three medical terms (Corrective and Corrector being the other two) it is the most strictly technical; having to correspond with it the similarly formed term Adjutant, from the Latin *adjuvans*—helping. Hence, the *adjuvantia* and *corrigentia* are often spoken of together: oftener, perhaps, in their Latin than their English forms. When followed by *of*, *corrective* and *corrector* are the more convenient terms, as 'Turpentine is a *corrector of* quicksilver.'] Corrective.

Corrigible. adj.

1. Capable of deserving of, or being liable to, correction, punishment, or amendment.

Though the judges are a reverend body, yet they are, as all subjects are, corrigible.—*Bacon, Works*, v. 120. (1662.)

He was taken up very short, and adjudged *corrigibile* for such presumptuous language.—*Huwell, Fullalove*.

2. Corrective; having the power to correct.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that, if we will our lives be idle with idleness, or manured with industry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will. • *Shakespeare, Othello*, l. 3.

Corrival. s. Rival; competitor. *Rare*.

They had governments commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adversaries and *corrivals* one against the other.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

He that shall relieve her thence, might wear Without *corrival* all her dignities.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. l. 3.

Others both just and wise, and reasonable among the rest, if they may not hate and forsake us Moses rejoins, and the goodly prophets, will find it impossible not to have otherwise than will sort with the love of God, whose jealousy brooks no *corrival*.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

Corival, though used as synonyms with rival or corrival, is a different word. Two persons or more rivaling another are the only true corrivals.

Corrival. adj. Contending. *Rare*.

No thinking, perhaps, that this would be to erect a power equal and *corrival* with that of God.—*Bishop Fleetwood, Essay on Miracles*.

Corrival. v. n. Vie with. *Rare*.

A surge which to the night no service lends, Nor on the ever-changing moone attends: But with the same *corrivaling* in light; Stuns more by day than after stars by night.

Edgar Poe, Blood Wedding, p. 10.

Corrivality. s. Competition; corrivalry. *Rare*.

That very Roman government, which they imagined in a *corrivality* and opposition to Christ, shall revenge the quarrel of Christ in the utter subversion of these unthankful rebels.—*Bishop Hall, Christ and Canara*.

Corrivalry. s. Competition; opposition. *Rare*.

To reproach the Roman church for this idolatrous

corrivalry, or rather pretence, of the Virgin in religious worship before Christ. *Dr. H. More, Explication of the Seven Churches*, preface.

Corrivalship. s. Opposition; rivalry. *Rare*.

By the *corrivalship* of Sharnah his false friend, Rastan was lost again.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 119.

Corrivate. v. a. Collect the waters of several streams into one. *Rare*.

Rare derives to *corrivate* waters.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 271.

Corrivation. s. [Lat. *corrivatio*, -onis, from *rivus*—river.] Running of waters together into one stream. • *Rare*.

Corrivations of waters to moisten and refresh barren grounds.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

All common highways, bridges, banks, *corrivations* of waters, aqueducts.—*Idem*.

Corroborant. adj. Having the power to give strength.

There be divers sorts of bracklets fit to warrant the spirits, and they be of three intentions, refractant, *corroborant*, and aperient.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Corroborate. v. a. [Lat. *corroboro*.] Confirm; establish; strengthen; make strong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to correct it and refresh it. *Bacon*.

It was said that the prince himself had, by the sight of foreign courts, and observations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his spirits, and *corroborated* his judgement. *Sir H. Waller*.

As any body well and duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *Waller*.

Corroborate. adj. Strengthened; confirmed; established.

It is due to the force of nature, not to the heavey of rules; except it be *corroborate* by reason. *Bacon*.

Whosoever kingdoms and states have been united, and that union *corroborated*, by the bond of naturalization, you shall never observe them forwards to break and sever again. *Idem, Speech on the Amendment of the New York Nation*.

Corroboración. s. Act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength.

The most renowned doctors of Christ's religion, in the *corroboración* of their arguments and sentences, do allege the same histories.—*Sir T. Elgot, The Government*, fol. 265, b.

The lady herself presented a bill, for the better *corroboración* of the marriage.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Something also the Bishop of Durham noted out of the Gospel of St. Matthew, for the imposition of hands upon children. The conclusion was, for the fuller explanation, that we used not a sacrament, or a *corroboración* to a former sacrament, that it might not, without attention, be held for impossible was still very wary, he included an examination with a confirmation.—*Attingham Court Conference*, p. 11: 1669.

Corroborative. s. Strengthening.

Like an apothecary's shop, wherein are mixed - *allegatives, corroboratives, lenitives, &c.* *Bacon, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 274.

In the cure of scurvy, with a moist temperance, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an astrigent faculty, and the ulcer also requireth to be dried.—*Wissman Necessary*.

Corroborative. adj. Having the power of strengthening.

If you think there be anything explanatory or *corroborative* of what I say in the foregoing of my book, be so good to transcribe these passages for me.—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Bishop Hurd*, let. 17.

Corróde. v. a. [Lat. *corrudo*, from *rodere*—gnaw.] Eat away by degrees (as a *menstruum*); prey upon; consume; wear away gradually.

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may *corróde* The bad with bad, a spider with a toad; For so ill thralls not them, but they tame ill, And make her do much good against her will.

Donne.

Fishes, which neither chew their meat nor grind it in their stomachs, do by a dissolvent liquor there provided, *corróde* and reduce it into a phlegm.—*Key, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

The blood turning acrimonious, *corróde* the ves-

sels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammatory kind. *Arbuthnot*.

We know that aqua-fortis *corróde* copper, which it it gives the colour to verdigrise, is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution.—*Duple, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse, *Corróde* every thought, and blinding all Love's paradise. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring*.

Corróde. s. That which eats away, or preys upon.

The physician of that good Samaritan in the Gospel, when it there was a *corróde* and a leucist, consumption and consolidation.—*Bishop Kay, Vile Pelletus*, p. 17: 1614.

Corródate. v. n. Eat away by degrees (as a *menstruum*). *Rare*.

Nyx is a fountain of Arcadia, whose waters are so deadly, that they presently kill whatsoever drinks thereof; so *corródate* that they can only be contained in the head of a mole.—*G. Sandys, Christ's Passion*, Nod. p. 15.

Corródeable. adj. Possible or liable to be, or capable of being, *corróde*.

Metals, although *corródeable* by waters, yet will not suffer a solution from the powerfully heat communicated unto that element.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Corróding. part. adj. Gnawing, eating, or wearing away; corrosive.

The nature of mankind, left to itself, would soon have fallen into dissolution, without the incessant and *corróding* invasions of so long a time. *Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

It must, however, be confessed, that he was at all times somewhat apt to let his what Johnson imputes to Swift, a propensity to resolve ideas from which other minds shrink with dismay. At least he must be allowed to have often mistaken violence and grossness for vigour. The inveterate draught of oblivion, thus drawn, is well calculated to preserve a galling wakefulness, and to feed the living ulcer of a *corróding* memory. Thus to administer the opiate potion of animosity, powdered with all the ingredients of scorn and contempt.—*Byssie, Reflections on the French Revolution*, as quoted by Lord Brougham in *Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*

Corródy. s. [Lat. *corrodium*.] See last two extracts.

Besides these floating burghesses of the ocean, there are certain flying colonies of the air, which prescribe for a *corródy* the rain. *Cuvier*.

In those days, even noble persons, and other men of men, adorned *corródy* and pensions to their chaplains and servants out of churches. *Agly, Paragon of the Church*.

Corródy is also a right of sustenance, or of receiving certain allotments of victual and provision for one's maintenance. (Pittch, l. 162.) *Rare, Cynopolis*.

Corródy signifies a sum of money or an allowance of meat, drink, or clothing due to the king from an abbot or other house of religion who roof he was the founder towards the sustentation of such a one of his servants as he thought fit to bestow it upon. The difference between a *corródy* and a pension seems to be that a *corródy* was allotted for the maintenance of any of the king's servants in an abbey; a pension is given to one of the king's chaplains for his better maintenance till he may be provided with a benefice.—*Jacob, Lat. Antiquary*.

Corródon. s. Act of eating or wearing away by degrees; state of being so eaten, worn away, fretted, or *corróde*.

A kind of jobson worketh either by *corródon*, or by a secret malignity and enmity to nature.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

That *corródon* and dissolution of bodies, even the most solid and durable, which is violently ascribed to the air, is caused merely by the action of water upon them; the air being so far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it envelopes, that it contributes to their security and preservation. *Woodward*.

Corródon is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. It is almost wholly designed for the resolution of bodies most strongly connected, as bones and metals; so that the menstrua here employed, have a considerable amount of force. These figures, whether acid or urinous, are not only but also dissolved in a little phlegm; therefore these being *corróde*, and consequently containing a considerable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the particles of the body to be dissolved; so when the more solid bodies are put into saline menstrua, the attraction is stronger than in other solutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, is more violent; so that we may easily conceive, when the motion is in such a manner increased, it should drive the salts into the pores of the bodies, and open and loosen their cohesion, though ever so firm.—*Quincy*.

Corrosive. adj. Having the power of corroding, consuming, fretting, or wearing away.

The soft delicious air,
To heal the scar of those corrosive fires,
Shall breathe her balm.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, li. 401.
Gold, after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*.
The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course Corrosive famine waits. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring*.

Corrosive. s. That which has the quality of eating anything away (as the flesh of an ulcer); that which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

Such speeches savour not of God in him that useth them, and unto virtuously disposed minds they are grievous corrosives.—*Hosker*.

Sounded as a disyllable.

And that same bitter cor'sive, which did eat
His tender heart. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, lv. b. 14.
It was a wonderful cor'sive to her noble heart.—*Translation of Boccaccio's Fiametta*, 1567.

With the accent on the first syllable.
Away, though parting be a fearful corrosive,
It is applied to a dreadful wound.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. part II. iii. 2.

Corrosive. v. a. (*corrosive* in extract.) Corrode; act as a corrosive. *Rare*.

We'll bawle our parts,
Till yerksome noise have cloy'd your eares,
And corrosiv'd your hearts.

Webster, Duchess of Malfy.

Corrosively. adv. In a corrosive manner; like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat corrosively.—*Boyle, On Saltpetre*.

Corrosiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Corrosive; quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do inflame, to what he meant for meat,
Corrosiveness, or intense cold or heat.

Donne, Poems, p. 158.

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness at all, but coldness, mixt with a somewhat insidious relish retaining to bitterness.—*Boyle*.

Corrosiving. part. adj. (for accent see the verb.) Corroding; acting as a corrosive. *Rare*.

The peril that arises to the heart from passion is the fluxion of it, when, like a corrosiving plaster, it eats into the more.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, h. iv.

Let us take off the proud flesh with the corrosiving denunciations of vengeance to the impudent sinners.—*Id., Sermons*, p. 70.

Corrugate. v. a. [*Lat. corrugatus* = wrinkled, from *ruga* = wrinkle.] Wrinkle or purse up.

The cramp cometh of contraction of sinews: it cometh either by cold or dryness; for cold and dryness do both of them contract and corrugate.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The tenuous bone that makes the palate, is an arched roof, covered over with a nervous skin, corrugated with several asperities, for the better retaining and rebounding the air in the voice.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 138.

Corrugate. adj. Contracted by wrinkles.

Extended views a narrow mind extend;
Push out its corrugate, expansive make.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Corrugated. part. adj. Wrinkled.

A tubular orifice, analogous to the micropyle in the vegetable ovum, is formed in or from the chorion: the spermatozoa penetrates this temporary orifice, which then closes, and is indicated by a clear spot with a corrugated border.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xxi.

Corrugation. s. Contraction into wrinkles.
The pain of the solid parts is the corrugation or violent agitation of fibres, when the spirits are irritated by sharp humours. *Sir J. Mayer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours*.

Corrupt. v. n. [*Lat. corruptus*, part. of *corumpo*.] Vitiate.

I have heard it said, the fittest time to corrupt a man's wife, is when she's fallen out with her husband.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

Evil communications corrupt good manners.—*1 Corinthians*, xv. 33.

I fear led by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ.—*2 Corinthians*, xi. 3.

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill use of it, though he does not corrupt the fountains of know-

ledge, which are in things, yet he stops the pipes.—*Locke*.

Hear the black trumpet through the world proclaim.

That not to be corrupted is the shame. *Pope*.

Corrupt. v. n. Become putrid; grow rotten; putrefy; lose purity.

The aptness or propensity of air or water to corrupt or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifest effects of diseases, blasting, or the like.—*Racon*.

Corrupt. adj. (in second extract *corrupt*; unless, indeed, we make *jot* (*iot*) a disyllable, and *corrupt* a monosyllable).

1. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated in its qualities.
Coarse hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrust upon the points of their spears, railing against Ferdinand, who with such corrupt and pestilent bread would feed them.—*Knutley*.

2. Unsound; putrid.
As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with plucers fiery-hot.
That soon in him was left no corrupt jot. *Spenser*.

3. Vicious; tainted with wickedness; without integrity.

These kind of knaves I know, which in this platin-

Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silly ducking observants.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying.—*Ephesians*, iv. 29.

Some, who have been corrupt in their morals, have yet been infinitely solicitous to have their children pliously brought up.—*South, Sermons*.

Corrupted. part. adj. Become, or made, corrupt.

All that have miscarried
By underhand, corrupted, foul injustice.

Shakespeare, Richard III., v. 1.

But stay, I smell a man of middle earth:
With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no man; but if he start,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart.

Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Corrupter. s. One who taints or vitiates; one who lessens purity or integrity.

Away, away, corrupters of my faith!

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

From the vanity of the Greeks, the corrupters of all truth, who, without all ground of certainty, vaunt their antiquity, came the error first of all.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Those great corrupters of Christianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jesuits.—*Addison*.

Corruptal. adj. Corrupting. *Rare*.

For she by force is still for me detained,
And with corruptal brydes is to untruth mistrayned.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 64.

Corruptibility. s. Possibility, capacity, or liability, of being corrupted.

That the frequency of elections proposed by this bill has a tendency to increase the power and consideration of the electors, not to lessen corruptibility, I do most readily allow.—*Darke, Speech on a Plan for the better Security of the Independence of Parliament*.

Corruptible. adj. Susceptible of or liable to, corruption.

Our corruptible bodies could never live the life they shall live, were it not that they are joined with his body, which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cause of immortality.—*Hosker*.

It is a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which, consisting chiefly of an oily moisture, is corruptible through dissipation.—*Harvey, Discourses of Consumption*.

The several parts of which the world consists, being in their nature corruptible, it is more than probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long since have been dissolved.—*A religious Philosopher*.

Corruptibly. adv. In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood
Is touch'd corruptibly.

Shakespeare, King John, v. 7.

Corrupting. verbal abs. Act of vitiating or destroying integrity.

Besides their innumerable corruptings of the Fathers' writings, their thrusting in that which was spurious, and, like Pharoah, killing the legitimate seed of Israel.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. i.

Corruption. s.

1. Principle by which bodies tend to the

separation of their parts; wickedness; perversion of principles; loss of integrity.

Precepts of morality, besides the natural corruption of our temper, which makes us averse to them, are so abstracted from ideas of sense, that they seldom get an opportunity for descriptions and images.—*Addison, Essay on the Georgicks*.

Amidst corruption, luxury and rage,
Still leave some ancient virtues to our age. *Pope*.

2. Putrescence.
The wise Contriver, on his end intent,
Careful this fatal error to prevent,
And keep the waters from corruption free,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea.

Sir R. Blackmore.

Used metaphorically.
After my death I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from corruption.
But such an honest chronicler as Giffith.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

3. Depravation.
The region hath by conquest, and corruption of other languages, received new and differing names.

Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.

All those four kinds of corruption are very common in their language; for which reason the Greek tongue is become much altered.—*Arerwood, Enquiries touching the Disservice of Languages and Religion through the chief Parts of the World*.

Corruptive. adj. Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Carrying a settled habitude unto the corruptive originals. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

It should be enlivened with an acid ferment, or some corruptive quality, for so speedily a dissolution of the meat and preparation of the chyle.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

The number, wealth, levity of the Roman clergy were even more fatally corruptive.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xii. ch. x.

Corruptless. adj. Insusceptible or incapable of corruption; undecaying.

All around
The borders, with corruptless myrra are crown'd.

Dryden.

Corruptly. adv. In a corrupt manner.

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

O, that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd from corruptly, thus they honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer.

We have don't very corruptly against thee, and have not kept the commandments.—*Nehemiah*, i. 7.

2. Viciously; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have corruptly contracted most names, both of men and places.—*Comden, Remains*.

Corruptress. s. Female corrupter.

Peace, thou rash bawd!
Thou studied old corruptress, lye thy tongue up.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Wife for a Month.

Corsair. s. [*Italian, corsaire*.] Pirate; one who professes to scour the sea, and seize merchants.

They are much infested by corsaires, or freebooters, under the colours of Leghorn, Malta, &c.—*Sir P. Ryecoll, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 35.

Corse. s. Same as Corpse, of which it is the less correct form.

1. Living body; frame; bodily make.

For he was strong, and of so mighty corse,
As ever wicked spurs in warlike land.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

That lewd ribald
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin cleane,
To spoil her chaste corse, so fair and young,
Of chastity and honour virginal. *Id.*

2. Dead body.

That from her body, full of filthy sin,
He rapt her hateful head, without remorse;
A stream of cold-black blood forth pushed from her corse.

Set down the corse; or, by saint Paul,
I'll make a corse of him that doleth.

Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 2.

Here by him down, my friends,
Fall in my sight, that I may view at leisure
The bloody corse, and count those glorious wounds.

Addison.

Corse-present. s. Funeral present; mortuary.

It was anciently usual in this kingdom to bring the mortuary to church along with the corpse, when it came to be buried; and thence it is sometimes called a corse-present.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

Corsalet. s. [Fr. *corselet*.] Light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on.
Some donn'd a cuirass, some a corsalet bright.

Corsalet. v. s. Encircle with, or as with, a corsalet. *Rare.*

Her arms,
Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall
By warranting moon-light corselet thee.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Corset. s. [Fr.] Stays; bodice: (common in composition, as, 'corset-maker').

Cortical. adj. [Lat. *corticalis*; from *cortex* = bark.] Having the nature or character of bark; consisting of bark: (as bark generally means rind, and thus conveys the notion of something external or enclosing, in opposition to an interior or enclosed substance, the term *cortical* is common in Anatomy, as applied to exterior portions of the brain and kidney).

Their last extrusion forms a little gland, (all these little glands together make the cortical part of the brain,) terminating in two little vessels. *Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

In the central or ganglionic masses of the nervous system, we find these vessels aggregated together, and indeed in a finely-granular matter; the whole being traversed by a minute plexus of capillary bloodvessels. The entire substance, made up of these distinct elements, is commonly known as the *corticis* or *cortical* substance; being distinguished by its colour in man and the higher animals at least from the white substance composed of nerve tube. *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 331.

The distinction between the cortical and medullary parts of the kidney essentially consists in this—that the former is by far the most vascular... so that it is probably the seat of the greater part of the process of secretion. *Ibid.*, § 634.

Corticated. adj. Having a barklike integument. *Rare.*

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped corticated and oblique; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Sir T. Browne.*

Corundum. s. [?] Aluminous mineral so called.

Native alumina may be said to constitute the sapphire. . . . *Corundum*, adamantine spar, and emery are minerals consisting chiefly of alumina, with less than 2 per cent. of oxide of iron, and a little silica. *Brande, Manual of Chemistry, Alumina.*

Coruscant. adj. [Lat. *coruscans*, -antia, part. of *corusco* = flash.] Glittering in flashes; flashing. *Rare.*

His eyes are like those coruscant beams,
Which flash on high rocks of crystal streams.
Howell, Familiar Letters, iv. 48.

Coruscate. v. n. Flash; glitter.

Coruscating. part. adj. Coruscant.

As flashing fire was more coruscating and enlightening than any other matter, they invented lamps to hang in the apartments of the rich, which would burn perpetually. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 331.

Coruscation. s. Flash; quick vibration of light.

We see that lightning and vibrations, which are near at hand, yield no sound. *Heron, Natural and Experimental History.*

The milliners who furnish 'drapery Misses' throughout the season, upon speculation of payment ere the honey-moon's last kiss.

Have wanted into a crescent's coruscation,
Thought when an opportunity as this,
Of a rich Coruscant initiation.

Not to be overlooked. *Byron, Don Juan*, xi. 40.

Love's Labour's Lost is generally placed, I believe, at the bottom of the list. There is, indeed, light... tory in the fable, . . . but there are beautiful coruscations of fancy, more original conception of character than in the Comedy of Errors, more lively humour than in the Gentlemen of Verona, more sympathy of Shakespeare's future powers as a writer than in either. *Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. ii. ch. vi. § 38.

Corvette. s. [Fr.] War vessel rigged like a ship and carrying one tier of guns on a flush deck; originally, packet or advice-boat.

He desired me to write concerning a *corvette*, as he called it, of Calais, which hath been taken by the English. *Sidney, State Papers, Letter dated 1630*, ii. 484.

Corverant. s. See extract, without adopting its etymology.

The *corverant*, even when alive, has the rankest and most disagreeable smell of any bird. Its form is disgusting, its voice hoarse and creaking, and its qualities base: no wonder then that Milton should make Satan personate this bird. . . . The creaked in much inferior in size to the common *corverant*. . . . The learned Dr. Kay, or Calus (Opuscula, 99), derives the word *corverant* from 'corvus vorans', from whence currently our word *corvorant*. *Pennant, British Zoology*, ii. 281.

Coryphæus. s. [Gr. *κορυφαίος*.] Leader of a chorus; head man in general.

That noted coryphæus (Dr. John Owen) of the Independent faction. *South, Sermons*, v. 40.

Cósher. v. a. [Irish.] Visit in the way of coshering.

A very fit and proper house, Sir,
For such a worthy guest to cosher.
The Irish Hudibras: 1699. (Paras by H. and W.)

Cóshering, or Cóshery (Spenser). *s.* See extract.

Cóshering were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them out of house and home. *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Cóskinománey. s. [Gr. *κόσκιμος* = sieve, *μανία* = prophecy.] Divination by means of a sieve.

And that ordinary way of divination which they call *coskinomancy*, or finding who stole or spoilt this or that thing by the sieve and alewife; Pictorius Viciarius professeth his use of it thrice, and it was with success. *Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*, b. ii. c. ii. (Rich.)

Cosmético. adj. Beautifying; relating to personal decoration.

First, robed in white, the nymph intent adorns,
With head uncovered, the *cosmétique* powers. *Pope.*
He [Plato] seems to be most happily emphysical, when he is busiedly debating on tautologous echoes, fanciful perfections, subterranean snails, undescribed thimblebolts, *cosmétique* clay, the attitude of giants, uncommonly prolific cases of Oxfordshire women and cows, prognostics of extraordinary duration, children crying in the womb yet perceiving no misfortune, prophetic dreams, knockings in fore death, capricious devils, amulets against witchcraft, staves without antlers, and rains with six horns. *T. Burton, History of the Parish of Kildlington*, pref.

Cosmétique. s. [Fr. *cosmétique*; Gr. *κοσμητική*, from *κοσμήω* = adorn.] Preparation for improving beauty.

No better cosmetics than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit; no true beauty without the signatures of these graces in the very countenance. *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Cosmética. s. [for the final *s* see Chronomatics.] Branch of knowledge consisting of the principle of dress or personal decoration.

Justice had been done to painting and music . . . when . . . they were counted as mere 'arts voluptuaries,' subordinate to a sort of Epicurean gratification of the senses, and only somewhat more liberal than cookery or cosmetics. *Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. ii. ch. iii. § 48.

Cósmic, or Cósmaical. adj. [Gr. *κόσμος* = world.]

1. Rising or setting with the sun: opposed to *Acronyca*.

The *cosmical* ascension of a star we term that, when it riseth together with the sun, or in the same degree of the ecliptic wherein the sun abideth. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Relating to a whole physical system of the world, to the celestial as well as the parts terrestrial.

According to the universal *cosmical* theory, the earth, the round and level earth, was the centre of the whole system. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ii.

Cósmically. adv. In a cosmical manner.

From the rising of this star, not *cosmically*, that is, with the sun, but heliacally; that is, its egression from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their *cosmical* days. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cosmogonist. s. One who describes the creation of the world.

It seems agreed among *cosmogonists*, that the Black Sea at a remote period extended much further to the east and north than it does now. *Admiral Smythe, The Mediterranean*.

Cosmogony. s. [Gr. *κοσμογονία* = creation, origin of the world.] Rise or birth of the world; creation.

The world is in its dotage, and yet the *cosmogony* or creation of the world has puzzled philosophers of all ages. *Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiv.

Cosmographer. s. One who writes a description of the world: (distinct from *geographer*, who describes the situation of particular countries).

The ancient *cosmographers* do place the division of the East and Western hemisphere; that is, the first term of longitude in the Canary or Fortunate Islands, conceiving these parts the extremest habitations westward. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cosmographical. adj. Relating to the general description of the world.

An old, *cosmographical* poet. *Selden, On Drayton's Polyglot*, pref.

Cosmographically. adv. In a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.

The terella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cosmography. s. [Gr. *κόσμος* = world, *γραφία* = describe.]

1. Investigation of the general system of the world: (distinct from *geography*, which describes the situation and boundaries of particular countries).

I never travelled but in map or card, in which mine unnumbered thoughts have freely expanded, as having ever been especially delighted with the study of *cosmography*. *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*.

2. Map of the world.

Hem it might see the world without travel; it being a lesser scheme of the creation, nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe. *South.*

Cosmologist. s. Cosmogonist.

Certain it is that, according to the Hebrew *cosmologist*, the earth was, before the six days' creation, a desolate waste. *Goldes, Translation of the Bible*, vol. i. pref. (Rich.)

Cosmology. s. [Gr. *κοίμος*.] Science which treats of the creation of the world: (no definite distinction between this word and *Cosmography* and *Cosmogony* is generally recognized; except that with the former it coincides in its most general import, and is perhaps somewhat less vague than the latter).

Cosmogony [and] *cosmology* [are] words synonymous in meaning, applied to speculations respecting the first origin or mode of creation of the earth. *Lyell, Principles of Geology, Glossary*.

Cosmoplástico. adj. [Gr. *πλαστικός* = plastic.] World-forming.

The opinion of Seneca signifies little in this case, he being no better than a *cosmoplástico* atheist, i. e. he was a certain plastic or spiritistic nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe. *Hallam, Introduction*, p. 81: 1681.

Cósmopolítan. adj. [Gr. *κόσμος* = world, *πολίτης* = citizen.] Free from local attachments or prejudices; having the temper or philosophy of a cosmopolite; capable of living in any part of the world.

The frugivorous bats differ in dentition from the true Chiroptera, and would seem to conduct through the Flying Lemurs directly to the Quadrumanian order. The Chiroptera are *cosmopolítan*. *Quern, Classification of Mammalia, Proceedings of Linnean Society*, 1857.

Cosmopolíte. s. [Gr. *πολίτης*.] Citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

I came tumbling out into the world a pure cadet, a true *cosmopolíte*; not born to land, house, home, or office. *Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. 60.

Thus God and Nature taught their rude *cosmopolíte*. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, i. i. 122.

Cósmorama. s. See Diorama.

Cósset. s. [?]

1. Lamb brought up without the dam.

And if thou wilt bewayle my woful tears,

I shall give thee yond count for thy pains.

Spenser, Shepherds Calendar, September.

Much greater gifts for pardon than shall pain
Than kid or coveat. *Ibid.*, November.

2. Put in general.

And I am for the *cost* his charge.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, (Nares by H. and W.)

Cost. r. n. [Lat. *consta*, as in such phrases as *quanti constat?* at what is it put, or valued; N. Fr. *coûter*; modern form, *coster*.] Be bought for; be had at a price.

The danger and poison are always in readiness; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recall, will require the art of a writer, and *cost* him many a pang.—*Dryden*.

Cost. s.

1. Price of anything; charge; expense.

While he found his daughter maintained without his *cost*, he was content to be deaf to any noise of infancy.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Have we eaten all of the king's *cost*? or hath he given us any gift? 2 *Samuel*, xix. 42.

It is strange to see any ecclesiastical pile, not by ecclesiastical *cost* and influence, but by private means, especially in an age in which men's mouths are open against the church, but their hands shut towards it.—*South, Sermons*.

He whose tale is best, and pleasure most, Should win his supper at our common *cost*.—*Dryden, Fables*.

2. Sumptuousness; luxury; costliness.

The city woman boasts, The *cost* of princes on unworthy shoulders.

Let foreign princes vainly boast, In rude efforts of pride and *cost*.

Of vaster fabrics, to which they Contribute nothing but the *pay*.—*Waller*.

3. Loss; fine; detriment; (common in the plural as applied to the expenses of a lawsuit).

I am what I am, and they that price me shall find me to their *cost*: do you mark me, neighbours, to their *cost*, I say.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Cypriote Revenge*.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards to their *cost* over true. *Kudlin, History of the Turks*.

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchase of his patent: what were his other visible *costs* I know not; what his latent, is variously conjectured.—*Swift*.

Cost. or Coast. s. [pronounced with the *o* long.] [Fr. *coste*; Lat. *costa*.] Rib or side; used by butchers in speaking of a 'cost' (= side) of meat.

Between the *costs* of a ship. *B. Jonson, Ships of Nera*, lii. 1.

Costal. adj. [Lat. *costalis*.] Belonging to the ribs.

He by an excluded all cartilages and cartilaginous fishes, many potholes, whose ribs are rectilinear; and many *costal*, which have their ribs embowed. *Sir P. Brouncker, Vulgar Errors*.

Costard. s. [see Castard.]

1. Head.

Take him on the *costard* with the hilts of thy sword.—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, i. 1.

2. Apple round and bulky like the head.

The wilding, *costard*, then the well-known pomewater. *Dryden, Polydorus*, viii.

Costardmonger. s. Dealer in apples; fruiterer.

Many country vineyards are driven to shifts; and, if our *costly* vines but lay to such conditions, they will make us turn *costardmongers*, or sell ale.—*Barlow, Antiquary of Melton*.

Half-finished Tantalus is full to his fruit, with that appetite, as it threatens to melt the whole company of *costardmongers*, and has a river before him running excellent wine. *B. Jonson, Mankind*.

Commoner and more colloquial form, *costermonger*.

Poets had their Muses; orators, their Men; physicians, their Esculapins; gardeners, their Flora; *costermongers*, their Pomona.—*Pulteney, Abolitionist*, p. 28.

He'll rail like a rude *costermonger*.—*Rowe, and Fletcher, Secret of Love*.

Costive. adj. [Lat. *constipatus*; Fr. *constipé*.] crowded together, tightly bound.

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed.

When the passage of the gall becomes obstructed, the body grows *costive*, and the excretions of the body white.—*Sir T. Browne*.

2. Close; unpermeable.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, hardening with the sun and wind, till unlocked by industry (as in the case of the air and heavenly influences).—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

3. Cold; formal.

The *costive* liberality of a purse-proud man insults the distressed; it sometimes relieves.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, but without being *costive*.—*Id.*

Costiveness. s. Attribute suggested by *Costive*.

1. State of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

Costiveness disperses malign, putrid fumes out of the guts and insinuates into all parts of the body, occasioning headaches, fevers, loss of appetite, and disturbance of conversation.—*Barrow*.

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physics; purgative medicines rather increasing than removing the evil.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

2. Coldness; stiffness.

In the literary and philosophical society at Manchester was once a reverend disjunct of the same *costiveness* in publick elevation with myself.—*Walsby, Memoirs*, p. 214.

Costless. adj. Costing nothing; without expense.

I have known many, with St. Basil, who have fasted, and prayed, and grieved, and expressed all sorts of *costless* piety; who yet would not part with a doit to the afflicted.—*Barrow, Works*, i. ser. 31.

Costliness. s. Attribute suggested by *Costly*; sumptuousness; expensiveness.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency it entertained me. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Nor have the frugal sons of fortune any reason to object the *costliness*; since they frequently pay dearer for less advantageous pleasures.—*Gloucester, Remarks Scientific*.

Costly. adj. Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not express in fardels it, nor gaily: For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 3.

Leave for a while thy *costly* country suit; And to be great indeed, forget.

The numerous pleasures of the great. *Dryden*. The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the most *costly* piece of work on the earth, when completed. *Adams*.

He is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as a most charming and delightful place.

But even the most rare and valuable, the most *costly* and desirable.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Costmary. s. [Lat. *costus*.] name of a kind of spice or incense. Synonymes aromatic plant (*Balsamita vulgaris*) so called.

The scented cannibals, the verdurous *costmary*. *A. Dryden, Polydorus*, xv.

Costrel. s. See Custril.

A youth, that, following with a *costrel*, bore The menus of gently welcome, flesh and wine.

Tragiam, Hights of the King, Fair.

Costume. s. [Italian, *costume*; Fr. *costume*; L. Lat. *costuma*.] Dress; strict observance of proper characters as to persons and things in Painting and Sculpture: (now generally applied in the sense of *custom* or *manners*).

The *costume* was not current, as it should seem, at Venice, though it certainly was in England at the time of Shakspere, who has here imitated his usual practice of borrowing from national *costume*.—*Dancer, Illustrations of Shakspere*, ii. 270.

Costsufferer. s. Fellow-sufferer: (this latter being the commoner form).

Should not *costsufferers* commiserate.

Wycherly, Prologue to Love in a Wood.

Costsupreme. s. Partaker of supremacy.

Rare.

The phoenix and the dove, *Costsupreme* and stars of love.

Shakespeare, Passionate Pilgrim.

Cot. s. [see Cot extract.] Small house; cottage; hut; mean habitation.

A stately temple abodes within the skies: The crickets of their *cot* in ruinous ruins.

Dryden, Rinaldo and Philémon.

As Jove vouchsafed our *cot* his *cot*, 'tis said, At poor Philémon's *cot* to take a bed.

Fenton. The primary sense of the nearly obsolete *cot* is a thatched hut. *Gorman, sive, a cot, a hut* or wood clung together. *Ludwig, Cot-pore*, refuse wood so clotted together that it cannot well be pulled asunder; *collins*, oak or dog wood (properly *oak* or *dog* wood) of which *cots* or coarse huts were formerly made.—*Bailey, Collected, collected, cot*,

matted, entangled.—*Hallwell*. Languedoc, *cotons*, flock (lourre), wool, cotton, *cotins*, matted, *cotins*, duck-larks, the tail-wood of sheep.—*Cassinié*. The term is then applied to a three, mat, rug of slummy materials, to a covering or loose garment made of such materials, to an inartificial sleeping-place, where a rug or mat may be laid down for that purpose. . . . The Middle Latin, *cotus*, *cotus*, *cotum*, were used in both senses, of a rug or coarse woollen mat used by the monks as bedding, and of the single garment, made of similar material, covering the whole body. . . . Rules of the foregoing description were either to lie on or to serve as coverings. . . . See facient super *cotus*. . . . Super *cotus* in lecto quiescere. . . . Tunc, nil, ille *cotus* sub *cotus* quodlibet complurimum humeris?—*Durange*. A *cot*, a sleeping-place in a ship, is properly a mat, then the place where a mat is laid for sleeping. The Middle Latin *cotus*, *cotus*, is explained by *Durange*, typica clericali propria; in German roundish to the oval or lozenge, the distinctive part of a friar's dress. It is probable that the derivation of the word *cot*, if which all reference to the nature of the material is lost, must be traced to the same origin. We have observed the same word (*kotze*) applied to a rough overcoat.—*Waldwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Cot. s. Small bed; cradle.

Their beds are *cots* of two feet height, or four low posts strengthened with girl-work.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa*, i. The Great Asia, p. 31.

Cot. s. [?] Little boat.

Cynochus of her questioned With what she was, and what that usage meant, Which in her *cot* she daily practised:—

Vaine man, said she: My little boat can safely pass this perilous bourne.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 6, 9.

They call, in Ireland, *cots*, things like boats, but very unsightly, being nothing but square pieces of timber made hollow.—*Bailey, Natural History of Ireland*, p. 61.

Cot. s. [?] Effeminate person.

Some may think it below our hero to stoop to such a mean employment, as the poet has here enjoined him, of holding the candle; and that it looks too much like a citizen, or a *cot*, as the women call it. *History of Tom Thorough*.

Cote. s. [from A.S. *cote*.] Cottage; sheep-fold.

His *cote*, his flacks, and bands of fowl, Are on sale; and at our sheepcote now, By reason of his absence, there is nothing That you will feel on.

Shakespeare, As you like It, ii. 1.

No sooner sat he down within the late deformed *cote*, But that the formal change of things his wondering eyes did note.

Warner, Abbot's England.

This night hath known his lodging here, or here Within these *cotes*. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*.

Stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cotes* for flocks.—2 *Chronicles*, xxviii. 28.

The fabled flock perched in their wretched *cotes*. *Milton, Comus*, 344.

Cote. r. n. Leave behind; overpass.

Words he worth had prov'd with deeds, Had more ground been allowed the race, and *coted* for his speed. *Chapman, Homer's Iliad*.

We *coted* them (the players) on the way, and hither as they come.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 3.

Mary, we presently *coted* and outstript them.—*Return from F*, scene 1600.

Cote. s. [from Fr. *côté*.] side. Go-by; turn by outturning.

But when he cannot reach her, This, giving him a *cote*, about again doth fetch her.

Dryden, Polydorus, xxi. (Nares by H. & W.)

Cote. v. a. Same as *Quote*.

The text is throughout *coted* in the margin.—*Idell, pref. (Rich.)*.

Cotemporary. adj. Living at the same time; cotemporary. See Contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *cotemporary* with the first voucher, have appeared probable, is now seen as certain, because several have since, from him, said it one after another.—*Locke*.

Cotemporary. s. One who lives at the same time with another.

We now find so much artifice amongst those our *cotemporaries*, who only follow rule and untaught nature.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 81.

Cotario. s. See extract.

Those who compose the modern *coteries*, will be surprised at Cotgrave's rude description of it! *Coterie*, company, society, association of country people. It is indeed a term adopted from the French trading partnerships or associations, where each contributed his quota of stock, and received in

return the quota of profit. It has of late years been considered as meriting a select party, or club; and sometimes of ladies only.—*Id.*

Can't exactly trace their rule of right,
Which hath a little leaning to a lottery,
I've seen a virtuous woman put them quite
By the more combination of a *cothurn*.

Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 82.

Cothurnal. adj. [Lat. *cothurnus*.] buskin worn on the stage by the actors of tragedy, as opposed to the *soccus* worn by the actors of comedy.] Tragic; solemn; grave.

Rare.

A sprightly comedy the sins infold
Of more corrupted times; then in its high
Cothurnal seems a lofty tragedy
Kings their thoughts, and doth at once invite
To various passions, sorrow and delight,
Chamberlaine, Pharoquets, (Nares by H. and W.)

Cothurnate. adj. Same as *Cothurnal*.

Rare.

Dearest, O best man, thy *cothurnate* style,
And from these forest ladies fall awhile,
Devereux, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 38.

Cotillon. s. [Fr. *cotillon*.] Dance so called.

Braids were a sort of figure dance then in vogue,
and probably deemed as elegant as our modern
cotillon.—*Gray, Long Story*, note on verse ii.

I could as easily revere it to my ideas of propriety,
to see a child justice, or an archbishop, display
their activity in a *cotillon*, as to have seen Mr.
Shenstone decline in a country dance. *Gray, Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 45.

Cotquean. s. Man who busies himself with women's affairs.

Look to the hawk's meads, rood Anglica;
Spare not far east,—
Go, go, you *cotquean*, go!

Get you to bed.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 4.

A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*: each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison*.

You have given us a lively picture of husband
hen-pecked; but you have never touched upon one
of the quite different character, and who goes by the
name of *cotquean*.—*Id.*

Cottage. s. Hut; mean habitation; cot; little house.

The best-cast shall be dwellings and *cottages* for
shepherds, and fobbs for flocks. *Zephaniah*, ii. 4.

They were right glad to take some corner of a
poor *cottage*, and there to serve God upon their
knees. *Hooker*.

The self-same sun shines upon his court,
Hides not his visage from our *cottage*, but
Looks on both alike.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Let the children of middle birth and great fortunes
unsew the children in, look to the affairs of the house,
visit your *cottages*, and receive the in necessities. *Bishop*

Episcopate, Rites and Privileges of Holy Living.
It is difficult for a peasant, bred up in the obscurity
of a *cottage*, to fancy in his mind the splendours
of a court. *South*.

Beneath our humble *cottage* let us haste,
And here, unmixed, rural delights taste.
Pope, Dunciad's Epilogue.

Cottaged. adj. Having cottages.

Er'n humble Harlow's *cottaged* vale
Shall hear the sad repeated tale
And bid her shepherd weep.

Colins, Ode to a Lady.

Cottagely. adj. Rustic; suitable to a cottage.

They envy others whatever they enjoy of estates,
houses, or ornaments of life, beyond their tenancy or
cottagely possessions. *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 172.

Cottager.

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms,
Call forth our *cottagers* to arms. *Swift*.
The most innum' Irish *cottager* will not sell his
cow for a groat. *Id., Address to Parliament*.

2. In *Law*. One who lives on the common,
without paying rent, and without any land
of his own.

The husbandmen and *cottagers* were but as their
work-folks and labourers, or else were *cottagers*,
which are but hired beggars. *Baron, History of the
Reign of Henry VII.*

• The yeomanry, or middle people, of a comition
between gentlemen and *cottagers*.—*Id.*

Cottier. s. [Fr. *cottier*; Lat. *cotarius*.] One
who inhabits a cot.

Himself goes patch'd, like some bare *cottier*.
Bishop Hall, Satire, iv. 2.
Cottiers; rustick, clownish. *—Bishop Warburton.*

Cotton. s.

1. Hairy covering of the seeds of the cotton
plant, *Gossypium*.

The gin doubt to be as thick as a woolly gin, and
covered with *cotton*, that its hardness may not be
offensive. *—H. Martin, Surgery*.

Several species have been said to yield *cotton*, but
many of these so-called species are probably only
varieties. There appear, however, to be three species,
especially, from which our commercial *cotton* is
obtained, viz.: 1. *Gossypium hirsutum* (or indicum),
which yields the common *cotton* of the East
Indies. A variety of this furnishes the Chinese or
Nankin *cotton*, remarkable for its yellowish-brown
colour; this colour was formerly thought to be arti-
ficial, and produced by dyeing, but it is now known
to be natural to it. 2. *G. barbadense* is the species
which yields all our best *cotton*. It is called in Eu-

rope, Georgian, and other *cottons* derived from the
United States. 3. *G. peruvianum* or acuminatum,
furnishes the South American varieties of *cotton*, as
Peruvian, Peruvian, Brazilian *cotton*, &c. Another
species, *Gossypium arboreum*, is the Tree-*cotton* of
India, and yields a variety of a very fine, soft,
and silky nature. This is used by the natives of
India for making turbans. *Bailey, Manual of Botany*, p. 46.

2. Cloth made of cotton.

There is not, in fact, with the exception of the
dyes, a single particular connected with the *cotton*
manufacture in which we have not a manifest su-
periority over the Swiss, Saxons, French, Prussians,
and every Continental nation. Certainly, however,
we are inferior to some of them in the brilliancy and
durability of the dyes; and this circumstance has
ensured a considerable demand for German and
Swiss printed *cottons* in many parts of the East,
where such colours are held in the highest estimation.
But even there, the greater cheapness of our
goods is proving an overmatch for the greater brilliancy
of those of our rivals. *McCulloch, Commercial Dictionary*, p. 103.

Cotton. v. n. Unite with. *Slang*.

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off,
in which case it will not be easy to *cotton* with another. *—Swift*.

Cotton-plant. s. Plant (*Gossypium*) producing the cotton of commerce. See preceding entry.

The seeds of the *cotton-plant*, after the cotton
has been obtained from them, upon being submitted
to pressure, yield a fixed oil, which may be used for
burning in lamps, and for other purposes. The cake
left after the expression of the oil might be used for
feeding cattle. *—Bailey, Manual of Botany*, p. 467.

Cottonous. adj. [Fr. *cotonneux*.] Full of,
made of, or like, cotton. *Rare*.

There is a salt near Dorking in Surrey, in which
the juice bears a thick *cottonous* substance. *—Erythra, Sylva*, t. ii. § 8.

Cottony. adj. Having the character of cotton.

Corks bear also a kind full of a *cottony* matter, of
which they are made wick for their lamps and
candles. *Erythra, Sylva*, t. 3, § 17.

Cotyledon. s. [Gr. *cotylion*.] In Botany.

Seedleaf. See Dicotyledon.
The *cotyledons* are generally small and placed
face to face; but there are numerous exceptions to
this. *—Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. ch. ii.
p. 61.

Couch. s. [Fr. *coucher*.]

1. Lie down on a place of repose.

Deserve as full, as fortunate a bed,
As ever Bedeire shall couch in. *Shakespeare, As You Like It*, iii. 1.
When love's fair goddess
Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed. *Drayton*.

2. Lie down with the belly close to the
ground, as a beast in fawning or in terror.

Toss'd bent their heads to hear him sing his
wreaths.
Pierce (yeas) couch'd around, and loll'd their fawn-
ing tongues. *Drayton*.
These, when death
Comes like a rushing lion, couch like spaniels,
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw. *Id.*

3. Lie down in secret, or in ambush.

We'll couch P. in the castle-ditch, till we see the light
of our fairies. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 2.
The earl of Angus couch'd in a furrow, and was
passed over for dead, until a horse was brought for
his escape. *—Sir J. Hayward*.

4. Lie in a bed, or stratum.

Blessed of the Lord be his land for the dow, and
for the sheep that coucheth beneath. *—Deuteronomy*,
xxxiii. 13.

5. Stoop; bend down.

Isaiah is a strong ass, couching down between
two burdons. *—Genesis*, xlii. 14.

Couch. v. a.

1. Repose; lay on a place of repose.

Where unbred youth, with unstuff'd brain,
Doth couch his limbs, these golden sleep doth reign.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

2. Lay down anything in a bed or stratum.

If the weather be warm, we immediately couch
matt about a foot thick; but if a hotter season re-
quire it, we spread it on the floor much thinner. *—Morton, Husbandry*.

• The sea and the land make one globe; and the
waters couch themselves, as close as may be, to the
centre of this globe, in a spherical convexity. *—T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

It is in this way in use of *couch* potatoes,
or vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind
from the top, and to pass it down in spouts into
tunnels. *—Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

4. Include; include; comprise.

It is confessed by all men who know the gentle-
man that he hath one of the rarest and most ex-
cellent wits of England, with a singular delivery
and application of the same, whether it be to use a
continued speech, or to couch in writing, or to
make report. *—Bacon, On a Table, Works*, iii. 100.
(Orl MS.)

What word hath the earth which God doth not
couch under the name of peace? *—Bishop Hall, Proverbs*, (Orl MS.)

But who will call those noble who defend,
By water acts, the glories of their race;
Whose only title to their fathers' fame,
Is couch'd in the dead letters of their name?

Deph, A Jew's Satire.

That great argument for a future state, which St.
Paul hath couch'd in the words I have read to you.

—Bishop Hall, Proverbs.

At Nuremberg in 1595, was met by three Japa-
nese nobles, who bore from Siam the Imperial
safeguard, couch'd in the strictest and fullest
terms, enumerating his safe entrance and his safe
return from Cochin-China. *—Wilson, History of Latin
America*, b. vi. ch. viii.

5. Include secretly; hide; (with under)

The foundation of all parables, is some analogy or
similitude between the typical or allusive part of
the parable and the thing couch'd under it, and in-
tended to be seen. *—South*.

There is all this, and more, that lies naturally
couch'd under this allegory. *—Sir R. L'Estrange*.

The true notion of the institution being lost, the
tradition of the doctrine, which was couch'd under it,
was the reason at length suspended and lost.
*—Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the
Earth*.

6. Lay over another.

And over all, with brazen scales was arm'd,
Like plated coat of steel, so couch'd my
That might might pierce. *—Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

7. Fix the spear in the rest in the posture
of attack.

The knight 'gan fairly couch his steady spear,
And fiercely ran at him with numerous might.
—Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Before each van
Prick forth the very knights, and couch their spears.

—Milton, Paradise Lost, b. iii.

The former way'd in air
His flaming sword, which couch'd his spear.

—Deph, A Virgin's Enchir.

8. Depress, extract, or break up the cry-
stalline lens of the eye when it has lost its
transparency; dress the condensed cry-
stalline humour or film that overspreads
the pupil of the eye.

Some artist, whose nice hand
Couches the cataracts, and clears his sight,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes rushing on his eyes. *—Dennis*.

Whether the cataract be wasted by being sepa-
rated from its vessels, I have never known posi-
tively, by dissecting one that had been couch'd. *—Sharp*.

Couch. s. [Fr. *couché*.]

1. Seat of repose, on which it is common to
lie down dressed.

So Satan fell; and stretch'd a fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew high,
Who on their plumed vans receiv'd him soft,
From his uneasy station, and upbore
As on a floating couch through the blithe air.

—Milton, Paradise Lost, b. vi.

To loll on couches, rich with cushions,
And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds.

—Deph, A Virgin's Enchir.

O, ye immortal powers that guard the just,
Watch round his couch, and soften his repose.
—Addison, Cato.

2. Bed; place of repose.

The lieutenants that rouse astray, seeketh their accustomed couches.—*Rale, Preface to Island's Account*, D. 2.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and damned incest.

Die was the treading deep the ground! Despair
Tended the sick, busied from couch to couch.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 490.

3. Layer, or stratum.

This heap is called by malsters a couch, or bed of
raw malt.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Couchant, *adj.* [Fr.] Lying down; squatting.

As a tiger, who by chance hath spy'd,
In some parter, two gentle fawns at play,
Strait couches close; their risings, changes oft
His couchant watch. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 403.

Will thou go hunt the old lioness to help;
Or fetch in prey to fill her greedy whelp,
When they are couchant in their den, or watch
Her panting heads, their wanted heat & catch?

Job Triumphant, ch. xxi. (Or. MS.).

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not
probably a lion rampant, but rather couchant or
dormant.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The frozen and still couchant on the earth,
And the sad goddess weeping at his feet.

—*Krato, Hyperion*, l.

Coucher, *s.* [?] Register-book in monasteries.

The churchwardens of every parish shall deliver
unto our vicars the inventories of vestments,
copes, and other ornaments, plate, books, and
especially of grayles, couchers, legends, &c.—*Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions*, &c.: 1534.

Couchgrass, *s.* [corrupted from quick-grass,

i.e. grass difficult to destroy or eradicate;
twich is another variety of the word.]

Weed (*Triticum repens*) so called.

The couchgrass, for the first year, insensibly rises
most plants in sandy grounds apt to grow. —*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

A mere botanist might be astonished at hearing
such plants as clover and lucerne included, in the
language of a farmer, under the term 'grasses,'
which he has been accustomed to limit to a tribe of
plants widely different in all botanical character-
istics; and the more farmer might be no less sur-
prised to find the troublesome weed, (as he has been
accustomed to call it) known by the name of couch-
grass, and which he has been used to class with
nettles and thistles, to which it has no botanical
affinity, ranked by the botanist as a species of wheat
(*Triticum repens*). And yet neither of these clas-
sifications is in itself erroneous or irrational; though
it would be absurd, in a botanical treatise, to class
plants according to their agricultural use; or, in an
agricultural treatise, according to the structure of
their flowers. —*Whately, Elements of Logic*.

Couching, *verbal abs.* Act of bending or

bowing; operation for cataract. See
Couch, *v. n.* 2, and *v. a.* 8.

These couchings, and these lowly courtesies,
Might fire the blood of ordinary men.

—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

Cough, *s.* Convulsive expiration from cough-

ing.

In consumptions of the lungs, when nature can-
not expel the cough, men fall into fluxes of the belly,
and then they die.—*Bacon, Natural and Experi-
mental History*.

For his dear sake long restless nights you bore,
While rattling coughs his heaving vessels tore.

—*Smith*.

Cough, *v. n.* [see Crush.] Make a con-

vulsive expiration: (generally for the sake
of clearing the windpipe).

Thou hast quarrelled with a man for coughing
in the street, because he hath awakened thy dog
that hath lain asleep in the sun.—*Shakespeare, Romeo
and Juliet*, iii. 1.

The first problem enquireth why a man doth
cough, but not on ox or cow; whereas the contrary
is often observed.—*Sir T. Browne*.

If any humour be discharged upon the lungs, they
have a faculty of casting it up by coughing. —*Rap,
Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the
Creation*.

Cough, *v. a.* Eject by a cough; expectorate:

(with up.)

If the matter be to be discharged by expectoration,
it must first pass into the substance of the lungs,
then into the aspera arteria, or windpipe, and from
thence be coughed up, and spit out by the mouth.—*Wieman, Surgery*.

Coughing, *verbal abs.* Act of one who

coughs.

I obtained an opportunity, thanks to a fit of
coughing, to tell him of my intention of proceeding
immediately.—*J. H. Merton, ch. xiv.*

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Coultter, *s.* [Fr. *coultre*; Lat. *cultor*; A.S. *cultor*.] Sharp iron of the plough which

cuts the earth, perpendicular to the share.

The Israelites went down to sharpen every man
his share, and his coultter, and his ax, and his mat-
tock.—*1 Samuel*, xiii. 20.

Metallurgy is the grindstone to sharpen the
coultter, to which their natural faculties.—*Hammond,
On Pundamentals*.

Coultterneb, *s.* [from the shape of the neb or

bill.] Puffin.

Some treachant bills are so compressed as to re-
semble the blade of a knife; these offer least resist-
ance in the swift pursuit of fishes, and are seen in
theawks, puffins, and coultternebs.—*Owen, Anatomy
of Vertebrates*, ii. 17.

Council, *s.* [Lat. *concilium*.]

1. Assembly of persons met in consultation.

The chief priests and all the council, sought false
witness.—*Matthew*, xxi. 38.

2. Act of public deliberation.

The acceptor'd heralds call
To council in the city gates: anon
Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 600.

3. Assembly of divines to deliberate upon

religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of
the Christian church, or from their synods or coun-
cils.—*Watts*.

4. Persons called together to be consulted on

any occasion, or to give advice.

They being thus assembled, are more properly
a council to the king, the great council of the
kingdom, to advise his majesty in those things of
weight and difficulty, which concern both the king
and people, than a court. —*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

5. Body of privy-councillors.

Without the knowledge
Either of king or council, you must hold
To carry into Flanders the great seal.

—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, iii. 2.

Council-board, *s.* Council-table; table at

which matters of state are deliberated.

When ship-money was transacted at the council-
board, they looked upon it as a work of that power
they were obliged to trust.—*Lord Clarendon*.

And Pollis, if she broke the laws,
Must yield her foe the stronger cause:
A shame to one so much lov'd!

For wisdom at Jove's council-board. —*Swift*.

Council-book, *s.* Book containing the lists

of privy-councillors.

The king was peremptory. Halifax was informed
that his services were no longer needed, and his
name was struck out of the council-book.—*Macaulay,
History of England*.

Council-table, *s.* Council-board.

In histories composed by politicians, they are for
drawing up a perpetual scheme of causes and events,
and preserving a constant correspondence between
the camp and the council table.—*Addison, Specu-
lator*.

Whether you be at the top of fame, or entirely
unknown to mankind; at the council-table, or at
Dick's coffee-house. —*Gray, Letter to West*.

Councilor, *s.* Member of a council. See

Counsellor, 3.

Counsel, *s.* Mutual understand-

ing.

An art is invented to speak with hands only, to
carry the alphabet upon one's joints, and at his
fingers' ends; which may be learned without any
great difficulty by any mean capacity, and whereby
one may discourse and deliver the conceptions of
his mind without ever wagging of his tongue, pro-
vided there be a reciprocal knowledge and co-under-
standing of the art (twixt the parties). —*Howell, Fa-
miliar Letters*, ii. 71.

Counite, *v. a.* Unite. Rare.

Ahad these three in one doth co-unite.
—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, l. 1, 30.

Counite, *adj.* United. Rare.

She [the soul] . . .
Should be more perfectly thro' co-unite
In this her high and holy union,
Than with the body.

—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, iii. 3, 17.

Counsel, *s.* [Lat. *consilium*.]

1. Advice; direction.

There is as much difference between the counsel
that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself,
as there is between the counsel of a friend and of
a flatterer.—*Bacon, Essays*, 28.

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

I hold as little counsel with weak men
As you. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I*, iv. 3.

3. Deliberation; examination of conse-
quences.

They all confess therefore, in the working of that
first cause, that counsel is used, reason followed,
and a way observed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*,
b. i. § 1.

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and un-
derstanding and counsel to men of honour.—*Eccle-
siasticus*, xiv. 5.

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor coun-
sel against the Lord.—*Proverbs*, xxi. 30.

5. Secrecy; secrets intrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep counsel; they'll tell all.
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

But what they did there must be counsel to me.
—*Ballad of Robin Hood and Chlorinda*,
(Nares by H. and W.)

6. Scheme; purpose; design. Obsolete.

The counsel of the Lord standeth for ever, the
thoughts of his heart to all generations.—*Psalms*,
xxxiii. 11.

O God, from whom all holy desires, all good coun-
sels, and all just works do proceed.—*Book of Com-
mon Prayer*.

7. One who pleads a cause; barrister; coun-
sellor.

Your hand, covenant; we will have three things
set down by lawful counsel.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*,
i. 5.

For the advocates and counsel that plead, patience
and gravity of learning is an essential part of justice;
and an over-speaking judge is no well-tuned cymbal.
—*Bacon, Essays*, 67.

What says my counsel learned in the law. —*Pope*.

Counsel, *v. a.*

1. Give advice or counsel to any person.

But my Lacetta, now we are alone,
Would'st thou then counsel me to fall in love?

—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

There is danger of being unfaithfully counsel'd,
and more for the good of them that counsel than for
him that is counsel'd.—*Bacon*.

All fortune never crushed that man whose good
fortune deceived not; I therefore have counsel'd
my friends never to trust to her fair side, though
she seemed to make peace with them.—*B. Jonson, Dis-
cours*.

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I
counsel and instruct him with my learning and ex-
perience.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

2. Advise anything.

The less had been our shame,
The less his counsel'd crime which brands the
Grevian name. —*Dryden, Fables*.

Counsellable, *adj.* Rare.

1. Willing to receive, and follow the advice

or opinions of others.

Very few men of so great parts were more coun-
sellable than he; so that he would seldom be in
danger of great errors, if he would communicate
his own thoughts to disquisition.—*Lord Clarendon*.

2. Advisable.

He did not believe it counsellable.—*Lord Claren-
don, Life*, l. 178.

Counselful, *adj.* Capable of giving coun-
sel. Rare.

There was put forth before us, the device and col-
lege of the right counsellful faculty of degrees of
the university of Paris, this question.—*Bishop Hall,
Henry VIII*, anno 3. (Rich.)

Counselkeeper, *s.* One who can keep a

secret; confidant.

His man; . . . his note-book, his counsel-keeper.
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II*, ii. 4.

Counselkeeping, *adj.* Preserving secrecy.

Certain'd with a counsel-keeping cave.
—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

Counsellor, *s.*

1. One who gives advice.

Death of thy soul! Those linen chemises of thine
Are counsellors to fear. —*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 3.

His mother was his counsellor to do wickedly.—*2
Chronicles*, xiii. 3.

Who would be a counsellor of good things, and a
comfort in care.—*Wisdom*, viii. 9.

2. Confidant; bosom friend.

In such green pastures the first kings reign'd,
Sleep in their shades, and angels entertain'd;
With such old counsellors they did advise,
And by frequenting sacred groves grew wise.

—*Waller*.

3. One whose province is to deliberate and

advise upon public affairs.

Of counsellors there are two sorts: the first, con-
siliarial men, as I may term them; such are the
princes of Wales, and others of the king's court;
the ordinary sort of counsellors are such as the king
out of a due consideration of their worth and abili-
ties, and, withal, of their fidelity to his person and

to his crown, calleth to be counsel with him, in his ordinary government. — *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

4. One who is consulted in a case of law; lawyer.

A *counsellor* bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince, how far his prerogative extends. — *Dryden, Dedication to Translation of Juvenal's Satires.*

Counsellorship. *s.* Office or post of a privy-counsellor or councillor.

Of the great officers and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the *counsellorship*. — *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Count. *v. a.* [Fr. *compter*.]

1. Number; tell.

Here through this grain I can *count* every one, And view the Frenchman.

Rhacapear, Henry VI. Part I. l. 4.
The virtuous *count* their years; virtuous, their acts. — *R. Jonson.*

For the pretexts of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to *count* the sands, or to sum up infinity. — *South.*

When men in sickness lingering lie,
They *count* the tedious hours by months and years.

*Argos, now rejoice, for Thetis lies low;
Thy slaughter'd sons now smile, and think they won,
When they can count more Trojan ghosts than thou.* — *Id.*

2. Preserve a reckoning.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others. — *Locke.*

3. Reckon; place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. — *Genesis, xv. 6.*

Not barely the plowman's yoke is to be *counted* into the bread we eat; the labour of those who broke the oxen, must all be charged on the account of labour. — *Locke.*

4. Esteem; account; reckon; consider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the difference of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in speech, we then *count* it to have some use of natural reason. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. — *1 Samuel, l. 16.*

5. Impute; charge to.

All the impossibilities, which poets *count* to extravagance of loose description, Shall sooner be. — *Spenser, Ambitious Stepmother.*

Count. *v. n.* Found an account or scheme; reckon; rely: (with *upon*).

I think it a great error to *count upon* the genius of a nation as a standing argument in all ages. — *Swift.*

Count. *a.* [Fr. *compte*; Lat. *computus*.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints for to increase the *count*.

Spenser, Epithalamium.
Every man according to his eating, shall make your *count* for the lamb. — *Romans, xii. 4.*

3. Estimation; account.

Some other, that in hard *countes*
Were towards known, and little *count* did hold,
Either through gifts, or guile, or such like wiles,
Crept in by stooping low. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 10, 18.*

4. In Law. Charge in an indictment, or declaration in pleading.

But when these men have become numbered among the mingled recollections and fancies belonging to the past—then a future generation comes to be present, with its appropriate stock of complaint and denunciation—then it is that men find pleasure in dressing up the virtues of the past, as a *count* in the indictment against their own contemporaries. — *Græke, History of Greece, pt. ii. ch. lxxii.*

Count. *s.* [Fr. *comte*; Lat. *comes*.] Title of foreign nobility; supposed equivalent to an earl.

Comes, the *count* of the Franks, is the earl of the shire. — *Str W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Countable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, counted.

The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost *countable* with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The death of Robespierre was a signal at which

great multitudes of men, struck dumb with terror heretofore, rose out of their hiding-places; and, as it were, saw one another, how multitudinous they were; and began speaking and complaining. They are *countable* by the thousand and the million; who have suffered cruel wrong. Ever louder rises the plaint of such a multitude; into a universal sound, into a universal continuous peal, of what they call public opinion. — *Carlyle, French Revolution, vii. ch. l.*

Countenance. *s.* [Fr. *comtenance*.]

1. Form of the face; system of the features; air; look.

A noble *countenance* about her mouth between smirking and smiling, her head bowed, somewhat down, seemed to languish with over much idleness. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Calmness of look; composure of face.

She smil'd severe; nor with a troubled look,
Or trembling hand, the fatal present took;
He kept her *countenance*, when the lid remov'd,
Discovered the heart unfortunately lov'd.

Dryden, Fables.
The two great maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his *countenance*, and never to keep his word. — *Steele.*

3. Confidence of men; aspect of assurance.

The night beginning to persuade some retiring place, the gentleman, even out of *countenance* before she began her speech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the answer ye shall receive. — *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once in practice and *countenance* at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the necessary consequence. — *Steele.*

It puts the least in *countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind. — *Addison, Freeholder.*

4. Kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the stout fairy, 'mongst the midstest crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,
And that great princess too, exceeding proud,
That to strange knight no better *countenance* allowed.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

5. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any side; support.

The church of Christ, which hold that profession which had not the public allowance and *countenance* of authority, could not use the exercise of Christian religion but in private. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Now then, we'll use
His *countenance* for the battle; which being done,
Let her who would be rid of him, devise
His speedy taking off. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 1.*

This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneness. — *Bishop, Alchoron.*

6. Superficial appearance; show; resemblance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. — *Archbishop, Schoolmaster.*
Oh, you blessed ministers above!
Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time
Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up
In *countenance*.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
Bianca's love
Made me exchange my state with Tranio,
While he did bear my *countenance* in the town.

Id., Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

Countenance. *v. a.*

1. Support; patronize; vindicate.

Neither slant thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause. — *Romans, xiii. 3.*

This national fault of being so very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hairs to *countenance* it. — *Addison.*
Ricks broke out in several parts of the country. At Coventry and Worcester the Roman Catholic worship was violently interrupted. At Bristol the rabble, *countenanced*, it was said, by the magistrates, exhibited a profane and indecent pageant, in which the Virgin Mary was represented by a lioness, and in which a mock host was carried in procession. — *Macleay, History of England, ch. vi.*

2. Make a show of.

Each to these ladies love did *countenance*,
And to his mistress each himself strove to advance.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. Act suitably to anything; keep up any appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,
To *countenance* this horror.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 3.

4. Encourage; appear in defence.

At the first descent on shore he was not unmurdered with a wooden vessel, but he did *countenance* the landing in his long-boat. — *Sir H. Wotton.*

Countenance. *s.* One who countenances or supports another.

Are you her grace's *countenance*, lady? — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.*

Countenancing. *verbal abs.* Support; approval.

The *countenancing* of the rich man against the poor was occasioned partly by the servants of the king's great officers, who did use to consult the hearing and examining of causes to them. — *Styrpe, Memorials, Edward VI. A.D. 1553.*

Counter. *adj.* Opposite; opponent; antagonistic.

Its development proceeds quickly or slowly; the order of succession in its separate stages is irregular. . . . It may be impeded and swayed or even absorbed by *counter* energetic ideas; it may be coloured by the received tone of thought into which it comes, or depraved by the intrusion of foreign principles, or at length shattered by the development of some original fault within it. — *Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine, ch. l. § 1.*

It has been argued by a late writer . . . that the marvellous vision and dream of the Labarum could not have really taken place, as reported by Eusebius, because it is *counter* to the original type of Christianity. — *Ibid.*

Counter. *s.*

1. False piece of money used as a means of reckoning; money in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts,
Dash him into pieces.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

2. Table on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop.

A blue gaudy mix, that robs our *counters* every night;
And then goes out, and spends it upon our cuckold-makers. — *Dryden.*
The sempstress spends to 'Change with red-tipt nose;
The Hebrew slave beneath her feetstool glows;
In half-whipt muslin, nestles useless lie;
And shuttlecocks across the *counter* fly.

Gay, Trivia.
Sometimes you would see him behind his *counter* selling broad-cloth, sometimes unwearing linen. — *Archbald.*

Whether thy *counter* shine with suns untold,
And thy wide-grasping hand grows black with gold.

Swift.

3. Encounter; trial of skill.

And he, the man whom nature self had made
To mock herself, and truth to imitate,
With kindly *counter* under mimic shade.

Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

Counter. *adv.*

1. In a contrary direction; in a wrong course: (as *hounds* run when they trace the trail *backwards*.)

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry!
Oh, this is *counter*, you false Danish dogs.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 5.

2. In opposition: (with *run*).

Still we erect two wills in God's, and make the will of his purpose and intention *run counter* to the will of his approbation. — *South.*
The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallel, that frequently they *run counter* one to the other. — *Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

He thinks it brave, at his first setting out, to signalize himself in *running counter* to all the rules of virtue. — *Locke.*

A man whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to use persuasions to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may wish may not prevail on him: in this case, it is plain, the will and the desire *run counter*. — *Id.*

3. In face.

They hit one another with darts, as the other do with their hands, which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer. — *G. Sandys, Truce.*

Counteract. *v. a.* [That the common pronunciation of this word is as the accents of the present entry represent it will probably be admitted at once. Even if there be a minority of accurate speakers who say *counteract* in the ordinary form of the verb, all doubt vanishes when resort is had to the participles *counteracted* and *counteracting*.]

As the word is a common one, perhaps the commonest of all the compounds of *counter*, the question here suggested becomes important; inasmuch as among the

trissyllabic verbs similarly formed there are several which, from being comparatively rare, have their accent doubtful. Hence, it is submitted to the reader that in all such the precedent of *counteract* be followed; so that to *Coûnterchéck*, &c., be sounded with a greater stress on the last syllable than on the first. This is as much as can be safely said; since the first syllable has an accent also, though of a less decided character.

But this is not all. Sometimes, as in the word just quoted, there are two concurrent furus, one representing a verb, and one a noun; and when this is the case, a fresh series of precedents suggests itself, giving such words as *sûrgy* and *sûrry*, *compound* and *compoud*, with many others. Does this distinction extend to trissyllables? i. e. is the verb *coûnterchéck*, and the substantive *coûntercheck*? The editor believes that the question is to be answered in the affirmative, and has accented the words which exhibit it accordingly.

This means, that it is the noun which gives up the compound in its most typical form; the verb giving two separate words (*counter + check*) rather than a single one. For the verb, however, thus to take the guise of two words, it is necessary that its second element should be English. Hence, in *counterfeit* the accent is the same for both the noun and the verb; the word being treated, not as a compound of *counter* and some other English word, but as a French word which we have taken ready-made. In *Countermand*, where the accent is probably on the last syllable, *-mand*, though not an English word, may be said, on the strength of *com-mand* and *mand-ate*, to pass as such, and in the way of accent to be treated as if it were one. The same applies to *Countervail*, as compared with *avail*.

Hinder anything from its effect by contrary agency.

In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to *counteract* that principle, and to relieve him. *South*.

Counteraction. *s.* Opposition.

The benefits of writing have been observed to be often such as cannot, in the present state of knowledge, be traced by evidence or drawn out into demonstrations; they are therefore wholly subject to the imagination, and do not force their effects upon a mind preoccupied by unfavorable sentiments, nor overcome the counter-action of a false principle or of stubborn partiality. *Johann, Rambler*, iii.

Counterattraction. *s.* Opposite attraction.

Attractions of either kind are less perspicuous, and less perceptible, through a variety of *counterattractions* that diminish their effect. *Shedden*.

Counterbalance. *v. a.* Weigh against; act against with an opposite weight.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Hople*.

Few of Adam's children are not torn with some bias, which it is the business of education either to take off, or *counterbalance*. *Locke*.

Counterbalance. *s.* Opposite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people act,
Each other's poise and *counterbalance* are.

Dryden, Anna Mirabilis,
Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchasable by it, and lying, as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce. *Locke*.

Counterbûll. *v. a.* Impel in a direction opposite to the former impulse; strike back.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,
Fur'd back and forward, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoals
again.

Till *counterbûll'd* she stops, and sleeps again.

Counterbuff. *s.* Blow in a contrary direction; stroke that produces a recoil.

He at the second gave him such a *counterbuff*, that, because Philautus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven from the horse. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Co. Captain Smith, lead on, and show
What house you came of, by the blow
You give sir Quintin, and the cuff.
You, wench, of the sandalines *counterbuff*. *N. Junnon*.

Countercast. *s.* Trick; delusive contrivance: (opposed to some similar one). *Obsolete*.

He can devise this *counter-cast* of slight,
To give faire colour to that illhus cause in sight.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 3, 16.

Countercaster. *s.* [from *Counter*, *s. 1.*] Arithmetician; bookkeeper; master of accounts; reckoner: (used contemptuously).

I of whom his eyes had seen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, must be belied and calm'd
By dealer and creditor, this *counter-caster*.

Shakespeare, Othello, i. 1.

Counterchange. *s.* Exchange; reciprocity.

Rare.
She, like lightning, lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy. The *counterchange*
Is severally in all.

Counterchange. *v. a.* Give and receive; exchange. *Rare*.

Then shall ne'er-audited love confess
That souls can mingle substances,
That hearts can easily *counter-change* be.

J. Hall, Poems, p. 29: 1616.

Counterchange. *v. a.* *Rare*.

If a Persian law might not be reversed, yet it
might be *counterchanged*: Mordana may not write,
'Let no Jew be slain'; he may write, 'Let the
Jews meet, and stand for their lives against those
that would slay them.'—*Bishop Hall, Human*
hanged. (Oth. 18.)

Countercharm. *s.* That by which a charm is dissolved: that which has the power of destroying the effects of a charm.

Now what your sense of the other world would be
if you had:—let will your belief of it be, w.
The female upon clear and satisfactory evidence
'will be an i. e. the *counter-charm* against it
most bewitching trumpet. *Scott, Christian*
Life, ii. v.

But should I tell him that it was poison that was
of this?—I taste, colour, and smell, this would
be a full ally to his desire, and a sufficient *counter*
charm to all its other alluring qualities. *South, Ser-*
mon, viii. 140.

Oth. beat him! that knowest some herb—some
spell—some *counter-charm*, for it is a poison that
hath wrought this frenzy!—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Last*
Days of Pompeii, ii. iv. ch. vi.

Countercharm. *v. a.* Destroy the effect of an enchantment.

For what to us is harm, to them are wounds,
Whom grief strikes, fear distracts, and shame con-

founds,
To find at once the magic *counter-charm'd*,
Their arts discover'd, and their strength disarm'd.

Lord Falkland, Verba prefatory
to Sandys's Job: 165.

Nor can her beams a heat convey
That may my frozen bosom warm,
Unless her smiles have power, as they,
That a cross charm can *countercharm*.

Lordace, Lucinda.

Seducing Hope, farewell.
No more deceive me.
I now can *countercharm* thy spell.

Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable, and so
countercharm all our crimes, that they should only
be active to please, not hurt us. *Dr. H. More, Decry*
of Christian Poly.

Counterchéck. *v. a.* Oppose; stop with sudden opposition; check after a check from the opposite side.

Untill some other realm, that on the frontiers
lies,
He hazard again by other enemies,
Use them betwixt themselves to composition fall.

To *countercheck* that sword, else like to conquer all.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii.

Who shall *countercheck*

The wanton pride of greatness. *Habington, Castara*.

Countercheck. *s.* Stop; rebuke; check in opposition to another.

Tranquil I said his beard was not well cut, he would
say I lie: this is called the *countercheck* quarrel-
some. *Shakespeare, As you like it*, v. 4.

Counterdistinction. *s.* Same as *Contra-*

distinction, this latter being the com-

moner form.

I call it moral, in *counterdistinction* to philosophi-
cal or physical. *Dr. H. More, Conjecturae*
Cabulistica, p. 198.

Counterévidence. *s.* [Two words rather than a compound.] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

Sense itself detects its more palpable deceptions by a
counterévidence, and the more ordinary impurities
widen out: the first experiments. *Blancin, Scrupa*
Scientifica.

We have little reason to question his testimony in
this point, seeing it is backed by others of good
credit, and all because there is no *counterévidence*,
nor any witness that appears against it. *T. Burnet,*
Theory of the Earth.

Counterfeit. *v. a.* (for accent see *Counter-*
act.) [Fr. *contrefait*, part. of *contrefaire*.] Copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; personate; imitate; resemble.

It came into this priest's fancy to cause this lad to
counterfeit and personate the second son of Ed-
ward IV., supposed to be murdered. *Bacon, History*
of the Reign of Henry VII.

There have been some that could *counterfeit* the
distance of voices, which is a secondary object of
hearing, in such sort, as when they stand fast by
you, you would think the speech came from afar off
in a fearful manner. *Bacon, Natural and Experi-*
mental History.

Say, lovely dream, where could'st thou find
Shadows to *counterfeit* that face? *Waller*.

To *counterfeit*, is to put on the likeness and ap-
pearance of some real excellence: Bristol-diamonds
would not pretend to be diamonds, if they never
had been diamonds. *Archbishop Tillotson*.

Counterfeit. *v. n.* Feign.

How ill agrees it with your gravity,
To *counterfeit* thus grossly with your slave.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2

Counterfeit. *adj.* Made in imitation, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

General observations drawn from particulars, are
the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great stores
in a little room: but they are therefore to be made
with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take
counterfeit for true, our shame be the greater, when
our stock comes to a severe scrutiny. *Locke*.

Such sternness and fierce disdain as Hamlet is made
to show, is no *counterfeit*, but the real force of absolute
aversion, of irreconcilable abhorrence. It may be
said he puts on the madness; but then he should
only so far put on this *counterfeit* lunacy as his own
real distillation will give him leave; that is, incom-
pletely, imperfectly; not in that confirmed, practi-
cal way, like a master of his art. *Lamb, Essays*
of Elia, On the Tragedy of Shakespeare.

Counterfeit. *s.*

1. One who personates another; impostor.

Now when these *counterfeits* were thus unmasked
Ourselves the forsakers of their former.
And in the sight of all men shame disgraced,
All came to rest and gave full merriell
At the remembrance of their knavery.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. 3, 39.
I am no *counterfeit*, to die is to be a *counter-*
feit; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who
hath not the life of a man. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
Part I, v. 4.

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the
true person, according to whose pattern he should
shape his *counterfeit*, yet could think it possible
for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or
fashions, or in fit answers to questions, to come near
the resemblance. *Bacon*.

But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear
Some *counterfeit* in this your Jupiter.

Ascham, Translation from Ovid.

2. Something made in imitation of another, and intended to pass for that which it resembles; forgery.

My father was I knew not where,
When I was stamp'd. Some counter, with his tools,
Made me a *counterfeit*; yet my mother seem'd
The Dumb of that time.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 5.
There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of
something real; though pretenders seem to be what
they really are not, yet they pretend to be some-
thing that really is. *Archbishop Tillotson*.

3. Likeness; picture; copy. *Obsolete*.

What shall I here?
Fair Portia's *counterfeit*? What doted
Hath come so near creation? Move these eyes?
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2

Counterfeitable. *adj.* Capable of being counterfeited. *Rare*.

There is no nation or people so inhuman, but
have money or a palladium instrument of permuta-
tion either in metals or fish-bones, &c.; for it im-
ports not so much of what matter it is, provided it

be durable, not counterfeitable, and difficult to come by.—*Moby, De Jure Maritimo & Navali*, 240: 1676. (Ord MS.)

Counterfeiter. s. Forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by counterfeiters, to the great good of the commonwealth.—*Chaucer*.

Counterfeiting. verbal abs. Act of one who counterfeits; process by which a counterfeit is effected.

Accordingly this man, in the other parts of his life an honourable English gentleman and a soldier, was no longer modelled against an Italian intruder, than he became himself an Italian intriguer, and descended, without scruple, to falsehood, to hypocritical carresses, to the substitution of documents, and to the counterfeiting of hands.—*Macaulay, Essays, Lord Clive*.

Counterfeitly. adv. In a counterfeit manner; falsely, fictitiously; with forgery.

Rare.
Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cup than my loaf, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfeitedly.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Counterfeitness. s. Attribute suggested by Counterfeit; state of being counterfeit.

Rare.
A reply to which came out afterwards,—showing the counterfeitness of Dr. Anthony's aurum potabile, Oxon. 1623. *Ward, On the Graham Profusionship*, p. 255.

Counterferment. s. Ferment opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and counterferments must a morsel of intestine produce in the body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy I see innumerable distempers lurking in amuletude among the dishes.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Counterfeisance. s. [Fr. *contrefeisance*.] Act of counterfeiting; forgery. *Obsolete.*

And his man lies nobly with the counterfeisance, Supports his credit and his countenance.—*Spenser, Author Herbert's Tale*.

Such is the face of falsehood, such the sight Of foul Diessa, when her borrow'd light Is laid away, and counterfeits known.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

The outward expression and counterfeits of all these is the form of goodness.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons, The Hypocrite*.

Counterinfluence. v. a. Hinder anything from its course by contrary influence.

Their wickedness naturally tends to effeminate them; and will certainly do it, if it be not strongly counter-influenced by the vigour of their bodily temper.—*Scott, Sermon before Artillery Company*.

Counterlibration. s. In Astronomy.

It is (clock) shall show all the counterlibration motions of the heavens, and counterlibration of the earth, according to Copernicus.—*Marcius of Worcester, Century of Invention*.

Countermand. v. a. (for accent see Counteract.) [Lat. *mando* = command, as in Mandate.]

Order the contrary to what was ordered or intended before; contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deposed projects, and smites their policies with frustration and a curse.—*South*.

Oppose; contradict the orders of another.
For us to alter anything, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to countermand him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Prolight.

Avicen countermands biting blood in choleric bodies, because he estimates the blood a bride of the gall.—*Harey*.

Countermand. s. Repeal of a former order.

Have you no countermand for Claudio yet, But must he die to-morrow?—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

Countermandable. adj. Capable of being countermanded. *Rare.*

The best rule of distinction between grants and declarations is, that grants are never countermandable, whereas declarations are evermore countermandable in their nature.—*Bacon, Law Maxims*, reg. xiv. (Ord MS.)

Counterterm. s.

1. Retrocession; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are such an infinite number of things placed

with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, wars, and counterterms of the animal spirits.—*Collier, Essay on Thought*.

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backward by such counterterms and resolutions, as we do unwillingly impute to wisdom.—*T. Barret, Theory of the Earth*.

Counterterming. s. March backward; march in indirect ways.

Such unwhings and countertermings, from Killing to Acton and from Acton to Uzbridge.—*Pope, Mayor of Garratt*.

Countertermine. s.

1. Mines made by the besieged, to counteract under useless the mines of the besiegers.

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and ramm'd the mouths; but the citizens made a countermine, and the powder, which was such a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired.—*Sir J. Haywood*.

2. Means of opposition; means of counteraction; stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

He thinking himself contained, knowing no counterterm against contempt but terror, began to let making jesses, which might bear the colour of a fault, without sharp punishment.—*Sir J. Haywood*.

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the counterterm was only an act of self-preservation.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Countermine. v. a. Delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief; counterwork; defeat by secret measures.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously countermine us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Counterterm. s. [Fr. *conturmur*.] Wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

The great shed flying through a breach, did beat down houses; but the counterterm, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched.—*Kindley, History of the Turks*.
Caesar, to besiege the rampart, made a counterterm of dead carcasses.—*Vitruvius, Translation of Lucian's Phalaris*, 13.

Counterterm. v. a. Fortify as with a counterterm.

They are plac'd in those imperial heights, Where counterterm'd with walls of diamond, I find the place impregnable.—*And, Spanish Tragedy*.

Counterterm. s. Contrary to nature.

A consumption is a countertermal hectic extension of the body.—*Harey, Discourse of Consumption*.

Counterterm. s. Sound by which any noise is overpowered.

They endeavour'd either by a constant succession of sensual delights, to charm and dull asleep, or else, by a counterterm of revellings and riotous excesses, to drown the softer whispers of their conscience.—*Cibulsky, Sermon*.

Counterpace. s. [Lat. *passus* = step, pace; the sense in the present compound being that of the original Latin, rather than the English *pace* = speed, or rate.] Contrary step; movement in opposition to any scheme.

When the least counterpace are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our uncontentments.—*Swift*.

Counterpane. s. [Fr.; from *calcita* = pillow, bolster, stuffed or padded covering, and *puncta*, part. of *pungo* = prick.] Uppermost bed-cover; coverlet; quilt.

This *calcita puncta* in French became *colle-pointe*, *colle-pointe*, *colle-pointe*, and with that instinctive striving after meaning, which is so often the source of corruption in language, *colle-pointe*, as if from the opposite idea made by the stickiness on either side of the quilt or mattress. Hence finally the English *counterpane*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Counterpane. s. [L. *lat. contrapane*.] Same as Counterpart

Read, scriber, give me the counterpane.—*H. Johnson, Bartholomew Fair*.

Counterpart. s. Correspondent part; part

which answers to another (as the two papers of a contract); part which fits another (as the key of a cipher); match; fellow.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or counterparts one of another.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England*.

An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a counterpart of this fable.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Oh counterpart Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords: No bold, so great, no god-like are you turn'd, How can you love so silly things as women?—*Dryden*.

He is to consider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the counterpart to each in another language. *Id.*

In the discovery the two different plays look like counterparts and copies of one another.—*Addison, Spectator*.

The princess Salina, the kings Hummer, and Klumme, have their classical counterparts in Archimedes, Alpheus, and Douglas. *P. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxv.

Counterplea. s. In Law. Kind of replication; incidental pleading diverging from the main series of the allegations.

If a stranger to the action began, desire to be admitted to say what he can for the seaworth of his estate, that which the defendant alleges against this request is called a *counterplea*.—*Cowell*.

Counterplot. v. a. Oppose one machination by another; obviate art by art.

Prudent and counterplotted us, and had bespoken on the same evening the Puppet Show of 'The Creation of the World.'—*Zacher*, no. 10.

Counterplot. s. Artifice opposed to an artifice.

The wolf that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a counterplot of the kid's upon the wolf; and such a counterplot as the wolf, with all his sagacity, was not able to smell out.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Counterplotting. s. Act of plotting against.

A third reason that God's displeasure so implacably turns against this sin is, because it is evidently a counterplotting of God. *North, Sermons*, ix. 200.

Counterpoint. s. [Italian, *contrappunto*, from Lat. *contra punctus*.] See last extract.

Neither shall the sweet organs . . . be played upon; not yet the fresh descent, pyreosque, counterpoint, &c.—*Hale, Discourse on the Revolutions*, li. 1, 6: 15-6.

What old Calvin meant to be sung in music, they chose should be performed in counterpoint, or in four parts.—*Mason, Essay on Church Music*, p. 208.
The title of *counterpoint*, given to composition, or music in parts, preceded not only the invention of clefs, but of lines and systems. In many instances we have seen the infancy of simultaneous sounds in points, or marks over particular words and syllables, like accents; and, afterwards, as the monks and priests began to feel a pleasure in the coexistence of a 4th, a 5th, or an 8th, a second point or dot was joined over the first. These were used in the beginning regulated by lines, but by their greater or less degree of elevation and distance from each other. After some time, we found a line drawn through such dots or points as were on its level; then two lines, one red and the other yellow, to denote the tenor and base. After this, two or three centuries elapsed before a third and fourth line were added, at which the Roman monks have remained ever since. This is the short history and origin of the term *counterpoint*.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Counterpoint. s. Same as Counterpane. *Obsolete.*

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns; In cyprus chests my arms, counterpoints, Gaily apparel, tents, and canopies.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

Counterpoint. s. Opposite point or course. Affecting in themselves, and their followers, a certain angelical purity, they fell suddenly into the very counterpoint of justifying bestiality.—*Sir B. Rudyard, State of Religion*.

Counterpoise. v. a. (for accent see Counteract.)

1. Counterbalance; be equilibrium to; act against with equal weight.

Our spoil we have brought home, Do more than counterpoise a full third part The charges of the action.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 5.

The force and the distance of weight, counterpoising one another, ought to be reciprocal.—*Sir E. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul*.

2. Produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviness of bodies must be counterpoised by a plummet, fastened about the pulley to this axis.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

3. Act with equal power against any person or cause.

So many freeholders of English will be able to hear and to counterpoise the rest.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Counterpoise. s.

1. Equipollence; equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,
And tell her she is thine; to whom I promise
A counterpoise, if not in thy estate,
A balance more equal.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, li. 3.
Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a
metalline counterpoise into the opposite scale.—
Bayle, Experiments touching the Spring of the Air.

2. State of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.

His golden scales, &c.
Wherein all things created first he weigh'd, &c.
The pendulous round earth with balance scale
In counterpoise.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 297.*

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The second nobleman a counterpoise to the higher
nobility, that they grow not too potent.—*Bacon.*
Their generals, by their credit in the army, were
with the magistrates and other civil officers, a sort
of counterpoise to the power of the people.—*Swift.*
In France the power of the clergy might have
been a sufficient, as it was almost the only organised
counterpoise to the kindly prerogative; but there
had gradually arisen, chiefly in the universities, a
new power, that of the lawyers; they had begun to
attain that ascendancy in the parliaments which
gave into absolute dominion over those assemblies.—
Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. x. ch. viii.

Counterpoison. s. Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated.

Counterpoisons must be adapted to the cause; for
example, in poison from sublimated corrosive, and
arsenic.—*Arbuthnot.*

Counterpractice. s. Practice in opposition.

Against the stroke of Providence, all counter-
practices are vain.—*Proceedings against Garret, 1697, 2. b. 1690.*

Counterpressure. s. Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanic heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this single point direct their course;
That so the counterpressure every way,
Of equal vigour, might their motions stay,
And, by a steady pulse, the whole in quiet lay?

Sir R. Blackmore.

Counterproject. s. Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to
Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a
treaty of peace with France, until that entire
monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was struck
out of the counterproject by the Dutch.—*Swift.*

Counterrollment. s. Counter-account; counter-tulment. *Rare.*

This manner of exercising of this office, hath
many testimonies, interchanging warrants, and
counterdeeds, whereby each, running through
the hands, and residing in the power of many several
persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner
of falsehood.—*Bacon.*

Counterround. s. Round made by officers to ascertain if a round ordered has been exactly performed.

It will concern him to walk the round and
counterround with his fellow inspectors.—*Milton, Areopagitica, (Ord. 188.)*

Counterseale. s. Opposition in respect to weight; opposite seal.

To compare this university to yours, were to cast
a new tin in counterseale with Christ-church Col-
lege.—*Howell, Familiar Letters, i. 8. (Ord. 188.)*

Counterscarp. s. [see Escarpment.] In Fortification. That side of the ditch nearest to the country, or opposite to the escarp of the rampart.

A regular fortification with half-moons and coun-
terscarps.—*Moravia of Worcester, Catalogue of In-
ventions, § 29.*

The city is compassed with a thick stone wall,
flanked and mounted about; having within a coun-
terscarp, and 300 pieces of brass cannon mounted
upon the bulwarks. See *T. Herbert, Relation of
some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia,*
p. 40.

That side of the ditch which is next the camp, or
properly the talus that supports the earth of the
covert-way; although by this term is often under-
stood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and

plais; and so it is to be understood when it is said
the enemy lodged themselves on the counterscarp.
—*Horris.*

Counterseñe. s. Conflict; contest; mutual opposition.

They meet with several wicked and abominable
superstitions, and a terrible counterseñe between
them and their lusts.—*Hamp, Sermons, p. 97: 1658.*

Counterseñ. v. a. Sent together with others.

You shall hear
A better witness back than words, which we,
On like conditions, will have counterseñ'd.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Counterseñe. r. s. Render more secure by corresponding means, or means to match: (the sense of counter being, in this case, equivalency, or equality, rather than opposition).

What have the rogues promised you in return,
in case you should show what they would call dis-
positions to conciliation and equity, whilst you are
giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging
parliament to counterseñe it?—*Barker, Thoughts on a Republic Peace.*

Countersense. s. Opposite meaning.

There are some words now in French, which are
turned to a countersense. *Howell, Familiar Let-
ters, li. 10.*

Countersign. v. a. Sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentic.

He had brought a letter to his lordship from the
king, with one enclosed in it to the lords of the
privy council, which he showed us. I read it;
it was countersigned Melford. *Lord Clarendon, Diary, 1688-9.*

Countersign. s. See extract.

Countersign, in the general acceptance of the
term, means any particular word, such as the name
of a place or person, which like the parole is ex-
changed between guards, and entrusted to persons
who visit military posts, or the rounds, or have any
business to transact with officers or soldiers in camp
or garrison. It ought always to be given in the
most known to the troops.—*Kitchin, Cyclo-
pædia, in voce.*

Countersnarl. s. Snarl in defence or op-
position.

As an ear that goes through a village, if he clap his
tail between his legs and run away, every ear will
hiss at him; but if he bridle up himself, and
stand to it, give him a countersnarl, there's not a
dog dares meddle with him: much is in a man's
courage and discreet carriage of himself. *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 365.*

Counterspell. s. Opposing, antagonistic, or neutralizing spell.

The heart of honest steel still that strange mirth-
fulness maintained a rapid counterspell to the man-
and the slave turned as pale as the cheek of the
witch herself.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Last Days of
Pascetti, li. iii. ch. ix.*

Countersstatute. s. Contradictory ordinance; (so far as this is a compound, rather than two words, it is a translation of *antinomy*).

His own antinomy of countersstatute. *Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Countersstroke. s. Stroke in opposition.

He met him with a countersstroke so swift,
That quite snail off his name as he it up did lift.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. li. 7.

Countersway. s. Opposite influence or direction.

By a countersway of restraint curbing their wild
exultance almost in the other extreme; as when
we lose things the contrary way, to make them come
to their natural straightness.—*Milton, Doctrine and
Discipline of Divorce.*

Countertaste. s. Taste which (assuming taste to be a standard, and, as such, accu-
rate) is opponent or false.

There is a kind of countertaste founded on sur-
prise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rival-
ship with the true.—*Shedd.*

Countertenor. s. One of the mean or middle parts of a composition, higher in pitch than the tenor, but lower than the treble; singer, or musician, engaged on the same.

This intricate, or as it was then termed curious
angle had . . . taken possession of the whole Church
Square . . . these were all sung . . . in this mode of
harmonic descent in which the various voices follow-
ing one another were perpetually repeating
different words at the same time. . . . One example

of this kind may suffice. . . . The genealogy in the
first chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel was there set
to music, and the single part not only led me to con-
clude, that 1841 was performed in canon, according
to the mode of the age, while the bass was holding
forth the existence of Abraham, the tenor, in dis-
fluency of nature and chronology, would be employed
in beguiling Isaac; the countertenor, Jacob; the
treble, Joseph and all his brethren.—*Mason, Essays on Church Music, essay ii.*

Used adjectively.

I am deaf: this deafness unqualifies me for all
company, except a few friends with countersense.
—*Swift.*

Countertide. s. Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our countertides at land, and so
Presaging of the fatal blow,
In your prodigious ebb and flow. *Dryden.*

Countertime. s. ? Defence; opposition.

Let cleverness in happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the countertime to fate.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Counterturn. s. See extract, in which the word is suggested as a term in dramatic criticism, equivalent to the Aristotelian *catantrony*.

The catantrony, called by the Romans *status*, the
height and fall growth of the play, we may call
properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that ex-
pression, embodies the action in new difficulties,
and leaves you far distant from that hope in which
it found you.—*Dryden, On Dramatick Poetry.*

Countertype. s. Corresponding type.

Almost all the vernacular poetry of the middle
ages has its Latin *countertype*, poems of chivalry,
poems of adventure, of course Saint-Legend, even
the long fables, which the Germans call *Heid-poetry*,
and the many *sauses*.—*Milman, History of Latin
Christianity, b. xiv. ch. iv.*

Countervail. v. a. (For accent see Coun-
teract.) [vail, from Lat. *vailo* = be worth,
equal.] Be equivalent to; have equal
force or value; act against with equal
power.

In some men there may be found such qualities
as are able to countervail these exceptions which
might be taken against them, and such men's autho-
rity is not likely to be shaken off. *Hooker, Ecclesi-
astical Polity.*

And there will be there at him flew,
And with important outrage him assail'd;
Who, soon prepared to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal valour countervail'd.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

There will always be in strong presumption against
the sincerity of a conversion by which the convert is
directly a sinner. In the case of Dryden there is
nothing to countervail this presumption. *Murray,
History of England, li. vii.*

Countervail. s. Equal weight; power or
value sufficient to obviate any effect or
objection; equivalent. *Obsolete.*

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a
poor countervail for the bitterness of the review,
which begins where the action ends, and lasts for
ever. *Scott, Sermons.*

Countervailable. adj. Capable of coun-
tervailing, or of being countervailed.

He is unthankful that hath an heart to get wis-
dom and hath no price in his hand; a price, not
countervailable to what he seeks, but remuneration
to him of whom he seeks. *Bishop Hall, Solomon and the Queens of Sheba, (Ord. 188.)*

Kiss, gain, honour, liberty, pleasure, life, yea
worlds of all these, are no way countervailable to
truth. *Id., The best Bargain, (Ord. 188.)*

Counterview. s.

1. Opposition; posture in which two persons
front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was sinn'd and judg'd on
earth
Within the gates of hell sat Sin and Death.
In counterview, Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 251.

2. Contrast; position in which two dissimilar
things illustrate each other.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on
purpose to place it in counterview or contrast with
that of the other company.—*Swift.*

Counterveto. v. a. Oppose; outvote.

The law in our minds being countervetoed by the
law in our members. *Scott, Christian Life, i. li.*

Counterweigh. v. u. Weigh against.

If Wright had ten fellowships of St. John's, it
would not counterweigh with the loss of this oc-
casion.—*Archam, Letter to Rector.*

Counterswheel. v. u. In military language.
Make to wheel, or move backwards and

forwards, in opposition to other movements.

The falcon charges at first view
With her brigade of talons, through
Whom she the wary heron beat
With a well countercheck'd retreat.

Lorriace, Lucania.

Counterwind. s. Contrary wind.

Like as a ship, that through the ocean wyde
Directs her course unto one certain coast,
Is met of many a counter-winde and tyde,

Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 12. 1.

Counterwork. v. a. Counteract; hinder any effect by contrary operations.

Whilst mine, covetous
Above the rest, seek to engross the whole,
And counter-work the one unto the other,
Conspire in gifts, as they would seem in love.

B. Jonson, Volpone.

Can men think that God ever designed prayer
An engine to counter-work or control nature,
To reverse its laws, and alter the course of the universe?
—*South, Sermons, vi. 385.*

But here's a great view is one, and that the whole:
That counter-works each folly and caprice;
That disappoints the effect of every vice. *Pope.*

Countess. s. [Fr. *comtesse*; Lat. *comitissa* (from *comes* = count) = female count.] Lady of an earl or count.

I take it, she that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the duchess of Norfolk.—
It is, and all the rest are countesses.

It is the peculiar language of the countess of Alington to have been so truly bowed by you, while she was living, and so gratefully honoured after she was dead.—*Dryden.*

Countinghouse. s. Room appropriated by traders to the management of their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle boys, considering their counting-house, put them upon employing them.—*Locke.*

Countless. adj. Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kiss for kiss,
Thy lander Merens tenders on thy lips:
O, were the sum of those that I should pay
Countless and infinite, yet would I pay them.

But oh, her mind, that opens which includes
Legions of mischief, countless multitudes
Of former curses. *Donne.*

By one countless sun of woes oppress'd,
Heavy with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn:
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return.

Pope.

Counterited. adj. Invested with the character of the country.

Well, to be sure, it must be own'd
It is a charming spot of ground;
So sweet a distance for a ride,
And all about so counterited!

Robert Lloyd, Gleaner, no. 135. (Orel 318.)

Country. s. [Fr. *contrée*, from Lat. *contra* = against; the original meaning of the word being the part, land, district, view, or landscape opposite the spectator. In like manner, the German *gegen* is from *gegen* = against. That this is not the only origin which has been suggested, may be seen by the extracts; where it may also be seen that the one here adopted has authority as well as reason in its favour.]

1. Tract of land; region, as distinguished from other regions.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of these countries of which they would be informed. *Bishop Spald.*

[*Country.* French, *contrée*; Italian, *contrada* (from *contra*, the district which lies opposite you, &c. German, *gegen*, a situation; Middle German, *gegen*, from *gegen*, opposite. (Dix.) Muratori suggests the Latin *contrastrum*, a person of the same country, for which in Middle Latin was used *contrastrum*. Oecius ad Michael subestella Mitthe ad hunc *contrastrum*. (Chron., A.D. 1046.) Et omnes *contrastrum* dispersi sunt; id est (says Muratori) eives ejusdem terre. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

[One more word of the same kind, the presence of which in French, Italian, and English it would be impossible to explain except as a Germanism, as a blunder committed by people who spoke Latin but thought in German. *Gegend* in German means region or country. It is a recognised term, and it signified originally that which is before or against,

what forms the object of our view. Now in Latin *gegen*, or against, would be expressed by 'contra'; and the Germans, not recollecting at once the Latin word 'region,' took to translating their idea of 'region,' that which was before them, by 'contratum' or 'terra contrata.' This became the Italian *trada*, the French 'contrée,' the English *country*. *Professor Max Müller, Lectures on the Science of Language, second series, p. 273.*

2. Parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts.

Would I a house for happiness erect
Nature alone should be the architect;
She'd build it more convenient than great,
And doubtless in the country chase her seat.

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then
From the town back again into the *country*.—*Spectator.*

3. Place of one's birth; native soil.

The king set on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our *country*.—*Bishop Spald.*
O, save my *country*, how'n, shall be your last.

Pope.

4. Inhabitants of any region.

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cry'd hate upon him; all their prayers and love
Were set on Bedford.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.
Used *adjectively*, or as the first element in a compound.

She branding the cruel tyrant to scorn, spoke in
her *country* language. — *2. Macbeth, vii. 25.*
Count a *country* worth know, that having received a shilling from one that owes her three, and a shilling also from another that owes her three, that the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal. *Locke.*

He comes no nearer to a positive, clear idea of a positive infinite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to pass the channel of where he stood. *Id.*

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you shall find that the notions they apply this name to are so odd, that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. *Id.*

Come, we'll cut our *country* seat repair.
The native home of innocence and love. *Norris.*

In the following extract, where the *country* man is contrasted with the man of the town, or with those who have better opportunities for learning, there are two words rather than a compound; though, in general, the combination gives a single word.

We make a *country* man dumb, whom ye will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar. — *Dryden, Translation of Dryden's Art of Painting.*

Country-dance. s. [Fr. *contre* opposite.] Dance so called from the position of the partners: (the present spelling, as well as the sound, being *catechrestic*.)

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trot should confine himself to *country* dances. — *Spectator.*

Countryman. s.

1. One born in the same country, or tract of ground.

See, who comes here?
My *countryman* but yet I know him not.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.
Honestest bard, so fate ordain'd, these:
And told us were his *countrymen* at night,
Smell'd their fair actions from descending prose,
And set their battles in clerical light. *Pope.*

The British soldiers met with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader, but as their *countryman*. — *Addison, Preface to State of the War.*

2. Rustic; one who inhabits rural parts.

All that have business to the court, and all *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Grant, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

County. s. [N.Fr. *counté*, mod. *comté*; Lat. *comitatus*.]

1. In the English sense of the word. Shire.

A shire is a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the administration of justice; so that there is no part of the kingdom, but what lieth within some *county*. Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer, called a sheriff, who puts in execution all the commands and judgements of the king's courts. Of these *counties* four are termed *county-palatinates*, as that of Lancaster, Chester, Durham, and Ely. A *county-palatine* is a jurisdiction of so high a nature, that the chief government of these, by special charter from the king, sent out all writs in their own name, and did all things touching justice as absolutely as the

prince himself, only acknowledging him their superior and overlord. But this power has, by a statute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. There are likewise *counties* corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which or priories have thought good to bestow extraordinary liberties. Of these London is one, York another, the city of Chester a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to these may be added many more; as the *county* of the town of Kingston upon Hull, the *county* of the town of Haverfordwest, and the *county* of Litchfield. *County* is, in another signification, used for the county-court. — *Cowell.*

2. Used *adjectively*; preceding town, family, election, and several other common substantives; the construction in many cases determining whether the combination give two words or a compound. See County-court.

He caught his death the last *county* sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow-woman and her fatherless children. — *Addison, Spectator.*

3. In the Continental sense of the word. Actual or original domain of a count.

Rodolph disclaimed the acts of his Chancellor, recognised the donation of the Emperor Louis, and made a new donation, in his own name, of the whole territory from Radobinski to Ceperano, the March of Ancona, the duchy of Spoletto, the *county* of Bertinoro, the lands of the Countess Matilda, the *counties* of Ravenna, the Pentapolis, Ferrara, Combrino, Montefeltro, and Mass Traveria, absolutely, and with all his full rights, to the See of St. Peter. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. i. ch. vi.*

This great marquisate, or *county* of Tuscany, which for a long period exercised so vast an influence for evil or for good, had gradually given to its enormous power and wealth. — *Ibid. b. v. ch. xl.*

3. Earldom. Obsolete.

Brave hope of Bedford, grow apace in bounty,
And count of wisdom more than of thy count. — *Spenser, Ruins of Time.*

County. s. This word appears to be sometimes a mere variation of Count; at others the Italian *conte*; e.g. in the Italian story of Romeo and Juliet, where Paris is called the *County* Paris. In many cases, however, it is difficult to say which origin is the true one. Thus, in

'Oh *County* Guy, the hour is nigh,'

the word may be a diminutive suggesting endearment, or it may be a mere metrical license. Obsolete.

He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of Chester, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the same 'ita liber ad plenum sicut reus feudum Angliam ad eorundem.' — *Sir J. Dugdale.*

County-court, or County-court. s. (this is a word which illustrates the difficulty of determining whether a combination gives two words or a compound. That the word is often sounded *county-court* is certain; but even those who so sound it use a second accent whenever they have to contrast it with some other court, and say *county-court*. When the construction is adjectival, as in *county-court judge*, the accent is, perhaps, always thrown back.)

1. Court, recently established, for the recovery of small debts: (this being its usual meaning).

2. Translation into Anglicized Norman-French of the Anglo-Saxon *shiregeman* - shire meeting. So influential an authority as Hallam uses it in this sense; the original compound being the true English word.

The liberties of these Anglo-Saxon *thanes* were chiefly secured, next to their swords and their free spirit, by the inalienable right of dealing civil and criminal suits in their own *county-court*; an institution which... deserves attention... The division of the kingdom into *counties*, of these into hundreds and decaneries, for the purpose of administering justice, was not peculiar to England... It was to the *county-court* that an English freeman looked chiefly for the maintenance of his civil rights.

In this assembly, held monthly, or at least more than once a year... the oath of allegiance was administered to all freemen, branches of the peace were inquired into, crimes were investigated, and claims determined. I assign all these functions to the *county-court*.... Before the Conquest, says Girard, ... grants were enrolled in the *shire-book* in public

*shier-note. . . . This may be so; but the country-court has long ceased to be a court of record.—Hilliam, *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.*

Couple. s. [Fr.; Lat. *copula*.]

1. Chin or tie that holds dogs together.

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in couples; they should be of the same size and humour.—*Sir R. L. Edmundo*.

2. Two; brace.

He was brought up by a couple of shepherds, and by them taught to life again.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

A schoolmaster, who shall teach my son and yours, I will provide; yea, though the third do cost us a couple of hundred pounds.—*Ascham*.

A piece of crystal included a couple of drops, which looked like water when they were shaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a couple.—*Locke*.

3. Male and his female.

I have read of a feigned continuance, where the married couple are permitted, before they contract, to see one another naked.—*Deacon, New Atlantis*.

He said: the careful couple join their tears, And then invoke the gods with pious prayers.—*Dryden*.

Couple. v. a. [Fr. *coupler*; Lat. *copulo*.]

1. Join in couples.

Huntman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds; And couple Thowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Month*, indit. sc. 1.

2. Join one to another; link; unite.

What greater ill has the heavens in store, To couple coming hurnus with sorrow join.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Put the tacles into the loops, and couple the tent together, that it may be one.—*Keeler, xvi. 1*.

They beheld your elastic conversation coupled with fear.—*Peter, iii. 2*.

Their conversations were so coupled, that if nature had not yet their religious would have made them leaders.—*South*.

That man makes a man figure in the eyes of reason, who is measuring syllables and coupling rhymes, when he should be mending his own soul, and securing his own immortality.—*Pope*.

3. Marry; wed; join in wedlock.

I shall rejoice to see you so coupled, as may be fit both for your honour and your satisfaction.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

I am just going to assist with the archbishop, in degrading a pair of who *plu* all our beggars, by which I shall make the happy man.—*Swift*.

Bit of hay to feed their mouths—joint of beggary and a new lash, then speak the ancient shapash—*go up—come we're coupled, let St. John come while the for you—go up—ah, hullo, do it there, softly, my hounds—go up, ah, ah—O'Keeffe, Fontainebleau, iii. 3*.

Couple. v. n. Copulate.

Waters in Africa being rare, divers sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with several kinds.—*Baron*.

Thou, with the lusty crew, And wanton eyes on the daughters of men, And coupled with them, and best a race.—*Milton, Paradise Regained*, ii. 179.

After this alliance, Let tigers match with lions, and wolves with sheep, And every creature couple with his foe.—*Dryden, Spanish Fryer*.

Couplebeggar. s. One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

No couple-beggar in the land, For joined such numbers lend in hand.—*Swift*.

Couplement. s. Union; two or more together.—*Obsolete*.

After all which up to their steeds they went, And forth together rode, a gaily complement.—*Spenser, Rival Queen*, vi. 3, 21.

Making a complement of proud company, With sun and moon, with earth and sea's rich crew.—*Shakespeare, Sonnets*, xxi.

Couplet. s.

1. Two verses; pair of rhymes.

Then would they cast away their pipes, and, holding hand in hand, dance by the only endence of their voices, which they would use in singing some short couplets, where the one half beginning, the other half should answer.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Then at the last, an only couple brought With some unmeasured thing they call a thought, A needless Alexandrine ends the song, That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.—*Pope*.

In Pope I cannot read a line, But with a sigh I wish it mine; When he can in one couplet fit, More sense than I can do in six, It gives me such a jealous fit, I cry, Posttake him and his wit.—*Swift*.

2. Little couple. *Rare*.

Anton, as patient as the female dove, Knew that her golden couplets a discord'd, His silence will sit drooping.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Coupling. verbal abs. Junction.

So the artificers and builders gave them, to lay fawn stone, and timber for couplings.—*2 Chronicles*, xxiv. 11.

That great variety of brutes in Africa is by reason of the meeting together of lutes of several species at water, and the promiscuous union of males and females of several species.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Manhood*.

Coupon. s. [Fr.; from *couper* = cut.] See extract.

Coupons [are] warrants for the payment of the periodical dividends on public stocks, a number of which being appended to the bonds, are severally cut off for the presentation as the dividends fall due.—*Walter, Encyclopedia of Commerce*.

Courage. s. [Fr. *courage*; Lat. *cor* = heart.]

Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprise.

The king-becoming grace, Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude; I have no relish of them.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Hope arms their courage: from their towers they throw

Their darts with double force, and drive the foe.—*Dryden*.

Courage, that grows from constitution, very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; and when it is only a kind of instinct in the soul, it breaks out on all occasions, without judgment or discretion. That *courage* which arises from the sense of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and is ruling to the dictates of right reason.—*Addison, Guardian*.

Nothing but the want of common courage was the cause of their misfortunes.—*Swift*.

Courage. s. a. Encouragement. *Rare*.

Moreover, charge Jesus, and courage him, and holden him.—*Deuteronomy*, iii. 28. *Matthew's Transl.*

Courageless. adj. Destitute of courage.

Rare.

He was *courageless* in war, and brave in peace.—*Drummond, History of Scotland*, James II. 35.

Courageous. adj. Brave; daring; bold;

enterprising; adventurous; hardy; stout.

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty,

shall flee away naked in that day.—*Amos*, ii. 16.

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St. Paul, who chose then to manifest his office when the men conspired to lessen it.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Courageously. adv. In a courageous manner;

bravely; stoutly; boldly.

Deal *courageously*; and the Lord shall be with the good.—*2 Chronicles*, xix. 11.

The king the next day presented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champion: the earl *courageously* came down, and joined battle with him.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Endeavour resolutely and *courageously* to resist temptations, so often as they solicit thee.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 565.

Courageousness. s. Attribute suggested by

Courageous; bravery; boldness; spirit;

courage.

Neither hearing of the malignity and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country, durst not try the matter by the sword.—*2 Macabees*, xiv. 18.

Courant. s. [see Current.] Newspaper.

The weekly *courants* with Paul's seal; and all

The admir'd discourses of the prayer Hall.—*B. Jonson, Underwoods*.

My distempered old acquaintances read, in the next place, the account of the affairs abroad in the *courant*.—*Tatler*, no. 178.

Courante. s. [see Current.] Anything that

spreads quickly (as a newspaper).

New books every day, pamphlets, *courantes*, &c.

—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

Courb. v. n. [Fr. *courber*.] Bend; bow;

stoop in supplication. *Obsolete*.

In the fustness of these pury times, Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg, Yea, *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Courier. s. [Fr.] Messenger sent in haste;

express; runner. See Current.

This thing the wary house well perceiving, by speedy *couriers* advertised Soliman of the enemy's purpose, requesting him with all speed to repair

with his army to Tauris.—*Knox, History of the Turks*.

Course. s. [Fr.; Lat. *cursum*.]

1. Race; career.

And some she arms with sinewy force, And some with swiftness in the *course*.—*Cowley*.

2. Passage from place to place; progress.

And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais.—*Acts*, xxi. 7.

Like as a ship, that through the ocean wide Directs her *course* into one certain coast, Is met of many a counter-wind and tide.—*Spenser, Rival Queen*, vi. 12, 1.

A light, by which the Argive squadron steers Their silent *course* to Minn's well-known shores.—*Sir J. Denham*.

3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fell, which, at the third *course*, he received of Philantus.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

4. Order of succession; stated and orderly

method, or manner; series of successive and methodical procedure.

Their officers that served the king in any matter of the *course*, which came in and went out, month by month; of every *course* was twenty and four thousand.—*1 Chronicles*, xxvii. 1.

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by *course*; and let one interpret.—*1 Corinthians*, xiv. 27.

If God, by his revealed declaration, first have ruled to any man, he that will claim by that title must have the same positive grant of God for his succession; for, if it has not directed the *course* of its descent and conveyance, no body can succeed to this title of the first Ruler.—*Locke*.

The rhinda did resolve during her *course* of physick, and she continueth very well to this day.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

5. Elements of an art or science exhibited

and explained in a methodical series: (as, 'courses' of philosophy, anatomy, chemistry, mathematics, &c.).

6. Conduct; manner of proceeding; method

of life; train of actions.

A woman of so working a mind, and so vehement spirits, as it was happy she took a good *course*; for otherwise it would have been terrible.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common misery, took the best *course* he possibly could to establish a commonwealth in Ireland.—*Sir J. Denham, Don*.

But if a right *course* be taken with children, there will not be so much need of common rewards and punishments.—*Locke*.

'Tis thus we should decree

What *course* to take.—*Addison, Cato*.

The senate observing how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wisest *course* to give way also to time.—*Swift*.

Men will say,

That beauteous Emma variant *course* took, Her father's house and civil life forsook.—*Prior*.

7. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is best to leave nature to her *course*, who is sovereign physician in most diseases.—*Sir Temple*.

No every servant took his *course*, And, bad at first, they all grew worse.—*Prior*.

8. Catamenia: (in the plural).

The stopping of women's *courses*, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumption*.

9. Sequence; succession: (especially applied

to that of dishes at table).

Worthy sir, then bleed't

Thy exercise hath been too violent

For a second *course* of night.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

Then with a second *course* the lashed lord, And with full chargers offer to the god.—*Dryden, Virgils Aeneid*.

You are not to wash your hands 'till after you have sent up your second *course*.—*Swift, Directions to the Cook*.

So quick retires each flying *course*, you'd swear Sanchez's dread doctor and his wand were there.—*Pope*.

Of course. By consequence; by settled rule;

as a matter of form. (*In course*, though by far the more correct expression, is generally avoided as vulgar).

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promises are no more than words of *course*.—*Sir R. L. Edmundo*.

With a mind unprepared by doctors and commentators of any sort, whose reasonings, interpreta-

tion and language, which I have used to, will of course make all chime that way, and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strained, and uncouth to me.—*Locke*.

None is of course annex'd to wealth and power;
No muse is proof against a golden shower. *S. Oarh*.
Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire a patent, granted of course to all useful projectors.—*Swift*.

Course. v. a.

1. Hunt; pursue.

The big round tears
Course'd one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase. *Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. 1.
Where's the blame of Cawdor?
We course'd him at the heels, and had a purpose
To be his purveyor. *Id., Macbeth*, i. a.

Especially with dogs that hunt in view,
such as *greyhounds*.

I am continually starting hares for you to course:
we were certainly cut out for one another, for my
temper quits an humor just where thine takes it up.
—*Congreve, Old Bachelor*.

2. Put to speed; force to run.

When they have an appetite
To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And course them off, and then in the heat.
May, Translation of Virgil's Georgics.

Course. v. n.

Run; take a course, line, or
direction; hunt with greyhounds.

Swift as quicksilver it courses through
The neutral gates and alleys of the body.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 3.

Ten hares and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, run loose, and course'd around his
chair. *Dryden*.

All at once
Relapsing quick, as quickly re-ascend
And mix, and thwart, and gush, and renew,
All either coursing in a maze of light.
Thomas, Seasons, Autumn.

Courser. s.

1. Swift horse; war-horse.

He proudly pricketh on his courser strong,
And all as him pricks with spurs of shame and
wound. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
Then to his absent guest the king decried
A pair of coursers, born of heavenly breed;
Whom for their most rich breather's dainties fire,
Whom three stole from her royal maid sire.

Edaph. 1, Virgil's Eclog.
Th' impatient coursers, coursers in every town,
And, p-wing, sweep to beat the distant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope*.

2. One who pursues the sport of coursing hares; runner.

I am no hawk, nor a cheater, nor a cours
Of broken-winded coursers.
Rowland and Fletcher, The Captain.
Hush is a leathern thing, by which a falconer
holds his hawk, or a coursers leads his greyhound.
Sir T. Hamner.

3. One who dis-courses upon a subject, and pursues it; disputant.

He was accounted a noted sophister, and remark-
able course in the time of Lent in the publick
schools. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 103.

Coursing. verbal abs. Hunting with greyhounds.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in
coursing of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds.
Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.

Used adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound, as in 'coursing-match.'

Court. s. [Fr. court; Italian, corte; Lat. cohors, -ortix.]

1. Place where the prince resides; palace.

Of court, it seems, men courtly do call,
For that of them most meet to abound.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 1, 1.
Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorderly, so lecherous and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn; Epicurism and lust,
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a graced palace. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.
His exactness that every man should have his
due was such, that you would think he had never
seen a court: the politeness with which this justice
was administered, would convince you he never had
lived out of law.—*Prior, Induction*.
A suppliant to your royal court I come.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

2. Hall or chamber where justice is adminis-tered.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the court?
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

St. Paul being brought into the highest court in
Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had
preached concerning Jesus and the resurrection,
took occasion to imprint on those magistrates a fu-
ture state. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

3. Open space, before a house; yard; street, or lane, with the character of a yard (as 'the courts and alleys of London').

You must have, before you come to the front,
three courts: a green court plain, with a wall about
it; a second court of the same, but more enriched
with little turrets, or other embellishments upon
the wall; and a third court, to square with the front,
not to be built but enclosed with a naked wall.—*Dryden*.

4. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince.

The court's a school indeed, in which some few
Learn virtuous principal
By *al and Fletcher, Gleanings of the Country*.
Their wisdom was so highly esteemed, that some
of them were always employed to follow the courts
of their kings, to advise them.—*Sir W. Temple*.

5. Persons who are assembled for the adminis-tration of justice.

He was so zealous for his client, and so favourably
received by the court, that he went on with great
fluency to inform the bench, &c.—*Talbot*, no. 184.

6. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or eccle-siastical.

If any noble or soldier you perceive
Near to the wall, by some apparent sign
Let us have knowledge at the court of guard.
Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part I., ii. 1.
The archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
learned and reverend fathers of his order,
held a late court at Dunstable.

Id., Henry VIII., iv. 1.
In all these senses the word enters into
combinations where the construction is
either adjectival or that of the first element
in a compound; as may be seen in Court-
card and the entries which follow, giving
a few instances out of many.

h. It is also a common second element in either a combination or a compound. See County-court.

c. Thirdly, it is often followed by either an actual postpositive adjective, or a substantive comporting itself as such, e.g. court-martial, court-christian, court-baron, and other (chiefly) legal term

7. Art of pleasing or of insinuation such as is practised by those about courts; civility; flattery. *Rare*; except with *make, pay*, or some similar verb.

Wine the prince with gentle court did board.
Hast thou been never lase? Did love ne'er bend
Thy frailty virtue to betray thy friend?
Flatter me, make thy court, and say it did;
Kisses in a crowd would have their views hid.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.
Some sort of people, placing a great part of their
happiness in strong drink, are always forward to
make court to my young master, by offering that
which they have lost themselves.—*Locke*.
I have been considering why poets have such ill
success in making their court, since they are allowed
to be the greatest and best of all flatterers: the de-
fect is, that they flatter only in print or in writing.
Swift, Letter to Gay.

Court. v. a.

1. Woo; endeavour to please; solicit to mar-riage.

Follow a shadow, if thou wilt;
Seem to fly it, it will pursue;
So court a mistress, she denies you;
Let her alone, she will court you.
R. Jonson, Forest.
Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighbour princes court her imperial bed.
Edaph. 1, Virgil's Eclog.
And! Scrupulous, wouldst thou talk of love
To Marcella whilst her father's life's in danger?
Thou might'st as well court the pale trembling
vestal
While she beholds the holy flame exdhring.
Adrian, Cato.
Ev'n now, when silent seem's all thy pain,
A thousand court you, though they court in vain.
Bope.

2. Solicit; seek.

Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly
teach children to court commendation, and avoid
doing what they found condemned. — *Locke*,
Thoughts on Education.

Court. v. n.

Act the courtier; imitate the manners of the court; (with it).

If noblemen will have their sons court it too soon,
and be more in fashion than the rest, the fault shall
be their own, not mine.—*Archbishop Laud, His-
torical Account of his Chancellorship at Oxford*,
p. 61.

Court-card. s. [catachrestic for Court-card.] King, queen, and knave of a suit.

Court-cup. s. See extract.

Court-cupboard. s. Recess fitted with shelves, on which plate was displayed.

Court-day. s. Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

Court-dresser. s. One who dresses the court, or persons of rank; flatterer.

Court-leet. s. [see Leet.] Court for the cognizance of criminal matters, held be-fore the lord of the manor or his represen-tative.

Court-martial. s. Court for the trial of offences against the discipline of the army or navy. See Martial.

Courteous. adj. Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of respect.

They are one while courteous, civil, and obliging;
but, within a small time after, are supercilious,
stern, troublesome, fierce, and exceptions.—*North*.

Courteously. adv. In a courteous manner; respectfully; civilly; complaisantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much more
worth than their habits betrayed, yet he let them
courteously pass. *Sir H. Wotton*.
Whilst I first was upon earth, he was not only easy
of access, he did not only courteously receive all that
addressed themselves to him, but also did not dis-
dain himself to travel up and down the country.—
Chalmers, Scotsmen.
Altogether, being prevailed upon by the glory of his
name, entertained him courteously. *Brown*.

Courter. s. One who courts, woos, or solicits women; one who solicits any fa-vour; one who flatters, or endeavours to please.

Queen Elizabeth, the greatest courter of her
people, and yet the best governor, would lose nothing
of her prerogative.—*An Answer to Bacter*,
p. 25; (without date).
A courter of venereal.—*Sherwood*.

Courtesy. s.

1. Elegance of manners; civility; com-plaisance.

Of court, it seems, men courtly do call,
For that of them most meet to abound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 1, 1.
He, who was compounded of all the elements of
affability and courtesy towards all kind of people,
taught himself to a habit of respect, and even of
rudeness, towards the queen.—*Lord Clarendon, His-
tory of the Grand Rebellion*.
And trust thy blondest offer'd courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly words,
With smoky rafters, than in tap'dry halls,
And courts of princes, where it first was nam'd.
Milton, Comus, 321.
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was blown.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Act of civility or respect.

You squall'd me such a day; another time
You call'd me dog; and for these courtesies,
I'll lend you this much money.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.
Others, indeed, assuredly, cannot be justly re-
proach'd for not saying for the first time; or for not ac-
cepting Polidamnus's courtesy, to be the last that shall
be eaten up.—*Bacon*.

3. Reverence made by women; Courtesy.

Some country girl scarce to a courtly bred,
Would I marry rather than Cornelia wed;
If supercilious, haughty, proud and vain,
She brought her father's triumph in her train.

Hyperion, Jove's Satire.
The poor creature was as full of courtesy as if I had been her grandmother; the truth on't is, I could have made her look something Christian-like.—*Chapman, Old Bachelor.*

4. Construction adjectival, as in 'courtesy title,' i.e. title to which the bearer has no real claim, but which is allowed by courtesy.

Courtesy. v. n.

1. Perform an act of reverence.

Tolly approaches; *courtesies* there to me.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

2. Courtesy.

If I should meet her in my way,
We'll hardly *courtesy* to each other.

Courtesy. v. a. Treat with courtesy. *Rare.*

The prince politely *courtesied* him with all favours.—*Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 5: 1618.

Courtesan. s. Woman of pleasure.

With them there are no stews, no dissolute houses, no *courtesans*, nor any thing of that kind; nay, they wonder with detestation, at you in Europe, which permit such things.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*
Chiracuz, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the *courtesan*, spent his whole estate upon her.—*Addison.*

Courthead. s. Manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write *court-head*.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 2.

Courtier. s.

1. One who frequents or attends the courts of princes.

He hath been a *courtier*, he swears.—If any man doubts that, let him put me to my purgation. I have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady; I have been politic with my friend, smooth with mine enemy; I have madone three taylor's; I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought one.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, v. 4.

You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state affairs.—*Bacon.*
The principal figure in a picture is like a king among his *courtiers*, who ought to dim the lustre of his attendants.—*Dryden.*

2. One who courts or solicits the favour of another.

What
Made all honour'd honest Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd rest, *courtiers* of beauteous freedom,
To drench the Capitol?

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.
There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard the III., not out of fear but wisdom.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Courtly. s. Manners of a courtier. *Obsolete.*

In this earth he savours
Little of the needy,
In the sprucer *courtly*.

B. Jonson, Entertainments.

Courtlike. adj. Elegant; polite; after the manner of the court; or after the fashion of a courtier.

Our English tongue is, I will not say as sacred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spanish, as *courtlike* as the French, and as amorous as the Italian.—*Camden, Remains.*

I have at my command
The smell of flowers and odoriferous drugs,
Of odiments sweet, and excellent perfumes,
And *courtlike* waters; which if once you smell,
You in your heart will wish, as I suppose,
That all your body were transform'd to nose.

Greene, Lingua, iv. 3.

Courtliness. s. Attribute suggested by Courtly; elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance; civility.

The slightest part that you excel in is *courtliness*.—*Lord Digby, Letter to Sir Kenelm Digby.*

Courtling. s. Courtier; retainer to a court.

Courtling, I rather than shouldst utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it frontly.

B. Jonson.

Courty. adj. Relating or pertaining to the court; elegant; soft; flattering.

But with remembrance of your gracious name,
Wherewith that *courty* garland must ye grace,
And deck the world.

Spenser, Sonnet to Lady Carew.

Begin all the *courty* preambles, necessary con-

comitants, and delightful consequences of marriage.

—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica* p. 41: 1653.
In our own time (excuse some *courty* strains).
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

Courty. adv. In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing so *courty* writ, or which expresses so much the conversation of a gentleman, as Sir John Suckling. —*Dryden, On Dramatic Poetry.*

Courtplaster. s. Black sticking-plaster used for staying blood in small cuts: (originally applied as patches, or beauty spots, by ladies at court).

Benzoil is used in the preparation of pargorie elixir, and of *court plaster*, and also in the cosmetic called virgin's milk.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom, Stygiae.*

Courtable. s.

1. Act of soliciting favour.

You'll judge me a novice in the affairs of the world, in not piteing upon some other person; and unapprehending that the *courtable* of the times, that holds it more commendable to try and complement a stranger, than speak truth of a known friend. —*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, dedication.
He said his *courtable* with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. Solicitation of a woman to marriage.

In tedious *courtable* we declare our pain,
And ere we kindness find, first meet disdain.

Every man in the time of *courtable*, puts on a behaviour like my correspondent's holiday snail.—*Addison, Guardian.*

3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My *courtable* to a university,
My modesty I give to soldiers bare;
My patience to a gambler's share. *Danvers.*
One Tyle, brought up at the court, cunningly sewing together all the shreds of his *courtable*, and strokeling them out with impudency, pretended to be Frederick the emperor.—*Fisher, History of the Holy War*, p. 205.

Courtableship. s. Manners, principles, or fashion of courtiers: (used as a term of disparagement). *Rare.*

Then she relates how Cælia,
The lady here strips her army,
And circles her in homely layes,
Then makes her conversant in layes
Of birds, and swaines more innocent
That kenne not guile nor *courtableship*.
Lovell, Lucinda, 1639. (Nares by H. and W.)

Courtyard. s. Yard before a house.

Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meanest man in the temple must come and dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby or *court-yard* (which is fitter for him), for fear the stairs should be cleared, and the scenes broken. —*Dryden.*

Cousin. s. [Fr. *cousin*.]

1. Anyone collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; kinsman.

Had you ever a *cousin*, Tom?
Did your *cousin* happen to sing?
Sisters we've all by the dozen, Tom,
But a *cousin* 's a different thing.
No one finds my heart, Tom,
In a quiet *cousinly* walk. *Præd.*

2. Title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

Then let me hear
Of you, my gentle *cousin*, Westmorland,
What yesternight our council did decree.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 1.

Cousin. adj. Allied; kindred.

Her former sorrow into sudden wrath
(Both *cousins* passions of disturbed spirit)
Converting, forth she hastes the dusky path.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 4. 12.

Cousin-german. s. First cousin.

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
And *cousin-german* to great Prim's son.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

Cousinhood. s. Relationship.

Promotion proceeds not by merit, but by cash and *cousinhood*.—*Daily News*, May 11, 1857.

Cousinly. adj. Having the relation of cousins.

(For example see extract under Cousin, s. 1.)

Cousinship. s. State, condition, or relation of cousin.

Cove. s. [? *cueva* = cave.] Recess, or nook

(generally in the sea-coast); bay.
It overhangs the great basin called the Cove of Cork. . . . It is to the advantage of its cove that Cork city owes its greatness and wealth.—*Encyclopædia Britannica*, in voce.

Cove. v. [Irish, *gabha* smith; *cuid* = tinker, has a similar application in Scotch.] Slang for man, person, fellow, mate.

The rule and recorder,
And mouth of the order,
As priest of the game,
And private of the man,
There's a *cove* core here.
Wit's Recreations, 1654. (Nares by H. and W.)

Coved. part. adj. Arched over; covered over.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs. —*Seaburner, Travels in Spain*, let. 44.

Covenable. adj. [as if for *convenable*, from *convenio* = suit, be convenient.—contrast with *Covin*.] Fit; suitable. *Obsolete.*

When a *covenable* day was fallow, / Rourke in his little day made a soper to the princes, &c. —*Wycliffe, St. Mark*, vi. 21.

The *covenable* joggynge of every of the sayd parties one with another, as they come together in ser-tences.—*Palsgrave, French Grammar*, ii. iii. introd.: 1531.

Covenant. adv. Fitly; properly. *Obsolete.*

He shall here hym toward owe lord the kyng and his people in the same office wile and *covenably*. *Lithature of 1403, Archaeologia*, xv. 177.

Covenant. s. [Lat. *conventio*, from *co-venio* = come together so as to agree.—All the words beginning with *coven-* have this origin; besides which in *covel*, as compared with the French *convoyer*, there is the similar omission of the *n*. This is because the Norman sound of that letter was that of a nasal foreign to the English language, rather than that of the ordinary *n*. Hence, in cases where we have a double form, as *covel* and *convoy*, the presumption is in favour of the immediate origin of them being Anglo-Norman where the *n* is omitted, and Latin where it is preserved.]

1. Contract; stipulation.

He makes a *covenant* never to destroy
The earth again by flood.

Whose ready smile with every wind can fly,
And make a *covenant* with th' unconstant sky.

Some men live as if they had made a *covenant* with hell: let divines, fathers, friends say what they will, they stop their ears against them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Agreement on certain terms; compact.

A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now consider it, betwixt God and man; consisting of mercies on God's part, made over to man, and of conditions on man's part, required by God.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

3. Wr containing the terms of agreement.

I shall but lend my diamond till you return; let there be *covenants* drawn between us.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

Covenant. v. n.

1. Bargain; stipulate.

His lord used commonly so to *covenant* with him, which if at any time the tenant disliked, he might freely depart at his pleasure.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

By words men come to know one another's minds; by these they *covenant* and confederate.—*South.*
Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it should be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant should direct.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Agree with another on certain terms: (with *for* before either the price or the thing purchased).

They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of silver. *St. Matthew*, xxvi. 15.

Pointing to a heap of sand,
For every grain to live a year demand;
But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time,
Forgot to *covenant* for youth and prime.

Guth, Translation from Ovid.

Covenant. v. a. Contract; stipulate.

According to the word that I *covenanted* with you.—*Haggai*, ii. 8.

It had been *covenanted* between him and the king of England, that neither of them should treat of peace or truce with the French king.—*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Reign of King Edward VI.*

Covenanted. adj. Regulated or determined by a covenant or compact: (of its special applications the commonest was as a

term in the Indian Civil Service, denoting certain engagements entered into between the official and the Company, and opposed to Uncovenanted).

Covenantor. s. Party to a covenant; stipulator; bargainer.

Both of them were respective rites of their admission into the several covenants, and the *covenantors* became thereby entitled to the respective privileges. *Aplice, Parergon Juris Civ.*

Cóvenanter. s. One who takes a covenant: (of its special applications the commonest is as the term given in the reign of Charles I. to those who subscribed the National Covenant in Scotland against the introduction of Episcopacy).

They cut the calf in twain; the manner of making covenants with the Hebrews seems to cut a covenant, that is, from the rite of cutting a lamb in twain, sometimes for severities, sometimes for fondness; and the *cóvenanter* is passing through between the parts of it, implying it seems, and that by way of expiation, themselves to be like cut in sunder in case of violating the conditions of the covenant. — *Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Test.* ut. p. 323: 1655.

orry to hear of his in Scotland between the *cóvenanters*, who they say will have none but Jesus Christ to reign over them. — *Sir H. Wotton, Letters.*

The *cóvenanters* shall have no more assurance of mutual assistance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before. — *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*

Cóvenous. adj. Fraudulent; trickish; collusive.

I wish some means devised for the restraint of these inordinate and *cóvenous* leases of lands, hidden in chief, for hundreds or thousands of years. — *Harvey, Office of Almoner.*

Cóvent. s. Convent or monastery. *Obs.*

lete. Their monasteries, *cóvents*, hospitals, &c. — *Idol, Discourse on the Revelations*, l. 9: 1560.

You will find a scar in his face, that was from a Roman assassin's sword, that would have killed him as he was turned to a wall near to his *cóvent*. — *Sir H. Wotton, Letter to the Regent of France*, p. 11.

Adieu of that *cóvent*. — *Bishop Hall, Works*, lib. 1085.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

Putting the *cóvent*-sent to any deed. — *Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation*, l. 3.

Cóver. v. a. [from Fr. *cóvert*; lat. *cooperto*.]

1. Overspread anything with something else. Go to thy fellows, bid them *cóver* the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, lib. 3.

The flusters are clothed with flocks, the shales also are *cóvered* over with corn. — *Psalms*, lxx. 13.

See without shewing face. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 749.

In Dothan *cóvered* with a camp of fire. — *Idol*, xl. 216.

2. Conceal under something laid over; overlay; overwhelm.

Nor be their outward, only with the skins of beasts, but inward nakedness much more Opprobrious, with his robe of righteousness Arraying, *cóvered* from his father's sight. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 220.

Cóver me, ye junes, Ye cedars with innumerable boughs Hide me, that I may never see. — *Idol*, ix. 1088.

In life's cool vale let my low service be laid *Cóver* me, gods, with Tempa's thickest shade. — *Corley.*

Railings and wit serve only to *cóver* ourselves with shame, when reason has first proved it to be mere nonsense. — *Watts.*

3. Conceal from notice or punishment; shelter.

Charity shall *cóver* the multitude of sins. — *1 Peter*, iv. 8.

His calm and blameless life Does with substantial righteousness abound, And the soft wings of peace *cóver* him round. — *Corley.*

4. Wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of superiority or independence. That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or signification to him, than that to be *cóvered* in the presence of that king. — *Dryden.*

5. Incubate; brood on.

Natural historians observe, that only the male birds have voices; that their songs begin a little be-

fore breeding-time, and end a little after; that whilst the hen is *cóvering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bush within her hearing, and by that means induces and directs her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. — *Addison, Spectator.*

6. Copulate with a female.

How change his nose is still? — For presumption for *cóvering* the emperor's misdeeds. — *Soliman and Perseda*, (Orl MS.)

Cóver. s.

1. Anything laid over another.

Orestes' bulky rage, Unsatisfied with aurgies closely writ, Follows under the *cóver*, and not fluidly yd. — *Dryden, Juvenal's Satire*, l.

With your hand, or any other *cóver*, you stop the vessel, so as wholly to exclude the air. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Concealment; screen; veil; superficial appearance, under which something is hidden.

The truth and reason of things may be artful and effectually insulated, under the *cóver* either of a real fact, or of a supposed one. — *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

3. Shelter; defence from weather.

In the mean time, by being compelled to budge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cóver*, they could be forced to retire. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

4. Cover: (both as a single word, and in composition, as 'fox-*cóver*').

5. Discover; dish itself: (whence the number of covers, as in 'covers laid for ten,' &c., used to denote the character of a dinner or meal).

Cóverchief. s. Kerchief. *Obsolete.*

Her *cóverchief* were full fine of ground, — at on the Sunday were upon her head. — *Chaucer, Prologue to Canterbury Tales*.

Cóvercle. s. [Fr. *cóvercle*.] Lid or cover.

Rare.

Except we take the onychia of that perfume for the *cóvercle* of a shell-fish, called *unius-alabaster*. — *Sir T. Browne, Miscellaneous Tracts*, p. 11.

Cóverer. s. That which covers or protects.

Rare.

They shall make haste to the wall thereof, and the device (in the masonry, covering, or *cóverer*,) shall be required. — *Arch.*

Cóvering. verbal abs. Dress; vesture; anything spread over another.

The women took and spread a *cóvering* over the well's mouth. — *Seneca*, xlvii. 12.

Through her flesh methinks is seen The brighter soul that dwells within, Our eyes the sildle *cóvering* pass, And see the life through its ale. — *Corley.*

Then from the floor he raised a royal bed, With *cóverings* of Sabaean purple spread. — *Dryden, Fables*.

Sometimes Providence casts things so, that truth and interest be the same way; and when it is wrought up in this *cóvering*, men can be content to follow it. — *South.*

Cóvering-seed. s. Confit. *Obsolete.*

To make each sort of confits, vulgarly called *cóvering-seeds*. — *The Rich Cook of Cardus*, (Nurses by H. and W.)

Cóverlet. s. [Fr. *cóverlet*, from *cóver* and *lit*—bed; *cóverlet* being occasionally found as a catechrestic form, arising out of the connection between *lids* and *cóvers*. From this, however, the *i* might advantageously be adopted, giving, as the spelling, *cóverlet*.]

1. Outermost of the bedclothes; quilt; counterpane.

Lay her in lilies and in violets, And silken curtains over her display, And colour'd sheets, and arras *cóverlets*. — *Spenser, Epithalamium*.

A flag of double use; for it serves as an umbrella abroad, and at home for a *cóverlet*. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relations of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 514.

This done, the host pressed the genial bed, Which with no costly *cóverlet* they spread. — *Dryden, Fables*.

I was for want of a house and bed, forced to lie on the ground, wrapped up in my *cóverlet*. — *Swift, Obedience's Travels*.

2. Cover in general. (In the following extract it is probably suggested by the Latin *operculum*, as technically used in Anatomy, which it translates.)

The springs of the *cóverlets* and scales, that defend

the mouths of the perspiratory ducts, is weak. — *Chaque, Essay on Health and Long Life*, p. 14. (Orl MS.)

Cóvershamo. s. Appearance assumed to conceal infamy. *Rare.*

Does he put on lady garments for a *cóvershamo* of leanness? — *Dryden, Spanish Fryar*.

Cóvert. s. Anything wont to hide sluttishness. *Rare.*

Great Britain was not there. Almost in despair, I hope she will never, in any rage, and *cóvert* of infamy, be seen at such an exhibition. — *Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.

Cóvert. s. [Fr. *cóvert*.]

1. Shelter; defence.

Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Month; be thou a *cóvert* to them from the face of the spoiler. — *Isaiah*, xlv. 8.

There shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a *cóvert* from storm and rain. — *Idol*, iv. 6.

They are by sudden alarm, or watchword, to be called out to their military motions, under sky or *cóvert*, according to the season, as was the Roman wont. — *Milton, Tractate on Education*.

2. Thicket, or hidingplace: (in conversation, at least, often changed to Cover).

I shall be your faithful. — *Milton, Comus*, 166.

Thence to the and the of his triumphs and his loves. — *Sir J. D'Aubain*.

Deep into some thick *cóvert* would I run, Impenetrable to the stars or sun. — *Dryden, State of Innocence*.

The door is bolted; I've locked her to her *cóvert*. Be sure ye mind the word; and when I give it, Rush in at once, and seize upon your prey. — *Addison, Cato*.

Cóvert. adj.

1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a *cóvert* alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve feet in height, by which you may go in shade into the garden. — *Idol*.

The fox is at least also very prejudicial to the husbandman, especially in places that are near forest-woods and *cóvert* places. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.

And let us presently go in to council, How *cóvert* matters may be best disclosed, And open perils surest answered. — *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, iv. 1.

By what best way, Whether of open war, or *cóvert* raille, We now debate. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 40.

Cóvert. adj. [Norman-French Law term.]

Being in the condition of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband:

(as 'cóvert baron, feme *cóvert*').

Instead of her being under *cóvert* heron, to be under *cóvert* feme myself; to have my body disposed, and my land forfeited. — *Dryden, Spanish Fryar*.

Cóvert-way. s. [covered way, in modern phrase.] See extract.

Cóvert way, in fortification, [is] a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the bastions, or the works toward the country. One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a lodgement on the *cóvert way*, because usually the besieged palisade it along the middle, and undermine it on all sides. It is sometimes called the *cóvert-way*, and sometimes the counter-scarp, because it is on the edge of the scarp. — *Barria*.

Cóvertly. adv. In a covert manner; secretly; closely; in private; with privacy.

Yet still Argued (as his face was light) Lay lurking, *cóvertly* him to surprise. — *Spenser, Mahometus*.

How can't that cross this marriage? Not honestly, my lord; but so *cóvertly* that no dishonesty shall appear in me. — *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

Amongst the poets, Persius *cóvertly* strikes at Nero; some of whose verses he recites with scorn and indignation. — *Dryden*.

Cóverture. s. [from *cóver*, from Fr. *cóvert*.] Shelter; defence; covering.

It may be it is either the shade, or other *cóverture*, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. — *Isaac, Natural and Experimental History*.

There might you see a chequer'd usin swim About the body of the envied dead, Serve for a horse or *cóverture* to him, Ere while did wait it proudly 'bout his head. — *Dryden, Monks*, lib. 1. (Orl MS.)

He saw their shame that sought Vain *cóvertures*. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 336.

The winds bring so fierce and so agree, as not to suffer anything to thrive beyond the height of a

shrub, in those islands, unless protected by walls, or other like *coverture*.—Woodward
Far off, and where the lemon grove
In closest *coverture* upspring.
The living air of middle night
Died round the balcony as he sung.
Templeton, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

Couverture. s. [from *couvert*, from Lat. *cuo*.] In Law. State and condition of a married woman, who is in *potestate viri*, and therefore disabled from contracting with any, to the prejudice of herself or her husband, without his allowance or confirmation.

The influence of king Edward VI. and the *coverture* of queen Mary, did, in fact, disable them to accomplish the conquest of Ireland. *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Covet. v. a. [Fr. *covoirer*; from the Lat. *cup*; as in *cup-io*=desire, *cupidus*=desires, greedy, *cupiditas*=greediness: the English form, without the *n*, being more correct than the present French, wherein it is entachrestically inserted.] Desire inordinately or earnestly.

If it be a sin to *covet* honour,
I am the most offending man alive.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 3.
I am yet

Unknown to woman, never was forsworn,
Nearly have *coveted* what was mine own.
At no time broke my faith. *Id., Macbeth, iv. 3.*

All things *coveting* as much as may be to be like unto God in being ever; that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seek to continue itself another way, by offspring and propagation. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
But *covet* earnestly the best gifts. —1 *Corinthians, xii. 31.*

Covet. v. n. Have a strong desire.
The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith. —1 *Timothy, vi. 10.*

Coveting. verbal abs. Inordinate desire.
He is lying, note it,
The woman's; flattering, her's; deceiving, her's;
Ambitious, *covetings*, changes of friends, &c.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 5.

Covetingly. adv. Eagerly.
Most *covetingly* ready.
R. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Covetise. s. Avarice; covetousness of money. *Obsolete.*
Most wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice,
Whose greedily lust did lack in greatest store;
Whose need had end, but no end *covetise*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Covetous. adj. Inordinately desirous; eager.
While cumber'd with my drooping clouts I lay,
The cruel nation, *covetous* of prey,
Stain'd with my blood the inhospitable coast.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

a. Especially of money. Avaricious.
An heart they have exercised with *covetous* practices. —2 *Peter, ii. 14.*
Let never so much probability hang on one side of a *covetous* man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh. —Locke.

b. In a good sense.
He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation, and then his intentions are polluted. *Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Covetously. adv. In a covetous manner; avariciously; eagerly.

If he care not for't, he will supply us easily; if he *covetously* reserve it, how shall'st get it? —*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.*
Yet since the greater debt embarras the less,
We *covetously* obey.
R. Jonson, Sejanus.

Covetousness. s. Attribute suggested by Covetous.

1. Avarice; inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain.

He that takes pains to serve the ends of *covetousness*, or ministers to another's lust, or keeps a shop of injuries or intemperance, is idle in the worst sense. *Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*
Covetousness debauches a man's spirit, and sinks it into the earth. —*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Eagerness; desire: (in a neutral sense).
When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do *covetously* their skill in *covetousness*.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.

Covey. s. [Fr. *couvée*.] Hatch; old bird with her young ones; number of birds togerally.

A flight of wasps and a *covey* of juncos went to a farmer, and begged a sup of him to quench their thirst. —*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

A *covey* of partridges surrounding, in our front, put our infantry in disorder. —*Addison, Freeholder.*
There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of larks. —*Id., Guardian.*

Covin. s. [Fr., from Lat. *convenio*=meet together; agree.—see for a different meaning with a like origin, *Convenable*.] Deceitful agreement between two or more, to the hurt of another.

One *covins* followeth another, and deceit is met with the like. *Knight, Trial of Truth, fol. 32. b. 1540.*
The laves overlaided by *covins* and craft,
And we that did govern did wink at this covin:
The worse thereby our faithful friends were.
Mirour for Magistrates, p. 24.

Coving. s. [?] In Architecture. Projection of upper stories, supported by an arched cornice, over lower, as in old houses; metal plate at each side of a fireplace to reflect the heat.

The *covings* were formerly placed at right angles to the face of the wall, and the chimney was finished in that manner, but Count Rumford showed that more heat is obtained from the fire by reflection when the *covings* are placed in an oblique position. —*Gaill, Encyclopædia of Architecture, p. 293.*

Cow. s. [A.S. *cū*, pl. *cý*.—see *Kine*.] Female of the bull.

We see that the horns of oxen and *cows*, for the most part, are larger than the bull's; which is caused by abundance of moisture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*

After the fever is diminished, asses' and goats' milk may be necessary; yea, a diet of *cows*' milk alone. —*Wise man, Surgery.*

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing *cows*,
He sought himself some hospitable house:
Good Cretan entertain'd his wadlike guest.
Dryden, Fables.

Cow. v. a. [Danish, *kue*.] Depress with fear.
Accursed be that tongue that tells me so;
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.

I would die with you, but first I would so torture ye,
And *cove* you in your evil, and so despise you,
For a weak and wretched *coward*.
Reston and Fletcher, Wife for a Month.

By reason of their frequent revuls they have drawn upon themselves the pressure of war so often, that it seems to have somewhat *cowed* their spirits. —*Howell, Turret Fortuit.*
For when men by their wives are *cow'd*,
Their horns, of course, are understood.
Baile, Hudibras.

In 1650, Cromwell invaded Scotland, and threw the Scotch in the battle of Dunbar, and intrusted to Monk the task of *cowering* their spirit, by building fortresses, and establishing a long chain of military posts. The nation, *cowed* and broken, gave way, and, for the first time for three centuries, felt the pressure of a foreign yoke. The clergy alone remained firm. *Buckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. ii. ch. v.*

Coward. s. [Fr. *coward*; Ital. *codardo*; Lat. *cauda*=tail, a coward being one who 'turns tail'.] Timid person; poltroon; dastard.

Pyrocles did such wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Musclorins to victory, when he had been born a *coward*. *Sir P. Melan.*
A *coward* does not always come with disrepute, but sometimes he loses his life. —*Sorci.*

Coward. adj. Like a coward; dastardly.
Who when he name of all these knights did see
Hastily bent that enterprise to leave;
Nor underlake the same for *cowardly* fears,
He stepped forth with courage bold and great.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 10. 15.

That craven *cowardly* knight. *Ibid. vi. ii. 24.*
Invading fears *repel* any *cowardly* joy,
And ill foreseen the present bliss destroy. *Prior.*

Coward. v. a. Make cowardly. *Rare.*
What read you there?
That hath so *cowered* and chaw'd your blood
Out of appearance? *Shakespeare, Henry V. ii. 2.*

Cowardice. s. Fear; habitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage.
Cries, sir knight, you been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul *cowardice* his corpse shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Gallant and fearless courage will turn into a

native and heroic valour, and make them hate the cowardice of doing wrong. —*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Now was disgraced; for falling is no shame,
And *cowardice* alone is loss of fame:
The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own.
Dryden, Fables.

This great, this holy, this terrible being is present to all our affections; sees every treacherous inclination of our heart to desert his service; and treasures up, against the day of his wrath, the secret *cowardice* which detours us from asserting his cause, which prevails on us to complacently view the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane. *Rogers, Sermons.*

Cowardize. v. n. Render timorous or cowardly.

Wickedness naturally tends to debilitate and *cowardize* men. *Scott, Sermon before the Artillery Company, 1680.*

The same God who so disposeth the issue of these humane contentions that the race is not to the swift, or the battle to the stronger, *cowardizeth* and demiteth these mighty and insolent spirits, so as they cannot stand before one of these glorious angels. —*Bishop Hall, Invisible World, b. iii. § 2. (Oct MS.)*

Cowardlike. adj. Resembling a coward; acting as a coward.

It would betray a poverty of spirit
In me to obstruct my fortunes, or descent.
If I should *coward-like* surrender up
The interest which the inheritance of your virtue,
And mine own thrifty fate, can claim in honour.
Reston and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Cowardliness. s. Timidity; cowardice.

I know and wonder he more detests *cowardliness* or cruelty. —*Rp. Hall, Characters, The Valiant Man.*
Much of France was already returned home, pretending the edict; though some inquire it to *cowardliness*, and make the disease not in his hearts but his heart. *Feller, History of the Holy War, p. 43.*

Cowardly. adj.

1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

An Egyptian swabber under Antonius believed that his genius, otherwise brave and confident, was in the presence of Octavius poor and *cowardly*. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Mean; befitting a coward; proceeding from fear.

I do find it *cowardly* and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to prevent
The time of life. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, v. 1.*
Let all such as can enlarge their consciences like hell, and style a *cowardly* silence in Christ's cause discretion, know, that Christ will one day scorn them. —*South.*

Cowardly. adv. In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. —*Knox.*

This is the stupid state of drooping soul;
That loves his body, and false forms adores;
But *cowardly* declines the noble strife
'Gainst vice and ignorance.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 1, 17.

Cowardship. s. Character or quality of a coward; meanness. *Obsolete.*

A very paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare; his disloyalty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and obeying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Falstaff. —*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 1.*

Cower. v. n. [Welsh, *cwern*=squat.] Sink by bending the knees; stoop; shrink.

Let the pad be put over the man's head above water, then he *cowers* down, and the pad be pressed down with him. *Bacon.*

The splashing rocks *cower'd* in the sinking sands,
As I would not dash me with their maddening sides.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 2.

you know the French knight that *cowers* 't the issue? —*Id., Pericles, iv. 3.*

The metaphor of a wing [applied to an army] leaves us at this way, whether we consider their figure and motion being stretched out, or their posture when birds of rapine sit *cowering* over their prey. —*Macle, The Tempest, p. 41.*

As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld
Approaching two and two; these *cowering* low
With blandishment; each bird stopp'd on his wing.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 340.

Our dame sits *cowering* over a kitchen fire;
I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire.
Dryden.

Cower. v. a. Shelter under the wings; cherish by care. *Rare.*

Where dwelling life not yet dislodged quite,
He much rejoic'd, and *cower'd* it tenderly.
As chicken newly hatch'd, from dreaded destiny.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, li. 8, 9.

Cowherd. s. [*cow* and *herd* = herdsman.] One whose occupation is to tend cows or oxen.

The life of the *cowherd* (Vach or Senner) is by no means such an existence of pleasure as romances in general, and that of Rousseau in particular, have represented it. His labours are arduous and constant; he has to collect 80 or 100 cows twice a-day to be milked, to look after stragglers, to make the calves and keep all the utensils employed in the process in the most perfect state of cleanliness.—*Hand-book for Switzerland*, p. 116.

Cowish. adj. Timorous; fearful; mean; pusillanimous; cowardly. *Obsolete*.

It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit,
That darts not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs,
Which tie him to an answer.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

Cowitch, or Cowhage. s. [?] Hairs from the pod of a leguminous plant (*Mucuna pruriens*), which are used as a vermifuge.

A kind of kidney-beans imported from the East Indies, called *stinking-beans*. The down growing on the outside of the pod is so pointed, as like a nettle to sting the flesh. The word has been corrupted into *cowitch*; has been so given by Mason in his *Synonymes* to Johnson's Dictionary, and illustrated by a mistake of Congreve: 'As if he had said upon *cowitch*.'—*Todd*.

The hairs covering the legumen of *Mucuna pruriens* and those of *M. purita* are sometimes used as a mechanical antihelmintic under the name of *cowhage*.—*Bentley, Manual of Botany*, p. 528.

Cowkeeper. s. One whose business is to keep cows.

The terms *cowkeeper* and *hoeherd*, are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language.—*Brown*.

Cowl. s. [*Fr. coule*, from Lat. *cucullus*; A.S. *cuple*.] Monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow, when he had sweetly invented, to signify his name, Saint Francis with his friary *cowl* in a *cowlfield*.—*Croft*.

What differ more, you are, than crown and *cowl*! I'll tell you, friend, a wise man and a fool. *Pope*.

Cowled. part. adj. Wearing a cowl.
Here the *cowled* zealous with united cries
Urg'd the crusade. *Shakespeare, King's Mober*.

Cowleech. s. [*cow* and *leech* = physician or surgeon.] Cattle doctor.

Cowleeching. s. Curing or doctoring horned cattle.

There is there are many pretenders to the art of *cowleeching* and *cow-leeching*, but many of them are very ignorant, especially in the country. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Cowlike. adj. Resembling, or as if belonging to, a cow.

With *cowlike* udders, and with *cowlike* eyes,
Pope, Dunciad.

Cowstaff. s.
1. Staff borne on the shoulders of two men, from which a vessel is suspended.

The way by a *cow-staff* is safer; the staff must have a hump in the middle, somewhat wedge-like, and cover I with a soft padler. *Wicman*.

2. See *Cowstaff*.

Cowworker. s. Plow-labourer.

There is mention made by Mander of one Mow Gerundensis, whose opinion it was that God Almighty spoke these words, 'Let us make man,' to the Earth; as if God and the Earth, as *cowworkers*, made men between them; the Earth his body, and God his soul!—*Gregory, Doctrine of the Trinity*, p. 29.

In all acquired gifts, or habits, such as those of philosophy, oratory, or divinity, we are properly *cowworkers* with God. *South, Sermons*, iii. s. 21.

Cowpox. s. Exanthematous disease so called, in medical language Vaccinia: (propagated by vaccination, as prophylactic to small-pox, the original morbid matter having been procured from the cow).

Dr. Jenner found among the great dairy farms in Gloucestershire a popular belief that no person who had had the *cow-pox* could take the small-pox.

He at length conceived the happy idea of propagating the *cow-pox* from one human being to another.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxviii.

Cowry. s. [?] Shell of the genus *Cypræa* so called, used in Africa as money.

Most univalve shells are composed of three strata. . . . In the *cowries* there is an additional layer, which is nacreous, and formed by the overlapping mantle-lobe when the animal has attained its full

growth. Such shells are called *cowry-shells*, those ornaments being formed by the removal of one layer, and the garing of the next.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xiii.

Cowslip. s. [divided *cow-slip*, not *cow-slip*, as shown by the A.S. *azun-slipa*, wherein the sign of the genitive case is the syllable *-an*. The meaning of *slip* is uncertain, perhaps connected with *adder*. In Danish and Swedish, where the compounds of *ox* and *cow* are commonest, *dree* and *låg* form the second element. D. *oxedrif*, *hodrif*, S. *oxslägg*.] Native plant (*Primula veris*) so called; paigle.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I:

In a *cowslip's* bell I lie.

Shakespeare, Twelfth, v. 1, song.

Thy little sons
Flit by range the pastures; gaily they
Will mow the *cowslip* posies, faintly sweet. *Philips*.

Cowtree, or Cowplant. s. [see extract.] Plant (*Gymnema luctiferum*) so called, of the natural order Asclepiadaceæ.

Amongst the remarkable plants of Ceylon, there is one concerning which a singular error has been perpetuated in botanical works from the time of Paul Hermann, who first described it in 1687, to the present. I mean the *Kiri-gama*. . . . to which has been given the name of the Ceylon *cow-tree*; and it is asserted that the natives drink the juice as we do milk. . . . But this is altogether a mistake; the *Cow* plant, like many others, has acquired its epithet of *Kiri*, not from the juice being susceptible of being used as a substitute for milk, but simply from its resemblance to it in colour and consistency. It is a creeper found on the southern and western coasts, and used medicinally by the natives, but never as an article of food. The leaves, when chopped and boiled, are administered to nurses by native practitioners, and are supposed to increase the secretion of milk. As to its use . . . in lieu of the vaccine matters, it is altogether erroneous. *Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. iii.

Cowwheat. s. Name of a plant: (in German it is that of the *Euphrasia officinalis*, and of two or three others. In the more recent works it is that of the several native species of the *Melampyrum*; for which there is, probably, no better reason than the fact of *arapac* = wheat). See *Eyebright*.

Coxcomb. s.
1. Comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; top of the head.

There take my *coxcomb*: why this fellow has lashed two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will; if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.

As the cockney did to the eels, when she put them in the pasty alive; she eapt them of the *coxcomb* with a stick, and cried, Down, wantons, down. *Ibid.*, ii. 4.

2. Superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments; fop.

I sent to her,
By this same *coxcomb* that we have in 'th' wind,
Tokens and letters, which she did reward.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 6.

I was in, quoth she, then *coxcomb* silly,
Quarter or counsel from a fop. *Buller, Hudibras*.

They overflowed with smart repartees, and were only distinguished from the intended wits by being called *coxcombs*, though they deserved not so scandalous a name.—*Dryden*.

Some are bewilder'd in the mazes of schools;
And some made *coxcombs*, nature meant but fools. *Pope*.

'Midst many rocks we guard more against wrecks;
And thus with women: hence 'ere it shocks some's
Self-love, there's safety in a crowd of *coxcombs*.

Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 30.

Coxcomby. adj. Having the manners of, or resembling, a *coxcomb*; foolish; vain.

My looks terrify them, you *coxcomby* was, you.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy*.

She is a most engaging creature, if she were not so fond of that damn'd *coxcomby* lord of hers.—*Congreve, Double Dealer*.

Coxcombial. adj. Foppish; conceited.

Because, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejudice, without prepossession, without affectation, and without the influence of *coxcombial*, senseless rabid, they were at liberty to receive the impressions which things naturally made on their minds.—*Dennis*.

Coy. adj. [*Fr. coi*; Italian, *cheto*; Lat. *quietus* = quiet.] Reserved; not accessi-

ble; not easily condescending to familiarity.

And with delight she saw he light did pass,
A few of folly and immodest toy;
Still solemn sad, or still disdainful coy. *Spenser*.

Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton, Lycidas*.

Like Phœbus sung the no less numerous boy,
Like Daylus she, as lovely, and as coy. *Waller*.

At this season, every smile of the sun, like the smile of a *coy* lady, is as dear as it is uncommon. *Pope*.

Coy. v. a. (with *it*).

1. Behave with reserve; reject familiarity.

What, *coying* it again!
No more; but make me happy to my end,
That is, without your strutting. *Dryden, King Arthur*.

Retire! I beg you, leave me.—*Thus to coy it!*

With one who knows you too! *Rome, Jang Shara*.

2. Make diffidently, not condescendingly.

To hear Camillus speak, I'll keep at home. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 1.

Coy. v. a.

1. Allure; flatter; caress; play with.

A fickle sex, and true in trust to no man;
A servant sex, soon proud if they be *coy'd*;
And to conclude, thy mistress is a woman. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. ii.

Pleasure is like a dog, which being *coy'd*, and stroked, follows us at the heels; but if ruled and beaten off, is driven away from us with ease.—*Bishop Hall, Of Conversation*, § 23.

2. Deny.

Now there are sprung up a wiser generation in this kind, who have the art to *coy* the fonder sort into their nets, who have now reduced gaming to a science.—*Bishop of Kilmore, Sermons*, p. 29: 1633.

Coyish. adj. Somewhat coy.

He took her in his arms, as yet no *coyish* to be kist. *Warner, Albion's England*.

Coyly. adv. In a coy manner.

This said, his hand he *coyly* snatcht away,
From forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman, Homer's Odyssey*.

Then doth she *coyly* turn her face aside,
That half her cheek is scarce sometimes decried. *Sir J. Davies, Orchestra*: 1599.

There is no need at all,
That the husband-sweating bow
So *coyly* should let fall
His medicinal tears. *Cranshaw*.

Coyness. s. Attribute suggested by Coy; reserve; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the sun hath warmed the earth and water,
three or four male *carps* will follow a female; and she putting on a seeming *coyness*, they force her through weeds and lilies. *F. Walton, Angler*.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides not to be found again. *Dryden*.

Coystrel. s. Same as Kestrel: (a kind of hawk, *Falco Tinnunculus*).

He's a coward and a *coystrel* that will not drink to my niece. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

One they might trust, their common wrongs to wreak:

The unsuspicious and the *coystrel* were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*.

Coyen. v. a. [?] Cheat; trick; defraud.

Let the queen, may never so fully, let the master-
under view them never so diligently, let the deputy
or several look to them never so exactly, yet they
can *coyen* them all. *Spenser*.

Giving loved no man so well but that he would
coyen him, and expose him to publick mirth for
having been *coyen'd*. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

Children may be *coyen* into a knowledge of the
letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it
to be any thing but a sport.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

Coyenage. s. Fraud; deceit; artifice; fal-
lacy; trick; cheat; practice of cheating.

Wisdom without honesty is mere craft and *coyenage*,
and therefore the reputation of honesty must
first be gotten, which cannot be lost by living well;
a good life is a main argument. *H. Johnson, Jura-
veries*.

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is mere *coyenage* all!

For though some long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingl'd as and so,
That doth not tie me now from clausure new. *Sir J. Sackling*.

Imaginary appearances offer themselves to our im-
patient minds, which counterfeit these counterfeits
without the least suspicion of their *coyenage*.—*Glen-
ville, Signs Scientificæ*.

But all these are trifles, if we consider the fraud
and *coyenage* of trading men and shopkeepers.—*Swift*.

4. Craze; weaken the intellect.

He thought none poets till their brains were cracked.
—*Lord Bacon*.

Crack. v. n.

1. Open in chinks.

By misfortune it cracked in the cooling, whereby we were reduced to make use of one part, which was straight and entire.—*Huyg.*

2. Show signs of falling to ruin; threaten a downfall.

The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, cracks when little goes in, and much goes out.—*Dryden.*

3. Utter a loud and sudden sound.

I will board her, though she ride as loud as thunder, when the clouds in autumn crack.
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 2.*

In a moment ten thousand persons, who crowded the great hall, replied with a still louder shout, which made the old wooden roof crack; and in another moment the immense hall throve without set in a third house, which was heard at Temple Bar.—*Moranday, History of England, vii.*

Used interjectionally.

That shall not stick to the heels of Fersen: crack! crack! the glass-rod rattles, and every soul breathes lighter. But is Fersen on the right road? Northwestward, the Barrier of Saint-Martin and Meis Highway, thither were we bound; and lo, he drives right northward! The royal individual, in round hat and peruke, sits astonished; but right or wrong, there is no remedy. Crack, crack, we gallop on, through the lumbering city. Sedan, since Paris rose out of mud, and the longhaired kings went in bullock-warts, was there such a drive. Mortals on each hand of y—, close by, stretched out horizontal, dormant; and we alive and quaking! Crack, crack, through the Rue du Grammont; across the Boulevard; up the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin;—three whistles, all silent, of Number 12, were Mirabeau's. —*Carlyle, French Revolution, i. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.*

Crack. v. n. [? Craque.] Brag; boast: (sometimes with of).

To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black, And since her time are colliers counted bright; And Ethiope of their sweet complexion crack. Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light.

Your very tradesmen, if they be excellent, will crack and brag, and show their folly in excess.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 125.*

Crackbrained. adj. Crazy; without right reason.

A race of odd crack-brained sublimities do crack in every corner.—*Burton, Familiar Letters, iv. 44.*

The following form rarer. We have sent you an answer to the ill-circumstanced sophisms of those crack-brained fellows.—*Arbuthnot, On Pope.*

Cracked. part. adj.

1. Crazed.

I was ever of opinion, that the philosopher's stone, and holy war, were but the rendezvous of cracked brains, that were their father in their hands.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 11.*

2. Blenished: (applied to reputations, as compared to pitchers with flaws in them).

So, then, Mrs. Blackley's affair has proved a false alarm, and I have saved my money. I wish, however, her declaration had not been so premature; for, though my being thought capable of making her a mother might have given me some credit, the reputation of an intriguer with such a cracked pitcher does me no honour at all.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Cracker. s.

1. Noisy boasting fellow.

What cracker is this come that deafens our ears With this abundance of superfluous breath.—*Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.*

2. Firework which explodes with a succession of sharp reports.

Next her into gunpowder, She would make rare crackings, —*Ben Jonson, The Alchemist, i. 1.* And when, for furious lusts, to run, They durst not stay to fire a gun, Have done with battlers, and of home Made squibs and crackers overdone.

Then furious he begins his march, Drives rattling over a brazen arch, With squibs and crackers arm'd to throw Among the trembling crowd below. —*Swift.*

In the meanwhile, the captain perceiving an opportunity, flung a cracker or devil to the ensue, and then lighted it with their lit smoking candle. —*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

3. Teeth, i.e. intercrackers. Slang.

I have just now a jagged end of a tooth pricking against my tongue, which meets it half way, in a

wantonness of provocation; . . . and I'd venture the roof of my mouth, that at this moment, at which I conjecture my fellow-happened friend is picking his crackers, that not one of the double rows of ivory in his privileged mouth has as much as a flaw in it, but all perform their functions, and, having performed them, expect to be picked, (thoroughly stoics!) and rubbed down. —*Lamb, Letter to Weymouth.*

Crack-kemp. s. One fitted to the gallows; crack-krope.

Come hither, crack-kemp, I hope I may chase, —*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 1.*

Cracking. part. adj. Boasting.

The indifferent reader may easily discern, what may be thought of the cracking cardinal, who would face us down.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone, p. 124.*

Crackle. v. n. Make slight cracks; make small and frequent noise; decrepitate.

All these notions, which I saw, Are but as ice, which crackles at a blow. —*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 1.*

As boys to venture on the unknown ice, That crackles underneath their feet, Caught her discoloured hair and rich attire; Her crown and jewels crackled in the dye. —*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 1.*

Crackle. s. Crackling.

No, amid glitter of illuminated streets and clangs Elysian, and crackle of fireworks and glad dray, Last the first National Assembly vanished; dissolving as they well say, into blank time; and is no more. —*Carlyle, French Revolution, i. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.*

Crackling. verbal abs.

1. Small but frequent noise.

As the crackling of thorns under a ped, so is the laughter of a fool.—*Jeremiah, vii. 13.* Marrow is a specific in that senary which occasions a crackling of the bones; in which case marrow performs its natural function of moistening them.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Such consideration, which every one should perpetually cherish in his thoughts, will banish from us all that secret heaviness of heart which unthinking men are subject to when they lie under no real affliction; all that anguish which we feel from any evil that actually oppresses us, to which I may likewise add those little cracklings of mirth and folly that are apt to betray virtue than support it. —*Addison, Spectator, no. 281. (Orel MS.)*

2. Kind of roast pork.

For the first time in his life (for the world's life indeed) he tasted crackling. —*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Dissertation on Roast Pig.*

Cracknel. s. Hard brittle cake.

Take with thee ten leaves, and cracknels.—*1 Kings, xiv. 3.* Thy tributary cracknels, which he sells; And with our offerings, help to raise his sails. —*Dryden, Jernard's Satire.*

Cradle. s. [A.S. *cradol.*]

1. Frame placed on curved boards, and containing a bed, in which infants are rocked to sleep.

She had indeed, sir, a son for her cradle, ere she had a husband for her bed.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.* No jutting fringe, But rise, nor ridge of antique, but this bird, Hath made his peacock bed and pavement cradle. —*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 1.*

His birth, perhaps, some paltry village hides, And sets his cradle out of fortune's way. —*Dryden.* A child knows his nurse and his cradle, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. —*Locke.*

The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh: To live, is scarce distinguished from to die. —*Prior.* We let the tender olive hang unguage, To rock the cradle of repose; and With lenient arts extend a mother's breath, Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death. —*Pope.*

2. Infancy, or first part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their cradles, in arms and military exercises. —*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.* The new duke's daughter, her cousin, have beg; being ever, from their cradles, bred together. —*Shakespeare, As you like it, i. 1.*

Cradle. v. a. Lay, or rock, in, or as in, a cradle.

He that hath been cradled in majesty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars. —*Glanville, A History of Philosophy.* The tears steal from our eyes, when in the street With some beggarly virgin's horse we meet; Or in a narrow lane, from the chariot wain, Some poor girl is cradled in a tomb. —*Dryden.* He shall be cradled in a magnificent shield, as famous as the university. —*Arbuthnot, On Pope.* Honey probably had formed those warm concep-

tions of patronage, in which youthful genius cradles its hopes.—*Thackeray, The Child, Childhood of Authors.*

Cradle. v. m. Lodge as in a cradle.

Wither'd roots, and husks, Wherein the acorn cradled. —*Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.*

Cradle-clothes. s. Bedclothes belonging to a cradle.

O that it could be prov'd, That some night-stripping fairy had exchanged In cradle clothes our children where they lay, And call mine O'rey, his Phantasmel! Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I, i. 1.*

Cradling. s.

1. Bringing up in a cradle; time of being so brought up.

This my first son is: Let him be thine, and from his cradling Begin his service's first reckoning. —*Uta Sacra, p. 32: 1618.*

2. In Building. See extract.

Cradling is the timber ribs and pieces for maintaining the lathing and plasterwork of vaulted ceilings. The same term is applied to the when bracketing for any the entablature of a front.—*Gwill, Encyclopedia of Architecture.*

Craft. s. [A.S. *craft.*]1. Art; ability; dexterity: (in a good sense). A poem is the work of the poet, poetry is his skill or craft of making, the very fiction itself of the work. —*H. Jones.*

I hear an objection, even from some well-meaning men, that these delightful crafts may be divers ways ill applied in a book. —*Sir H. Wallon, Elements of Architecture.*

2. Fraud; cunning; artifice: (in a bad sense).

Th' offence is body that she hath committed; And this deceit loses the name of craft. Of disobedience, or misdeeds title. —*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 2.*

craft in raising a view of wonderful art and structure of power and ingenuity. —*Arbuthnot, On Pope.*

Craft. s. [?] Vessels (boats, barges, &c.) spoken of collectively.

The small craft pointed out the coast distinctly.—*Southey, Life of Nelson, i. 111.*

The coachman blinks his leaders, who break into a gallop; the great wheels his triumphant hump; the coach bounds over the noble bridge that spans a stream covered with craft. —*Dryden, Henrietta Temple, vol. i. ch. vi.*

Craftily. adv. In a crafty manner.

1. Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honesty.

But that which most impaired his credit was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the Christians; and had, for that cause, craftily perjured Solymann to take in hand the unfortunate Persian war.—*Knox, History of the Turks.* May he not craftily infer The rules of friendship too severe, Which claim him to a hated trust; Which make him wretched to be just? —*Prior.*

2. Skillfully. Obscure.

On their heads bare, Of divers flowers, made full craftily All in a suite, mostly chaplets they wore. —*Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.*

Craftiness. s. Attribute suggested by Craftily; cunning; stratagem.

Such there are in this age, whose hearts are so framed to dwell in falsehood, as to say, that these be not the days of imposture; what, shall it then follow, that their wickedness would make them the days of craftiness? —*Knights, Trial of Truth, vol. 3, i. 1380.* He taketh the wise in their own craftiness.—*Job, v. 13.*

Craftless. adj. Destitute of craft.

Craftlessness deprives young boys, and grinds the face of the poor, and under those who specially belong to God's protection, helpless, craftless, and innocent people. —*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living, 233. (Orel MS.)*

Craftman. s. Artificer; manufacturer; mechanic.

That her became, as polish'd ivory, Which cunning craftman's hand hath overlaid With fair varnish. —*Spenser, Faerie Queene.* What reverence he did throw away on slaves; Winding poor craftsmen with the craft of slaves. —*Shakespeare, Richard III, i. 4.*

1. What a resemblance this advice carries to the oration of Demetrius to his fellow craftsmen.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Craftmaster. s. Man skilled in his trade; master (as opposed to apprentice or pupil).

He is not his craft-master, he doth not do it right.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II, iii. 2.*

As for alchemy and magic . . . the crafts and the *craft-masters* are not only despised, but named with derision.—*Sir T. Dudley, To Bacon, Supplement to Cobala*, p. 75.

In the following extract it has nearly the construction of *two words*; i.e. masters of their craft, business, or profession.

There is art in prob: a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their *craftsmen*.—*Collier, Essay on Prob.*

Crafty, *adj.* Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; sly.

Nay, you may think my love was *crafty* love. And call it cunning. *Shakespeare, King J. sh.*, iv. 1. This oppression did, of force and necessity, make the Irish *crafty* people; for such as are oppressed, and live in slavery, are ever put in their shifts.—*Sir J. Davis, Discourse on the State of Ireland*. Before he came to night, the *crafty* god. His wines dissembled, but still retain'd his rod. *Dryden*.

Nobody was ever so cunning as to conceal their being so; and everybody is shy and distrustful of *crafty* wits. *Locke*.

Crag, *s.* [Welsh, *cerag*.]

1. Rugged protuberance of rocks.

And as mount Etna vaults sulphur out, With cliffs of burning *crags*, and fire and smoke, *Keats*.

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way, When springs down from the steepy *crags* do beat. *Sir H. Wotton*.

A lion spied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock. *Sir R. L. Estrange*.

2. In *Geology*. The name of one of the Newer Tertiary deposits, which, in England, is chiefly developed in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

The London clay is overlain by newer tertiary deposits, to which the name *crag* has been applied. . . . The *crag* consists of two distinct members, the Lower, or Suffolk *crag*, and the Upper, the Norwich, or unmaniferous *crag*, of which the former is again subdivided into (1) the *crag*, and (2) the red *crag*, which is chiefly represented in the modern part of the county of Suffolk.—*Audet, Geology*, li. vi.

Crag, *s.* [Dutch, *krauwe* = throat.] Neck.

They looked like *crags* as hills that have late, And bearen the *crag* so stiff and so state. *Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, September*.

Cragg'd, *adj.* Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill, *Cragg'd* and steep, truth stands. *Crashaw*. The body becomes more intricately, *cragg'd*, and crumpled; the bones stare through the skin; the flesh that should cover them, is wasted much away.—*Smith, Portrait of old Age*, p. 187.

Cragg'dness, *s.* Attribute suggested by *Cragg'd*; fullness of crags or prominent rocks.

That *cragg'dness* or steepness of that mountain, . . . marked many parts of it in a manner inaccessible. *Reverend J. Keble, Remarks touching the Diversity of Language and Religion through the chief Parts of the World*, p. 176.

Cragginess, *s.* Attribute suggested by *Cragg'd*; state of being *cragg'd*.

The *cragginess* and steepness of places up and down is a great advantage to the dwellers, and makes them inaccessible. *Huett, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 132.

Cragg'y, *adj.* Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on or climb.

That snow-wetted wight His dwelling has low in an hollow cave, Far underneath a *cragg'y* cliff's green cave. Dark, doleful, dreary, like a grey grave. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

It was impossible to pass by the woody and *cragg'y* hills, without the loss of those commandments. *Sir W. Raleigh, Essay*.

Maintainments from St. Severus came, And from the *cragg'y* cliffs of Trier. *Dryden*. The town and republic of St. Marino stands on the top of a very high and *cragg'y* mountain. —*Adams, Travels in Italy*.

Crake, *s.* Boast. *Obsolete*.

Learnings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *crakes*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, li. 11, 10. No perfection of life, no *crake* of God's Word, no colour of religion, can please Almighty God, without the true and right faith.—*Stapleton, Fortunes of the Faith which Protestants call Popistry*, fol. 5, b; 1363.

Crake, *v. n.* [P] Brag; boast: (sometimes with *o*). *Obsolete*.

Then she is mortal born, how so ye *crake*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, vii. 7, 50. Nothing more proven than all the light of the

gospel, which they *crake* of, is mere darkness, than to say, as they say, &c.—*Stapleton, Fortunes of the Faith which Protestants call Popistry*, fol. 88: 1565.

Each man may *crake* of that which was his own; Our parents' good is theirs, and no whit ours: Who therefore will of noble birth be knowne, Or shine in virtue like his ancestors; Gentrie consisteth not in lands and towers. *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 297.

Crake, *v. a.* Utter boastingly, or with insult. *Obsolete*.

To whom the boaster, that all knights did blot, With proud disdain did scornful answer make: And further did unseemly speeches *crake*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 3, 16.

Crake, *s.* [Lat. *crax*, a name derived from the sound made by the birds to which it applies.] In *Ornithology*. A generic rather than a specific name, the common species in Great Britain being the *Crax pratensis*, Landrail, or Cornerake. Its congeners, *Crax porzana*, pusilla, and bailloni, are rare, and it is chiefly when the genus is spoken of that the simple term is used.

In its food and general habits this olivaceous *crake* very closely resembled the spotted and other *crakes*.—*Yarrell, British Birds*.

Craker, *s.* Boaster; bragger. *Obsolete*. These barking whelps were never good biters. No yet great *crakers* were ever great fighters. *Damus and Phidias*, sign. B. liij.

Cram, *v. a.* [A.S. *cramman*.]

1. Stuff; fill with more than can conveniently be held.

Being thus *crammed* in the basket, a couple of Port's knives were called.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, li. 5.

Then last spoke as if thy eldest son should be a fool, whose small Jove *cram* with brains.—*Id., Twelfth Night*, li. 5.

Cram not in people by sending too fast company after company; but so as the number may live well in the plantation, and not by surcharge be in penury.—*Bacon*.

2. Fill with food beyond satiety.

You'd modify a judge, would *cram* a squire; Or else some smiles from court you may desire. *King*.

I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they were not *crammed* so much as they are by fast mothers, and were kept wholly from flesh the first three years. *Locke*.

As a man may be eating all day, and for want of digestion is never nourished; so these restless readers may *cram* themselves in vain with intellectual food.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

But Annals, *cram'd* with capon, from where Pollio drew, Came *cram'd* with capon, from where Pollio drew. *Pope*.

3. Thrust in by force.

You *cram* these words into mine ears, against The stomach of my sense. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, li. 1.

Ha! quoth Hudibras, this word Shall down thy false throat *cram* that word. *Butler, Hudibras*.

Fate has *cram'd* us all into one house, And that even now expiring. *Dryden, Cleomenes*.

In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will *cram* his brass down our throats. *Swift*.

4. Applied, especially where the system of competitive examination prevails, to the stuffing-in of intellectual food (i.e. mental instruction) against time.

I can imagine some impudent inspector, having *crammed* the children, in the spite of weariness, to put some of us old people out to show our grammatical powers: the very children would be taught to convert their old song into one of hoot and contempt after us—or you, at all events.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Cram, *v. n.* Eat beyond satiety.

The godly dame, who fleshly failings danna, Seeks with her maid, or with her chaplain *cram*. *Pope*.

Crambo, *v.* Play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; rhyme.

No Mævius, when he drain'd his skull To celebrate some suburb trull, His stanzas in order set, And every *crambo* he could get. *Swift*.

'Tis nothing but a botch, and a mere *crambo* to cheat.—*Jessup, On Pope's Homer*.

On a late gratulating occasion, our very worthy vice-chancellor deigned to tag a rhyme; and our learned professors play'd at *crambo* in Hebrew, Arabic, and Welsh.—*The Student*, li. 235.

Crämper, *s.* One who *cräms*: (especially in the fourth sense given above).

Old Father Long-legs couldn't say his grammar; Put him to the treadmill—put him to the treadmill— Put him to the treadmill, and then to the *crämmer*. *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Cramp, *s.*

1. Spasm or contraction of the limbs.

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have *cramps*, Side-stitches that shall put thy breath up. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, i. 2.

The *cramp* cometh of contraction of sinews, which is manifest, in that it cometh either by cold or dryness.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Hares, said to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition; and he that observes what vertiges, *cramps*, and convulsions follow thereon, in these animals, will be of our belief.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Restriction; confinement; obstruction; shackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incumbrances of serving his friend. *Sir R. L. Estrange*.

3. Piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermost of these there should be fastened a sharp grapple, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

Cramp, *adj.* Difficult; knotty. *Vulgar*.

With a little patience and attention you shall find these phrases very intelligible, and neither to be misapprehended, nor *cramp* words to conceal a concealed ignorance under, as your old friends the epigrammists are wont to call them.—*Goswami, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. iii.

Cramp, *v. a.*

1. Pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*, ev'n then A wat'rish humour swell'd, and oad'd again. *Dryden, Virgil*.

2. Restrain; confine; obstruct; hinder; pack or squeeze up into insufficient room; narrow.

It is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniences that will ensue, if borrowing be *cramp'd*.—*Bacon*.

There are few but find that some companies be much and *cramp* them, so that in them they can neither speak nor do any thing that is handsome.—*Glaucelle, Sermon Scientifica*.

He who wears his still restraints of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, *cramp* and ties up his activity.—*South, Sermons*.

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the sense of prophecies.—*T. Barne, Theory of the Earth*.

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their subjects into as narrow a space as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of a science into a few general maxims.—*Adams, Travels in Italy*.

Marius used all endeavours for depressing the nobles and raising the people; particularly for *cramping* the former in their power of judicature.—*Swift*.

No more *cramp'd* with cold, But full of life, and vivifying soul. *Thomson, Scasons, Spring*.

It certainly must be admitted, that rules not constructed on broad philosophical principles are more likely to *cramp* than to assist the operations of our faculties.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, introduction, § 4.

3. Bind with crampirons.

The diversified but connected fabric of universal justice is well *cramp'd* and bolted together in all its parts.—*Harris, Speech at Bristol*, 1760.

Crämp'd, *part. adj.* Contracted.

The chief reason probably for the existing prejudice against technical systems of composition, is to be found in the *crämp'd*, meagre, and feeble character of most of such essays, &c., as are avowedly composed according to the rules of any such system.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, introduction, § 4.

Crämpfish, *s.* Torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those who touch it.

The torpedo or *crämpfish* also came to land; a fish, if Pliny writes truth, that by hiding itself with mud and dirt catches lower fish very strangely; for by his frigidity he benumbs such fish as swim over or lodge near him.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 334.

Crämpiron, or **Crämpern**, *s.* See **Cramp**, 3.

The *crämp-dross*, that it moves on still Are the good motions of the will. *Watson, History of the Art of Printing*.

Craberry. *s.* Native berry-bearing plant so called (*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, or *Oxycoccus palustris*).

• The bilberry, *craberry*, and whortle-berry are distinct fruits, differing so well in taste as in external appearance. — *A. J. N. Hortus Kewensis*.

Crash. *v. a.* Crash in the month.

She cannot shoot at huts,
Or manage a great horse; but she can *crash*
A sack of small coal, out your time and hair,
Rump-aches, loins; and has a dainty apiece
Of the green sickness. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady*.

Crane. *s.* [A *S. crane*.]

1. Bird so called (*Grus*).

Like a *crane*, or a swallow, so did I chatter. —
Imith, xxviii, 14.
That small infantry war'd on by *cranes*.

2. Machine consisting of an upright and a transverse beam, furnished with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised and deposited at a distance.

In case the world about it be so ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with *cranes*. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.
Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The lunny merchant, the big warehouse built,
Rain'd the strong *crane*. *Thomson, Seasons*.

Crane. *v. n.* Stretch out one's neck like a crane (applied, in *sporting*, to riders who look overmuch before leaping).

But where was he, the hero of our tale? Fencing? *Craneing*? Hitting? Missing? Is he over, or is he under? Has he killed, or is he killed? — *Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, h. ii. ch. ix.

Crane. *v. a.* Draw up by means of a crane: (used *figuratively* in extract). *Rare*.

He that by the engine of a massive wealth is *craned* up above the ranks of friends had need of a noble nature, and a virtue strongly corded. — *Editham, Brevities*, 21. (Orl. M.).

Cranebill. *s.* Name, generic rather than specific, derived from the form of the fructification, and applied to most of the native geraniums, especially the *G. Robertianum*. See *Geranium*.

Cránial. *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, or consisting of, the cranium.

The upper surface of the cartilaginous skull (of the sturgeon) is gently convex; it extends outwards at its middle part between the large orbital and branchial cavities, and to the under part of this prominence the tympanic pedicle is articulated. The cartilaginous *cranial* membranes in front of the orbits, is deeply excavated on each side for the nasal cavities, and thence is continued forwards into a rostral process, which gradually tapers to a more or less obtuse point. — *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy* lect. vi.

Craniology. *s.* Originally nearly synonymous with Phrenology, now with Craniometry.

(For example see last extract under *Cranium*.)

Cranimeter. *s.* Instrument for measuring crania or skulls.

But in practice I have found that the preceding is not facilitated by the employment of a simple instrument constructed on the principle of a common shoemaker's gauge, and consisting of a straight stem about twelve inches long, having an arm jointed to it at one end, which can be opened out to an exact right angle, and a second arm which can be slid up and down the stem, also at a right angle. . . . The . . . should be graduated . . . the I find . . . on one side, and in centimeters and millimetres on the other, so that either the English or the French measure may be used at libitum. With this simple *craniometer* all the measurements in the first column may be very quickly taken. — *Baak, Supplemental Mode of Craniometry*.

Cranimetric. *adj.* Relating to Craniometry.

(For example see last extract under *Cranium*.)

Cranimetry. *s.* Study of crania or skulls, in respect to their capacity and shape.

The defect of some systems of *cranimetry* lies in the circumstance that they are not equally applicable to the case of living men. Thus, while Van Baer, for instance, with many others, measures the diameter of the skull from the lowest point of the forehead, the so-called *glabella*, to the most projecting point of the occiput, Woleker takes the frontal eminences . . . as his starting-point. — *Saturday Review*, February 11, 1865.

Cranium. *s. pl. crania*. [Lat.] Skull.

In wounds made by confusion, when the *cranium* is a little naked, you ought not presently to *crane* in dross; for if that confused flesh be well digested,

the bone will learn with the wound without much difficulty. — *Wise-man, Surgery*.

The strong character of these Eskimaux *crania*, and the marked affinity which they exhibit to the American and Mongolian races, concure with all accurate descriptions of the physical characters of the people in refuting the strange opinion of Robertson, *History of America*, vol. ii. p. 91, that the Eskimaux are descendants from the Norwegians. — *Latterer, Lectures*, p. 368, note 4. (Orl. M.).

In the following observations, I can claim but little originality, seeing that the system of measurements of the *cranium* proposed for adoption . . . differs but little except in amplification from that proposed by Professor von Baer . . . in which he describes the characters of various Asiatic and other *crania*, contained in the anthropological collection in that city. To these measurements I shall afterwards refer. But before entering upon the immediate subject . . . I would premise a few words respecting the present value of *craniometry* in the study of ethnology. One object, however, on the present occasion, is simply to inquire into the value of a single character. . . . One reason for the selection of the *cranium* for this purpose, arises from the circumstance that, of all the individual portions of the bony skeleton, none in the first place is so thoroughly characteristic of man; and secondly, because there is none, speaking generally, which presents such well-marked diversities in different races of mankind. In viewing any collection of *crania*, the most unobtrusive will be struck with the fact that the specimens, if sufficiently numerous, may be divided into groups marked with distinctive characters. One set of skulls will be found nearly or quite as broad as they are long, whilst in another the length will considerably exceed the breadth. In one the jaw, with the teeth, or the lower part of the face, will be seen to project. . . . The study of the human *cranium*, in an ethnological sense, is a recent one, and may be said to date from Blumenbach. . . . Since his time various modes of measuring the *cranium*, and of ascertaining its capacity, have been proposed for different purposes. Some very ingenious, but most of them so complicated and inapplicable, except for the special purposes in view of the proposer, that it may truly be said, as asserted by Professor Wagner, that we are as yet without a generally adopted mode of making *craniometric* measurements. Since Blumenbach, the most important researches on the subject of ethnological *craniology* have been those of Professor Retzius of Stockholm, whose early death science has recently had to deplore, and of the illustrious Professor von Baer of St. Petersburg, in whose steps I began by saying I was but a humble follower. — *Baak, Systematic Mode of Craniometry*.

Crank. *s.*

1. Any bending or winding passage.

I bend it through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart; to the seat of the brain;

And, through the *cranks* and officers of man,
The strongest nerves, and small inferior veins,
From me receive that natural competency,
Whereby they live. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

Like a young pine,
He grows up planted under a fair oak,
Whose strong large branches yet do shelter him
And every traveller admires his beauty;
But like his wind, I'll work into his *cranks*,
Till he is a stream, and down all *cracks* that
Ride on his greatness.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Carin.
The political heart is too full of *cranks* and sine
for the discovery of a plain scandal. *Editham, Brevities*, i. 83.

2. Arm bent at right angles for turning a windlass.

3. Any conduit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

I know not by what stratagem, or cunning *crank* of the schools, you can be made agreeable to yourself. — *Sir J. Ingham, Answer to John, ch. i.*

He made thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Just and youthful pith,
Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wretched smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in duple shock. *Milton, L'Allegro*.
To show us the ways of the Lord straight and faithful as they are, not full of *cranks* and contradictions. — *Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divinity*.

Crank. *adj. and s.* [German, *krank* = sick, ill.] Sick, or sick person; patient; invalid. *Rare*.

A lawyer of Bruges had some notable examples of such counterfeit *cranks*; and every village almost will yield abundant testimonies amongst us; we have dumplings, Abraham-men, &c. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 159.

Think art a counterfeit *crank*, a choler. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Crank. *adj.* [If this be the same word as the preceding, the meaning is reversed;

the notion, however, of *lighthheadedness* may connect the two.]

1. Healthy; sprightly.

They looked *lively*, as bulls that been bated,
And heave'n the crumpe so still and so state,
As rocks on his dunghill *cranking*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, September.
For I was a *crank* with a brack young boy.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, l. 121.
How came they to grow so extremely *crank* and confident? — *South, Sermons*, vi. 21.

We use the Dutch word *crank*, in English, 'to be indisposed,' which in the original signifieth to be sick. — *Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 10.

2. In nautical language, a ship is said to be *crank*, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overset.

Crank. *v. n.* Turn; rim in and out. *Rare*.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge half-moon, a monstrous *crank* to be
Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part I*, l. 111. 1.
The purified hare—
How he out-runs the wind, and with what ease
He *cranks* and crosses, with a thousand doubles.

Id., Venus and Adonis.

Crackle. *v. a.* Break into unequal surfaces; break into angles. *Rare*.

For'd by the sudden shock, her wretched track
Furrow'd, and drew her humid train ashore,
Crackling her lanks. *Philips*.

Crackling. *part. adj.* Running in and out, or in flexures and windings. *Rare*.

Mendier, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns, nor *crackling* wokes, as
she (the Wye). *Drayton, Polyolbion*, vii.
Now on along the *crackling* path doth keep,
Then by a rock turns up another way.

Id., Boreas' Wars, h. vi.

Crannied. *part. adj.* Full of, or showing, crannies.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,
That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink.

Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.
A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but somewhat rougher shape, and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Crannog. *s.* [Irish.] In *Archæology*. See extract: (spelt in extract with a final *e*, but *Crannog* and *Crannock* are the older forms).

Crannogues of Ireland . . . were like fortresses, constructed on artificial islands, for greater security during troublous times. In the annals of Ireland they are noticed at least a thousand years ago, and records respecting them continued till nearly the year 1700. Not infrequently the *crannogues* were erected on a hill within the lake, thus taking for its basis a subaqueous mound, not quite high enough to be called an island. Around the sides of this, strong oak poles were driven in a circle of about two hundred feet in circumference. The surface within was usually covered over with a series of short logs, on the top of which stones, clay, and other earthly matters were placed. Large flat stones were deposited in the centre, as the hearth on which the fire was erected. . . . There are usually one or two question-bones found, and numerous bones of black cattle, deer, and swine. — *Dr. Hume, Ancient Media*, p. 308.

Cranny. *s.* [?] Chink; cleft; fissure.

The eye of the understanding is like the eye of the sense; for as you may see great objects through small *crannies*, or holes, so you may see great actions of nature through small and contemptible instances. — *Bacon, Advancement and Exposition of Learning*.

And therefore beat and laid about,
To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Butler, Hudibras*.
In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubble, but with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Degebe*.

Within the *crannies* of water and springs, with streams and currents in the veins and *crannies*. — *T. Brown, Theory of the Earth*.

He slipped from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he jumped into every *cranny*. — *Arbuthnot, John Bull*.

Crants. *s.* [German, *krantz* = crown.] Crown; chaplet; garland. (This word, which never became English, seems to have been used by Shakespeare on the strength of his having learned that *rose-crown* is the translation of the name of one of his characters, *Antony*.)

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin *crants*,
Her maiden ornaments, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Crány. s. Cranium in an English, though uncommon and vulgar, form.

In the brain, which we term the seat of reason, there is not any thing of moment, more than I can discover in the *crány* of a beast; and this is a sensible and no inconsiderable argument of the inferiority of the soul, at least in that sense we usually so conceive it.—*Sir F. Bacon, Religio Medici*, 3d. (Oral MS.)

Crape. s. [Fr. *crêpe* and *crêpe*; Low Lat. *crepa*.] Thin stuff loosely woven.

'Tis from high life-high characters are drawn;
A sail in *crêpe*, is twice a sail in down. *Pope*.
I could hear the joyous tones of her voice frequently kinder than the monotonies of a wretched captive, in green *crêpe*, with tin fetters, who was growling out her grief on the stage.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert's Grammar*, vol. II. ch. I.

Crápé. s. [German, *kroppeln*—seize.] Claw. *Rape*.

Some say they did the monstrous Scorpion view
With only *crápé* crawling in their way.
The dreadful sight did them so sore affray,
That their well-known courses they forwent.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 8, 40.
And still he thought he felt their *crápé* auro
Him by the heels lack to his only den.

Crápula. s. [Lat.] Morning feeling of surfeit, or sickness, the effect of intemperance overnight.

The drunkard now supinely snores,
His hand of ale sweats thro' his pores,
Yet when he wakes, the wine shall find him,
A *crápula* remains behind.

Cotton, Night Quatrains.

Crash. v. n. [see *Crash*.] Make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth,
Before the dismal yaw appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash*.

Smith.

Crash. s. Loud sudden mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.

Senseless hum,
Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top
Stoops to his base; and, with a hideous *crash*,
Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, II. 2.

Moralizing sat I by the hazel table; I look'd
Upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty;
And the *crash* of worlds, with as much contempt as
ever Plato did.—*Pope*.

Used metaphorically.

'This is a *crash*,' said Coughsly, with a grave
rather than agitated countenance, to Silenus, as his
friend came up to greet him, without, however, any
expression of condolence.—*Diarmid the young*,
Coughsly, ch. III.

Crashing. verbal abs. Violent complicated noise.

There shall be the noise of a cry from the fish-
gate, and an howling from the second, and a great
crashing from the hills.—*Zephaniah*, I. 10.

Crásis. s. [Gr. *crásis*—mixture.] Tempera-
ture; constitution arising from the various
properties of humours.

The fancies of men are so immediately diversified
by the individual *crásis*, that every man owns some-
thing wherein none is like him.—*Idrotilla*.

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust,
and anger, as these inclinations are founded in a
peculiar *crásis*, and constitution of the blood and
spirits. *South*.

Crass. adj. [Lat. *crassus*.] Gross; stupid;
obtuse; (often suggested by the legal and
medical term 'crassa ignorantia,' i.e. gross
want of professional skill).

Iron in aquafortis, will fall into solution, with
noise and ebullition; as also a *crass* and humid solu-
tion caused from the contact of the sulphur of iron
with the acid and nitrous spirits of aquafortis.—*Sir
F. Bacon, Vulgar Errors*.

A cloud of folly and distraction darkens the soul,
and makes it *crass* and material. *Jeremy Taylor*,
Sermons, p. 204: 1653.

Metals are intermixed with the common terrestrial
matter, so as not to be discoverable by human in-
dustry; or, if discoverable, so diffused and scattered,
amongst the *crass* and more unpurifiable matter,
that it would never be possible to separate and
extract it. *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural
History of the Earth*.

Crassiment. s. [Lat. *crassimentum*, of which
it is a mere English form, with the *i* inae-
curately substituted for the *u*.] Thickness.
Rare (the full, or Latin, form being com-

mon, though only as a technical word in
Anatomy, where it means the Clot of the
blood).

Now, as the bones are principally here intended,
so also all the other solid parts of the body, that are
made of the same *crassiment* of wood, may be here
included.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 170.

Crassitude. s. [Lat. *crassitudo*.] Grossness;
coarseness; thickness.

The Dead Sea, which couleth up bitumen, is of
that *crassitude*, as living bodies, bound land and
food, cast into it, have been borne up, and not sunk.
—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The terrestrial matter carried by rivers, into the
sea, is sustained therein partly by the greater *cras-
situde* and gravity of the sea-water, and partly by
its constant agitation.—*Woodward, Essay towards
a Natural History of the Earth*.

Crassness. s. Attribute suggested by *Crass*;
grossness.

The ethereal body contracts *crassness* and im-
purity by the same degrees as the humeral fluid
loses it in their exercise.—*Glaucilla, Pre-existence
of Souls*, p. 118.

Cratch. s. See *Crate*.

When being expelled out of Paradise, by reason
of sin, then wert held in the chains of death; I was
inclosed in the Virgin's womb; I was hid in the
cratch, I was wrapped in swaddling-bands.—*Hake-
well, Apology*.

We see the Son of God, the God of all the world,
in the form of a servant, and a *cratch* to cradle him
in, and a grave to bury him in, was his own.—*Bishop
Hall, Of Contemplation*, § 18.

Our wants and our sports (much of them) have
relation to church-work. The coffin of our christ-
mas-pies, in shape long, is in imitation of the *cratch*.
Stebb's, Table-Talk.

Crate. s. [Lat. *crates* hurdle.] Strong
wattle packing-case for crockery-ware (its
most common application); cart-side, or
cart with wattled side and hurdle. (*Crutch*,
the same word, is used by the old writers
for the manger in which Christ was crad-
led. At present it is a provincial name
(often sounded *scrutch*) for a pigkiller's
handbarrow.)

I have seen a horse carrying home the harvest on
a *crate*. *Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands
of Scotland*.

Cráter. s. [Lat. = *cup*.] Vent; aperture;
passage at which anything is let out, espe-
cially when cupshaped: (applied chiefly
to volcanoes).

This mount, I could see, was made of the stones
thrown up and fallen back again into the *cráter*.
Lockey to Arbuthnot, Description of Vesuvius:
1717.

Craunch. v. a. Same as *Craunch*.

She would *craunch* the wing of a lark, horse and
all, between her teeth.—*Swift, Gallus's Travels*,
Voyage to Brobdignag, ch. III.

Cravat. s. [see last extract.] Neckcloth;
anything worn about the neck.

Less delinquents have been scourged,
And leap on wooden anvils forced;
Which others for *cravats* have worn
About their necks, and took a turn.

Heller, Hudibras.

She had overheard him by accident, in rather
rough language, rating a young woman who had not
brought home his *cravats* quite to the appointed
time.—*Loach, Essays of Elia, Sketches of Gallantry*.

He was, simply a merry-eyed . . . man, with a
chin propped by an ample, unmy-cravated neckcloth
. . . so that to have considered his amenities apart
from his *cravat*, would have been a severe . . . effort
of abstraction.—*Nolan Warner*, ch. II.

With the accent on the first syllable.

With eager beats his sleekin *cravat* moves.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

[*Cravat*, formerly written *cravat*, is spoken of by
Skinner (who died in 1657) as a fashion lately intro-
duced by travellers and soldiers. The fashion is said
by Menage to have been brought in 1680 from the
war, and to have been named from *cravats* or *Cravats*,
as the *Cravats* (and after them a kind of
light cavalry) were then called. The French had a
regiment 'de Royal-Cravats'.—*Wedgwood, Dictio-
nary of English Etymology*.]

Crave. v. a. [A.S. *cræfan*.]

1. Ask with earnestness; ask with submis-
sion; beg; entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole
of nature, whereof we shall ever be able at any time to
say, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit
therein *craved* at God's hands?—*Hooker, Ecclesi-
astical Polity*.

The poor people not knowing where to hide them-

selves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom
to *crave* help, died as men and women dismayed.—
Knoles, History of the Turks.

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action,
to comprehend the forbearance too of any action
proposed.—*Locke*.

Each ardent nymph the rising current *craves*,
Each shepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves.
Prior.

2. Ask insatiably.

The subjects arm'd; the more their princes gave,
Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*.
Sir J. Denham.

3. Wish unreasonably; call for importu-
nately.

Lay comforts to your bosom, and bestow
Your needful counsel to our business,
Which *craves* the instant use.

Shakespeare, King Lear, II. 1.

With *for*.

Once one may *crave* for love,
But more would prove
This heart too little, that too great. *Sir J. Suckling*.

Cráven. s. [P]

1. Coward; recreant; weakhearted spirit-
less fellow.

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?—
He is a *cráven* and a villain else.

Shakespeare, Henry V. IV. 7.

Oh! here's one made to my hand,
He thinks looks like a *cráven*;
Less pains will serve his trial; some slight hurdle.

De Witt and Fletcher, Pinnate Madman.

2. Cock conquered and dispirited.

What, is your crest a cockcomb?—
A cockless cock, so Kate will be my hen.—
No cock of mine; you *cráven* too like a *cráven*.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, II. 1.

Cráven. adj. Cowardly; base.

Upon his coward breast
A bloody cross, and on his *cráven* crest
A bunch of hairs the honour'd diversely.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Yet if the innocent some mercy find,
From cowardice, not ruth, did that proceed;
His noble foes thrust not his *cráven* kind
Exasperate by such a bloody threat.

Knights, Translation of Tasso.

But in his mind all other feelings had given place
to a *cráven* fear for his life.—*Macaulay, History of
England*, ch. x.

Cráven. v. a. Make recreant or cowardly.

Against self slaughter
There is a prohibition so divine,
That *cráven* my weak hand.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, III. 4.

Dejected souls, *cráven*ed with their own distrusts,
are the world's footballs, to be kicked and squirmed.
Quarles, Judgment and Mercy, The Proud Man.

Cráver. s. One who craves.

Of all these *cráviers* not one of them should lack,
—*Hooker, Fabric of the Church and Churchmen's
Lectures*, p. 25: 1616.

Cráving. part. adj. Importunate; greedy;
ravenous.

The antecedent circumstances and effects of such
a constitution, are acids, taken in too great quan-
tities; sour cravatons, and a *cráving* appetite, espe-
cially of terrestrial and absorbent substances.—
Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Foods.

Thou dost thou mean, who, spite of all his store,
Is ever *cráving*, and will still be poor?
Who craves for help; and who who doles his coat,
To save a furling in a ferry-boat.
Dryden.

Cráving. verbal abs. Unreasonable desire.

Levity pushes us on from one vain desire to an-
other, in a regular viciousness and succession of
crávings and satiety. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

He is actually under the power of a temptation,
and the sway of an impetuous lust; both hurrying
him to satisfy the *crávings* of it, by some wicked
action. *South*.

Craw. s. [Dutch, *kray*.]

1. Crop or first stomach of birds.

In birds there is no assimilation, or comminution
of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not
carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the
crop or *craw*, or at least into a kind of anti-stomach,
which I have observed in many, especially pecto-
raneous birds.—*Kay, Wisdom of God manifested in the
Works of the Creation*.

2. Stomach in general. *Rhetorical*.

That this holy prophet, the Baptist, should be
great in the sight of God; and should not give him-
self with the wicked priests of the earth, or the
false prophets of Israel, to purge their *craws* with
bibling cheer, but should lead an austere and tem-
perate diet.—*Auderson, Exposition upon Benedic-
tus*, 5d. 43: 1873.

And that if Blücher, Bulow, Gneisenau,
And God knows who besides in 'au' and 'ou,'
Had not come up in time to cast an awe
Into the hearts of those who fought till now

er, the equivalents of the English *cream* are accompanied by a parallel series beginning with a simple *r*. A.S. and Scotch, *ream*; Icelandic, *riami*; Dutch, *room*; German, *rahm*, *cream*. . . . *Reaming* liquor, frothing liquor. Then, as froth spreads like a mantle over the surface of a liquid, the *ryme* of the sea, the surface of the sea. The Icelandic *krim* is used to designate as well *rise*, or *hoar frost*, as *soot*, each of which forms a soft coating over bodies, like froth on the surface of water. The English *grime*, like *cream*, preserves the initial guttural; 'begrim'd with soot.' The German, *rahm-cream*, is also applied to soot. (Schweizer).—*Waldwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Cream. s. [from Lat. *cremo* = burn.] In *Chemistry*. Applied to certain efflorescent salts, e.g. the bitartrate of potass, which is called 'cream of tartar.'

Cream. v. n. Gather on the surface. 'There are a sort of men, whose visage do *cream* and mantle, like a standing pond; And do a willful stiffness entertain With purpose to be drest in an opinion Of wisdom, gravely, profound conceit.' *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, l. 1.

Not any wrinkle *creaming* in their faces.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois.

Cream. v. a. Take the flower and quintessence of anything.

Such a man, truly wise, *creams* off nature, leaving the sour, and the dross, for philosophy and reason to lap up. *Kieff, Tale of a Tub*, sect. 9.

Cream-cheese. s. Cheese made of cream. Dr. Oates' father coming then to her shop, and eating some *cream-cheese* upon their first coming in, she told him the story that Walter had told her. *History of the Plot*, p. 120. (Ord. M.S.)

Cream-coloured. adj. Having the colour of cream.

Ferdinand quitted his kind friend Mr. Levison in no very amiable mood; but just as he was leaving the house, a catatoid, beautifully painted, of a brilliant green colour picked out with a somewhat *cream-coloured* white, and drawn by a glossy Holstein horse, of lawn tint, with a flowing and milk-white tail and mane, and garlanded in harness almost as precious as Mr. Levison's sideboard, dashed up to the door.—*Disraeli the younger, Henrietta Temple*, h. vi. ch. xl.

Creamed. part. adj. Covered with, or converted into, cream.

Have you now *creamed* or curdled milk?—*Encyclopædia, French and English Grammar*, p. 211; 1623.

Cream-faced. adj. Pale; cowardly-looking. The devil damn thee black, thou *cream-faced* loon! *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 3.

Creaming-dish. s. See extract.

The *creaming-dishes* (so I call the vessels in which the milk is passed for throwing up cream) are to be filled with the milk as soon after it is drawn from the cow as possible.—*Auderson, On the Dairy*. (Ord. M.S.)

Creaming-pail, or Creampan. s. Vessel in dairies for the milk to stand in until the cream rises to the top.

A better practice would be, to have the milk drawn from each cow separately put into the *creaming-pail*, as soon as it is milked, without being ever mixed.—*Auderson, On the Dairy*. (Ord. M.S.)

Creamy. adj. Full of cream; having the nature of cream.

Your *creamy* words but cazen.
Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Queens of Corinth.
There each trim lass, that skims the milky store,
To the sweet trials their *creamy* bowls allows.
Collins, Ode on the Popular Superstitions of the Highlands.

Cream. s. [?] Mark made by doubling anything.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in business, because they go out of the common road: I once desired Lord Bolingbroke to observe, that the clerks used an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a strong hand; whereas a sharp penknife would go out of the *cream*, and disfigure the paper.—*Swift*.
Not a *cream* was where it had no business to be.
Bliss Warner, ch. li.

Cream. v. a. Double, or fold, as a cream.

Cream-salt. s. [Gr. *κρῖς* = flesh, and *σῶζω* = save, preserve; on account of its antiseptic qualities.] Liquid procured from the distillation of coal tar.

'*Cream-salt* is another pyrogenous substance possessing considerable activity as a poison.—*Christison, Treatise on Poisons*, p. 363.

There is one other drug from which I think I have seen [in diabetes] the happiest effects: I mean the *cream-salt*.—*Wilson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxvii.

Creata. v. a. [Lat. *creatus*, part. of *creo*.]

1. Form out of nothing; cause to exist.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth.—*Genesis*, l. 1.

2. Produce; cause; be the occasion of.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Must I new bars to my own joy *create*?
Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate?
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the meanness it *creates* in the stomach.—*Arbuthnot*.

3. Invest with any new character.

Arise my knights of the battle: I *create* you Companions to our person, and will fit you With dignities becoming your estates.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 5.

The chief direction of affairs was now intrusted to Sir Thomas Osborne, a Yorkshire baronet, who had, in the House of Commons, shown eminent talents for business and debate. Osborne became lord treasurer, and was *created* Earl of Danby.—*Marcus, History of England*, ch. ii. p. 253.

4. Give any new qualities; put anything in a new state.

The best British undertaker had but a proportion of three thousand acres for himself, with power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-leuon.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Creata. adj.

1. Begotten.

And the issue there *creates*
Ever shall be fortunate.
Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 2.

2. Composed; made up.

Those that were your father's enemies Have steep'd their galls in honey, and do serve you With hearts *create* of duty and of zeal.
Shakespeare, King Henry V, ii. 2.

Created. part. adj. Formed out of nothing; caused to exist.

We having but imperfect ideas of the operation of minds, and much less of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about free *created* agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself out of.—*Lock*.

Créatine. s. [Gr. *κρῖς*, *κρῖς* = flesh.] See extract.

Two substances have been recently detected in the urine, . . . These substances are *creatinine* and *creatinine*, designations which were inferred upon them from their presence in the 'juice of flesh,' of which they are the constant constituents, and from which they may be most readily obtained. *Créatine* is a neutral substance, presenting itself in the form of colourless transparent crystals. . . . It is very soluble in hot water. . . . It is of a bitter pungent taste, and irritates the ptyalism. . . . The proportion which *creatinine* bears to the whole mass of flesh is very small, and is subject to considerable variation in different animals, as well as (probably) in different states of the same. . . . Although *creatinine* dissolves unchanged in dilute acids, it becomes converted by heating with strong acids into *creatinine*, giving off two equivalents of water. *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 50.

Créatinine. s. See extract, and also preceding entry.

Instance [*creatinine*], which also forms prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, differs considerably from *creatinine* in its chemical relations. . . . The relation of these two substances, both chemical and physiological, pretty clearly indicates that *creatinine* is to be regarded as a derivative from *creatinine*; for whilst the latter predominates in the juice of flesh, almost to the exclusion of the former, the former predominates in the urine almost to the exclusion of the latter. *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, §§ 50, 51.

Création. s.

1. Act of creating or conferring existence.

Consider the immensity of the Divine love, expressed in all the emanations of his providence; in his *creation*, in his conservation of us. *Jeremy Taylor*.

2. Act of investing with new qualities or character: (as, 'the *creation* of peers').

Whatever irregularities or uncertainty of legal principle might be found in earlier times as to persons summoned only by writ without patents of *creation*, concerning whose hereditary peerage there is much reason to doubt, it was beyond all controversy that an earl of Bristol holding his dignity by patent was entitled of right to attend parliament.—*Hollan, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. vii.

3. Things created; universe.

As subjects then, the whole *creation* came;
And from their natures Adam then did name.
Sir J. Denham.

Such was the saint, who shone with every grace,
Reflecting, Moses like, his master's face:

God saw his image lively was express'd,
And his own work as his *creation* bless'd.
Dryden, Fables.

In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* swarm'd with men.
Parnell.

The whole *creation* preys upon itself: Every living creature is inhabited.—*Tatler*, no. 220.

4. Anything produced or caused.
Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain?
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Créative. adj.

1. Having the power to create.

But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty lugs
With warmest beam. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring*.

The genius of Drayton is neither very imaginative nor very pathetic, but he is an agreeable and weighty writer, with an ardent if not a highly *creative* fancy.—*Craig, History of English Literature*, t. 330.

On the contrary, the instantaneous action of the parts subsists only by the influence of a force pervading all parts of the body. 'This force exists before the harmonizing parts, which are in fact formed by it during the development of the embryo.' And again: 'The *creative* force exists in the germ, and creates in it the essential force of the future animal. The germ is potentially the whole animal; during the development of the germ the parts which constitute the actual whole are produced.'—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 210.

2. Exerting the act of creation.
To trace the outpourings of the Ancient of days in the first instance, and of his *creative* power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South*.

Créativeness. s. Attribute suggested by *Créative*.

There was one branch, however, of the art—Monumental Sculpture—which assumed a peculiar character and importance under Christianity, and aspired to originality and *creativity*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. xiv. ch. ix.

Créator. s. Being who creates.

When you lie down, close your eyes with a short prayer, commit yourself into the hands of your faithful *Créator*; and when you have done, trust him with yourself, as you must do when you are dying. *Jeremy Taylor, Think to Death*.

Créatrice. s. Female creator.

How long she so with shadows entertain'd,
As her *créatrice* had in charge to her ordain'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 8, 10.

Créatural. adj. [pronunciation doubtful; probably *créatural*.] Belonging to, or having the qualities of, a creature, or thing created. *Rare*.

Their understandings being but *créatural* humbleness of mind, and an ambition of approving themselves by the bonneters and maintainers of strange paradoxes.—*Annotator on Glanville*, p. 210.

Créature. s.

1. Being not self-existent, but created by the Supreme Power.

Were these persons idolaters for the worship they did not give to the *Créator*, or for the worship they did give to his *créature*?—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

2. Anything created.

God's first *créature* was light. *Bacon, New Atlantis*.

Imperfect the world, and all the *créatures* in it, must be acknowledged in many respects to be.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

3. Man in general.

Yet crime in her could never *créature* find;
But for his love, and for her own self-love,
She wonder'd had from one to another Ind.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

4. Human being. *Contemptuous*.

Hence: how, ye idle *créatures*, get you home;
Is this a holiday? *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, l. 1.

But of thy follies, idle *créatures*. *Prior*.

A good poet to nature communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young *créature*, given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope*.

Used as an expression of *tenderness*.

And then, sir, would he grips and wring my hand;
Cry, Oh sweet *créature*, and then kiss me hard.
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

Al, cruel *créature*, whom dost thou despise?
Thou gods, to live in woods, have left the skies.
Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues, ii.

5. One who owes rise or fortune to another.
He went to Colonel Mowry to send him men, which he, being a *créature* of Essex's, refused.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

The design was discovered by a person whom every body known to be the *creature* of a certain great man.—*Swift*.

• Creature comforts (wherein the construction is *adjectival*). Comforts addressed to the animal propensities.

• Creaturally, *adj.* Pertaining to a creature; having the qualities of a creature.

The several parts of relatives, or *creaturally* infinitives, may have finite proportions to one another.—*Chrysos, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*.

Between the first Being, and the absolute nature of his works, as conceived and comprehended by *creaturally* faculties, there will be always the proportion of infinite to finite.—*Id., Philosophical Conjectures and Discourses*. (Ord. 318.)

• Creatureship, *s.* State of a creature.

The laws of our *creatureship* and dependence do necessarily and indispensably subject us to God as our Creator.—*Cree, Sermons*, p. 16.

• Credence, *s.*

1. Belief; credit.

No let it *again*, that *credence* this exceeds;
For he that made the same was known right well,
To have done much more admirable deeds;
It Merit was. —*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

They did not only understand give out that this was the true earl, but the friar, finding some *credence* in the people, took boldness in the pulpit to declare as much.—*Bacon*.

He had gained two kingdoms by statecraft, and a third by conquest; and he was still maintaining himself in the possession of all three in spite of both foreign and domestic foes. That these things had been effected by a poor creature, a man of ill ordinary capacity, was an assertion which might easily find *credence* among the warring persons who congregated at Sam's Coffee-house, but which moved the laughter of the veteran politicians of Versailles.—*Marsden, History of England*, ch. xx.

Hermes Trismegistus and Zoroaster were counterfeited in books which must were prone to take for genuine . . . which for more than a hundred years after this time obtained an undue *credence*, and consequently retarded the course of real philosophy in Europe.—*Hollan, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. 1, ch. 1, sec. 5, § 33.

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furnished.—*Sir J. Hanyard*.

• Credence, *r. a.* Believe. *Rare*.

In *credencing* his tales. —*Skelton, Poems*, p. 154.

• Credence (-table), *s.* For meaning see the first extract, for a suggested derivation the second.

Credence, . . . called also the credence, [is] the small table at the side of the altar or communion-table, on which the bread and wine were placed before they were consecrated. . . . In many instances the place of the *credence-table* was supplied by a shelf across the front of the altar or niche in which the altar was placed. . . . The word also signifies a buffet, cupboard, or sideboard, where in early times the meats were laid before they were served to the guests as a precaution against poison.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

This practice of the officiating priests setting the bread and wine in the sight of the people with reverence upon the Holy Table, was no invariably observed: in ancient times, that they had in their churches a buffet or side-table, on the right or left hand of the altar, upon which a priest or deacon set the bread and wine. . . . This side-table for the elements and holy vessels was called in the Greek Church *prothesis*, because they were first set in public view upon it, and in the Latin Church 'paratorium,' because they were prepared and made ready upon it for the Holy Communion; and in Italy it is called 'credenza'; in France, *credence*, for the same reason, from the ancient Gothic or Teutonic *credan* or *credian* or *credian*; in Saxon *credan*; in Kilian, *ghe-credien*, 'prepare,' 'apparare,' 'ordinaire,' to make ready, to prepare. Hence, the noun *credencia*, or *credencia*, *credencia*, or *credencia*, by contraction *credence*.—*Hilken, Two Treatises, &c., Prefatory Discourse*, lvi.: ed. 1711.

[This extract, courteously pointed out to the editor by Dr. T. Pratt of Doctors' Commons, must be considered with a view both to its argument and its authority; the latter being no less than that of the great Anglo-Saxon scholar of the last century. In favour of it are a great number of like catachrestic words, words of which *sparrow-grass* for *asparagus* is the type; some of which have not only a false derivation, but an explanation to match; this being, probably, the case with the *credence*,]

or poison-test, table of the first extract; for the existence of which special evidence, independent of the etymological inference, is required. Against it is the fact of the first syllable being *cred-* in the French, Italian, and German languages, as well as the English; *credence*, *credenza*, and *credenz*. Still, both France and Italy may have taken the word from Germany; while in Germany itself either the word may have been comparatively recent, or the English catachrestis may have repeated itself.]

• Credenda, *s.* [Lat.] In Theology. Things to be believed; articles of faith: (distinguished from *agenda*, or practical duties).

These were the great articles and *credenda* of Christianity, that so much startled the world.—*South*.

• Credent, *adj.* *Rare*.

1. Believing; easy of belief.

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too *credent* ear you list' his songs. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, l. 3.

2. Having credit; not to be questioned.

My authority bears a *credent* talk,
That no particular sensual once can touch,
But it confounds the breathers. —*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

• Credential, *s.* That which gives a title to credit; warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed: (generally in the plural).

A few persons of an odious and despised country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not shown undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Person who sent them on such a message.—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion*.

adj. Constituting, or having, the nature of a *credent*.

Credential letters were read from the Frisians.—*Letter of the Synod of Dort, Hales's Golden Remains*, p. 100.

• Credibility, *s.* Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability.

The first of those opinions I shall show to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Calculate the several degrees of *credibility* and estimation by which the one evidence surpasseth the other.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

• Creditable, *adj.* Worthy of credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim to belief.

The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited, and things are made *creditable*, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

None can demonstrate to me, that there is such a *credibility*; yet, upon the testimony of *credible* persons, I am free from doubt.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

• Creditableness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Creditable; credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

The *credibility* of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practitioner of physic.

• Creditably, *adv.* In a creditable manner.

This, with the loss of so few of the English as is *creditably* being, is hath been rather creditably than *credibly* reported, but of one man though not a few hurt.—*Id.*

• Credit, *s.*

1. Belief of anything; faith yielded to another.

When the people heard these words, they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them.—*1 Marcellus*, x. 46.

None secret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,
To minds alone and children are reveal'd:
What though no *credit* doubting wits may give,
The fair and innocent shall still believe. —*Pope*.

2. Honour; reputation.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please. —*Pope*.

3. Esteem; good opinion.

There is no denying merchant, or inward beggar, hath so many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as these empty persons have to maintain the *credit* of their silliness.—*Bacon*.

4. Faith; testimony; that which procures belief.

We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be. —*Hobbes*.

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received upon the *credit* of divine testimony.—*Id.*

The author would have done well to have left so great a paradox only to the *credit* of a single assertion.—*Locke*.

5. Trust reposed with regard to property: (correlative to *debt*).

Credit:—giving out the expectation of money, within so limited time.—*Locke*.

6. Promise given.

They have never thought of violating the publick *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus assigned.—*Addison*.

7. Influence; power not compulsive; interest.

She employed his uttermost *credit* to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved son with a mother.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

They sent him likewise a copy of their supplication to the king, and desired him to use his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

• Credit, *r. a.* [Lat. *creditus*, part. from *credo* = believe.]

1. Believe.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do passage. —*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, v. 1.

2. Procure credit or honour to anything.

May I have her monument stand so,
To credit this rule age; and show
To future times, that even we
Some patterns did of virtue see. —*Waller*.

At present you *credit* the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit. —*South*.

Grave, Heilmoldt, and Meyer, are more than any others to be *credited* with the clear enunciation of this doctrine. —*Newman*.

3. Enter on the credit side of an account.

4. Set to the account of: (with *to*).

• Creditable, *adj.*

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He settled him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his interest . . . of the best places of the country.—*Archibald, History of John Bull*.

2. Honourable; estimable.

The contemplation of things that do not serve to promote our happiness, is but a more specious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

• Creditableness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Creditable; reputation; estimation.

Among all these sciences, there is none more entertaining than the *creditable* literary views. —*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

• Creditably, *adv.* In a creditable manner; reputably; without disgrace.

He who would not the destroyer, if he would do it effectually, should put on the reformer; and he who would be *creditably*, and successfully, a villain, let him go whining, prying, and prying to his work; let him knock his breast, and his hollow heart, and pretend to lie in the dust before God, before he can be able to lay others there! —*South, Sermons*, v. 218.

• Creditor, *s.* [Lat. *creditor*.]

1. One to whom a debt is owed; he who gives credit: (correlative to *debtor*).

There came divers of Antonio's *creditors* in my company to Venice, that never he could choose but break.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

I am now to consider myself as *creditor* and debtor, that I must state my accounts after the same manner with regard to heaven and my own soul.—*Addison, Spectator*.

No man of honour, as that word is usually understood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaste or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be useful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wise or learned, to regard his word, his promise, or his oath.—*Swift*.

2. One who credits; one who believes.

Many sought to test
The easy *creditors* of novelties,
By reading him alive. —*Shakespeare*.

• Creditrix, *s.* Female creditor.

The same was granted to Elizabeth Bladworth, his principal *creditrix*.—*1. Walton, Complete Angler, Life of Cotton*.

• Credituity, *s.* [Fr. *crédulité*; Lat. *credulitas*.] Easiness of belief; readiness of credit.

The poor Plangus, being subject to that only disadvantage of honest hearts, *credulity*, was persuaded by him.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The early disciples of Jesus were, mostly, ignorant, credulous, and prejudiced men; but all their expectations, all their early prejudices, ran counter to almost every thing that they attended. They were, in that particular case, harder to be convinced than more intelligent and enlightened men would have been. It is most important, therefore, to remember—that is often forgotten—that *credulity* and incredulity are the same habit considered in reference to different things.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 4.

Credulous. adj. [Lat. *credulus*.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harm,
That he suspects none.

Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 2.
Who now enjoys these credulous, all gold.
Who always a vacant, always avoidable
Hopes thee, of flattering sales
Unmindful. Happless they,
To whom thou artrest wouldst be fair.

Milton, Translation of the 5th Tale of Orlando, b. 1.

Credulously. adv. In a credulous manner.
If you shall observe a man pretend to believe plain impossibilities, and not only suddenly and credulously swallow them, but, &c.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. iii.

Credulousness. s. Attribute suggested by Credulous; aptness to believe; credulity.

Beyond all credulity, therefore, is the credulousness of Atheists, whose belief is so absurdly strong, as to believe that chance could make the world, when it cannot build a house.—*S. Clarke, Sermons*, l. (Ord MS.)

A woman, whose sex hath been famous ever for devotion and credulousness. *Sir E. Scudgry, State of Religion*, fol. 4. b. : 1602.

Creed. s.

1. Form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is set down in the *creeds* of the church.—*Hanmond, On Fundamentalists*.

Will they who deny *creeds* and credulousness say, that one who writes a treatise of morality could not make it in any collection of moral precepts?—*Fiddes, Sermons*.

2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed*.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII., li. 2.

Creed, or Crede. v. a. Credit; believe.

Barbarous.
Such as, in time, will scarce be *creded*. *Sylvester, Du Barbois*, 5371. (Ord MS.)

I marvelled, when as I, in a subject so new I
age conveyed not my name, why this author depending that part which is so *creded* by the people would conceal his. *Milton, Chastition*. (Ord MS.)

Creek. s.

1. Prominence or jut in a winding coast.

As streams which with their winding banks do play.
Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run softly through the plain.
Sir J. Davies.

Then on the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds and colors whispering play,
Plain fishermen, (no greater men than call.)
Close in a cottage how together got,
Their unexpected loss and plights entreat'd.
Milton, Paradise Regained, li. 23.

2. Small port; bay.

They discovered a certain *creek* with a shore, into the which they were minded, if it were possible, to thrust in the ship. *Acts*, xxvii. 30.

A law was made here to stop their passage in every port and *creek*. *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

3. Turn; alley.

A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands
The passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow banks.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

Creek of day. Brook of day.

He wak'd at *creek of day*.
Turberville, Eclogues, lii. 251.

Creeky. adj. Full of creeks; unequal; winding.

Who jessing on the belly of a pot,
Pour'd forth a water, whose outgushing flood
Ran bathing all the *creeky* shore a-float,
Whereon the Trojan prince spilt Turnus' blood.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Creep. v. n. [A.S. *creopan*.]

1. Move with the belly on the ground: (as a worm).

Ye that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly creep!
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 200.

Used metaphorically.

a. Slowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 5.

b. Secretly and clandestinely.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always
use to discharge their birding-pieces: creep into the
kilo-hole. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*,
iv. 2.

Thou makest darkness, and it is night wherein all
the beasts of the forests do creep forth.—*Paulus*,
civ. 20.

Now and then a work or two has *crept* in to keep
his first design in countenance.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

c. Timorously, without soaring or venturing into dangers.

Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore
bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst
his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along
some times for above a hundred lines together?—*Dryden*.

We have took a little boat, to *creep* along the sea-
shore as far as Givona.—*Ardiana, Travels in Italy*.

2. Come unexpected; steal forward unheard and unseen.

By those gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*,
may he slide, into the favour of poor silly women.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

It seems, the marriage of his brother's wife
Has *crept* too near his conscience.—*No*, his con-
science

Has *crept* too near and her lady.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII., li. 2.

Necessity enforced them, after they grew full of
people, to spread themselves, and *creep* out of
Rhinar, or Babylon.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

None pretends to know from how remote corners
of those frozen mountains some of those fierce
animals first *creep* out. *Sir W. Temple*.

It is not to be expected that every one should
guard his understanding from being imposed on, by
the sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books
of argument.—*Locke*.

3. Behave with servility; fawn; bend.

They pass by strangely: they were used to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they us'd to *creep*
To holy altars.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, lii. 3.

Creéper. s. That which creeps.

1. Plant which supports itself by means of some stronger body.

Plants that put forth their sap lastly, have bodi-
not proportionable to their length; therefore they
are *winders* or *creepers*, as Ivy, briary, and wood-
bine. *Bacon*.

2. Wingless insect: (generally louse).

Standing waters are most unwholesome, putrified,
and full of wites, *creepers*; slimy, muddy, unclean.
—*Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 69.

3. Small native bird (*Certhia familiaris*) so called.

The little common *creeper*, with the wren, the
golden crests, and the chaffinches, are amongst the
swiftest of our British birds. . . . The notes of the
creeper are pleasing, and not unlike those of the
gold-crested regulus. . . . The *creeper* is generally
distributed over England, and is not a migratory
bird as has been supposed.—*Farrall, History of British Birds*.

Creeping. part. adj. Having a tendency to creep, or the habit of creeping.

That in this desert wilderness
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the *creeping* hours of time.
Shakespeare, As you like it, li. 7.

And every *creeping* thing that creeps the ground.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 521.

Creeping. verbal abs. Act of that which creeps.

If they cannot distinguish *creeping* from flying,
let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto.
—*Dryden*.

Creepingly. adv. In a creeping manner.

The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind,
was even such as, by each degree of Zalmoxis's words,
creepingly entered into Philoclea's.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

That the poem be not inflated or glowing with an
empty tissue of words, they *creepingly* lay and in-
sist.—*R. Phillips, Theatrical Performance*, preface.

How silly and *creepingly* did he address himself
to our first parents.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 92.

Cremation. s. [Lat. *crematio*, -onis, from *cremo*—burn.] Burning: (applied in Ar-

cheology to the process of disposing of the dead by burning).

It is of small importance to know which nation
buried their dead in the ground, which threw them
into the sea, or which gave them to birds and beasts;
when the practice of *cremation* began, or when it
was disused.—*Johanna, Life of Sir T. Browne*.
(Ord MS.)

Crenated. adj. [Lat.] Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily *crenated*, or notched quite
round the edges; but not striated down to any
depth. *Woodward*.

Crenelated. adj. [Fr. *crénelé*.] Provided
with embrasures or loopholes, as in the
battlements of a castellated building,
through which missiles might be shot.

The fortified castle of a warlike lord may frown
upon the adjacent hill; the machicolated and *cren-
elated* walls of the cathedral close, with lintress
and drawbridge, may tell of the temporal power and
turbulence of the episcopate; but in the centre of the
square stands the symbolic statue which marks
the freedom of jurisdiction and of commerce; bal-
ance in hand, to show the right of unimpeded
traffic; sword in hand, to intimate the just gladi-
ous, the right to judge and punish, the right to guard
with the weapons of men all that men hold dearest.
—*Keble, The Seasons in England*, li. ii. ch. vii.

Créole. s. Native of Spanish America and
the West Indies, of unmixed European
blood; native of Brazil, of African parents.

It has been guessed by some writers, that in all
Spanish America there are about three millions of
Spaniards and *Créoles* of different colours.—*Guthrie, Spanish America*.

Créolian. s. Créole.

The moment a nobleman returns from his travels,
a *Créolian* arrives from Jamaica, or a chawmer from
his country seat, I strike for a subscription. *Gold-
smith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xx. (Ord MS.)

Crepitation. s. Medical term for one of the
sounds detected in the lungs by auscultation.
(Has *Crepitant*, *Crepitate*, and other
congeners).

It is essential to the healthy respiratory murmur,
not that the bronchi and their ramifications be merely
free and pervious in every part, but that their sur-
face be equal and smooth, and that they be lubri-
cated with moisture, and that the moisture be not
in excess. If the surface be unequal, rough, or un-
lubricated, dry sounds reach the ear in the act of
respiration; if there be excess of moisture, the
sounds that reach the ear are those of air mingling
with fluid. The dry sounds thus proceeding from
the air-passages I will call *Rhonchi* and *Sibilus*,
and the moist sounds *crepitations*.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures connected with Clinical Medicine*,
vol. viii.

Crepuscular. adj. [Lat. *crepuscularis*, from
crepusculum—twilight.] Consisting of, con-
nected with, or comparable to, the twilight:

(applied, in *general literature*, to objects of
an intermediate, equivocal, or ambiguous
character; in *Zoology*, to a division of the
Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies) of which
the members fly by twilight, as opposed to
diurnal and nocturnal).

It is conceivable, likewise, that a government
might be so tempered, that it has no devoted in-
stitution either to aristocracy or democracy; it might
occupy that middle part of the scale to which
neither designation could with evidence be ap-
plied, and which would correspond to the degrees of
a thermometer which are styled temperate, to the
period of life which is called middle age, and is
neither old nor young, to the *crepuscular* state,
which is neither night nor day, and the like. *Sir
G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Mat-
ters of Op*

Crepusculine. adj. Crepuscular: (the com-
moner term).

He has made apertures to take in more or less
light, as the observer pleases, by opening and shut-
ting like the eye, the better to fit glasses to *crepuscu-
line* observations.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the
Royal Society*, p. 314.

Crepusculous. adj. Glimmering; in a state
between light and darkness; crepuscular:
(this last the commoner term).

A close approximation of the one, night perhaps
afford a glimmering light and *crepusculous* glance
of the other.—*Brown*.

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepuscu-
lous* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn. —
Glaucon, Synopsis Nicomachea.

Créscant. adj. Increasing; growing; in a
state of increase. *Rare*, except as in the
second extract; when applied to the moon.

I have seen him in Britain: he was then of a
crescent note.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, l. 5.

With these in troop
Came Astoroth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Antar, queen of heaven, with crescent horns.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 437.

Crescent. *s.* Moon in her state of increase;
anything in the shape of a crescent.

My power's a crescent, and my sugaring hope
Says it will come to the full.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, il. 1.

And two fair crescents of translucent horn,
The brows of all their young increase adorn.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

As a special application, the ensign of the
Turks.

As when the . . . Bactrian Saphi, from the horns
Of Turkish crescent, leaves all waste beyond
The realm of Alaud, in his retreat.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 433.

Since the days of the Prophet, the crescent ne'er
A chief ever-glorious as Ali Pasha.

Byron, Song in Child Harold.

Crescent. *v. a.* (accnt doubtful. As a verb
opposed to a substantive, it ought to be
crescent.) Firm into a crescent. *Rare*.
A dark wood crescent more than half the lawn.—
Seaward, Letters, p. 103.

Crescentic. *adj.* In the shape of a crescent.
The opening, usually a short longitudinal slit,
leads, in the newt and proteus, in a small crescentic
membranous sac, from the angles of which are pro-
duced the long slender pulmonary bags.—*Queen, Ana-
tomy of Vertebrates*.

Crescent. *adv.* Increasing; growing. *Rare*.
So the prince obscur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wilderness, which, no doubt,
Grew like the summer-grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet *crescent* in his faculty.

Shakespeare, Henry V., l. 1.

Cress. *s.* [A.S. *cress*.] Name, generic
rather than specific, applied to several
plants, chiefly of the natural order Crucif-
eræ, as water-cress, land-cress, swines-
cress, penny-cress, butter cress, and others,
some of which are of doubtful character in
respect to their vermicularity, e.g. *Thalic-
cress*, which is a mere botanical translation
of *Aranis Thaliana*. The same remark
applies to the so-called native name of
Vicia annua, *Cress-racket*, where the word
under notice is the first element of the
combination.

His court with nettles and with cresses stor'd,
With soups unthought, and sallads, blest his board.

Pope.

The rushy papyrus formed the couches, bread
was their only meat, water their drink, salt the
seasoning, and cresses the delicacy.—*Sharpe, His-
tory of Egypt*, ch. xi.

Cresset. *s.* [? Fr. *croisette*, because beacons
had crosses anciently on their tops; ? *croi-
set*, iron pot, or crucible.] Great light set
upon a beacon, lighthouse, or watchtower;
lamp or torch generally.

The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes,
Of burning cressets.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I., iii. 1.

Vigilance—in her one hand a lamp or cresset;
in her other a bell. *B. Jonson, King's Entertainment*.
Starry lumps, and blazing cressets, fell
With sulphur and asphaltum, yielded light
As from a sky.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 728.

Used adjectively.

The countie Palatine of Rhene was conveyed by
cresset light, and torch light, to Sir T. Gresham's
house.—*Robinson, Chronicles of England, Scotland,
and Ireland*.

Cressy. *adj.* Abounding in cress.

But if a man who stands upon the brink
That lifts a shining hand against the sun,
There is not left the twinkle of a flu
Between the cressy islets wide in flower.

Trangman, Idylls of the King, *Enid*.

Crest. *s.* [Lat. *crista*.] •

1. Plume of feathers, or tuft of horsehair,
on the top of an ancient helmet; helmet.
His valour, shown upon our crests to-day,
Hath taught us how to cherish such high deeds,
Even in the bosom of our adversaries.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I., v. 5.

2. In *Heraldry*. Ornament of the helmet.
Of what colour crests were, in the time of King
Edward the Third's reign, may appear by his giving
an eagle, which he himself had formerly borne for a

crest, to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury.—
Crucius, Reminisc.

Take that no scorn to wear the horn;
It was a crest ere that was born.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 2, some.

3. Tuft or ornament on the head; (especially
in birds, as the cock and peacock, where, in
some cases, it is nearly synonymous with
comb)

Their crests divide.

And, low'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

4. Pride; spirit; fire; courage; loftiness of
mien.

When horses should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their crests. *Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar*, iv. 2.

Crest. *v. a.*

1. Mark as with a crest. *Rare*.

Like as the shining sky in summer's night,
What time the days with scorching heat abound,
Is crested all with lines of fire's light.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, iv. 1, l. 11.

2. Serve as a crest for. *Rare*.

His eyes best rid the ocean; his rear'd arm
Crested the world.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Crested. *part. adj.*

1. Adorned with a plume or crest.

Old warriors turn'd
Their plumed backs under his heel.

Or, crowding, sold their crested helmets in the
dust. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 141.

At this, for new remedies he did not stay;
But lea'd his crested helm, and strode away.

Dryden.

2. Wearing a comb, or crest.

The crested bird shall by experience know,
Jove made not him his master-piece but

And on the top a crested peacock lit.

Trangman, Enid.

Crestfallen. *adj.* Dejected; sunk; dis-
pirited; cowed; heartless; spiritless.

They predicate their words in a whining kind of
querulous tone, as if they were still complaining and
crest-fallen. *Howell*.

Crestless. *adj.* Without a crest; not dig-
nified with coat-armour; not of any emi-
nent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward king of England;
Spring crestless as yeomen from so deep a root?

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., ii. 4.

Cretaceous. *adj.* [Lat. *cretæ*—chalk.] Hav-
ing the qualities of chalk; chalky; abound-
ing with chalk.

What gives the light, unsaid to say, whether
It be the *cretæ* salt, the nitrous sal
ineous particles.—*Cuvier*.

Nor from the subtle earth expect sweets,
Nor from *cretaceous* stulthorn and jejune.

Philips.

In *Geology*. Uppermost division of the
secondary system of strata.

The *cretaceous* system of formations has received
its name from the preponderance of white chalk (*cretæ*)
found in the upper part of a somewhat extensive
group of strata which rest on the fresh water de-
posits of the Weald, and are unquestionably of
marine origin. This group is often found by
formations either on the Weald clay, or, in the
of Weald deposits, on the upper beds of the Oolite;
but the fossils of the latter differ more completely
from those of the chalk than do the fossils of the
Portland stone and Kimmeridge clay from those of
the lias. *Antell, Geology*, l. 47.

Cretic. *s.* [Gr. *κρητικός*.] Foot used in
Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of a
short syllable between two long, — —.

The first verse here ends with a trochee, and the
third with a *cretic*. *Butler, Dissertation upon
Poetaria*.

Cretin. *s.* [Fr.] One afflicted with Cretin-
ism; (this latter being a truly naturalized
word, which is scarcely the case with the
one under notice).

Cretinism. *s.* Condition of, or malady afflict-
ing, a cretin; (i.e. bodily and mental im-
becility in different degrees, accompanied
with arrest of development, and often with
goitre; generally, but not necessarily, eun-
demic).

This singular compound of mental and physical
deformity is found in situations, as the Alps and
Pyrenees, not unlike those that gave rise to brain-
chocles. . . . *Cretinism* was observed by Sir George

Staunton in a mountainous part of Chinese Tartary

. . . The large deformed head, the low stature, the
sickly countenance, the coarse and prominent lips
and eyelids, the wrinkled and pendulous skin, the
loose and flabby muscles, are the physical characters
belonging to the *cretin*.—*T. Huxley, Cyclopædia
of Practical Medicine, Eudæmic Medicine*.

Crévice. *s.* [Fr. *crevasse*.] Crack; cleft;
narrow opening.

I pried me through the *crévice* of a wall.

When for his hand he had his two sons' hands.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

I thought it no breach of good manners to peep
at a *crévice*, and look in at people so well employed.

Spectator, ii. 266.

The systems of *crévices* and fissures traversing
the granitic rocks; the compass-bearing of the prin-
cipal veins, the materials with which they are filled,
and the relation these bear to the enclosing rocks.

. . . Such are the chief points that will require
notice in this division of our subject. *Austral, The
Channel Islands*, p. 26.

Crévice. *v. n.* Crack; flaw.

No laid they are more apt in swarming down to
piere with their points, than in the jaunt posture,
and so to *crévicer* the wall. *Sir H. Wallon, Elements
of Architecture*.

Crévisse. *s.* [Fr. *crévisse*.] The original
form of Crawfish and Crayfish.

And there are abundance of more perfect *crévis-
ses* also, which depositing their old skins or shells,
or some such emblem of their age, are at certain sea-
sons brought back again to a youthful state, and
such are snakes, lizards, crabs, *crévices*, eels, king-
fishers, and such like. *Smith, Portrait of Old Age*,
p. 26.

Crew. *s.* [same word as the Latin *grex*.
flock.]

1. Company of people associated for any
purpose.

There a noble *crew*,
Of lords and ladies stood on every side,
Which with their presence far, the place much
beautified. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Generally used in a bad sense.

One of the bluntest *crew*,
I fear, hath ventured from the deep, to raise
New troubles. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 573.

2. Company of a ship.

The anchors dropt, his *crew* the vessels moor.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Créwel. *s.* and *adj.* [? *Krefeldt*, provincially
Kriffell, German town so called.] Five
worsted twisted in a particular manner.

A piece of arms is composed of several *crévices*,
some wrought of silk, some of gold, silver, *crévices*
of divers colours.—*Hutton, Anatomy of Melancholy*
p. 312.

For we contribute a new *créwel* carter
To his most worsted worship.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

Take silk or *crévices*, gold or silver thread,
and make these first at the bent of the hook. — *J. Walton,
Complete Angler*.

Crib. *s.* [A.S. *cribb*.]

1. Rack or manger of a stable.

Let a beast be lord of beasts, and his *crib* shall
stand at the king's mess. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*,
v. 2.

Look into all the *cribs* and troughs of brutish
diet, and see whether you can find such a beast as a
glutton. *Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Convent*.

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet,
And harmless serpents lick the pilgrim's feet.

Pope.

2. Stall or cabin of an ox.

Where no . . . the *crib* is clean. — *Proverbs*,
xiv. 1.

3. Small habitation; cottage.

Why rather, sheep, dost thou in stony *cribs*,
Upon mossy pallets stretching thee,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great?

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II., iii. 1.

Crib. *v. a.* Shut up in a narrow habitation;
confine; cage.

Now I'm cabin'd, *crib'd*, confin'd, bound in,
To surly doubts and fears.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Crib. *v. n.* Lie in, or as in, a crib; be bedded;
be cooped up or confined.

Who sought to make the glory of the nation and
church truckle under a Scotch canopy, and bishops
to *crib* in a Presbyterian trundle-bed. — *Bishop
Gardner, Anti-Ban-Drith*, p. 35, 1661.

Crib. *v. a.* Appropriate slyly or secretly; (a
milder term than *stut*).

You need have thought me negligent in not
answering your letter sooner. But I have a habit of
never writing letters but at the office; 'tis so much
time *cribb'd* out of the Company. *Laph, Essays of
Elia, Letter to Wilson*.

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Crab. *s.* Book for schoolboys, giving translations, or some similar explanations, of the school text: (resort to such short cuts being either forbidden or considered illegitimate).

I was in the head class when I left Eton. . . I could make fifty Latin verses in half an hour; could construe, without an English translation, all the easy Latin authors, and many of the difficult ones, with it: I could read Greek fluently, and even translate it through the medium of the Latin version technically called a *crab*.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. ii.

Cribbage. *s.* [?] Game at cards so called. For cards, the philologist of them is not for an easy. A man's fury would be amand up in *cribbage*; glee requires a vigilant memory, &c.—*John Hall, Horae Vaciae*, p. 180; 1696.

Cribble. *s.* [Fr. *crible*; Lat. *cribrum*.] Coarse meal, a degree better than bran: (in the extract either the first element in *compounding*, or used *adjectivally*). *Obsolete*.

The gardens, with digging for novelties, are turned over and over, because we will not eat common *cribble* bread.—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 243.

Crick. *s.* [?] Painful stiffness in the neck or back. *Colloquial*.

When the weight of her years has almost brought both ends together, 'tis nothing, she'll tell you, but a *crick* she has got in her back; and though she might recover her youth again, by confessing her age, she'll never acknowledge it.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Translation of Quevedo's Fictions*.

Crick-crackle. *g. a.* Sound with a small crack.

Not much unlike unto a fire in stubble, Which, nodding spreading, still the flame doth double.

And with quick success of some southern blast, Crick-crackling, quickly all the country waste.

Spenser, The Barren, 232, 2. (Ord. MS.)

Cricke. *s.* See *Crig*.

A merry cricke, and boon companion.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Aufrecht*, p. 323; 1616.

Cricket. *s.* [?] Insect of the genus *Gryllus*, which makes a chirping noise about ovens and fireplaces, by rubbing the bases of its wingcases against each other.

Didst thou not hear a noise,— I heard the owl scream, and the crickets cry.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Far from all resort and mirth, Save the cricket on the hearth.

Milton, Il Penseroso.

The solemn death-watch click'd the hour she died, And shrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd.

Gay, Crickets, s. [?] diminutive of *crack* = stool.]

Kind of stool.

I'll stand upon a cricket.—*Cartwright, Lady Ercles*.

(*Nares by H. & W.*); 1651.

Cricket. *s.* [?] Game in which one of the players defends a wicket with a bat against another who tries to bowl it down with a ball.

The judge, to dance, his brother sergeant call, The senator at cricket nre the ball.

Pope.

Yes, I'm his tutor; I teach him all our polite accomplishments. Polite! Then I suppose he can drink, swear, play at cricket, and smoke tobacco.

O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, ii. 1.

Cricketball. *s.* Ball used in the game of cricket.

It is one thing to speak in military parlance of throwing a mass of troops on a particular point to overwhelm an enemy: another to practise it. In practice, a mass of troops is not to be thrown as easily as a cricketball.—*Macaulay, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, p. 183.

Cricketeer. *s.* One who plays at, or is skilled in, the game of cricket.

Stay, here's Kent, fertile in privacies, cherries, hips, yemen, codlins, and chickadees.

Uman the younger, The Poor Gentleman, ch. iv.

Crier. *s.* See *Cryer*.

He opened his month like a crier.—*Evansianus*, 22, 15.

The criers command silence, and the whole multitude present stand in a stupor.—*Hereward, Englishmen touching the Diversity of Languages and Religion through the chief Parts of the World*, 1.

The crier calls aloud

Our old nobility of Trojan blood,

Who gaze among the crowd for their precarious food.

Dryden.

Crim. con. s. [criminal conversation.] Adultery, actual or attempted.

But for you, sir, *crim. con.* is a path full of troubles; by my advice therefore abide.

And leave the pursuit to those princes and nobles Who have much a law on their side.

Moore, Satirical and humorous Poems.

Crime. *s.* [Fr. *crime*; Lat. *crimen*.]

1. Act contrary to right; offence; great fault; act of wickedness.

High God is witness, that I guiltless am;

That if yourself, sir knight, you guilty find,

Or wrapped be in laces of former doom,

With crime do not it cover, but disclose the same.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Underage with me our guilt, our crime,

Of in thing.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 971.

Like in punishment

As in their crime.

Thiel, x. 565.

No crime was thine, if 'tis no crime to love.

Pope.

2. Reproach. *Latinism*.

The tree of life, the crime of our first father's fall,

Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 11, 16.

That error now, which is become my crime,

And thou the accuser.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1180.

Crimeful. *adj.* Wicked; criminal; faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue. *Rare*.

You proceeded not against these facts,

So crimeful and so capital in nature.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 7.

Devise extremes beyond extremity,

Make him a use this cursed crimeful night.

Id., Rape of Lucrece.

Crimeless. *adj.* Innocent; without crime.

My foes could not procure me any seal,

So long as I am loyal, true, and crimeless.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II, ii. 4.

Criminal. *adj.*

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,

That clear she died from blenheim criminal.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced to think criminal in ourselves.—*Rogers*.

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

The neglect of any of the relative duties, renders us criminal in the sight of God.—*Rogers*.

3. In *Jurisprudence*. Opposed to civil; (as, 'a criminal prosecution'; 'the criminal law').

The discussion and adjustment of crimes, and their punishment, forms in every country the code of criminal law.

Sir W. Blackstone.

Annation for criminal prosecution being brought by a peer against a peer of the blood, you were during enough to tell the jury that, in fixing it damages, they were to pay no regard to the quality or fortune of the parties;—that it was a trial between A. and B.—that they were to consider it offence in a moral light only, and give no greater damages to a peer of the realm, than to the mechanic.

Letters of Junius.

Criminal. *s.*

1. Person accused.

Was ever criminal forbid to plead?

Curb your ill-manner'd zeal.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

2. Man guilty of a crime.

All three persons, that had held chief place of authority in their countries; all three criminal, not by war, or by any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as delinquents and criminals.

Baron.

Criminality. *s.* Criminal action, case, or course.

If this perseverance in wrong often appertains to individuals, it much more frequently appertains to public bodies; in them the disgrace of error, or even the criminality of conduct, belongs to so many, that no one is ashamed of the part which belongs to himself.—*Bishop Watson, Charge*, p. 29; 1863.

Criminally. *adv.* In a criminal manner;

not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be criminally employed on all.—*Rogers*.

Criminate. *v. a.* Accuse; charge with crime.

And as for our church liturgy it is now criminated by many as idolatrous, because in some things it resembles the mass, though not in the main.—*Lord North, Light is the Way to Paradise*, p. 29; 1683.

Crimination. *s.* [N.Fr. *crimination*; Lat. *crimination*.] Act of accusing; accusation; arraignment; charge: (less common than the compound *Re-crimination*).

If this horrible crimination were cast upon thee

O Sauron, in whom the prince of this world found nothing, what wonder is it, if we thy sinful servants be branded on all sides with evil tongues.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*.

The story of that calumnious crimination, devised by the Arian faction against Athanasius, as a charge of no small impiety.—*Mack, Diatribes*, p. 67.

In vain the four great archbishops of France interposed to ally the strife; the pulpit rung with mutual criminations.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. ii.

The Italians answered that no one could be brought into court but by a lawful prosecutor, which Nogarot and De Phasari were not, being notorious enemies, assassins, defamers of the Pope. There was absolutely no cause before the court. The crimination and revilment dragged on their weary length.—*Thiel*, b. xii. ch. iii.

The time of the Privy Council was occupied by the criminations and recriminations of the adverse parties.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vii.

Criminatory. *adj.* Relating to accusation; accusing; censorious.

And now closed the criminatory evidence, and now the prisoner was asked the thrilling and awful question, 'What he had to say in his own behalf?'—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, b. xi. ch. iv.

Criminal. *interj.* [? Italian, *crimini* = crimes.]

Expression of surprise. *Laudicrous, vulgar*.

Criminal, *Jimini*.

Did you ever hear such a shocking punning story as Leigh Hunt's *Jimini*.

Byron.

Criminous. *adj.* Wicked. *Rare*.

led unmannered after him as less criminous.

Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments, The Crucifix.

The punishment that belongs to that great and criminous guilt, is the forfeiture of his rights and claim to all inheritances, which are made over to him by Christ.

Hammond.

Criminously. *adv.* Criminally. *Rare*.

Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were most criminally omitted before.

Hammond.

Criminosity. *s.* Criminality. *Rare*.

I could never be convinced of any such criminosity in him, as willingly to expose his life to the stroke of justice and malice of his enemies.—*Eikon Basilike*.

Crimosin. *adj.* See *Crimson*.

Upon her head a crimosin coronet,

With damask roses and daffodils set,

Bay leaves between,

And primroses green,

Embellish the white violet.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, April.

Crimp. *adj.*

1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

Now the fowler warn'd

By these good omens, with swift early steps,

Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades.

Philips.

2. Not consistent; not forcible. *Vulgar*.

The evidence is *crimp*; the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves;

and his tenants stick by him.—*Arbuthnot, John Bull*.

Crimp. *s.* [?]

1. Game at cards so called.

Laugh, and keep company, at glee or *crimp*.—*R. Jonson, Magistrate's Lull*.

2. One employed to enlist soldiers, but not in the usual manner by beat of drum; one who unfairly decoys others into military or naval service.

It is astounding to think in what a brief lapse of time the individual, quietly abstracted one evening over a bowl of punch in a *crimp* tavern at Wapping or Rotherhithe, would find himself deceived or betrayed to Leamport, and shortly afterwards comfortably stowed at the bottom of the hold of a merchant brig, weighing anchor for the sunny isles of Western India, or the sultry plantations of America, bilboes on his legs, and a large plaster on his head, to heal his broken bones without.

This werry traffic was called kidnapping.—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler*.

Crimp. *v. a.* Perform the operation of crimping, fish.

Crimped. *part. adj.* Applied to cod, skate, and other fishes, when prepared in this way for table. See next entry.

Crimping. *verbal abs.* See *extract*.

The muscular fasciculi of fishes are usually short and simple; and very rarely converge to be inserted by tendinous chords. The proportion of myosine is greater in fishes than in other vertebrates, the irritability of its fibres is considerable, and is long retained. Fishermen take advantage of this property, and induce rigid muscular contraction, long

after the usual signs of life have disappeared, by transverse cuts and immersion of the muscles in cold water; this operation, by which the firmness and specific gravity of the muscular tissue are increased, is called *crimping*.—Owen, *Anatomy of Vertebrata*.

Crimple. *v. a.* Contract; corrugate; cause to shrink or contract.

He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly crimped them up.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Crimson. *s.* [Italian, *cremisi*, from the insect *Kermes*.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.

As *crimson* seems to be little else than a very deep red, with an eye of blue; so some kinds of red seem to be little else than brightened yellow.—*Hople, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rosed over with the vine's *crimson* of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy, in her naked seeing self.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. v. 2*.

Crimson. *adj.* Red, somewhat darkened with blue; red, in general.

Beauty's maiden yet

Is *crimson* in thy lips and in thy cheeks.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

The *crimson* stream distill'd his arms. *Dryden*.

Crimson. *v. a.* Dye, colour, or flush with crimson.

Here wast thou lay'd, brave heart:

Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand

Sign'd in thy spoil, and *crimson'd* in thy lethe.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

Emilia's face was *crimson'd* with a deep blush, as she bent down her head.—*Emilia Wifethorn, ch. v.*

Crimcum. *s.* Cramp; contraction; whinny.

For jealousy is but a kind

Of slap and *crimcum* of the mind.

Butler, Hudibras.

Crine. *s.* [Lat. *crinis*.] Hair. *Rare*.

Friends, whose sacred *crine*

Fell never more.

Sylvestre, Du Bartas, 482-2. (Ord MS.)

Cringe. *s.* [German, *kriechen*.] Bow; servile civility.

These travellers, in lieu of the ore of Ophir where-with they should come home richly freighted, may be said to make their return in apes and owls, in a caravans of compliments and *cringes*, or some huge monstrous periwigs, which is the golden fleece they bring ov: with them.—*Howell, Instructions for foreign Travel, p. 184*.

By this time Appetite is at the table,

And with a lowly *cringe* presents the wine

To his old master Gustus.

Breuer, Comedy of Lingua, v. 3: 1637.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me

Be fawning *cringe*, and false dissimbling looks.

Philips.

Cringe. *v. a.* Draw together; contract.

Wipe him, fellows,

'Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,

And whine aloud for puer.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Cringe. *v. n.* Bow; pay court with bows; fawn; flatter.

One so superstitiously devout, that he is ready to

cringe and crouch to every stick! *Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts, § 11.*

Cringing. *part. adj.* Having the habit of one who cringes.

The *cringing* knave, who seeks a place

Without success, thus tells his name. *Swift*.

Crinette. *adj.* [Lat. *crinitus*=furnished with crinis=hair.] Having the appearance of hair; streaming. *Rare*.

How comate, *crinette*, cunate stars are form'd!

Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Crinotomy. *s.* Relating to, or consisting of, hair.

So fatally well had the depilatory done its work,

that when in the morning he anxiously removed the cap, away came every vestige of its *crinotomy* covering.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. ii. ch. iii.*

Crinkle. *v. n.* Go in and out; rim in flexures.

Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,

Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie.

King, Art of Cookery.

Crinkle. *s.* Wrinkle; sinuosity.

It is the *crinkles* in this glass making objects appear double.—*Search, Frodoth, Poreknowledge, &c. p. 114*.

Crinkled. *part. adj.* Moulded into inequalities.

Her face all bowy,

Comely *crinkled*,

Wonderously wrinkled. *Skelton, Poems, p. 124*.

Crinkum-crinkum. *s.* Twist; turning; wriggle; zizzag. *Ludicrous*.

Ay, here's none of your straight lines here—last all last—zizzag—*crinkum-crinkum* in and out right and left, go and again—twisting and turning like a worm, my lord! *Colman and Garrick, The Claudine Marriage, ii. 2*.

Crinoline. *s.* [Fr.; from *crinis*=hair.] Mohair padding, bustle, or under petticoat, made so as to throw out the skirt; less correctly, hoops petticoat in general.

Mary then began to remove her tight heavy dress, and make her comfortable in her dressing-gown. "Oh, I can't! Then I could not get back."

"Yes, you could; this is quite a dress; besides, one can move so much more quietly without *crinoline*."

"I didn't think of that; and she stood up, and unsheathed her looks. "Perhaps Dr. May would let me go back now?" as a uacation of mohair and scarlet petticoat remained on the floor, borne by an over-grown steel moue-trap.—*Miss Yonge, The Trial*.

Cripple. *s.* [A.S. *cræpel*.] Lame man; one who has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs.

He, poor man, by your first order died, And that a winged Mercury did bear: Some tardy creature had the countermand, That came too late to see him buried.

Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 1.

I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what deays are in my mind, the reader must determine.—*Dryden*.

Among the rest, there was a lame *cripple* from his birth, whom Paul recommended to stand upright on his feet.—*Beattie*.

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing,

The sad a hero, humpack a king. *Pope*.

Cripple. *v. a.* Make lame; deprive of the use of limbs; disable; weaken.

She to whom this world must itself refer

As salubris or the microscope of her,

She, she is dead, she's dead when thou know'st this,

Thou know'st how lame a *cripple* this world is.

Danvers.

Mephistopheles was not born a *cripple*, it was an

heredessure which made him so; she hearing of the

death of Saul and Jonathan, made such haste to

see that her young master was lamed with the fall.

—*Bishop Hall, Mephistopheles and Zola*.

In them that lies lame or *cripple*. *Frampton, fd. 32: 1586* (Ord MS.).

Not lying like *cripples* on the bank, when we have

a Bethesda before us.—*Hammond, Works, vi. 508*.

Cripple. *adj.* Lame.

And chide the *cripple* tardy-gaited night,

Who, like a foul and ugly witch, dath lump

So tellously away. *Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. chorus*.

Cripple. *v. a.* Lame; make lame; deprive of the use of limbs; disable; weaken.

Thou cold scintillation

Cripple our senators, their their limbs may halt

As lamely as these numbers! *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 1*.

Teddy, the dancing master, threw himself from

the rock, but was *crippled* in the fall. *Addison*.

When the great contest with Lewis the Fourteenth

was finally terminated by the Peace of Utrecht, the

nation owed about fifty millions; and that debt was

considered . . . as an incumbrance which would per-

manently *cripple* the *body politic*. Nevertheless

trade flourished; wealth increased; the nation be-

came richer and richer.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xix*.

Crippled. *part. adj.* Afflicted as a cripple; cramped.

Knobs upon his gouty joints appear,

And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden*.

Crise. *s.* Same as Crisis. *Rare*.

Art and care, judiciously applied, will always alleviate the symptoms and suffering, will help in nature to the relief she points out, and quicken the

crise if the disorder is not too strong for the constitution.—*Cheyne, Essay on Health and long Life, p. 174* (Ord MS.).

Crisis. *s.* pl. *crises*. [Gr. *spine*=judgement.]

1. Point at which a disease kills, or changes for the better; decisive moment when sentence is passed.

Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;

Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,

Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryden*.

2. Point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate;

Younger or ill, your infancy or fame,

And all the colour of your life depends

On this important now. *Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

But when a whole nation is smitten with suspicion

. . . what help is there? Such nation is already a

mere hypochondriac bundle of diseases; as good as

changed into glass; atrabiliar, decedent; and will suffer *crises*. Is not suspicion itself the one thing to be suspected, as Montaigne feared only fear?—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. I. b. vii. ch. 21*.

Crisp. *adj.* [Lat. *crispus*.]

1. Curled; (common in ethnological works, as applied to hair like that of the negro, where the curl is short and strong, rather than soft and flowing).

Bulls are more *crisp* on the forehead than cows.—*Bacon*.

As the first element in a compound.

The Ethiopian black, flat nosed, and *crisp* haired.

—*Hale*.

2. Indented; winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naisids, of the wandering

brooks,

With your *crisp* crowns, and ever-harmless looks,

Leave your *crisp* channels, and on this green *Jard*

Answer your summons; Juno does command.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.

3. Brittle; friable.

In frosty weather, music within doors soundeth

better; which may be by reason not of the disposi-

tion of the air, but of the wood or string of the in-

strument, which is made more *crisp*, and so more

porous and hollow.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Crisp. *v. a.* [Lat. *crispus*.] Curl; contract into knots or curls.

Spirit of wine is not only unfit for inflammations

in general, but also *crisp* up the vessels of the dura

mater and brain, and sometimes produces a gan-

grene.—*Sharpe, Surgery*.

Crisp. *v. n.* Curl.

Their hair *crisp*, but grows longer than the Afri-

cans. *Sir T. Herbert, Relations of some Years' Tra-*

vels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 337.

Her song the lute-like sweeteth,

The clear-voiced mavis dwelleth,

The fledgling throats lieth,

The slumberous wave outweddeth,

The babbling rinner *crispeth*,

The hollow groat replieth,

Where Claret lowlieth. *Tennyson, Claret*.

Crispation. *s.* Act of curling; state of be-

ing curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the

quantity, *crispation*, and colours of them; as he

has more hirsute, and have great manes; the she's

are smooth, like cats.—*Bacon*.

Crisped. *part. adj.* Curled; curling.

Young I'd have him too,

Yet a man, with *crisped* hair,

Cast in thousand snags and rings,

For love's flowers. *R. Jonson*.

From that sapient fount the *crisped* brooks,

Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,

Ran nectar, visiting each place.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 237.

Crisping-iron. *s.* Curling-iron.

For never powder, nor the *crisping-iron*

Shall touch these dandling locks.

Hammond and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth

Crisping-pin. *s.* Curling-iron.

The chamberlains suits of apparel, and the mantles,

and the wimples, and the *crisping-pin*.—*Isaiah, iii. 22*.

Cris-cross-row. *s.* Same as Christ-

cross-row; alphabet; beginning.

She is not come to the *cris-cross-row* of her per-

fection yet.—*Southern*.

Without her license, not a letter stir,

And all the captive *cris-cross-row* is hers.

Churchill, The Apology.

Crriterion. *s.* (less accurately *critérium*.) pl.

critériu. [Gr. *κριριον*.] Mark by which

anything is judged of, with regard to its

goodness or badness.

Of the diseases of the mind there is no *critérium*,

no canon, no rule.—*Danvers, Letters, p. 284*.

Mutual agreement and enclavements was the badge

of primitive believers; but was may be known by the

contrary *critérium*.—*Clayton, Neoplatonism*.

We have here a sure infallible *critérium*, by which

every man may discover and find out, the gracious

or ungracious disposition of his own heart.—*South*.

In a state of solitude I must satisfy myself with

these *critéria*; but in society I have access to

another *critérium*.—*Beattie, Essay on Truth, pt. ii. ch. i.* (Ord MS.).

As one of the most characteristic and infallible

critéria of the different ranks of men's intellects,

observes the instinctive habit which all superior

mininds have of endeavouring to bring, and of never

resting till they have brought, into unity the scat-

tered facts which occur in conversation, or in the

statements of men of business.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

For example, the expediency of a new legislative

In England and in Hindostan.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. v.*

Critique. s.

1. One skilled in the art of judging literature; one able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing; examiner; judge.

The word *criticism* is used diverse times in the Digest of the Civil Law; but our later *criticks* think it so barbarous, that they support it to be rather foisted in by Tribonian.—*Coventry, Law Interpreted, 1667.*

This settles truer ideas in men's minds of several things, whereof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the large and laborious arguments of *criticks*.—*Locke.*

Now learn what morals *criticks* ought to show, For 'tis but half a judge's task to know. *Pope.*

But with pleasure own your errors past, And make each day a *critick* on the last. *Id.*

2. Scurler; carper; caviller; censurer; one apt to find fault.

Do not give advantage To stubborn *criticks*, apt, without a theme, For deprivation. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.*

My chief design, next to warning you, is to be a severe *critick* on you and your neighbour. *Swift.*

Criticks I saw, that others' names defend, And fix their own with labour in their place. *Pope.*

When an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *criticks* call themselves, and shower down their ill-nature. *Watts.*

Critique. adj.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world advance, But *critick* learning flourish'd most in France. *Pope.*

Alone he stemm'd the mighty *Veritas* flood. *Burke, The Rascal.*

Critique. s.

1. Should be glad if I could persuade him to continue his good offices, and write such another *critique* on my thing of mine. *Dryden.*

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critique* than what we have been hitherto acquainted with. *Locke.*

Not that my quill to *criticks* was confin'd, My verse gave ample lessons to mankind. *Pope.*

I would recommend the gentlemen of this taste to the *Edict of Apollo*, given us by Boetius; the most inventions and justest piece of *critique* on the manner of writing history that was ever wrote.—*Dr. Parr, Tracts by a Warburtonian, &c. p. 104.*

Critique. v. n.

1. Criticize; play the critic.

Nay, if you begin to *critique* once, we shall never have done.—*Beaumont, Comedy of Lianna, v. 2. 1657.*

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the ancients; or comment, *critique*, and flourish upon them.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Critical. adj. [from critic.]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been arretable to the Roman customs. *Bishop Stillington.*

2. Relating to criticism; (as, 'He wrote a *critical* dissertation on the last play').

3. Captious; inclined to find fault; censorious. What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst praise me?—*O, gentle lady, do not put me to't; For I am nothing, if not critical.*

Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.

Critical. adj. [from Crisis.]

1. Comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

The moon is supposed to be measured by seven, and the *critical* or secretory days to be dependent on that number.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Decisive; nice.

Opportunity is in respect to time, in some degree, as time is in respect to eternity: it is the small moment, the exact point, the *critical* minute, on which every good work so much depends.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

3. Producing a crisis or change of the disease; (as, 'a *critical* sweat').

Critically. adv. In a critical manner; exactly; curiously.

Difficult it is to understand the purity of English, and *critically* to discern good writers from bad, and a proper stile from a corrupt one.—*Dryden.*

Criticism. s.

1. Art, system, rules and principles, which regulate the opinion of the critic: *Esthetics.*

Criticism, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well.—*Dryden, State of Innocence, prod.*

2. Remark; ministration; critical observations.

There is not a Greek or Latin *critick* who has not shown, even in the stile of his *criticisms*, that he was a master of all the elegance and delicacy of his native tongue.—*Addison.*

Criticize. v. n.

1. Play the critic; judge; write remarks upon any literary performance; point out faults and beauties.

They who can *criticize* so weakly as to imagine I have done my worst, may be convinced, at their own cost, that I can write severely with more ease than I can gently. *Dryden.*

Know well each ancient's proper character; Without all this, as once before your eyes, Civil you may, but never *criticize*. *Pope.*

2. Annulment upon us faulty.

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts, as to take occasion from thence to *criticize* on his experience.—*Locke.*

Criticize. v. a. Censure; pass judgement upon.

Nor shall I look upon it as any branch of charity to *criticize* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person. *Addison.*

Criticizer. s. One who makes or writes remarks.

Others took upon them to be pert *criticizers* and many correctors of the original before them. *Blackwell, Sacred Classics defended and illustrated, ii. 204.*

Critique. s.

1. Critical examination; critical remarks; ministration; censure.

I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the poetry of a ring as on the inscription of a medal. *Addison, Dialogues on the Esophagus of ancient Metals.*

What is every year of a wise man's life, but a censure and *critique* on the past? *Pope.*

With regard to Reviews and Magazines, the other important branch of the periodical press, the same observations as to their continuous character may be made as in the case of newspapers. They consist of a set of original *critiques* and essays, on literary, scientific, historical, political, and other subjects, which are written by contributors selected and employed by an editor, and are published at stated periods under his directions. The editor is in general unknown to the public; but the previous management of the Review, and the character which it has thus acquired, afford a reasonable ground for expecting that the selection of the papers for future numbers will be made on similar principles, and with equal discrimination. *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix. 27.*

2. Critic (person).

It will be a question among *critiques* in the ages to come. *Bishop of Lincoln's Sermon at the Funeral of James I.*

Croak. v. n.

1. Make a hoarse low noise like a frog.

So when Jove's black seconded from on high, Loud thunder to its base shook the bog, And the hoarse action *croak'd*. *Pope.*

2. Caw or cry as a raven or crow.

'The raven himself is hoarse, That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Dumark Under my battlements. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 5.*

3. Murmur disagreeably or offensively.

Their understandings are but little instructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to still the *croaking* of their own bellies.—*Locke.*

'It appears,' says Marat to the shrieking Assembly, 'that a great many persons here are enemies of mine.'—'All all!' shriek hundreds of voices: enough to drown any people's friend. But Marat will not drown: he speaks and *croaks* explanation: *croaks* with such reasonableness, air of sincerity, that repentant pity melt his anger, and the shrieks subside, or even become applause.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. iii. li. ii. c. 1.*

Croak. s. Cry or voice of a frog or raven.

The swallow skins the river's watery face, The frog renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race. *Dryden.*

Was that a raven's *croak*, or my son's voice? *Lee.*

Croaker. s. Querulous person. *Colloquial.*

Croaking. part. adj. Uttering croaks.

Blood, stuff'd in skins, is British Christians' food; And France robs marshes of the *croaking* brood. *Gay.*

Croaking. verbal abs. Utterance of croaks.

At the same time the walk of elms, with the *croaking* of the ravens, looks exceeding solemn and venerable.—*Addison.*

Crook. s. [A.S. crocca.]

1. Cup; any vessel made of earth.

Therefore the vulgar did about him *hocks* Like foolish *bins* unto an *hony crooke*. *Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. 2. 33.*

The conclusion we arrive at necessarily, is that these *crocks* were mostly sufficiently kiln-baked to withstand percolation.—*Dr. Haug, Ancient Media, p. 334.*

2. See extract. (It is suggested, however, that the true *crook* is the deposit which takes place inside the kettle after the long use of water containing lime.)

Black or mud of a pot, or a kettle, or chimney-stove, is called *crook*.—*Ray, South and East Country Words.*

Crook. s. [?] Little stool.

I hid her remnant of the *crook*, and seated her upon a little *crook* at my left hand.—*Tatler, no. 116.*

Crookery. s. Earthenware: (often used adjectively, especially with *ware*).

There is a difference, says the song, 'between A beggar and a queen,' or was (of late The latter worse used of the two sex's seen— But we'll say nothing of affairs of state); A difference 'twixt a bishop and a dean, A difference between *crookery* ware and plate, As between English beef and Spanish bread: And yet great losses have been laid by both. *Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 54.*

Summing up the information supplied above, we find that of our national bottle producer, from the fourth to the twelfth centuries, few specimens are known to exist, whilst of the succeeding centuries the early articles of domestic *crookery* manufactured were varieties, in point of shape, of the common jug and drinking-cup.—*Dr. Haug, Ancient Media, p. 330.*

Crooket. s. In Gothic Architecture. Small ornament usually placed on the angles of pinnacles, pediments, entablatures, &c.

The earliest *crookets* are to be found in the Early English style; they usually consist either of small leaves or rather long stalks, or bunches of leaves curled back something like the head of a bishop's pastoral crook. . . . Decorated *crookets* vary considerably. . . . In a few instances animals and thence are used as *crookets*, as in Henry the Seventh's Chapel. *Glossary of Architecture.*

Crocodile. s. Scourian animal so called: (especially the *crocodile* of the Nile, as opposed to the *gariats* of India and the *alligators* of America).

Glossy's show Regales him; as the mournful *crocodile*, With sorrow, scarce retaining consciousness. *Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, iii. 1.*

Enriching *crocodiles*, whose tears are death; Sycens, that nourish with envenoming breath. *Granville.*

Crocodilian. adj. Having the character of a crocodile.

The relative position of the new teeth to their predecessors, and their influence upon them, resembles in the *Sydymia*, some of the phenomena which will be described in the dentition of the *crocodilian* reptiles. *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Crocodilian. s. Animal akin to the crocodiles; member of the crocodilian family.

The great *Varnius*, like the variegated species, manifests its affinity to the *crocodilians* in the number of successive teeth which are in progress of growth in place each other; but, from the position in which the germs of the successive teeth are developed, the more advanced teeth in this species, as in the *Varnius* variegatus, do not exhibit the excavations that characterize the same parts of the teeth of the *Enalosauri* and *Crocodiles*.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates, i. 404.*

Crocus. s. [Lat. crocus.] Flower so called.

Then to the tower they ramp, Naked they came to that smooth-swarthy bower, And at their feet the *crocus* broke like lire, Violet, amaranth, and asphodel, Lotus and lily. *Tranyon, Gnone.*

Or sweet Europa's mantle blew unchased, From off her shoulder backward borne: From one hand dropped a *crocus*; one hand grasped The mild bull's golden horn. *Id., The Palace of Art.*

Croft. s. [A.S. croft.] Little close adjoining to a house, and used for corn or pasture.

This I have I learn'd, Tending my flock hard by, 't' the hills *crofts* That brow this bottom glade. *Milton, Comus, 330.*

Croisade. s. (croisade in extract.) ? Same Crusader.

If envy make thy labours prove thy loss, No marvel if a *croisade* wear the cross. *Verres prefaced to Fuller's Holy War.*

Croisédo. s. Same as **Crusade**.

See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisado*; and, as with an holy trumpet, did stir up the voyage for the Holy Land.—*Iteum*.

Croissés. s. Crusaders. *Obsolete*.

The conquests of the *croissés*, extending over Palestine and a part of Syria, had been erected into a sovereignty under the name of the kingdom of Jerusalem.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, iii. 7.

Crocker. s. Cultivator of saffron.

The *crockers* or saffron men do use an olivertion a little before the coming up of the flower.—*Holinshead*, (Rich.).

The *crockers*, or workers in saffron, from which comes the family name of *Crocker*.—*Dr. Hume, Ancient Monks*.

Crooked. s. [Welsh, = crooked stone.] Ancient monument, the sides of which are formed of single large stones placed edgewise, another large one being laid on the top; common in Wales, Cornwall, the Channel Islands, and other Celtic localities, to which, however, it is not exclusively limited.

There is [in the A.S. charters] . . . only one very definite allusion to *crooked*. . . The allusion occurs in the boundary of *Crookeden* (Chiselden) in *Wiltshire*.—*Kenble, Notices of Heathen Interment in the Celtic Diplomatics, Archaeological Journal*, xiv. 134.

Croese. s. [?] Old ewe.

Fresh herrings plenty Michel brings,
With fat *croeses*, and such old things. *Tusser*.

Croese. s. [?] Old woman: (in its figurative, as well as its literal, sense).

Take up the bastard,
Take 't up, I say: give't to the *croese*.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.
The *croese* being in bed with him on the wedding-night, and finding his aversion, endeavours to win his affection by reason.—*Dryden*.

Literary fame was, in the eyes of the German *croese*, a blenish, a proof that the person who enjoyed it was meanly born, and out of the pale of good society.—*Marsden, Critical and historical Essays, Madame de Arbury*.

The Tory party, according to those perverted views of Toryism multiply too long prevalent in this country, was held to be literally defined, except by a few old battered *croeses* of office crumpled round the embers of faction which they were fanning, and muttering 'reaction' in mystic whispers.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, ii. ii. ch. i.

Cronical, or Cronyca. adj. Same as **Acronyca**: (than which word it is one degree more barbarous).

Cronchall, or *acronychall*, that is, *resperline*, or at the beginning of night. *Dr. H. More, Notes on Song of the Soul*, p. 425.

Why far remove it with so vast distance,
When they [the planets] go down with setting *cronchall*. *Id., Song of the Soul*, iii. 3, 72.

Crony. s. [?] Old acquaintance; companion of long standing.

So when the *Souls*, your constant *cronies*,
Th' espousers of your cause and monies. *Butler, Hudibras*.

To oblige your *crony* Swift,
Bring our dame a new year's gift. *Swift*.

Used adjectively.

Stranger, an astrologer should die,
Without one woman in the sky!
Not one of all his *crony* stars,
To pay their duty at his horse? *Swift*.

Crook. s. [Lat. *crux*.]**1.** Any crooked or bent instrument; sheep-hook.

I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore
In the right hand which held the *crook* before. *Cowley*.

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks,
And wand'ring through the lonely rocks,
He nourish'd envious woe. *Prior*.

2. Anything bent; meander.

There fall those sapphire-colour'd brooks,
Which, comit like, with curving *crooks*,
Sweet islands make in that sweet land. *Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Artifice; trick.

I neither therein have fell nor trip; hut, for all your laggings, hookes, and *crookes*, you have such a fall, as you shall never be able to stand upright again in this matter.—*Archbishop Cranmer, To Bishop Gardiner*.

5. Gibbet.

But Terpine, borne to a more unhappy hour,
She caus'd to be attacht and forthwith led
Unto the *crooks*.

Voz. I.

Where he full shamefully was hanged by the head.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. 5, 18.
By hook or by crook. By one means or another; perhaps either by the instrument of the angler or that of the shepherd.

The fact of the Genoese having been sorely tyrannized over for about a century and a half by a race of pastor or shepherd kings, whose unscrupulous mode of collecting taxes and tribute gave rise to the locution 'by hook or by crook,' may, perhaps, account for this dislike.—*Sala, The Secret of Italy, Mogrebbin Beg*.

Crook. v. a. Bend; turn into a hook; pervert.

Why should the poor be flatter'd?
No! let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And *crook* the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends; which must needs be often contrivance to the ends of his master or state.—*Bacon*.

It is highly probable, that this disease proceeds from a redundant acidity, because vinegar will soften and *crook* tender bones.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Crook. v. n. Be bent; have a curvature.

Their shoes and pattens are mounted and piked more than a finger long, *crooking* upwards.—*Cumtles*.

The *crook* might live much longer, but that her upper back *crooketh* in time over the lower, and so she falleth not with age, but hunger.—*Gregory, Pastoralus*, p. 207: 1650.

Crookback. s. Hunchback.

Ay, *crookback*, here I stand to answer thee,
Or any be the prophet of thy sort.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

Crookbacked. adj. Hunchbacked.

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,
As negro for a swan; a *crookback'd* huss
Be call'd Europa.

There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himself, concerned to know; as whether our king Richard III. was *crookbacked* or no.—*Locke*.

Crooked. adj.**1.** Bent; not straight; curve.

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill, which intercepts the sight of the sounding body; and sounds are propagated as readily through *crooked* pipes as through straight ones. *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Mathematicians say of a straight line, that it is as well an index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Montesquieu, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Sounded as a monosyllable; and, as such, taking the guise of a *participle* of **Crook**.

What is it you love?
Simply, all things that live,
From the *crook'd* worm to man's imperial form,
And God-resembling likeness. *Lyons, John Woodvil*.

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous.

A man shall never want *crook'd* paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where-ever he has the footsteps of others to follow. *Locke*.

Among the *crook'd* hives on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his seat.

Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigested lump!
As *crook'd* in thy manners as thy shape.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.
They have corrupted themselves: they are a perverse and *crook'd* generation. — *Deuteronomy*, xxiii. 5.

We were not born *crook'd*; we learned those windings and turnings of the Serpent.—*South*.

Crook'dly. adv. In a crooked manner; not in a straight line; untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crook'dly* towards us.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*.

Crookedness. s. Attribute suggested by **Crooked**; deviation from straightness; curvity; state of being inflected; inflection; deformity of a gibbous body.

He, that knoweth what is straight, doth even thereby discern what is *crook'd*; because the absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedness*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

As he that useth an upright shoe may correct the obliquity or *crookedness* by wearing it on the other side, we may overcome passions if we will.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 283.

When the heathens offered a sacrifice to their false god, they would make a severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any uncleanness or deformity, in their sacrifices.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worshy Communicant*.

Crooken. v. a. Make crooked.

It was of more force to *crooken* an unhappy man, than to teach and instruct it.—*Hemlock*, h. ii. *Against Idolatry*.

Crook-kneed. adj. Having crooked knees.

Crook-kneed and *dewlap* like the Ethiopian bulls. *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

Crook-shouldered. adj. Having bent shoulders.

It is reported of Plato, that being *crook-shouldered*, his scholars, who so much admired him, would endeavour to be like him, by buldering out their garments on that side, that they might appear *crook'd* too.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 100.

Crop. s. [A.S. *cropp*.] Caw of a bird; first stomach into which its ment descends.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or *crav*.—*Rog*.

But flutt'ring there, they nestle near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high *crops* and corny gizzards known.

Dryden.

In those birds which are omnivorous, . . . in the fructivorous and insectivorous birds, and in most of the grallatores, . . . [the food] passes at once to the stomach, . . . and the gullet presents no partial dilatations to serve as a temporary reservoir or masticating receptacle. But in the larger rapacious birds, . . . which gorge themselves at uncertain intervals, . . . the oesophagus does not preserve a uniform width, but undergoes a lateral dilatation anterior to the fureulum at the lower part of the neck. This pouch is termed the *highways* or *crop*. In those birds, namely, the food of which is exclusively of the vegetable kind, . . . the *crop* is more developed. . . In the common fowl the *crop* is of large size and simple, but in the pigeon it is double, consisting of two lateral oval cavities. The dilatation of the oesophagus to form the *crop* is more gradual in the ducks than in the gallinaceous birds. The *crop* is wanting in the swans and geese; but is present in that modified manner, the *flamingo*.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xvii.

Neck and crop. Altogether; at once; body and bones; bag and baggage.

'I'd have had you trundled neck and crop out of this warhouse long ago, if I'd thought you capable of jangling so much as a tobaccoist's token.'—*Sala, The Ship Chandler*.

Crop. s.**1.** Anything cut off.

Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reserv'd for thee. *Dryden, Fables*.

2. Harvest; corn gathered off a field; product of the field.

Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous *crop*,
Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 18.
Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than mowing of it too soon.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Crop. v. a. [Lat. *carpo*.]**1.** Cut off the ends of anything; mow; reap; lop.

Crop'd are the flower-dee-luces in your arms:
Of England's coat, one half is cut away.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.
I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain. — *Esaiel*, xvii. 22.

There are some tears of trees, which are combed from the beards of goats; for when the goats bite and *crop* them, especially in the mornings, the dew being on the tear cometh forth, and lameth upon their beards.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme.

Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues.

2. Gather, as fruit, before it falls.

O fruit divine!
Sweet of thyself, but much more sweet thus *crop'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 67.

Age, like ripe apples, on earth's bosom drops:
While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crop*.
Sir J. Denham.

Crop. v. n. Yield harvest. *Rare*.

Royal wench!
She made great Caesar lay his sword to bed:
He plough'd her, and she *crop'd*.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Crop out. In **Geology**. Appear as a layer, bed, or stratum, underlying another, but showing itself from below at the edge, the main part of the surface being covered.

Crop-sickness. *s.* Sickness arising from repletion.

Every visitant is by a physician; one that scarce knew any but *crop-sickness*, eryth, No apothecary's shop as the sick-shop! — *Whitlock, Characters on the present Manners of the English*, p. 126: 1636.

Cropper. *s.* Animal having his ears cropped. What horse? a roan, a *crop-ear*, is it not? — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3.*

I'll lay a thousand pound upon my *crop-ear*. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady*.

Cropeared. *s.* Having the ears cropped. A *crop-ear'd* scrivener this. — *B. Jonson, Mantua*.

Croptful. *adj.* Satiated; with a full belly. He stretch'd out all the chimney's length, Backs at the fire his hairy strength; And, *crop-full*, out of doors he flings, Ere the first cock his matin rings. — *Milton, L'Allegro*.

Cropper. *s.* Fancy pigeon with a huge crop. There be tame and wild pigeons; of all time there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. — *J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Crospick. *adj.* Sick with repletion; sick with excess and debauchery. Strumpet! where *crop-sick* drunkards must supper.

A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage, — *Tate, Translation of Juvenal*.

Used metaphorically. This daughter that I tell you of, is fall'n A little *crop-sick*, with the dangerous surfeit She took of your affection. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, True Love*.

Croster. *s.* [Fr. *croiser*, from *croire*, *cross*.] Staff of an archbishop, which terminates in a cross.

When prelates are great, there is also danger from them; as in the times of Anselmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their *crosters*, did almost try it with the king's sword. — *Bacon*. Her front meet with majesty she bore, The *croster* wielded, and the mitre wore. — *Dryden*.

Cross. *s.* [Fr. *croix*; Lat. *cruc*.]

1. Figure formed by two straight lines crossing each other at right angles; instrument on which the Saviour of the world suffered death.

They make a little *cross* of a quill, long ways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and cross-ways of the 4. piece of the quill without pith. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Yet are first to consider seriously the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himself for you as a sacrifice upon the *cross*. — *Jeremy Taylor, Guide to the Penitent*.

2. Ensign, or type, of the Christian religion: (whence such phrases as 'bear, or take up, a *cross*,' meaning willingly submit one's self to an affliction for Christ's sake).

And on his breast a bloody *cross* he bore, The dear remembrance of his dying Lord, For whose sweet sake that glorious badge he bore. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, i. 1. 2.

We do sign him with the sign of the *cross*, in token that hereafter he shall not be assumed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and manfully to fight under his banner against sin, the world, and the devil, and to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto his life's end. — *Book of Common Prayer, Ministration of Public Baptism*.

But, though Kettellwell tried to convince his countrymen that monarchical government had been ordained by God, not as a means of making them happy here, but as a *cross* which it was their duty to take up and bear in the hope of being recompensed for their patience hereafter, . . . very few churchmen were inclined to run the risk of the gallows merely for the purpose of reestablishing the High Commission and the Dispensing Power. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 22.

3. Monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set up in marketplaces.

She doth stray about By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

4. Line drawn through another.

And some against all idolling The *cross* in shop-books. — *Butler, Hudibras*, li. ii.

5. Anything which thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience.

Winking unto me many *crosses* and mischances in my love, whosoever I should love. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Then let us teach our trial patience, Because it is a customary *cross*. — *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 1.

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypothesis together; sees how one part coheres with, and depends upon another; and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to be *cross* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible. — *South*.

7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.

We learn the great reasonableness of not only a contented, but also a thankful acquiescence in any condition, and under the *crosses* and severest passages of Providence. — *South*.

8. Interchanged.

Evarechus made a *cross* marriage also with Doria's sister, and shortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Heaven prepares good men with *crosses*; but no ill can happen to a good man. — *B. Jonson, Discourses*.

A great estate hath great *crosses*, and a mean fortune hath but small ones. — *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Rectitude of Holy Living*.

6. Money so called because marked with a cross, the opposite side being marked with a pillar or pile: (hence to *play cross* and *pile* is to play at tossing up money; by which it is put to chance whether the side which bears a cross shall lie upward, or the other).

He was said to make soldiers spring up out of the very earth to follow him, though he had not a *cross* to pay them salary. — *Horrell, Good Samaritan*.

Whereas we must much lament our loss, Who neither *cross* nor brought one *cross*. — *Dryden*.

Whom had neither *cross* nor *pile*; His plunder was not worth the while. — *Butler, Hudibras*.

This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys' play; *cross*, I win, and *pile*, you lose; or, what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own. — *Swift*.

Why, in tossing up a halfpenny, do we reckon it equally probable that we shall throw *cross* or *pile*? Because we know that in any great number of throws, *cross* and *pile* are thrown about equally often; and that the more throws we make, the more nearly the equality is perfect. — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, li. 18, § 81.

Church funds in Ireland. The absolute palatines made their own judges, so as the king's writ did not run in those counties, but only in the church lands lying within the same, which were called the *crosses*; wherein the king made a sheriff: so in each of these counties palatines there was one sheriff of the liberty, and another of the *crosses*. — *Sir J. Davies*.

8. See Crossbreeding.

9. The *cross*, as opposed to the *squire*, is a slang phrase for anything dishonest, a thing 'done on the *cross*,' being a thing done dishonestly; a *cross* or *cross-battle* is a battle in which one of the combatants is bribed to lose.

Cross. *adj.*

1. Transversers falling athwart something else.

The ships must needs encounter, with either advance to and one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of *cross* ones. — *Beaumont*.

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a free, To stand against the deep dread bolted thunder? In the most terrible and nimble stroke Of quick *cross* lightning? — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 7.

The horns of thwarting thunder blue, Or what the *cross* dire-looking planet suits. — *Milton, Arcades*, 51.

3. Adverse; opposite: (often with to).

We're both love's captives; but with fate no *cross*, One must be happy by the other's loss. — *Dryden*.

It runs *cross* to the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind; a difficulty, which a modest and good man is scarce able to encounter. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

4. Perverse; intractable.

When, through the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleasure would certainly expose him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it. — *South*.

5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured.

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict his self, because he had received a *cross* answer from his mistress? — *Jeremy Taylor*.

All *cross* and distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, must be shunned. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypothesis together; sees how one part coheres with, and depends upon another; and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to be *cross* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible. — *South*.

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8. Interchanged.

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Cross marriages, between the king's son and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

9. Crossbred.

Cross. *prep.* Across. I charge thee, wait me safely *cross* the channel. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.*

The enemy had, in the woods before them, cut down great trees *cross* the ways, so that their horse could not possibly pass that way. — *Knollys, History of the Turks*.

But wist the midst and these, the gods assign'd Two habitable seats of human kind; And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way, Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. — *Dryden, Virgil's Georgics*.

A fox was taking a walk one night *cross* a village. — *Sir E. L'Estrange*.

Cross. *v. a.*

1. Lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another; pass across a former track.

I shall most carefully observe, not to *cross* over, or defeat the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the margin. — *Boys*.

A hunted hare trends back her mazes, and *crosses* and confounds her former track. — *Watts*.

Cross the cudgels. Submit. See Cudgel, *s.* This forc'd the stubbornst for the cause, To *cross* the *cudgels* to the laws; That what by breaking them 't had gain'd, By their support might be maintain'd. — *Butler, Hudibras*.

2. Sign with the cross.

Prayers Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls, And exorcise the beds, and *cross* the walls. — *Dryden*.

3. Pass over.

He conquered this proud Turk as far as the Hellespont, which he *crossed*, and made a visit to the Greek emperor at Constantinople. — *Sir W. Temple*.

We found the hero, for whose only sake We sought the dark abodes, and *crossed* the bitter lake. — *Dryden*.

4. Move laterally, obliquely, or athwart; not in opposition; not in the same line.

But he them spying, ran to turn aside, For fear, as ween'd, or for some foined loss; More greedily they of news, fast towards him do *cross*. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

5. Thwart; interpose obstruction; embarrass; obstruct; hinder; counteract.

Still do *cross* this wreath, what so he taketh in hand. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The king no longer could endure Thus to be *crossed* in what he did intend. — *Daniel*.

He was so great an enemy to Light and Colepeper, who were only present in debate of the war with the officers, that he *crossed* all their proposals. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

The firm patriot there, Though still by faction, vice, and fortune *crossed*, Still find the generous labour was not lost. — *Addison, Cato*.

6. Counteract; be inconsistent with.

Then their wills clash with their understandings, and their appetites *cross* their duty. — *Locke*.

7. Contravene; hinder by authority; countermand.

No government is suffered to go on with any one course, but upon the least information he is either stopped and *crossed*, or other courses appointed him from hence. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

It may make my case dangerous, to *cross* this in the smallest. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

8. Contradict.

In all this there is not a syllable which any ways *crosses* us. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

It is certain, however, that *cross* the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

9. Debar; preclude.

From his knees no hopeful branch shall spring, To *cross* me from the golden time I look for. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.*

10. Effect a cross in the way of breeding.

After the selection of the brood bitch, the next thing is to determine what is the most suitable dog to *cross* her with. . . . Tone down superabundant action or raise up deficient powers by selecting a *cross* exhibiting a tolerably near approach to the bitch, but either a little above or a little below her standard, as the case may be. — *Stonhouse, The Greyhound*, ch. xix.

Cross. *v. s.* Be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Crossarmed. adj. Having the arms folded across; melancholy.

Yet neither will I var your eyes to see
A sighing ode, nor cross-arm'd elegy.

Joane, Poems, p. 182.

Crossarrow. s. Arrow of a crossbow.

Why I was run twice through the body, and shot
I the head with a cross-arrow, and yet am well
again.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, King and no King.*

Crossbarred. adj. Secured by transverse bars.

Substantial doors,
Cross-barred and bolted fast.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 180.

There is much difference of prisons: one is strait
and close-locked, so far from admitting visitors,
that it scarce allows the sun to look in at those
cross-barred gates.—*Bishop Hall, Free Prisoner.*

Crossbill, or Crossbeak. s. Small bird
(*Loxia curvirostra*), occasionally a visitant
of this country, so called from the shape of
its bill or beak, in which the two mandibles
cross each other.

Since 1830 and 1830 scarce a year has passed with-
out the English border and the southern parts of
Scotland being visited by flocks of *crossbills*.—*Sir
W. Jardine, Insectora, in Naturalist's Library.*

Crossbite. s. Deception; cheat.

The fox, that trusted to his address and manage,
without so much as dreaming of a *cross-bite* from so
silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had
dug for another.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Crossbite. v. a. Contravene by deception.

No rhetoric must be spent against *cross-biting* a
country evidence, and fighting him out of his
senses.—*Collier.*

That many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can clear;
As nature slyly had thought fit,
For some by-ends, to *cross-bite* wit.

Prior.

Crossbiter. s. [?—the doubt thus suggested,
that the word is not a simple compound
of *cross* and *bite*, arises out of the fact of
its being found in Trevisa as *grysbiter*.]
Cheat.

His company were lightly the lowliest persons in
the land, apt for pilfer, perjury, forgery, or any
villany. Of these he knew the cost to eat at cards,
cozen at dice; by these he learned the legerdoms
of nine, foyts, coneycatchers, *crossbites*, lifts, high
lawyers, and all the rabble of that unclean genera-
tion of vipers; and justly could he point out their
whole courses of craft; so cunning he was in all
crafts, as nothing rested in him almost but crafti-
ness.—*R. Greene.*

With much justice, for the excellent service he
rendered to the commonwealth by his fearless ex-
posure of the rogues of London; and it appears
that it was a service of some danger, for the 'coney-
catchers, cozeners, and *cross-bites*, whose in-
famous practices he had laid, menaced him repeat-
edly with threats of vengeance.—*Id.*

Crossbow. s. Missive weapon formed by
placing a bow athwart a stock.

Gentlemen suffer their beads to run wild in their
woods and waste ground, where they are hunted
and killed: with *crossbows* and pieces, in the man-
ner of deer.—*Carver, Survey of Cornwall.*

Truthmony is like the shot of a long bow, which
owns its efficacy to the force of the shocker; argu-
ment is like the shot of the *cross-bow*, equally for-
ceful whether discharged by a giant or a dwarf.—*Boyle.*

Crossbow. s. Shooter with a crossbow.

The French assisted themselves by land with the
crossbowmen of Genoa against the English.—*Sir W.
Bullock, Essays.*

Crossbowman. s. Same as preceding.

Crossbowmen were considered as a very necessary
part of a well equipped army.—*Hallam, View of the
State of Europe during the middle Ages, ch. ii. pt. 2.*

Crossbred. adj. Having a mixture of blood
from crossbreeding.

(For example see *act* under next entry.)

Crossbreeding. s. Production of a change
in physical conformation or disposition of
an animal by influencing it through a dif-
ference of blood or breed in one of its pa-
rents; result of such a change; princi-
ples of the process.

This gentleman [M. Malinje] being anxious to
improve the old French breed by *crossing* it with
an English ram, found that it took several genera-
tions to effect his purpose. . . . On taking an ewe,
the result of this French *crossing*, but still possess-
ing all the peculiarities of her race, . . . and *crossing*
her with a Leicester ram, the lambs at once showed
the size, form, and disposition to fatten of their
English sire. . . . This experiment, therefore, goes

to prove that the greater the purity (or antiquity)
of the breed, the more likely it is to be represented
in the *cross*. Consequently a bitch of pure blood
. . . if put to a *cross-bred* dog, will throw puppies
resembling herself in a much greater degree than
the sire; and the reverse would happen if the sire
were of pure blood than the dam. . . . This is only
necessary when there has been much *crossbreeding*.
. . . But much would depend upon the form or
blood of the bitch, since she would be most likely to
appropriate to herself, as it were, those particles
which were most like herself and her progenitors
in the compound or *crossed* stallion put to her.—
Stonchenge, The Greyhound, ch. xix.

Crosscut. v. a. Cut across; intersect.

If the miners would be at the charge of *cross-
cutting* the rise of this limestone hill, they would
discover the vein from whence this ore doth flow.—
*Robinson, Natural History of Cumberland and
Westmoreland.*

Crossed. part. adj. Crossbred.

(For example see *extract* under *Crossbreed-
ing*.)

Cross-examination. s. Act of nicely ex-
amining, by questions apparently captious,
the faith of evidence in a court of justice.

His [Erskine's] speaking was hardly more perfect
than his examination of witnesses, the art in which
so much of an English advocate's skill is shown;
and his examination-in-chief was as excellent as his
cross-examination, a department so apt to deceive
the vulgar, and which yet is, generally speaking, far
less available, as it hardly ever is more difficult
than the examination-in-chief, or in reply. In all
these various functions, whether of addressing the
jury, or urging objections to the court, or examin-
ing his own witnesses, or *cross-examining* his
adversary's, this consummate advocate appeared to
fill at one and the same time different characters;
to act as the counsel and representative of the party,
and yet to be the very party himself.—*Lord
Brougham, Historical Sketch of Statesmen of the
Reign of George III., Mr. Erskine.*

Cross-examine. v. a. Try the faith of evi-
dence by questions of the contrary party.

If we may but *cross-examine* and interrogate
their actions against their words, these will soon
confess the invalidity of their solemnest confessions.
—*Dr. H. More, Being of Christian Piety.*

They not only *cross-examined* with great severity
Aaron Smith, the collector of the Treasury, whose
character, to say the truth, entitled him to little in-
dulgence, but pressed, by thirty-five votes to twenty-
eight, a resolution implying a censure on the judges
of the King's Bench.—*Macaulay, History of Eng-
land, ch. vi.*

The judges shall, as they think fit, interrogate or
cross-examine the witnesses.—*Spectator.*

Crossfish. s. Kind of starfish. See ex-
tract.

The typical asterias, the *cross-fish* (uraster), the
crinella, the sun-stars (solasters), and the bird's-
foot sea star (palmipes) are all represented.—*At-
sted, The Channel Islands, p. 237.*

Crossfow. part. adj. Flowing cross-
ways.

Commended her fair innocence to the flood,
That staid her flight with his *cross-fow*ing course.
Milton, Comus, 531.

Crossgrained. adj. s.

1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular.

If the stuff proves *cross-grained* in any part of its
length, then you must turn your stuff to plume it
the contrary way, so far as it runs *cross-grained*.—
Mason.

2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

We find in sullen wits,
And *cross-grain'd* works of modern wits,
The wonder of the ignorant. . . .
The spirit of contradiction, in a *cross-grain'd*
woman, is incurable.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*
She was more of your *cross-grain'd*, termagant,
scolding jakes, that one had as good be hanged as
live in the house with.—*Arbuthnot, History of John
Dill.*
But wisdom, peevish and *cross-grain'd*,
Must be oppos'd, to be sustain'd. *Prior.*

Crossing. s.

1. Act by which anything is crossed; state
of being crossed.

The loxia, or cross-bill, whose bill is thick and
strong, with the tip crossing one another, with
great readiness breaks open fir-cones, apples, and
other fruit, to come at their kernels; as if the *cross-
ing* of the bill was designed for this service.—*Dor-
ham, Physico-Theology.*

2. Act of signing with the cross.

How long might an indifferent eye look upon the
conical and mimic actions in those your mysteries
that should be sacred; your magical exorcisms,
your clerical shavings, your uncleanly unctions,
your *crossings*.—*Bishop Hall, Spitalles, l.*
What work do they make with their continual

crossings upon every occasion.—*Tripp, Popery
truly stated, li. § 11.*

3. Opposition.

From wily men I do not bear these *crossings*.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. li. 1.

4. See *Crossbreeding*.

5. Way across a street, often kept clean by a
crossing-sweeper; whence 'being brought to
sweep a *crossing*,' as an expression denoting
extreme need.

Crosslegged. adj. (used often adverbially.)
Having the legs crossed.

Their table is usually the ground, covered with
some slight sort of carpet, over which they spread a
putado cloth, and sit *cross-legged* as taylors.—*Sir
T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into
Africa and the Great Asia, p. 393.*

In an arch of the south wall of the church, is cut
in stone the portraiture of a knight lying *cross-
legged*, in armour of mail.—*Ashmole, Antiquities of
Herkshire, i. p. 16.*

Crosslet. s. [*Fr. croisicet*.]

1. Small cross.

Then I can't say to ask, if aught he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion true,
That in his armour bore a *crosslet* red.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 6, 3d.

2. ? Corselet.

The *crosslet* some, and some the cuir-ha mould,
With silver platal, and with ductile cold.

Drayton, Virgil's Æneid.

3. Crucible.

The coles right anon weren yset,
And this canon took out a *crosslet*.
Chaucer, Canon Yeoman's Tale.

Your *crosslets*, crucibles, and crucibles.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

Crossly. adv. s.

1. In a cross manner; athwart; so as to in-
tersect something else; oppositely; ad-
versely; in opposition to.

Thy friends are good to wait upon thy foes,
And *crossly* to thy good all fortune goes.

Shakespeare, Richard II. li. 4.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care
for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a fool for
ever; and sets as untowardly, and *crossly* to the
reason of things, as can be imagined.—*Archbishop
Tillotson.*

2. Unfortunately.

If he have any child,
He shall be *crossly* wretched.
Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Philaster.

Crossness. s. Attribute suggested by *Cross*;
transverseness; intersection; perverseness;
peevishness.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a
crossness or spleen to oppose; but the deeper sort,
to envy, or more mischief.—*Boyle.*

Who would have imagined, that the stiff *cross-
ness* of a poor captive should ever have had the
power to make Hannan's seat so merry to him?—
Sir R. L. Estlin.

They help us to forget the *crossness* of men and
things, compass our cares and our passions, and
lay our disappointments asleep. *Collier, Essay of
the Entertainment of Books.*

Crosspurpose. s.

1. Conversational conceit, consisting in pro-
posing a difficulty to be solved; kind of
enigma or riddle: (called also 'cross ques-
tions and crooked answers').

The preceding sport . . . was probably the diver-
sion of the age, and of the same stamp with our
modern *cross-purposes*, or questions and roun-
dabouts.—*Wakley, Note on J. Jonson's Cynthia's
Revels.*

This incident seemed to threaten a visit from her
ladyship; with which we were honoured accord-
ingly in less than half an hour. 'I find, and she
'there has been a match of *cross-purposes* among
you, good folks; and I am come to set you to rights.

—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

This indeed would have been a most extraordi-
nary way of declaring the law of parliament, and
what I presume no man, whose understanding is
not at *cross-purposes* with itself, could possibly
understand.—*Letters of Junius.*

2. Contradictory system.

To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the
press, seems to have something of *cross-purposes* in
it.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

Cross-question. v. a. Cross-examine.

They were so narrowly inter-*crossly* examined,
and *cross-questioned* by the Jewish magistrates, &c.
—*Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 127.*

Crossways. s. Alphabet: (so named because
a *cross* was placed at the beginning).

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *crossways* plucks the letter Q;

And says a wizard told him that by G
His house disinherited should be.
Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.

Crossway. s. Small obscure path intersecting the chief road; place where one road intersects another.

Damon's spirits all,
That in *crossways* and floods have burial,
Already to their wormy beds are gone.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, III. 2.
Neither should there have stood in the *crossway*.—*Obadiah, ver. 15.*

Crosswind. s. Wind blowing from the right or left.

The least unhappy persons do, in no fickle and so tempestuous a sea as this world, meet with many more either *crosswinds* or stormy gusts than prosperous gales.—*Boyle.*

Crosswise. adv. In the shape of a cross.

In our way to Bryn a dol, we saw at Llanwrk a church built *crosswise*, very spacious and magnificent for this country.—*Johnson, Tour in North Wales, (Orel MS.)*

The church is built *crosswise* with a true spire, and might invite a traveller to survey it.—*Id., Letter to Mrs. Thrale, Aug. 12, 1773. (Orel MS.)*
Old fustian and old gossamer were broken up; and chivalry was left to the graves where the stone warriors lie with their hands folded *crosswise*.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England, ch. xxxiv.*

Crosswort. s. Native plant (*Galium cruciatum*) so called: (Gerarde applies the term to one of the Gentians also).

Cruculata or *Crosswort* groweth in moist and fertile meadows; . . . it flowereth for the most part all summer long. . . . *Crosswort* seemeth to be of a binding or dry quality.—*Gerarde, Herball, p. 1124: ed. 1734.*

Crotch. s. [Fr. crot.] Hook or fork.

There is a tradition of a dilemma, that Moreton used to raise the benevolence to higher rates; and once called it his fork, and some his *crotch*.—*Baron, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Save elm, ash, and crab-tree for cart and for plough,
Save step for a stile of the *crotch* and the bough.
Tanner.

Crochet. s. [Fr. crochet.]

1. In *Music*. One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver.

As a good harper, stricken for in years,
Into whose cunning hands the goat cloth fall,
All his old *crochets* in his brain he bears,
But on his harp plays ill, or not at all.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

2. Support; piece of wood fitted into another to support a building.

A stately temple shoots within the sky . . .
The *crochets* of their oot in column rise. *Dryden.*

3. Perverse conceit; odd fancy.

This is but a *crochet* of the law, but that brought against it is plain scripture.—*Milton, Doctrines and Discipline of Divorce.*

All the devices and *crochets* of new inventions, which creep into her, tended either to twitch or enlarge the ivy.—*Huvel.*

Has! another of your Canaan *crochets*—hatch'd on the banks of St. Lawrence, where solitude sits brooding on romance.—*Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman, II. 2.*

Crochet. v. n. Play in a measured time of music.

The nimblest *crocheting* musician.

Donne, Poems, p. 68.

Crochet. s. a. Distinguish by musical notation.

Not these cantata and morsels of scripture warbled quavered, and *crocheted*, to give pleasure unto the ears.—*Hurmar, Translation of Ben's Sermons, p. 207: 1587.*

Crochet. adj. Full of, or addicted to, crochets or fancies.

This will please the *crochet* radicals.—*Saturday Review, February 4, 1865.*

Croton. s. In *Medicine*. The Cascarilla bark is the bark of the Croton Eleuteria, and, as such, comes under this term; but the ordinary application of it is to the oil of the Croton Tiglium, in which case its construction is generally *adjectival*.

Croton oil is expressed from the seed of the Croton Tiglium, and is imported from Madras and Bombay. It is a thick brown oil of a peculiar odour, and an acrid taste. . . . This oil is violently purgative in doses not exceeding even one drop. It consists, according to Nimmo, of a mixture of an

ordinary fat oil, combined with an acrid resin.—

Brande, Manual of Chemistry.

He [Dr. Abercrombie] has found the *croton* oil the most convenient medicine for this purpose [purging in affections of the brain].—*Dr. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, lect. xxiii.*

Crouch. v. n. [German, kriecheu.]

1. Stoop low; lie close to the ground.

You know the robe, and now *crouch* like a cur,
Ta'en worrying sleep.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Martial Maid.

2. Fawn; bend servilely; stoop meanly.

Every one that is left in this house, shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread.—*1 Samuel, II. 34.*

They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them when they are present, and when they are absent steal their jests.—*Dryden.*

Crouch. v. a. Sign with the cross; bless.

Rare.

I *crouche* thee from elves, and from wights.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale.

Croup. s. [notwithstanding its French form, as given by both the spelling and the pronunciation, the word is truly German, *kropian*, in Mæso-gothic, being the ordinary word for *cry, raise the voice*.] Disease so called, characterized by a specific inflammation and a spasmodic contraction of the larynx, indicated by crowing or stridulous respiration or breathing.

I proceed . . . to another of Dr. Cullen's species of Cynanche . . . viz. Cynanche trachealis—Tracheitis—*croup*. The essence of this complaint is violent inflammation, affecting the mucous membrane of that portion of the air passages which lies between the laryngeal cartilages and the primary bronchi, in our word of the trachea or windpipe. This is the genuine seat of the disease; but the inflammation sometimes extends into the larynx; and not unfrequently it dives into the bronchi, and into their ramifications. Cullen makes no distinction between Cynanche trachealis and Cynanche laryngea. Yet they are separated from each other by very definite boundaries. . . . Both, indeed, are serious diseases; but *croup* is the more serious. . . . In this disease Laryngitis is seldom met with except in adults; *croup* seldom after the age of puberty.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, lect. xli.*

Croup. s. [Fr. croupe.] Buttocks of a horse;

rump.

This carter thakketh his horse upon the *croupe*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale.

Ralpho . . . had got up

Upon his legs with sprained *croup*.

Butler, Hudibras, II. 334.

Crow. s. [A.S. crah.]

1. Certain birds of the genus Corvus.

The *crows* and chencels that wing the midway air
Shew scarce so gross as *beetles*.

To *crows* he like impartial grace affords.
And cloughs and daws, and such reprobate birds.
Dryden.

2. Bar of iron with a hook, used as a lever to force open doors, or more heavy bodies.

The *crow* is used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, and then they thrust the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying some stuff behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the plank backwards, and so raise the timber.—*Morson, Mechanical Exercises.*

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it straight
Unto my cell. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 2.*

Against the gate employ your *crows* of iron.
Southerne.

4. Voice of a cock, or noise which he makes in his guility.

Pluck, or pull, a crow. Be contentious about that which is of no value.

If you dispute, we must even *pluck a crow* about it.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

Resolve before we go,

That you and I must *pull a crow*.

Butler, Hudibras.

Crow. v. n. preterite, I *crew* or *crowed*, I *have crewed*. [A.S. *crauan*.]

1. Make the noise which a cock makes in guity or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crew* loud.

Diogenes called an ill physician, cock. Why? with he. Diogenes answered, Because when you *crew* men use to rise.—*Baron.*

Within this haunted iv'd, without a peer
For *crow*ing loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So light her cock. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. Boast; bully; vapour; bluster; swagger.

Vaunting brimacherily *crow*ing over poor Jerusalem.—*Bishop Hall, Works, II. 350.*

Belly is *crow*ing, and though always defeated by his will, still *crow*ing on.—*Grandsire.*

Crowber. s. Same as Crow, s., in its second sense.

Paralytic Goution, borne in a chair, taps on the wall, with ostentatious malice, saying, 'La Lot to frappe; the Law strikes thee,' masonic, with wedge and *crowbar*, begin demolition. Crash of downfall, dim ruin and dust-clouds fly in the winter wind.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, III. v. 3.*

Crowberry. s. Native plant (*Empetrum nigrum*) so called.

Ascending toward it, through the wood, I found, at some height, the ground covered with *Vaccinium Vitis idæa* (red whortleberry or cowberry), of which many plants were in full flower, while others, but not a great number, bore ripe fruit. . . . There are no *avenues* (Raspas ('hamamelis') in fruit this year; few blackberries or *cowberries*, and only here and there, unless in very favourable localities, a *crayberry* or an *arbutus*.—*W. Macgillivray, Natural History of the Isle of Branscar.*

Crowd. s.

1. Multitude confusedly pressed together; promiscuous medley, without order or distinction.

He could then compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult he had observed in the fearful sea, lashing and breaking among its *crowed* of islands.—*Pope.*

2. Vulgar populace.

He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine,
But fed us, by the way, with food divine.
Dryden, Fables.

Crowd. s. [from Welsh, cwrth.] Fiddle.

When he came, and nighed to the house, he heard a symphony and a *crowd*.—*Wells, St. Luke, xv.*
Hark how the minuet's gin to shrill aloud
Their merry music that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor and the trembling *crowd*,
That well agree withouten breach or jar.

Spenser, Epithalamium.

Let them freely sing and dance, have their poppet-plays, hobby-horses, tabors, *crowds*, bag-pipes, &c.—*Horton, Aunting of Melancholy, p. 273.*

His fiddle is your proper purchase,
Won in the service of the church;
And by your thumb must be allow'd
To be, or be no more, a *crowd*. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Crowd. v. a.

1. Fill with confused multitudes.

A mind which is ever *crowding* its memory with things which it learns, may *crowd* the invention itself.—*Watts.*

2. Press close together.

The time misorder'd, doth in common sense
crowd us and crush us to this monstrous form,
To hold our safety up.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

It seems probable that the sea doth still grow narrower from age to age, and sinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

As the mind itself is thought to take up no space, so its actions seem to require no time; but many of them seem to be *crowded* into an instant.—*Locke.*

Then let us fill

This little interval, this pause of life,
With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it.

Addison, Cato.

3. Encumber by multitudes.

How short is life! Why wilt vain courtiers toll,
And *crowd* a valuer monarch for a smile?

Gransville.

Crowd sail or canvass. Spread wide the sails upon the yards.

We *crowd* also as much *canvass* as our yards would spread, or our masts carry to have got clear.—*De For, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Crowd. v. n.

1. Swarm; be numerous and confused.

They follow their undaunted king;
Crowd through their gates; and in the fields of light,
The shocking squadrons meet in mortal fight.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

2. Press in, intrude, find a way, as one among many, or a member of a crowd.

A mighty man, had not some cunning sin,
Amidst so many virtues, *crowded* in.

Cowley, Davids.

Crowd. v. n. [from crowd = fiddle.] Fiddle.

Fiddlers, *crowd* on, *crowd* on; let no man by a block in your way.—*Manning, Old Law.*

Crowded. part. adj. Thronged.

'Mair, mon Dieu,' said a little French count, who had just joined us; 'how is it that you can expect to

and a description of society entertaining, when the society itself is no dull—the closer the copy, the more tiresome it must be. Your manner, pour vous amuser, consists in standing on a crowded staircase, and complaining that you are terribly bored. L'on se consume d'ennuiement à moi vie qui se passe sur l'escalier.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. xvii.

Crowder. s. ° Fiddler.

Chovy-chase sung by a blind crowder.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Orphens, a one-eyed hearing Thracian,
The crowder of that barbarous nation,
Was ballad-singer by vocation.
Swift, p. 134, Barret's edition.

Crowdower. s. In Botany. Plant so called; ? crowfoot.

Fantastick garlands did she make
Of *crow-flowers*, nettles, daisies, and long purples.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 7.
The *crow-flower*, and thereby the *cliver-flower*
they walk.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xv.

Crowfoot, or Crōwfoot. s.

1. Native ranunculaceous plant so called; See Buttercup.

There *crowfeet* did their purple bells unfold,
And the smooth kingcup shone with leaves of gold.
Crowall, Poems.

2. In the plural. Wrinkles under the eyes, or from the outward corners of the eyes, the effect of age, and thought to resemble the impression of the feet of crows.

No longer need ye frown, and all provide,
Till *crowin-fet* grow in your eye.
Chaucer, Troilus and Criseida, li. 404.

The right eye turned away from the left, in that watchful squint which seems constructed on the same considerable plan as those Irish gins, made for shooting round a corner; his eyebrows were large and slung, and greatly resembled brimble-bushes, in which his fox-like eyes had taken refuge. Round these vulgar features was a labyrinthine maze of those wrinkles, vulgarly called *crow's feet*; deep, intricate, and intersected, they seemed for all the world like the web of a chancery suit.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. lxi.

Crowing. verbal adv. Act of that which crows.

That the lion trembles at the *crowing* of the cock,
King James upon trial found to be fabulous.—*Hakewell*.

Nothing interrupts their slumbers but the peaceful *crowing* of the cock.—*Translation of Rollin's Ancient History*, b. viii. ch. i. sect. 3.

Crowkeeper. s. One who scares away crows; scarecrow.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crowkeeper*.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 6.

Crown. s. [Fr. *couronne*; Lat. *corona*.]

1. Ornament of the head which denotes imperial or regal dignity.

Lack down, you gods,
And on this conje drop a *hallowed crown*.
Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1.

Is it not as great a presumption in us to become God's sons, and to inherit kingdoms, and to hope for *crowns*, and thrones and sceptres, as it is to sit down with him as his guests?—*Kotlowski*.

2. Garland.

Receive a *crow* for thy well-ordering of the feast.
—*Reverendinus*, xxii. 2.

3. Reward; honorary distinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*, but we an incorruptible.—1 *Corinthians*, ix. 25.
Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryden, Epitaph*.

4. Regal power; royalty.

The succession of a *crown* in several countries, places it on different heads.—*Locke*.

If we do not, when aiming at accuracy, enumerate all the conditions, it is only because some of them will in most cases be understood without being expressed; because for the purpose in view they may without detriment be overlooked. For example, . . . when we say that the assent of the *crowns* to a bill makes it law, we mean that the assent, being never given until all the other conditions are fulfilled, makes up the sum of the conditions, though no one now regards it as the principal one.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, Bk. 3, § 3.

5. Top of the head.

If he awake
From toe to *crown* he'll fill our skins with pinches,
Make us strange stuff. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, iv. 1.
From the sole of his foot even to the *crowns* of his head there was no blemish in him.—2 *Samuel*, xiv. 25.
While his head was working upon this thought, the boy took him in the *crowns* to send for the songster.—*Sir T. L. Estrange*.

Behold! if fortune, or a mistress frown,
Some plunge in business, others shave their *crowns*.
Pope.

6. Top of anything.

Upon the *crowns* o' th' cliff, what thing was that
Which parted from you?
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

Huge trunks of trees, felled from the steep *crowns*
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

7. Part of the hat that covers the hands.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about as big as the *crowns* of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muscle.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

8. Piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown, and of the value of five shillings.

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so brown,
May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a *crown*.
Sir J. Buckley.

An ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or *crowns*-pieces, silver or ducatoon, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver.—*Locke*.

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the *crowns* of old men.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xiv. 6.

Therefore my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and *crowns*, stand fast in the Lord.—*Philippians*, iv. 1.

10. That portion of a tooth which appears beyond the gum.

The teeth of reptiles, with few exceptions, present a simple conical form, with the *crowns* more or less curved, and the apex more or less acute. The cone varies in length and thickness.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Crown. v. a.

1. Invest with the crown or regal ornament; raise to the dignity of king or emperor; cover with, or as with, a crown; surmount.

Her who fairest does appear,
Crown her queen of all the year.
Dryden.
Unborn, the priest, the proud Marcellus led,
And peaceful olive *crowns* his hoary head.
Id., Virgil's Æneid.

2. Dignify; adorn; make illustrious.

She shall be, to the happiness of England,
An aged princess; many days shall see her,
And yet no day without a chest to *crown* it.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII., v. 4.

Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels,
and hast *crowned* him with glory and honour.—*Psalms*, viii. 5.

3. Reward; recompense.

Once your success: deserve a lasting name,
She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame.
Lord Roscommon.

4. Complete; perfect; finish.

All these a milk-white honeycomb surround,
Which in the midst the country-banquet *crowns* it.
Dryden.

Crown-imperial. s. Plant of the genus Fritillaria so called.

Bold oxlips, and
The *crown-imperial*; lilies of all kinds.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Crowner. s.

1. One who crowns; perfecter.

O thou mother of delights,
Crowner of all happy nights.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mind Lover.

2. Coroner. Vulgar.

Is this law?—Ay, marry is't; *crowner's*-quest law.
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.
Dear Juan, having done the best he could
In all the circumstances of the case,
As soon as 'crowner's' quest 'allow'd', pursued
His travels to the capital apiece.
Hyron, Don Juan, xl. 18.

Crownet. s. Same as Coronet. Vulgar.

Another might have had
Perhaps the hurdle, or at least the axe,
For what I have this *crownet*, robe, and wax.
B. Jonson, Mortimer's Fall.

Walk'd *crowns* and *crownets*, robes and islands
were
As plates dropt from his pocket.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

In the following passage it seems to signify *chief end*, *last purpose*.

Oh, this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm,
Whose eye be'd forth my war, and call'd thence home;
Whose bowman was my *crownet*, my chief end.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

Crowning. part. adj. Finishing; consummating.

The *last* and *crowning* privilege, or rather property of friendship, is constancy.—*South*.

Of all offences, it might well be supposed that the crime of murder is one of the most arbitrary and irregular. For when we consider that this, though generally the *crowning* act of a long career of vice, is often the immediate result of what seems a sudden impulse; that, when premeditated, its commission, even with the least chance of impunity, requires a rare combination of favourable circumstances for which the criminal will frequently wait.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. I. ch. 1.

Crowning. verbal adv. Act of one who crowns; state of being crowned.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,
William lord Hastings had pronounced your part;
I mean your voice for *crowning* of the king.
Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 4.

Crownpost. s. See extract.

Crownpost in architecture is a post which in some buildings stands upright in the middle between two principal rafters; and from which there go struts or braces to the middle of each rafter. It is otherwise called a kingspiece or jogglespiece.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Crownwheel. s. Wheel resembling a crown, the teeth being at right angles to the plane of its motion, employed in certain kinds of watches.

[The] *crownwheel* of a watch is the upper wheel next the balance, or that which drives the balance.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Crownwork. s. See extract.

Crownwork in fortification is a kind of work not unlike a crown. It has two fronts and two branches . . . is usually erected before a curtain or a bastion, and commonly serves to enclose some buildings that cannot be brought within the body of the place. . . *Crownwork* is also a term sometimes made use of to denote the most advanced part of a work when besieged.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Crownquill. s. Pen made of the quill of a crow, or of any bird supplying a finer one than the goose, for delicate writing and sketching.

These are *quills* which we quiet men, who, like 'small Jack Horner,' know where to take up a supposition, occasionally enjoy, but which your noisy fellows, who think that women never want to be alone—a sad mistake—and consequently must be always breaking or straining a guitar, or cutting a pencil, or splitting a *crowquill*, or overturning the gold ink, or scribbling over a pattern, or doing any other of the thousand acts of mischief, are deterred from. *Disraeli the gossamer, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. v.

Crowtoe. s. Plant so called, probably Crow-foot.

Bring the rather primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted *crow-toe* and pale jessamine.
Milton, Lycidas.

Crucial. adj. [Lat. *crucialis*.] Crosslike; transverse; intersecting one another (common in surgery): (followed by experiment, it translates the Latin 'experimentum crucis' = *crucial experiment*, i. e. chemical experiment, or test, performed in the Crucible). See **CRUX**.

Whoever has seen the practice of the *crucial* incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favour.—*Sharp*.

Crucian. s. [German, *karusche* = carp.] Fish so called. See extract. (*Crogon*, another form of the same word, is given by Yarrell as a local name for the Cyprinus Gibelio).

Since the publication of the first edition of this work, I have obtained another specimen from the Thames of what I believe to be the true *Cyprinus carassius*, and, on the authority of various authors, as well as a close examination of that and the *Cyprinus Gibelio*, I have considered them distinct and have separated them accordingly. Besides the *crucian* term *crucianus*, and the French name *carassin*, this species in Sweden is called *karus*. . . I have very little doubt that our well known term *crucian*, devoted to this fish, is a modification of one or other of these names, and probably of the word *carousche*. . . It is called the Hamburg carp by Lacépède, and the German carp by some of our Thames fishermen. . . This particular *crucian* carp, for two species have hitherto been included under this name, is by far the rarer fish of the two.—*Yarrell, British Fishes*.

Cruciate. v. a. [Lat. *cruciatum*, part. of *crucio*.] Torture; torment; excruciate. Rare.

The *cruciate*, tormented, and *cruciated* the weak consciences of men.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, l. 5: 1556.

They [Mahomedans] believe also the punishment of sulphureus, or that the dead therein are often cruciated.—*L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, p. 31.

Cruciate, *adj.*

1. Tormented. *Rare.*

In this life are they cruciate with a troubled and doubtful conscience.—*Bale, Discourses on the Revelations*, p. 7.

Immediately I was so cruciate, that I desired . . . death to take me.—*Nir T. Elgot, Governors*, fol. 129, h.

2. In Botany. See Cruciform.

Cruciate, *part. adj.* Tormented.

The thus miserably cruciated spirit must needs quit its unlit habitation.—*Glancie, Pro-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

Cruciation, *s.* Torture; agony; exquisite pain.

We know we have to do with a God, that delights more in the prosperity of his saints, than in the cruciation and howling of his enemies.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon to the People*, p. 7.

The Romans who most used crucifixion, did in their language deduce their expressions of pain and cruciation from the cross.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Crucible, *s.* [L. Lat. *crucibulum*.] Chemist's melting-pot, made of earth: (so called because it was formerly marked with a cross).

Take a quantity of good silver, and put it in a crucible or melting cruce, and set them on the fire, well covered round about with coals.—*Peachment, On Drawing*.

Cruciform and **Cruciferous**, *adj.* Latin and English for cross-bearing: (the most special application of the terms is in Botany, where the words apply to a large and very natural class containing the stocks, wall-flowers, cresses, cabbages, and other cruciform plants).

Crucifier, *s.* One who crucifies.

He prays for his crucifiers: whom yet he nameth not crucifiers, but them: Father, forgive them.—*Walsell, Life of Christ*, G. & h. 1615.

Visible judgments were executed on Christ's crucifiers.—*Hammond*.

Crucifix, *s.* Representation of Christ on the cross: (for its contrast to the simple cross see last extract).

There stands at the upper end of it a large crucifix, very much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonies of death.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Another change, about the tenth century, came over the image of the Lord. It was no longer the mild Redeemer, but the terrible Judge, which painting strove to represent. He became the King of tremendous majesty, before whom shuddering, guilty, and resuscitated mankind. The cross, too, by degrees, became the crucifix. The image of the Lord on the cross was at first weak, though suffering; pain was represented, but pain overcome by patience; it was still a clothed form, with long drapery. By degrees it was stripped to ghastly nakedness; agony became the prevailing, absorbing tone. The intensity of the suffering strove at least to subdue the sublime resignation of the sufferer; the object of the artist was to wring the spectator's heart with fear and anguish, rather than to cherish with quiet sorrow or elevate with faith and hope; to aggravate the sin of man, rather than display the mercy of God. Painting vied with the rude sculpture which arose in many quarters, (sculpture more often in wood than in stone,) and by the red streaming blood, and the more vivid expression of pain in the convulsed limbs, deepened the effect; till at last, that most hideous and repulsive object the painted crucifix, was offered to the grovelling worship of mankind.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. 2.

Crucifix, *v. a.* Crucify. *Rare.*

Who mockt, beat, banisht, buried, crucifiet,
For our foule sinners.

Sylvestre, Du Bartas, 1082. (Ord MS.)

Crucifixion, *s.* Punishment of nailing to a cross.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's crucifixion.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Cruciform, *adj.*

1. Having the form of a cross.

There are a few other things worth his notice; such as in that tremendous cruciform image, with three round bones on the head-board, in the Cornmarket.—*T. Warton, The Student*, ll. 375.

2. In Botany. See extract, and Cruciferous.

The polytalous corolla of regular *crucifera* or *cruciform* when composed of four petals, so as to form a cross, as in the wallflower, mustard, &c.—*Samuel Eudiments of Botany*.

Crucify, *v. a.* [Fr. *crucifier*.—the *-y* in this word, wholly different from the *-y* in words like *calcify*, *terrify*, &c., which comes from *fix* = become, represents the *-g* in *figo* = fix.] Put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

They crucify to themselves the son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame.—*Alfred, vi. d.*

But to the cross he tells thy enemies,
The law that is against thee, and the sin
Of all mankind, with him there crucify'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 415.

Used metaphorically. Torment; vex.

It does me good to think how I shall conjure him,
And crucify his evilness.

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

Crud, *s.* Same as Curd. *Obsolete.*

Thou poor'st me out as milk, within the womb,
Thou mad'st me there, as cheese, a crud become.

Sylvestre, Du Bartas, 430-2. (Ord MS.)

Crude, *adj.* [Lat. *crudus*.]

1. Raw; unprepared.

Common crude salt, barely dissolved in common aqua fortis, will give it power of working upon gold.—*Boyle*.

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of wine.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Harsh; unripe.

A juice so crude as cannot be ripened to the degree of nourishment.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

3. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the solvent that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form or consistency, it is crude and unconcocted; and the process is to be called crudity and unconcoction.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

4. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature.

Men stand in a kind of suspense, whether the queen will be the godmother after so crude a recommendation.—*Sir H. Wotton, Letters*.

In a moment they turned
Wide the rebel soil: and saw beneath
The originals of nature, in their crude
Conception.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 503.

5. Having undigested notions.

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude, or intoxicating, collecting toys.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 527.

6. Undigested; not fully concocted in the intellect.

Others, when men ambition flies, and do
Of provinces abroad, which they have gain'd
To their crude hopes, and I as simply promis'd.

B. Jonson, What peradventure may seem full to me, may appear very crude and unlearned to a stranger. *Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul*.

Aloud expressions, crude abortive thoughts,
All the lowly regions of exploded fables.

Lord Beaumont.

Crudely, *adv.* In a crude manner; unripe; without due preparation.

The advice was true; but fear had seiz'd the most,
And all good counsel is on coward's lock:
The question crudely put, to shun delay,
'Twas carry'd by the major part to slay.

Dryden, Hind and Panther. These, crudely mix'd up, under the farrago of the Alcoran.—*Leake, Truth of Christianity*.

Crudeness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Crude; unripeness; indigestion.

You must temper the crudeness of your assertion.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation.

Crudity, *s.*

1. Rawness; unripeness; indigestion; unconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigestion and crudities, and consequently putrefaction of humours.—*Sir T. Browne*.

A diet of acid aliment creates flatulency and crudities in the stomach.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Undigested notion.

Another very common artifice, which those gentlemen make use of, is, to utter in their crudities under the name and umbra of the man of sense.—*Waterland, Charge*, p. 17: 1732.

Crude, *v. a.* Same as Curdle. *Obsolete* or provincial.

Cruded, *part. adj.* Curdled. *Obsolete* or provincial.

These glaring, glittering rows of light,
And bruddled clouds, with silver tippings bright.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, l. 1, 23.
The Golons use it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their crudled milk with horse's blood.

Dryden, Virgil's Aeneid. Crude, adj. [from *crud*.] Concreted; coagulated. *Obsolete.*

His cruel wounds with crudy blood congeal'd,
They linden up so wisely as they may.

Sponsar, Faerie Queen. Crudy, adj. [from *Crude*.] Raw; chill.

Rare. Stewer's sack ascends into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, dull, and crudy vapours which environ it.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 3.*

Crud, *adj.* [Fr. *cruel*; Lat. *crudelis*.] Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; void of pity; wanting compassion; savage; barbarous; unrelenting.

We beheld one of the cruellest fights between two knights, that ever hath adorned the most martial story.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The daughter of my people is become cruel, like the ostriches in the wilderness.—*Lamentations*, iv. 3.

Consider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate me with cruel hatred.—*Psalm*, xxv. 19.

Used adverbially. Extremely.

I would now ask ye how ye like the play,
But as it is with school boys, cannot say;
I'm cruel fearful.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Crudely, *adv.*

1. In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously.

He relies upon a broken reed, that not only barely fails, but also crudely pierces the hand that rests upon it.—*South*.

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom crudely you hold in bonds.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

2. Painfully; mischievously.

The Scottish arrows being sharp and slender enter into a man or horse much crudely, notwithstanding they are shot forth weakly.—*Sponsar, Faerie of the State of Ireland*.

Brimestone and wild fire, though they burn crudely and are hard to quench, yet make no such fiery wind as rampowder.—*Bacon*.

3. Extremely.

I have already touch'd upon this subject, in a speculation which shows how crudely the country are lost astray in following the town.—*Spectator*, no. 124.

Crudeness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Crude.

1. Inhumanity; cruelty.

But she more cruel, and more savage wild,
Than either lion or the lioness,
Shews and to be with countless blood dell'd;
But taketh glory in her crudeness.

Spenser, Sonnets, 29.
By reason of the fox's great crudeness,
As do the owls in the vast wilderness.

Dante, Poems, p. 362.

2. Restrictiveness.

Once have the winds the trees despoiled clean,
And once again begins their crudeness.

Lord Murray, Songs and Sonnets.

Crudely, *s.* [O. Fr. *crudelle* and *crudelité*, now *crudauté*.] Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity; delight in the pain or misery of others; act of intentional affliction.

There were great changes in the world by the revolutions of empire, the crudities of conquering, and the crudities of enslaved nations.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Cruditate, *adj.* [Lat. *crudatus*.] Smeared with blood. *Rare.*

Atomical apoplexias pass from the cruditate cloth or wraup to the wound.—*Glancie, Serpula Scientifica*.

Cruduous, *adj.* Bloody. *Rare.*

Thus a most cruel and cruduous civil war began, which lasted four years.—*A Venice Looking-Glass*, ch. p. 9: 1648.

Crud, *s.* [Fr. *cruchette*.] Vial for vinegar or oil, with a stopple.

Within thy reach Fast the vinegar!
And fill'd the crud with the acid side,
While pepper-water worms thy bait supply'd.

Crui, *s.* [Fr. *cruise*, from *croiz* = cross, the cross being the badge of those sea-rovers who, in the time of the Crusades and long afterwards, practised piracy under the garb of war against the Infidels.] Originally a voyage in no definite direction, but taken

with the object of looking out for what fell in the way; the word has, however, now lost its unfavourable import, and applies to any voyage of observation, pleasure, or practice.

When wooden vessels are entirely withdrawn from the sea, . . . and when steam more completely supersedes sails, the practice of long cruises up and down great tracts of ocean in distant regions of the world will fall necessarily into disuse.—*Times Newspaper*, February 23, 1865.

Cruiſe. *v. n.* Sail about as a cruiser; make a cruise.

Ships of war were sent to *cruise* near the isle of Bute; and part of the army of Ireland was moved to the coast of Ulster.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

Cruiser. *s.* One who, or ship which, cruises. Amongst the *cruisers* it was complained that their surgeons were too active in amputating fractured members.—*Wittgen*.

The profitable trade . . . having been completely cut off by the Portuguese *cruisers*, the world's ships were compelled to take a wide course through the Maldives.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon*, pt. vi. ch. i.

Crum. *s.* [A.S. *cruma*.]

1. Soft part of bread; not the crust.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut; and let it be boiled in milk till it grow to a pulp.—*Bacon*.

2. Small particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums* attract his slender feet. *Thomson, Seasons, Winter*.

Crum. *v. a.* Break into small pieces. *Rare*. *Crum* not your bread before you taste your porridge.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas*.

Crumbly. *v. a.* Break into small pieces; comminute; tender-friable.

Fish is but the glass which holds the dust That measures all our time, which also shall Be *crumbled* into dust. *H. Herbert*.

The bill leaves three hundred pounds a year to the mother church; which they can divide likewise, and *crumble* as low as their will and pleasure will dispose of them.—*Swift*.

Crumble. *v. n.* Fall into small pieces.

For the little land that remains, provision is made by the late act against popery, that it will daily *crumble* away.—*Swift*.

His grace's misadventurous debts had also been called in, and amounted to a greater sum than they had anticipated, which debts always do. One hundred and forty thousand pounds had *crumbled* away in the most imperceptible manner. *Diary of the younger, The Young Duke*, b. iv. ch. ix.

Crumbing. *part. adj.* Frinble.

Nor, indeed, were the rocks in the island of sufficient hardness, as they were all of a sandy *crumbing* stone, which would neither bear the weight of a heavy pile, nor would break the corn without filling it with sand.—*De Roe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

Crumbing. *verbal abs.* Falling away in small bits.

The *crumbing* away of the old opinions left men more fitted to receive the new religion from Gallies.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xi.

Crumena. *s.* [Lat. *crumena*.] Purse. *Rare*. Thus *crum* they their wide-gaping *crumena*. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Nod*, l. 3, 10.

Crum. *adj.* [Dutch, *krom*.] Crooked.

Leveling hereby the inequality of crooked backs, and *crump* shoulders.—*Jerome Taylor, Artificial Handmaid*, p. 13.

[**Crum.** *Crump.* *Crump-back.* *Crump-back.* *Crump* or *crump-back*, club-footed, to *crump*, to draw up into wrinkles; Swedish, *krampek*, shrunk, contracted, numbed. A.S. *crumb*, *crump*, *crumb*, bowed, bent; German, *krumm*; Welsh, *crum*, *crum*, crooked, *crum*, to bend, crook, stoop; Scotch, *crum*, *crum*, to bow with a crumpled horn. The fundamental image, in accordance with the views explained under *Crab*, should be a lump, round mass, or projection, from whence the ideas of contraction, bending, crookedness, readily follow. Now in the former sense we have Welsh, *crub*, a lump; English, *crump-back*, a hump-back, and with the nasal, *crump*, the projection of the luncheon, *crump*. (Halliwell.) Latin, *crumple*, a knuckle; Bohemian, *crumple*, a potato. On the other hand the idea of curliness or roughness of surface is frequently connected with that of rigidity, and both are expressed by a direct representation of the sound made in crushing a rigid and brittle substance. And *crum*, as was shown under *Crab*, is taken for such a noise and the quality of things which give rise to it.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Crumpet. *s.* [?] Tea-cake so called, made of common flour and buckwheat. Muffins and *crumpets* on a stone with an iron

plate fixed on the top; but they will also bake in a frying-pan, taking care the fire is not too fierce, and turning them when lightly browned.—*Dr. Kitchener, Cook's Oracle*, p. 158.

Crumple. *v. a.* Draw into wrinkles; crush together in complications.

He would have *crumpled*, curl'd, and struck his self Out of the shape of man into a shadow.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune. Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made.—*Aldrich*.

Crumple. *v. n.* Shrink up; contract.

How much the muslin *crumpled* and *crumpled* before Eleanor and another nymph were duly waited before the fire!—*A. Trulove, The Warden*, ch. ix.

Crumping. *part. adj.* Shrinking; contracted; wrinkled.

The locust and grasshopper are both of them hard, crusty, *crumping* creatures.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 175.

Crumpshouldered. *adj.* Having crooked shoulders.

When the workmen took measure of him, he was *crumpshouldered*, and the right side higher than the left.—*Sir E. D. Esrange*.

Crupper. *s.* [Fr. *croupe* = rump of a horse.]

That part of a horse's harness which reaches from the saddle to the tail.

Jonathan had received such a blow, that he had lost the reins of his horse, with his head well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horse.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Oh ye ambrosial moments! always upper In mind, a sort of sentimental bogie, Which sits for ever upon memory's *crupper*.

The ghost of vanished pleasures came in vogue! *Byron, Don Juan*, xl. 72.

Crural. *adj.* Belonging to the leg.

The sharpness of the teeth, and the strength of the *crural* muscles in lions and tigers, are the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals.—*Arbuthnot*.

Crusade. *s.* [Spanish, *crusada*.] Expedition against the Infidels; course of conduct directed to the suppression of any evil or the attainment of any benefit.

Here the coward's zealous with muted cries Ure'd the *crusade*. *Shenstone, Ruins of Abbey*. Thirty years before, the union had been raised by oppression; now it was saddened by the weariness of delay. With disappointment, restlessness, self-blame, self-questioning, were yet associated the generous earnestness, the romantic belief in the future, which gives even a *crusade* for common goods, or a scheme for fraternity of labour.—*Saturday Review*, February 23, 1865.

Crusader. *s.* One engaged in a crusade.

They obtained commercial privileges and establishments of great consequence in the settlements which the *crusaders* made in Palestine.—*Robertson*.

Crusading. *adj.* Acting as, or showing the spirit of, a crusader; undertaking a crusade.

Even the religious Louis of France could not more the rigid pope. In his own *crusading* enthusiasm, as strong as that of his ancestors in the days of *Clarendon*, Louis urged the pope to make peace with the emperor, that the united forces of Christendom might make head in Europe and in Palestine against the unrelenting enemies of the cross.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. v.

Crusade. *sn.* Same as Crusade.

If you suppose it [the style of architecture] imported into that kingdom by those that returned from the *crusades*, we must of course set it down as an eastern invention.—*Neisburne, Travels through Spain*, let. 44.

Cruse. *s.* Small cup.

I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a *cruse*. *1 Kings*, xvii. 12.

Crush. *v. a.* [See last extract.]

1. Press between two opposite bodies; squeeze; force by compression.

The ass thrust herself into the wall, and *crushed* Bantam's foot against the wall.—*Numbers*, xii. 25. I fought and fell like one, but death deceived me. I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me. To *crush* my soul out. *Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

The modes of consciousness called pressure, motion, sound, light, heat, are effects produced in us by agencies which, as otherwise expended, *crush* or fracture pieces of matter, generate vibrations in surrounding objects, cause chemical combinations, and reduce substances from a solid to a liquid form.—*Herbert Spencer, Elements of Psychology*.

2. Press with violence.

When loud winds from different quarters *crush*, Vast clouds encounter, ring, one another *crush*. *Waller*.

3. Overwhelm; beat down.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain, To *crush* the pillars which the pile contain.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

4. Subdue; conquer beyond resistance.

They use them to plume their enemies, or to oppress and *crush* some of their own too stubborn freeholders.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*. What can that man fear, who takes care to please a being that is so able to *crush* all his adversaries? a being that can divert any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any such misfortune to his advantage?—*Aldrich, Guardian*.

[To *Crush*. From a representation of the noise of crushing a hard or brittle body. French, *crusher*, to crack or crush or crumble as wood that is ready to break. (Cognate.) Italian, *crusciare*, *cruscare*, to squash, crash, crush, squeeze, but properly to fall violently as a sudden storm of rain or hail upon the tiles, and therewithal to make a clattering loud noise; to crack as green wood; *cruscia d'acqua*, a sudden shower. (Florio.) Latin, *crustuli*, to crush, to grind; *crusta*, mill, sled; *crustina* (*crumpe*), meal; *crusta*, to crush, to crush of the husks of corn, especially barley (Italian, *crusca*, bran?). Sanscrit, *krushtu*, to crush, break to bits.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Crush a cup. Empty a cup; drink together; crack a bottle.

My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montague, I pray, come and *crush a cup* of wine.—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, i. 2.

[As this is the last word in C which, like so many noticed in B, gives us an illustration of what may be called the imitative or onomatopoeic principle, it calls for some notice.

The sound of *c* or *k* is palatal, being produced by the contact of the middle part of the tongue with the palate, by which is formed the valve which breaks the stream of air in its passage from the larynx to the opening of the mouth. It is a surd, or whisper sound, as opposed to that of *g* in *gun* and *got*. It is explosive; that is, it cannot be prolonged like those of *f* or *s*. Taken by itself, or accompanied only by a vowel, there are but few natural sounds of which it suggests the imitation. Repeated, however, it gives us such combinations as *cack*, and, with an adjunct, *cackle*; besides *cure*, as the sound of the rook, and, the most imitative of all words, the name of the *uckoo*. These are formed in the throat; and although the English *c* (*k*) has sometimes been improperly called a guttural, or throat sound (which it is not), it is, without being actually guttural, closely allied to the sounds of the guttural subdivision, i.e. those of the Scotch *loch*, and German *dach*. But it combines easily with the liquids *l* and *r*, which it precedes, giving such combinations as *cl* and *cr*. With these it forms the basis of many words, differentiated from each other by the final sound, or the one which follows the vowel, as *Clap*, *Clack*, *Cluck*, *Clash*, *Clatter*, *Crack*, *Crash*. With an *n* we get *clank* and *clink*; all representative of sounds: broad vowels (*a* and *u*) giving the names for the graver, the small vowel (*i*) those for the more acute sounds. The vowel *e* is but seldom resorted to; hence *Clinch* is held to be the older form, rather than *Clench*. In all this we have *sounds*, and the imitative character of the words in question is beyond doubt. In proportion, however, as the notion of sound becomes faint or indirect, the evidence of the imitative character of the word decreases. Yet *Clamp*, *Clasp*, and others have been reasonably brought under the same head as the preceding.

In *Chirp*, *Chirrup*, *Chirr*, *Chitter*, the sound of *c* exists to the eye only, being a mere point of spelling; the true sounds being *tshirp*, *tshirrup*, *tshir*, and *tshitter*.]

Crash. *s.* Collision; act of rushing to together.

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the wars of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the crash of worlds.

Addison, Cato.

In harmless tendrils they each other chained,
And strive who should be smothered deepest in
Fresh crash of leaves.

Keats, Endymion, b. iii.

Used adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound.

He ran up into the *crash* room. The opera was just over, and some parties, who were not staying the ballet, had already assembled there.—*Israeli the younger, The Young Duke, b. iii. ch. xviii.*

Crushing. *part. adj.* Having the power to crush.

If possible the blow must be quick, and *crushing*, and altogether unexpected.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xviii.*

Crust. *s.* [Fr. *crouste*; Lat. *crusta*.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any substance is enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dress.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

2. Incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many different bodies, if they had been all actually dissolved, they would at least have formed one continued *crust*; as we see the accretion of metals always gathers into a solid piece.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The viscous *crust* stops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Applied in *Geology* to the outer portion of the earth. In *wine* it means the incrustation or tartar deposited on the sides of the bottle, presumptive evidence of the wine, then called *crusted*, being old.

3. Case made of flour and baked, for covering a pie.

He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold: when he should have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's side learning how to season it, or put it in *crust*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. Outer hard part; waste piece of bread.

Th' impotent *crust* thy tooth detests,
And petrify'd with age, securely lies.

Dryden, Jane's Satire.

'Tis liberal now; but when your turn is sped,
You'll wish me choak'd with every *crust* of bread.

Id.

Crust. *v. a.* Envelope; cover with a hard case.

Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And *crusted* it with base plebeian clay? *Dryden.*
Nor is it improbable but that, in process of time, the whole surface of it may be *crusted* over, as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks close in upon them.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Crust. *v. n.* Gather or contract a crust; gain a hard covering.

I contented myself with a plaster upon the place that was burnt, which *crusted* and healed in very few days.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Crustaceous. *s. and adj.* Member of, or pertaining to, the great zoological class Crustacea, represented chiefly by the crabs, lobsters, woodlice, &c.

Zoophytes of almost all kinds, *crustaceans*, molluscs, and sponges, may be studied to perfection in natural rocky basins and caverns, and may be easily removed for study; while the sea-weeds and Helms are equally abundant, and equally available for natural-history investigation.—*Ausled, The Channel Islands, p. 80.*

Crustaceous. *adj.* Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted shell.

It is true that there are some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of *crustaceous* kinds, that are very rarely found at land.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

That most witty conceit of Anaximander, that the first men and all animals were bred in some warm moisture; included in *crustaceous* skins, as if they were various kinds of crabfish and lobsters!—*Bentley, Borneo, iv.*

Crustation. *s.* Adherent covering; incrustation: (the latter being the commoner word).

The *crustation* of the building was changed to

what it now is.—*Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language.*

Crusted. *part. adj.* Overlaid with a crust: (one of its special applications is to wine from which the tartar has been deposited on the sides of the bottles).

If your number hath many musty, or very foul and *crusted* bottles, let those be the first you truck at the alehouse.—*Swift.*

Crusty. *adj.*

1. Covered with a crust.

There be two sorts: either the fluid, moist, succulent, tender, and soft parts of the body; or the dry, solid, tensile, hard, and *crusty* parts of the body.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 173.*

For sense cannot arrive to th' inwardness Of thine, nor penetrate the *crusty* fibres Of conipated matter close compact.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Sunk, l. 1, 22.

The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts within, and its *crusty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

2. Sturdy; morose; snappish. *Vulgar.*

Maister Ruf, are ye so *crusty*?—*Preston, King Charles.*

'Why so *crusty*, good sir?' 'Zounds!' cries Will in a taking;

'Who would not be *crusty* with half a year's taking?' *Colman the younger.*

Crutch. *s.* Support used by cripples.

Ah, thus king Henry thrown away his *crutch*,

Before his legs be shut to bear his body.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

On these new *crutches* let them learn to walk.

Dryden.

This fair defect, this helpless aid call'd wife,

The bounding *crutch* of a decrepit life.

Id.

The dumb shall sing, the lame his *crutch* forego,

And leap exulting like the bounding roe.

Pope, Messiah.

Several lords who had not yet voted in the Convention had been induced to attend . . . the Earl of Carlisle, who humped in on *crutches*.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. x.*

Used metaphorically. Old age.

Beauty doth vanish age, as if new born,

And gives the *crutch* the *crutch*'s infancy.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

Crutch. *v. a.* Support on, or as if on, crutches; prop up as a cripple. *Rare.*

I listen'd on and down to retire,

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble wits on verse.

Dryden, Amalas and Achitophel.

Crutched. *adj.* Denoted by the sign or notation of a cross, as in 'Crutched Friars.'

Crux. *s.* [Lat. = cross, in the sense of a test, whether that of torture or the crucible. Scarcely naturalized; indeed, as in *crux grammatica* and other combinations, accompanied by a second Latin word. The extract, however, which is scarcely meant to be a serious one, gives it with an English plural.] Anything that vexes or puzzles.

Dear dean, since in *cruxes* and puns you and I deal,

Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle?

Dr. Sheridan, To Swift.

Cry. *v. n.* [Fr. *crier*.—see last extract.]

1. Utter a vocal sound of a shrill and piercing, rather than a grave, character.

Metaphorically I heard a voice *cry*, Sleep no more!

Macbeth doth murder sleep! the innocent sleep.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

While his falling tears the stream supply'd,

Thus mourning to his mother goddess *cry'd*.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

a. Call importunately.

I *cried*, by reason of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me.—*Jonah, ii. 2.*

b. Repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they *cry*, saying, Let us go.

—*Jeremiah, v. 2.*

To Thee Cherubin and Seraphim continually do *cry*, Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of hosts.—*Book of Common Prayer, To Deus.*

c. Proclaim, make public.

Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem.—*Jeremiah, ii. 2.*

Why, you can have nothing there; there's nobody *cries* brim.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, King and No King.*

d. Exclaim.

Thou that thought I I could wish more Christians;

Be what they will, I heartily forgive them.

Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then, my guiltless blood must *cry* against them.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

What's the matter,
That in the several places of the city
You *cry* against the noble senate?

Id., Coriolanus, i. 1.

If dressing, mistressing, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the sun himself will *cry*
Against thee.

G. Herbert.

Lydimachus having obtained the favour of seeing his ships and machines, surprised at the contrivance, cried out that they were built with more than human art.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

e. Utter lamentations.

We came *criing* hither:

Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the air,

We wail and *cry*.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.*

Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart; but ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit.—*Isaiah, lxx. 14.*

When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as other men.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

f. Squall (as an infant).

Should some god tell me, that should I be born,

And *cry* again, his offer I should scorn.

Sir J. Denham.

Thus, in a marry night, fond children *cry*

For the rich splendours that adorn the sky.

He struggles first for breath, and *cries* for aid;

Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid.

Dryden, Fables.

The child certainly knows that the worm-seed or mustard-seed it refuses, is not the apple or sugar it craves for.—*Locke.*

g. Utter an inarticulate voice (as a brute).

He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which *cry*.—*Psalms, cxlvii. 9.*

The beasts of the field *cry* also unto thee.—*Joel, i. 20.*

h. Yelp (as a hound on a scent).

He *cried* upon it at the moment's loss;

Trust me, I take him for the better dog.

Shakespeare, Tempest, the Shrew, Induct. sc. 1.

i. Call for vengeance or punishment.

The him of the labourers, who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud,

crieth.—*James, v. 4.*

Heinous offences are called *criing* sins.—*Louth, Commentary on the prophetic Books of the Old Testament, Jonah, i. 2.*

2. From its use to denote the cry of sorrow it may simply mean shedding tears, the notion of sound being wholly lost sight of.

Her who still weeps with spiny eyes,

And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*.

Dante.

[To *Cry*.] Imitative of a shrill sudden exclamation of the voice. Italian, *gridare*; French, *crier*; German, *schreien*; Dutch, *schreep*; clamor et blatus, *clatus*.

As a shrill cry is the natural expression of a high degree of pain, the word passes on to signify the shedding of tears, the most general expression of pain of any kind. In like manner the verb to weep comes from A.S. *weop*, the primary meaning of which is simply outcry.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Cry out.

a. Exclaim; scream; clamour.

They make the oppressed to *cry*; they *cry out* by reason of the arm of the mighty.—*Job, xxxv. 8.*

With that Susanna *cried* with a loud voice, and the two elders *cried out* against her.—*Susanna, ver. 24.*

b. Complain loudly.

We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

c. Blame; censure: (with *of*, *against*, *upon*).

Let us meet them like necessaries;

And that same word even now *cries out* on us.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Behold, I *cry out* of wrong, but I am not heard.—*Job, xix. 7.*

Cry out upon the stars for doing

Ill offices, to cross their woeing. *Buller, Hudibras.*

Tungel, meditation and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypothesis *cry out against*.—*Locke.*

I find every sect, as far as reason will help them, make use of it gladly; and where it fails them, they *cry out* it is making of faith, and above reason.—*Id.*

d. Be in labour.

What! is also *criing out*?

—So said her woman; and that her suffrance made

Each pang a death. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 1.*

Cry. *v. a.* Proclaim publicly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

She seeks, she sighs, but nowhere spies him:

Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him.

Crashaw.

Cry down. Blame; depreciate; decry; prohibit.

*I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quill **cry down**
This Ipswich fellow's insolence.*
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 1.
*By all means **cry down** that unworthy course of
late times, that they should pay money.—Bacon,
Advice to Villiers.*
*Men of absolute lives **cry down** religion because
they would not be under the restraints of it.—Arch-
bishop Tillotson.*

Cry up.

a. Applaud; exalt; praise.
*Instead of **criing up** all things which are brought
from beyond sea, let us advance the native commodi-
ties of our own kingdom.—Bacon, Advice to
Villiers.*
*They slight the strongest arguments that can be
brought for religion, and **cry up** very weak ones
against it.—Archbishop Tillotson.*
*He may, out of interest, as well as conviction, **cry**
up that sacred, which if once trampled on and
profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor secure.—
Locke.*

*b. Raise the price of anything by proclama-
tion.*

*• All the effect that I conceive was made by **criing**
up the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of
that species, instead of others current here.—Sir W.
Temple.*

Cry. s. [Fr. *cri*.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream; clamour;
outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder,
or of any other passion; importunate call.

*Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up **cry**
nor prayer for them.—Jeremiah, vii. 13.*
*Those narrow and selfish views have so great an
influence in this **cry**, that there are several of my
fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger
upon the rising of bank-stock.—Addison.*
*In popish countries some importunate cry out, A
miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar
in their errors; and so the **cry** goes round, without
examining into the cheat.—Swift.*

2. Acclamation; popular favour.

*The **cry** went once for thee,
And still it might, and yet it may again.*
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

3. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal ex-
pression.

*Sounds also, besides the distinct **cries** of birds and
beasts, are modified by diversity of notes of different
length, put together, which make that complex idea
called tone.—Locke.*

4. Political object; electioneering pretence.

*'Pray, what is the country?' inquired Mr. Richy.
'The country is nothing; it is the constituency you
have to deal with.'—And to manage them you must
have a good **cry**,' said Taper. 'All now depends upon
a good **cry**.' 'So much for the science of politics,'
said the Duke, bringing down a pheasant.—Dis-
raeli the younger, Coningsby, h. ii. ch. iii.*

5. Yelping of dogs; yell; inarticulate noise.

*There shall be the noise of a **cry** from the fishwife,
and an howling from the sequel, and a great crash-
ing from the hills.—Zephaniah, i. 10.*
*He screams the dog, resolves to try
The combat next; but if their **cry**
Invades again his trembling ear,
He strait renounces his wonted care.*
Waller.

6. Noise of hounds on the scent.

*In a wood of Grete they hay'd the bear
With hounds of Sparta; never did I hear
Such gallant clanking; for, besides the groves,
The skies, the fountains, every region near
Seem'd all one mutual **cry**. I never heard
So mutual a discord, such sweet thunder.*
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Cryer. s. Crier: (of which it is the better-
spelt form).

Crying. part. adj. Proclaiming itself; calling
for cognizance: (specially applied to sin).

*Perjury had become the **crying** curse of the land.
—C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of
England, ch. xxviii.*
*God's revenge against panning; showing the miser-
able fates of persons addicted to this **crying** sin, in
court or town.—Swift.*
*I do not by any means conceive the **crying** sin of
the clergy in this kingdom to be that of non-resi-
dence.—Id., Consideration upon Two Bills. (Ord
MS.)*

Crying. verbal abs. Act of one who cries;
utterance of a cry of any kind.

*There is a **crying** for wine in the streets; all joy is
darkened.—Isaiah, xlv. 11.*
*These troubles are nothing unto his mighty **cry-
ing**, who was compassed about for our sakes with
fear and horrors, till his sweat was as drops of
blood.—Derling, Exposition on ch. 5 of the Hebrews.*

Crypt. s. [Ital. *cripta*.] Vault in churches.

*This I write, because Bristowe would have Jo-
rome, by often entering into the **crypts** or vaults
of the churches at Rome, to signify that he went on
pilgrimage.—Eulke, Defence of the Translation of
the Bible, Tract at the end, p. 24.*
*It sometimes happens that the **crypt** under a
church is older than any part of the superstructure,
as at Hexham, and Ripon, at York, Worcester, and
Rochester cathedrals.—Glossary of Architecture.*

Cryptic. adj. Hidden; secret; occult; pri-
vate; unknown. *Rare.*

*The students of nature, conscious of her more
cryptic ways of working, resolve many strange ef-
fects into the near efficiency of second causes.
—Glassville, Apology for Philosophy.*

Cryptical. adj. Same as Cryptic. *Rare.*

*Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or de-
light, do not confine themselves to any natural
order, but in a **cryptical** or hidden method adapt
every thing to their ends.—Watts.*

Cryptically. adv. Occultly; secretly. *Rare.*

*We take the world arid in a familiar sense, without
cryptically distinguishing it from those spheres that
are akin to it.—Boyle.*

Cryptogam. s. Plant belonging to the
Cryptogamin.

*And well-developed **cryptogams** in common with
all phanerogams, exhibit this genus of mechanical
motion still more conspicuously in the circulation of
sap.—Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology, § 22.*

Cryptogamia. s. In Botany. Class so
called. See extract.

*The artificial system, deservedly in most general
use, is that invented by the celebrated Linnæus, and
which commonly bears his name, as the Linnæan
arrangement of plants. It is based upon the number
and relative position of the essential organs of the
flower, in all those cases where these are distinctly
present; while a single class is made to include all
those plants which I have described in an earlier
chapter as flowerless, and in which it was assumed
by Linnæus that the reproductive parts were of the
same nature, only of microscopic size. Of this twenty-
four classes, twenty-three are devoted to the flower-
ing plants; the last contains the whole of the
flowerless tribes. The more extended knowledge of
these lower forms of plants in the present day has,
in natural systems of plants, raised this last class,
the **Cryptogamia**, or plants with hidden flowers, into
a rank where it stands beside all the others collected
into one, under the name of Phanerogamia, or plants
with conspicuous flowers.—Huxley, Rudiments of
Botany, ch. v. sec. 2.*

Cryptogamic. adj. See extract.

*Cryptogamic plants are those which never produce
flowers or seeds, but which are multiplied without
the aid of sexual intercourse. Linnæus gave them
their name, upon the supposition that they in fact
disposed sexual organs, although he was unable to
discover them.—Brand, Dictionary of Science,
Literature, and Art.*

Cryptogamous. adj. Same as Crypto-
gamic.

(For example, see extract under Cryptogamy.)

Cryptogamy. s. [Gr. *κρυπτος* = conceal,
γάμος = marriage.] In Botany. Condition
of plants whose fructification is not effected
by means of anthers and ova.

*The picturesque dingle Nant-y-ffrith abounds with
what the botanists name the **cryptogamous** plants.
The idea of **cryptogamy** inspired Tineus with ideas
of love of other kind; and he makes our Nant the
tender scene of courtship for all the nymphs and
swains of Whiteford parish, which he candidly ad-
mits does always terminate in honest matrimony in
the parish church.—Pennant, History of Whiteford
and Holford, 1796.*

Cryptography. s. [Gr. *κρυπτος* = hide, *γραφω*
= write.] Art of secret writing; art of
writing in cipher.

*The strange **cryptography** of Gaffarel in his diary
book of Heaven.—Sir T. Browne, Great Artifice.
(Rich.)*

Crystal. s. [Gr. *κρυσταλλος*.] Solid of a
definite form, assumed when certain bodies
are deposited from a solution.

*If the menstruum be overcharged, within a short
time the metals will shoot into certain **crystals**.—
Bacon.*

*Such a combination of saline particles as resem-
bles the form of a **crystal**, variously modified, ac-
cording to the nature and texture of the salts. The
method is by dissolving any saline body in water,
and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film appear at the
top, and then let it stand to shoot; and this it does
by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and
particularly in salt by reason of its solidity; where-
by, when the menstruum or fluid, in which such
particles flow, is dried enough or evaporated, so that
the saline particles are within each other's attrac-*

*tive powers, they draw one another more than they
are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into **crystal-
lites**. And this is peculiar to those, that let them be
ever so much divided and reduced into minute par-
ticles, yet when they are formed into **crystals**, they
each of them renounce their proper shapes; so that
one might as easily direct them of their saltiness, as
of their figure. This being an immutable and perpe-
tual law, by knowing the figure of the **crystals**, we
may understand what the texture of the particles
ought to be, which run form these **crystals**; and, on
the other hand, by knowing the texture of the par-
ticles, may be determined the figure of the **crystals**.
—Quincy.*

*In virtue of forces acting as this hypothesis as-
sumes, a collection of small magnetic particles would
arrange themselves in parallel positions; and such a
collection of magnetic particles forms a sort of image
of a **crystal**. Thus we are led to conceive the par-
ticles of **crystals** as polarized, and as determined in
their crystalline positions by polar forces. This
mode of apprehending the constitution of **crystals**
has been adopted by some of our most eminent philo-
sophers. —Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, i. 395.*

*The Greek $\kappa\rho\upsilon\varsigma$ becomes $\kappa\rho$ and so becomes $\kappa\rho$ in En-
lish as in Latin, as **crystal**, culture. The consonants
 κ and χ become c and ch according to common usage.
Hence we write **crystal**, not **chrysal**, **batrachian**,
not **batracian**, **crystalite**, not **chrysalite**. —Whewell,
Norman Organism renovation, p. 330.*

Crystall. adj.

1. Consisting of crystal.

*Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Thy **crystal** window ope, look out.*
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pel-
lucid.

*In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds
By **crystal** streams that murmur through the woods.
Dryden.*

Crystalline. adj.

1. Consisting of crystal.

*Mount eagle to my palace **crystalline**.*
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 4.
*We provided ourselves with some small receivers,
blown off **crystalline** glass.—Boyle.*

2. In Mineralogy. Formed by crystallization.

*In short, the most definite of the properties of per-
fect chemical compounds is their **crystalline** struc-
ture; and therefore it is evident that the **crystal-
line** structure of each body, and the forms which
it affects, must be in a most intimate dependence
upon its chemical composition.—Whewell, History
of Scientific Ideas, ii. 57.*

*We can, however, through one kind of molecular
change, produce sensible changes of appearance
such as possibly might, when occurring in organic
substance, cause sensible motion in it: I refer to
allotropic change. Sulphur, for example, assumes
different **crystalline** and non-crystalline forms at
different temperatures, and may be made to pass
backwards and forwards from one form to another,
by slight variations of temperature; undergoing
each time an alteration of bulk.—Herbert Spencer,
Data of Biology, § 22.*

*Constructed for the most part of hard **crystalline**
rock, elevating or weathering by the constant
action of the sea and weather exposed to the
sea a dash of the waves coming in from the Atlantic,
which are thrown back by the coast of the Continen-
tin, only to meet a fresh arrival of others, all bound
on the errand of destruction; the islands have been
for countless ages beaten about, penetrated, rounded,
broken, and carried away, leaving now only a few
work of these landed barriors that have resisted the
attack, and are enabled to present a bold and serious
front against their relentless enemy.—Audet, The
Channel Islands, p. 7.*

3. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

*The clarity of water is an experiment tending
to the health; besides the pleasure of the eye, when
water is **crystalline**. It is effected by casting in and
placing juddals at the head of the current, that the
water may strain through them.—Bacon, Natural
and Experimental History.*

*The parts of the eye are made convex, and espe-
cially the **crystalline** humour, which is of a lentil-
like figure, convex on both sides.—Ray, Wisdom of
God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*
*This calm luxuriance of libidinal light,
These **crystalline** pavilions and pure fumes
Of all my lucient empire.*
Knuts, Hyperion, i.

With the accent on the second syllable.

*He on the wings of cherub rode sublime
On the **crystalline** sky, in ampler throne.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 771.

Crystallization. s. Solidification into crys-
tals; crystallized mass.

*All natural metallic and mineral **crystallizations**
were effected by the water, which first brought the
particles, whereof each consists, out from amongst
the matter of the strata.—Woodward, Essay towards
a Natural History of the Earth.*

*If the theories of heat, cohesion, **crystallization**,
and chemical action, are defined, as there can be
little doubt that they are, to become deductive, the*

CRYSTALLINE } C R Y S

truths which will then be regarded as the principles of those sciences would probably, if now announced, appear quite as novel as the law of gravitation appeared to the contemporaries of Newton; possibly even more so.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iii. ch. xlii. § 7.

Crystalline. *v. a.* Take the crystalline form. Recent urine will crystallize by inspiration, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Minerals*.

If this inference be correct, it supplies us with an explanation both of the chemical inertness of those most complex organic substances, and of their liability to crystallize.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, pt. i. ch. i. § 6.

Crystalline. *v. a.* Cause to take the crystalline form.

If you dissolve copper in aqua fortis, or spirit of nitre, you may, by crystallizing the solution, obtain a goodly blue.—*Boyle*.

Crystallographer. *s.* Investigator of crystalline forms: (chiefly in their application to Mineralogy).

In the present condition of science, minerals, considered as such, and not as geological underlings, fall rather within the province of the chemist and crystallographer, than the naturalist.—*E. Forbes, Mineralogy Papers*, 165.

Crystallographically. *adv.* After the manner of a crystallographer, or of crystallography.

But as all the forms which he introduces appear to belong to the tessular system of crystallization, there is, in his reasonings, nothing distinctive; and therefore nothing, *crystallographically* speaking, of any weight on the side of this theory.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, p. 80.

Crystallography. *s.* [*Gr. κρυσταλινος*—describe.] Description of crystals; notation of crystalline forms.

The arrangement of simple minerals has always been a subject of controversy with mineralogists. . . . Berzelius contends for the chemical arrangement . . . Werner adopts the mixed method. . . . Of late years the plan or arrangement according to external characters alone has been advocated by Mohs. . . . The first form *crystallography* takes in the consideration of the regular forms occurring in the mineral kingdom, is to distinguish them into simple and compound ones. . . . A compound form is formed a combination. . . . An object of the greatest importance in *crystallography* is the illustration of the development of the combination.—*Encyclopædia Britannica, Mineralogy*.

Crystalloid. *adj.* [*Gr. κρυσταλινος*—form, an affix in numerous compounds, nearly equivalent to *-like* in English.] In the form or likeness of a crystal.

The inquiry suggests itself whether the colloid molecule may not be constituted by the grouping together of a number of smaller *crystalloid* molecules, and whether the basis of colloidality may not really be this composite character of the molecule.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 6.

Crystalloid. *s.* That which has the form or likeness of a crystal.

A further contrast between colloids and *crystalloids*, is equally significant in its relations to vital phenomena.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 7.

Cuboid. *adj.* [*Gr. κυβος, κυβος*—cuboid.] See Cycloid.

Cub. *s.* [*Icelandic, hokki*—young of the seal.]

1. Young of a beast: (generally of a bear or fox).

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cub from the she-bear.
—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 1.

2. Young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales which swelling were had taut,
One as a mountain vax, and with her came
A cub, not much inferior to his dame.
—*Waller*.

3. Young boy or girl. *Contemptuous*.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a gristle on thy case?
Or wilt not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow?
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

O most comical sight! a country squire, with the
equipment of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr.
Snipwell's shop last night; but, such two unlicked
cubs!—*Congreve*.

Cub. *s.*

1. Stall for cattle.

The anchors also, and charter-monks, vowed they
not to die in their houses? And why are they not
turned out of their cubs? If women say not be
broken?—*Confutation of N. Shaxton*, II. vi. b. 1546.

2. Case or receptacle; cupboard.

C U B I

The great ledger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archiva among the university charters, and not in any cub of the library.—*Archbishop Laud, Historical Account of his Chancellorship at Oxford*, p. 132.

Cub. *v. a.* Bring forth: (used of beasts, or ventrally of a woman).

• Cub'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a broken George with lousy swabbers fed;
Dread wine, that stinks of the botchello, sup
From a foul jug, or greasy maple cup.
—*Dryden, Persius's Satires*.

Cub. *v. a.* [*? euphoic*.] Shut up; confine as in a cub: (with *up*).

To be cubbed up on a sudden, how shall he be
perplexed, what shall become of him?—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 153.

Cube. *s.* [*Gr. κυβος*—die.]

1. Regular solid, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, with the angles all right.

Not distant far with heavy pace the foe
Approaching gross and huge, in hollow cubs
Trailing his devilish machinery.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 551.

2. In Arithmetic. Product of any number multiplied twice into itself.

All the master planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common centre, and with different velocities. This commonness being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the cubes of their distances.—*Grav. Cosmological Science*.

Cubeb. *s.* Small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish-brown colour on the surface.

Aromaticks, as *cubeba*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours*.

Cubic. *adj.* Same as Cubical.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produces the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produces the cubical number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and cubical numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the cubical number.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Cubical. *adj.* In Geometry and Arithmetic. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel, containing ten cubical feet of air, will not suffer a wax-candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic*.

It is above a hundred to one, against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of dice with four cubical dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrato and cubical numbers.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cubically. *adv.* In a cubical method.

Such is sixty-four, either made by multiplying eight into eight, and so it is a square; or else by multiplying four cubically.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cubilivica*, p. 217.

Cubicalness. *s.* State or quality of being cubical.

If thinking were a mode or species of notion, then in like manner, as it is a proper expression to say that circularity is one species of figure, and squareness a second, and cubicalness a third, and ellipticalness a fourth, so it would be proper to say that circular notion is one species of notion, &c.—*Clarke, Third Defence*, (Rich.).

Cubicular. *adj.* Belonging to the chamber.

Being the inseparable cubicular companion the king took comfort in, in the height of his troubles.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 10.

Cubicular. *adj.* Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Custom, by decrees, changed their cubicular
beds into disubicular, and introduced a fashion to
go from the heights unto these.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cubit. *s.* [*Lat. cubitus*.] Measure in use among the ancients which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger.

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long
finger, is half a yard and a quarter of the stature,
and makes a cubit; the first measure we read of, the
ark of Noah being framed and measured by cubits.
—*Molder, Discourse concerning Time*.

C U C K

The Jews used two sorts of cubits; the sacred, and the profane or common one.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

When on the goddess first I cast my sight,
Scarce seem'd her stature of a cubit height.
—*Pope*.

Cubital. *adj.* Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pyramides, the towers of that city being so high, that, unto men below, they appeared in a cubital stature.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cubited. *adj.* Having the measure of a cubit.

The twelve-cubited man, as Jacobus a Voragine measured his length; or the twelve-footed man, as he is measured by Hieron de Nalathius—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 308.

Cuckingstool. *s.* [*? Engine* invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women. See Duckingstool.

The fixed cucking-stool was found in a perfect state near Worthing, by my late friend Mr. Curwood the barrister; and the movable one was noticed in the circle of steel fixed at Wootton Bassett, by Mrs. Hairs of that place, who is still living.—*J. A. Curwright, Archaeological Journal*, xlii. 505. 1858.

In all well-ordered cities, common brewers and scolders be punished with a notable kind of pain; as to be set on the cucking-stool, pillory, or such like.—*Humilis, b. i. Against Contentment*.

We'll ship them out in cuck-stools, there they'll sail
As brave Columbus did.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.
These mounted on a chair-cumule,
Which moderns call a cucking-stool,
March proudly to the river's side.

Butler, Hudibras.

[Derived by Hleken from *cooking*, anciently *co-caigne*, signifying an idle jale, a lame woman. But it seems nearly allied to the Teut. *kercke*, a sort of pillory. It is sometimes called a ducking-stool; because the scold, after having been placed in the circle or steel fixed at the end of a long pole, was immersed in some muddy or stinking pool. The Saxons (for it is of great antiquity) called it *scolding-stole*. Brewers and bakers, transgressing against the laws, were also formerly thus punished. Our Homilies notice the punishment as inflicted on the unquiet.—*Johnson*.]

[*Cucking-stool*.—A chair on which females for certain offences were fastened and ducked in a pond. 'The chair was sometimes in the form of a chess-stool, [which] contributed to increase the degradation, (Halliwell.) Many rough, excrement in children's language,—*level, kubes, caccaro*. Cuckkyne or pykyne vessel.—*scaphium*. (Promptorium Parvulorum.) 'Similiter uulcan cervinum facies, aut in cathedra penebatur stercoris, aut iij. uol. dabat prepositis.'—*Danvers* book in Way. It was also called *ginging-stool*. A *box, gung-stole*, a chess-stool.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Cuckold. *s.* One who is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her husband a cuckold, to make him a monk arch? I should venture purgatory for't.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, iv. 3.

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now:
And many a man there is, even at this present,
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by the arm,
That little thinks she has been shied in his absence.
—*Id., Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

For though the law makes null the adulterer's deed
Of lands, to her the cuckold may succeed.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
Ever since the reign of king Charles II. the adulteress is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the scenes.—*Swift*.

Cuckold. *v. a.*

1. Corrupt a man's wife; bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou must cuckold him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, and me a sport.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

2. Wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam.
Nor strut in streets with amorous pace,
For that's to cuckold thee before thy face.
—*Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*.

Cuckoldize. *v. a.* Reduce to the condition of a cuckold.

Cuckoldizing. *part. adj.* Having a tendency to make, or promoting the making of, cuckolds.

Can dry bones live? or skeletons produce
The vital warmth of cuckolding juice? —*Dryden, Abulom and Achitophel*, pt. II. (Ord M.S.)

Cuckoldly, *adj.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

• *How cuckoldly knave, I know him not; yet I wrong him to call him poor; they say the jealous knave hath guess of money.*—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, II, 2.

Cuckoldmaker, *s.* One who makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spare any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or she, cuckold or cuckoldmaker, let me never hope to see a child again.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, v, 2.

• One Hernandez, cuckoldmaker of this city, contrived to steal her away.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

Cuckoldom, *s.* Act of adultery; state of a cuckold.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring cuckoldom against me.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his cuckoldom, is himself.—*Arbuthnot, John Bull*.

Cuckoldry, *s.* System of making, or being made, cuckolds.

A cuckold is sometimes as difficult to explain to a foreigner as a pun. What would become of a great part of the wit of the last age, if it were tried by this test? How would certain topics, as sublimity, *cuckoldry*, have sounded to a Frenchman's auditory, though Terence himself had been alive to translate them?—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Popular Fallacies*.

Cuckoo, *s.* Bird so called from its note.

Findings Mopsa, like a cuckoo by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
O by the new-comer, I have heard,
I hear thee and rejoice;
O cuckoo, must I call thee bird,
Or but a wandering voice.

Wordsworth.

Used of persons, in contempt or jest.

Why, what a rascal art thou then, to praise him so for running?—A horseback, ye cuckoo; but a-foot, he will not budge a foot.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I*, II, 4.

Cuckoo-bud, *s.* *Ranunculus bulbosus*, a native wild flower.

When daisies pick, and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all lily white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow lute,
Do paint the meadows with delight.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, song.

Cuckoo-flower, *s.* *Cardamine pratensis*, a native wild flower.

Nettles, cuckoo-flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds.

Shakespeare, King Lear, IV, 4.

Cuckoo-pint, *s.* [see Pinfle.] Native plant so called (*Arum maculatum*); lords and ladies.

I had remarked for years that the root of the cuckoo-pint was frequently scratched out of the dry banks of hedges, and eaten in severe snowy weather. After observing with some exactness myself, and getting others to do the same, we found that it was the thrush kind which searched it out.—*White, Natural History of Selborne*, let. 15.

Cuckoo-spittle, *s.* Name given to the larva of the frog-hopper, from its saliva-like exudation.

Cuckoo-spittle, or wood-saw, is that spumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary; observable with us about the latter end of May.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cockqueen, *s.* Same as Cockqueen.

Now [he] her, hourly, her own *cuckens* nighen.

B. Johnson.

Cucullated, *adj.* [Lat. *cucullatus* = hooded.] Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood. They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and back.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cucumber, *s.* [Fr. *concombre*; Lat. *cucumis*.] Name of a plant (*Cupumis sativus*) and also of its fruit.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf, bell-shaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many segments; of which some are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large style in the middle, charged with the farina; others are female, or fruitful, being fastened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleshy fruit, for the most part oblong and turbinated, which is divided into three or four cells, including many oblong seeds. The species are, 1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turkey cucumber.—*Miller*.

How cucumbers along the surface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep.

Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

Our Polly is a mad slut, nor needs what we have taught her;
I wonder any man on earth will ever rear a daughter:
For she must have both heads and gowns, and hoops to swell her pride;
With scarves and slays, and gloves and lace; and she will have most lewd.

And when she's dressed with care and coat, all tempting, fine, and gay,
As men should serve a cucumber, she flings herself away.

Varieties of spelling and accent.
Their elders advised them to take cucumbers, melons, and some other kind of fruites.—*Shakespeare, The Merchant of Venice*, I, 1.

Melons, gourds, cucumbers.—*Elen, Translation of P. Marry*, II, 1563. (Orel MS.)
Thy lips resemble two cucumbers fair;
Thy teeth like to the tanks of finest wine;
Thy speech is like the thunder in the air;
Would God, thy toes, thy lips, and all were mine!

Greene, Poems.

Cucurbitaceous, *adj.* Having the character of the cucumber, gourd, pumpkin, or melon.

Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpkin or melon.—*Chambers*.

Cucurbite, *s.* [Lat. *cucurbita* = gourd.] Chemical vessel, made of earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd. *Obsolete*.

I have, for curiosity's sake, distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbit*, fitted with a capacious glass-head.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Let common yellow sulphur be put into a *cucurbit* glass, upon which pour the strongest aqua fortis.—*Martiner*.

Cud, *s.* [A.S. *cud* = first stomach of a ruminant animal.] In the Norse language *kjöd* is the ordinary name for meat. Food which is repugnant in the first stomach of ruminant animals, to be brought up and more completely chewed.

Many times, when my master's cattle came hither to chew their cud in this fresh place, I might see the young bull testify his love. *Sir P. Sidney*.

You range the path like a wood.

While on a flow'ry bank he chews the cud. *Dryden*.

Cudbear, *s.* See extract.

Cudbear [is] a purple or violet-coloured powder used in dyeing violet, purple, and crimson, prepared from a species of lichen. . . . About 120 tons of this lichen are annually exported from Sweden. . . . The name *cudbear* was given to this powder by Dr. Cuthbert Gordon, who having obtained a patent for the preparation, chose in this way to connect it with his own name.—*Mculloch, Dictionary of Commerce*.

Cudden, *s.* [?] Clown; stupid rustic; low dolt. *Obsolete*.

The shivering *cuddey*, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready saying with a grinning laugh. *Dryden*.

Cuddle, *v. n.* [?] Lie close; squat.
Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring hilum when?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
Nor would she stay, nor daren she fly.

Prior.

Cuddy, *s.* [?] Confish (*Gadus carbonarius*).

The *cuddy* is a fish, of which I know not the philosophical name. It is not much larger than a mullet, but it is of great use in these islands, as it affords the lower people both food and oil for their lamps.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

Cuddy, *s.* [?] Parlour cabin in a vessel.

During this discussion, nine or every thing seemed, I began to feel very odd. I was not conscious of any particular motion; but when I was in the *cuddy*, where for the next five or six months of my life I was to dine every day, the sight of three lamps suspended over the table, all hanging out of the right line, coming back to it, and then shunning the other line with a gentle inclination, made me wish, unless there was an absolute necessity for remaining on board, to get on shore as soon as possible.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. III, ch. v.

Cudgel, *s.* [Dutch, *houde* = club.] Stick to strike with (lighter than a club, and shorter than a pole).

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was used by the captains of armies, amongst the Romans, for their cudgels.—*Becon*.

The ass was quickly given to understand, with a good cudgel, the difference betwixt the one play-fellow and the other.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tumbler's back.

Dryden, Journal's Satires.

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the use of the rod and the cudgel.—*Locke*.
A great crowd, consisting chiefly of young peasants, brandishing their cudgels, had assembled on the top of Haldon Hill.—*Mauclay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

All we have seen compar'd to his experience
Has been but *cudgel-play* or cockfighting.

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.
The wise Cornelius was convinced, that these, being political acts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or cudgel-playing.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Cross the cudgels. Forbear the contest: (from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one cudgel over the other).

It is much better to give way than it would be to combat at first, and then either to cross the cudgels, or to be baffled in the conclusion.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

Cudgel, *v. a*

1. Beaten with a stick.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a foul-mouth'd man, as he is; and he would cudgel you.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I*, III, 3.

The ass, counting his master, just as the spaniel had done, instead of being stroked and made much of, is only rated off and cudgelled for all his courtship.—*South*.

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was cudgell'd again by his wife.

Swift.

It was said that one envious cudgelled the lords of his train whenever they soiled or lost any part of their flattery, and that another had with difficulty been prevented from putting his son to death for the crime of shaving and dressing after the French fashion.—*Murray, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

2. Beaten in general.

A good woman happened to pass by as a company of young fellows were cudgelling a walnut-tree, and asked them what they did that for.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

Used metaphorically.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v, 1.

Cudgeller, *s.* One who cudgels.

They were often liable to a night-walking cudgeller, or the emptying of an urnal.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnua*.

Cudgelproof, *adj.* Able to resist a stick. (In the extract the construction ('not sword, yet cudgel, proof') requires the accent to be laid on the last syllable. The true sound, however, is that of *bombproof* and other similar compounds.)

His doubt was of sturdy stuff,
And though not sword, yet *cudgel-proof*.

Butler, Hudibras.

Cudweed, *s.* [?] Native wild plant of the genus *Gnaphalium*.

There is a plant, which our herbalists call 'herbim lupinum,' or *wick-stickweed*, whose younger branches still yield flowers to overtop the elder.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, Of Profrancesca*, II, § 9.

Cue, *s.* [Hebrew, *koph*.] Name of the sixteenth letter of the alphabet.

Cue, *s.* [Fr. *queue* = tail.] Last words of a speech which the player who is to answer catches, and regards as intimation to begin; hint; short direction in general; part assigned to an actor in a play.

Pyramus, you begin; when you have spoken your speech, enter into that brake; and so every one according to his cue.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, III, 1.

What's Hercules to him, or he to Hercules. That he should weep for her? What would he do, Had he the motive and the cue for passion. That I have? He would drown the stage with tears.

Id., Hamlet, II, 1.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the rest:
Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it.
Without a prompter.

Id., Othello, I, 2.

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his cue to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party.—*Egmont, Tragedies of the last Age*.

Let him know how many servants there are, of both sexes, who expect waits; and give them their cue to attend in two lines, as he leaves the house.—*Swift*.

'The Whig papers are very subdued,' continued

Cue. *Mr. Bighy.* 'Ah! they have not the cue yet,' said Lord Eskdale.—*Diarrail the younger, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. v.

Cue. *s.* [Q, for quadrans = farthing.] Obsolete.

1. Farthing, or farthing's worth.
And trust me, I'll not give a cue so soon
To see an ape, a monkey, or lambour,
Play his first tricks; as I would give a tender
To come and view them and their apish nature.
Wilder, Satires, 1613.
2. Small measure: (still used in the butteries of some of the colleges).
You are slain
To size your belly out with shoulder fees,
With rumps, and kidneys, and ears of single beer.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

Cue. *s.* [?] *You are slain*
To size your belly out with shoulder fees,
With rumps, and kidneys, and ears of single beer.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

1. Blow with the fist; box; stroke.
The priest led full the book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a cuff,
That down fell priest and book, and book and priest.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 2.
He gave her a cuff on the ear, and she would prick
him with her knitting-needle.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.
Their own sects, which now lie dormant, would be
soon at cuffs again with each other about power and
preference.—*Swift*.
2. Stroke or blow generally.
The billows rude, round into hills of water,
Cuff after cuff, the earth's green banks did batter.
Milford, For Magnificence, p. 619.
Great Summer and stout Winter did so gall
With wounding cuff of cannon's fiery ball,
That on the Helian coast, by friends forsaken,
They with their captains, by their foes were taken.
Ibid., p. 634.

Cue. *v. n.* Fight; scuffle.
(Clapping forces acted by the court,
While the peers cuff to make the rabble sport,
Dryden, Jacobus's Satires.

Cue. *v. n.*
1. Strike with the fist.
I'll after him again, and beat him.—Do, cuff him
soundly, but never draw thy sword.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.
Were not you, my friend, abused, and cuffed, and
kicked?—*Chapman, Old Bachelor*.

2. Strike with the talons or wings.
Those lazy owls, who perch'd near fortune's top,
Sit only wait and with their heavy wings
To cuff down new-made virtues, that would rise
To nobler heights, and make the grave harmonious.
Chapman.
The clasp'd crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kava herraven kind does bring,
Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird.
Dryden.
They with their quills did all the hurt they could,
And cuff'd the tender chickens from their food.
Ibid.
Howling about the coast, they make their mean,
And cuff the cliffs with poisonous net their own.
Ibid.

Cue. *s.* [Fr. *cuff*.] Part of the sleeve.
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Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.
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fashion, he would visit his mistresses in a morning-
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Arbuthnot.

Cuirass. *s.* [Fr. *cuirasse*, from *cuir* = leather.] Breastplate.
Ten years of bitter nights and heavy marches,
When many a frozen storm smug through my cuirass
And made it doubtful whether that or I
Were the more stubborn metal.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.
The lance pursued the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his cuirass, with such fury sent,
And sign'd his bosom with a purple dint.
Dryden.
The shaft of Brian's son below the breast
The hollow cuirass struck, and banded off;
As bound the dark-skinn'd leas, or clatt'ring pens,
From the broad fan upon the threshing-flour,
By the brisk breeze unweild, and winnow's force;
From noble Meucaine's cuirass so
The stinging arrow bounding, glanc'd afar.
Lord Derby, Translation of the Iliad.

Cuirassier. *s.* (*cuirassier* in extract from Milton.) Man at arms; soldier in armour.
The field all round, cast a gleaming brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn
Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 336.
The picture of St. George, wherein he is described
like a cuirassier, or horseman completely armed, is
rather a symbolical image than any proper figure.—
Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.
The second Sir Walsingham raised a troop of horse,
and gained great credit by charging at the head of his
regiment and defeating Sir Arthur Haslegrave's ene-
my.

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Cull. *s.* [Fr. *cull*.] Part of the sleeve.
But here are no clothes;
Yes, here's a cuff.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.
He railed at fops; and, instead of the common
fashion, he would visit his mistresses in a morning-
gown, band, short cuffs, and a peaked beard.
Arbuthnot.

With of.

These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime, or
favourers of their friends.—*Sponser, View of the
State of Ireland.*

Culpableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Culpable; blame.

All those who have known me cannot be ignorant
of my *culpableness* in these particulars.—*W. Mount-
ague, Devout Kings, p. 145: 1648.*

Culpably. *adv.* In a culpable manner;
blamably.

If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*, it
is not to be expected we should communicate holily.
—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Culpit. *s.* [Lat. *culpatus*.] Person arraigned
before a judge.

The knight appeard, and silence they proclaim:
Then first the *culpit* answer'd to his name;
And, after *forms* of law, was last requir'd
To name the thing that woman most desir'd. *Dryden.*

An author is in the condition of a *culpit*; the
public are his judges: by allowing too much, and
condemning too far, he may injure his own cause;
and by pleasing and asserting too boldly, he may
displease the court. *Prior, Preface to Solomon.*

Cultivable. *adj.* Cultivable; to be found
in good writers, though the worse form.

Cultivate. *v. a.* [Fr. *cultiver*.]

1. Forward or improve the product of the
earth, by skill and industry: (used *meta-
phorically* in extracts).

These excellent seeds implanted in your birth,
will, if *cultivated*, be most flourishing in production;
and, as the soil is good, and no one nor care wanting
to improve it, we must entertain hopes of the richest
harvest. — *Ritton, Dissertation on reading the Class-
icks.*

2. Improve; meliorate.

We're not but less indulgent to our faults,
And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,
Our muse would flourish.
To make man wild and sociable to man,
To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
Is embellishment of life. *Addison, Cato.*

Cultivable. *adj.* Capable of cultivation,
Rarer than Cultivable, though not so
objectionable a word. See Naturalist.

Thus the provinces of Azerbaijan, the central dis-
tricts of Irak, some districts of Persia, and others in
the north of Khormen, exhibit large tracts of rich
cultivated soil, rendered available to the inhabitants
by numerous running streams, or subterranean
aqueducts. — *British and Foreign Review, no. 2, p. 265.*

Cultivated. *part. adj.* Effected by cultiva-
tion; one of its commonest figurative ap-
plications being to the intellect.

The king was, moreover, always ready to reward
them; he was a man of *cultivated* tastes, and he de-
lighted in being thought the patron of learning. —
*Buckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. ii,
ch. ii.*

Cultivation. *s.*

1. Art or practice of improving soils, and
forwarding vegetables.

The state of cultivation among this rude people was
so imperfect, that it was with difficulty they could
afford subsistence to their new guests. *Robertson.*

2. Improvement in general; promotion;
melioration; assiduous study.

An innate light discovers the common notions of
good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improve-
ment, may be advanced to higher and brighter dis-
coveries. *Bosch.*

A foundation of good sense, and a *cultivation* of
learning, are required to give a woman to retire-
ment, and make us taste the blessing. — *Dryden.*

Her (Queen Matilda's) last years were spent in
the *cultivation* of church music, of which she was
passionately fond, in the study of authors whom she
loved to quote, and in ministering with her own
hands to the wants of the sick and poor. — *C. H.
Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England,
ch. xxvi.*

Cultivator. *s.*

1. One who improves, promotes, ameliorates,
or endeavours to forward vegetable pro-
ducts or anything else capable of im-
provement.

It has been lately complained of, by some *culti-
vators* of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of
the seed not any grass springs up. — *Bentley.*

Both these causes have retarded the creation of
the science of history. The most celebrated historians
are manifestly inferior to the most successful *culti-
vators* of physical sciences: no one having devoted
himself to history who in point of intellect is at all
to be compared with Kepler, Newton, or many others

that might be named. — *Buckle, History of Civiliza-
tion in England, vol. i, ch. i.*

2. Agricultural implement so called.

Culture. *s.* [Lat. *cultura*.]

1. Act of cultivation; act of tilling the
ground; tillage.

Where grows? — Where grows it not? If vain our
till,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil.
Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere. *Pope.*

Used *metaphorically*.

Give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our
understanding, that there may come fruit of it. —
2 Esdras, viii. d.

2. Act of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any passion out of a family by
culture, as skillful cultivators break a colour out of a
tulip that hurts its beauty. — *Talbot.*

This liberty had been the show fruit of ages, still
waiting a happier season for its perfect ripeness, but
already giving proof of the vigour and industry
which had been employed in its *culture*. — *Hallam,
Constitutional History of England, vol. i, ch. i.*

Culture. *v. a.* Cultivated (chiefly used in
the participial form).

In countries *culture'd* high,
In ornamented towns, where order reigns,
Free social life, and polished manners fair.

It needs but to watch their respective proceedings,
to see that the degrees of likeness and unlikeness,
which unconsciously guide the ignorant in forming
classes and subclasses, are consciously used by the
*culture*d in the same end. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles
of Psychology, pt. iii, ch. i.*

Culver. *s.* [A.S. *cuffer*.] Dove. *Obsolete*,
except so far as it is *provincial*.

Had he no dove, he had him snatched away,
More light than *culver* in the fowler's net. *Spenser.*

Whence, borne on liquid wing,
The sounding *culver* shoots. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Culverhouse. *s.* Dovecot. *Obsolete* or *pro-
vincial*.

Yet was this poor *culverhouse* sorer shaken: —
*Harmer, Translation of Beza's Sermons, p. 270:
1587.*

Culverin. *s.* [Fr. *couleverine*, from *coulere*
= snake.] Species of ordnance ornamented
with castings of snakes.

A whole cannon requires for every charge, forty
pounds of powder, and a bullet of sixty-four pounds;
a *culverin*, sixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of
thirteen pounds; a *small culverin*, nine pounds of
powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. *Bishop
Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

No sooner has he touch'd the flying ball,
But 'tis already more than half the nail;
And such a fury from his arm 't has got,
As from a snaking *culverin* 'twere shot. *Wall.*

Culverkey. *s.* Flower so called; probably
the Columbine, as *culver* = columba =
dove; (P strictly the keylike leaves of the
perianth). See Key. *Obsolete* or *provincial*.

Looking down the meadows I could see a girl
cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, to make garlands.
L. Walton, Complete Angler.

Cumbent. *part. adj.* [Lat. *cumbens*, -*cutis*,
from *cumbo* = lie down.] Lying down. Re-
cumbent the commoner form.

Too cold the grassy mantle of the mair,
In stormy winter's long and dreary night,
For *cumbent* sheep. *Dyer, Fleec.*

Cumber. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *acombrer*, *encom-
brer*.] Encumber.

1. Embarrass; entangle; obstruct.
Why asks he what avail him not in flight,
And would he but *cumber*, and retard his flight?

The learning and mastery of a tongue, being un-
easy and unpleasant enough in itself, should not be
cumbered with any other difficulties, as is done in
this way of proceeding. — *Lacke.*

2. Crowd or load with something useless;
clug.

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance —
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 3.

The multiplying variety of arguments, especially
frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but *cumbers*
the memory to no purpose. — *Lacke.*

3. Involve in difficulties and dangers; dis-
tress.

Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

4. Distract with multiplicity of cares.

Mirth was *cumbered* about much serving. —
Lake, 2. 40.

5. Trouble any place.

Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on
this fig-tree, and find none; cut it down; why *cum-
bereth* it the ground? — *Luke, xiii. 7.*

Both the brauble *cumber* a garden? It makes
the better hedge; where, if it chanceth to prick the
owner, it will tear the thief. — *Grew, Cosmologia
Nova.*

Cumber. *s.* Vexation; burdensomeness;
embarrassment; obstruction; hindrance;
disturbance; distress.

By the occasion hereof I was brought to as great
cumber and danger, as lightly any might escape. —
Sir P. Sidney.

*Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring.
*Fairfax, Translation of Godfrey of
Hautbois, li. 73.*

The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very
deep in water, are of nervous charge and fearful
cumber. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Cumberstone. *adj.*

1. Troublesome; vexatious.
Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day,
to break off so phrasing a company, with going to
perform a *cumberstone* obedience. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Burdensome; embarrassing.

I was drawn in to write the first part by accident,
and to write the second by some objects in the first:
these are the *cumberstone* perquisites of authors. —
Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Animals.

3. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are *cumberstone*, and scarce to be
readily managed. *Sir J. Newton, Opticks.*

Cumbe. *s.* [Lat. *cumulus* = heap.] Crown-
ing in its architectural sense; pinnacle.
Rure.

In Philip the Second's time the Spanish monarchy
came to its highest *cumbe*, by the conquest of Portu-
gale, whereby the East Indies, sundry islands in the
Atlantic sea, and diverse places in Barbary, were
added to the crown of Spain. — *Howell, Familiar
Letters, h. i. fol. 36. (Ord MS.).*

And for a *cumbe* of all felicity, pity shines here
in her peridie true lustre. — *Murell, Vocal Forest,
41. (Ord MS.).*

Cumbrance. *s.* Burden; hindrance; impe-
diment.

How can I myself alone bear your *cumbrance*,
and your burden, and your strife? — *Deuteronomy,
i. 12.*

Extol not riches then, the toll of fada,
The wise man's *cumbrance*, if not sure; more apt
To slacken virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do might may merit praise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 454.

Cumbrous. *adj.*

1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.
A cloud of *cumbrous* goods do him molest;
All striving to infix their feeble stings,
That from their tyranny he no where can rest.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, l. i. 23.

2. Oppressive; burdensome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit,
Fairest and easiest, of this *cumbrous* charge.

Milton, Paradise Regained, xl. 547.

They rear'd him from the ground,
And from his *cumbrous* arms his limbs unbound;
Then lanc'd a vein. *Dryden.*

Proceeding's head was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the *cumbrous* weight. *Swift.*

Cumbrously. *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

Capitals to every substantive are *cumbrously* in-
trusive upon the eye. — *Stewart, Letters, l. 161.*

Cumbrousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Cumbrous.

A constituency is not a deliberative body, which
can meet in one place, discuss a question, and come
to a vote upon it. Every such question would have
to be decided, without joint deliberation, by a poll.
The *cumbrousness*, imperfection, and even expense,
of this process would render such a mode of govern-
ment intolerable. — *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence
of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. viii.*

Cumin. *s.* [Lat. *cuminum*.] Umbelliferous
plant of the genus Anethum.

Rank-smelling rue, and *cumin*, good for eyes.
Spenser.

When a dove-house is empty, there is *cumin* seed
used to purloin from the rook of the neighbours. —
Deamant and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.

Cumulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *cumulatus*, part of
cumulo.] Heap together. Accumulate
the commoner form.

All the extremes of worth and beauty that were
cumulated in Camilla. — *Shelton, Translation of Don
Quixote, iv. 6.*

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells,
bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap, amongst
earth, will scarcely conceive which way these could
ever live. — *Woodward.*

Cumulation. *s.* Accumulation.

For *cumulation*, I must needs profess I never liked it. And it supposes, of and in itself, an unnecessary delay of the first degree, or a needless haste of the second.—*Archbishop Laud, History of his Church, p. 17.*

Cumulative. *adj.* Consisting of parts heaped together.

As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is *cumulative*.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning.*

In *Logic*. Specially applied to a series of arguments, each of which may be by itself weak, but which give in the whole a sum of which the strength is greater than that of its component parts taken separately.

Whatever objections may be made to this or that particular fact, . . . on the whole, I consider that a *cumulative* argument rises from them in favour of the active and the doctrinal authority of Rome, much stronger than any argument which can be drawn from the same era for the doctrine of the Real Presence.—*Gladsone, On the Relation of the State to the Church, p. 23.*

In *Medicine*. Specially applied to drugs which remain in the system some time without showing signs of action, and, after an interval, exert their influence suddenly; digitalis, or foxglove, being a typical medicine of this kind.

Cunctation. *s.* Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness. *a. Rdre.*

It is most certain, that the English made not their best improvements of these fortunate events; and that especially by two miserable errors, *cunctation* in prosecuting, and *hastidius* departure.—*Sir J. Haywood.*

The swiftest animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies that common moral, 'Festina lente'; and that celerity should always be counterpoised with cunctation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Cuneiform. *adj.* [Lat. *cuneiformis*, from *cuneus* = wedge, and *forma*.] Wedge-shaped: (the most important of its special applications being to certain old Persian, Assyrian, and other Asiatic inscriptions, in which the representation of the sounds is conveyed by certain groups of an element shaped like a wedge or an arrowhead; whence such expressions as 'cuneiform or arrow-headed inscriptions, characters,' and the like).

The Babylonian column of the Bistun inscription, that invaluable key to the various branches of cuneiform writing, has at length been published by Colonel Rawlinson, and will enable others to carry on the investigation on sure grounds.—*Lagard, Nineteen and Babylon, a. 27.*

Cunning. *adj.* [see *Ken*.]

1. Skillful; knowing; well instructed; expert; learned.

Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold, and in silver, . . . and that can skill to gravo with the *cunning* men that are with me.—*Chronicles, ii. 7.*

When Pedro does the lute command, She guides the *cunning* artist's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with skill; artful.

And over them Arachne high did lift Her *cunning* web, and spread her subtle net, Enwrapped in foul smock, and clouds more black than jet. *Spenser.*

3. Artfully deceitful; sly; designing; tricky; full of fetches and stratagems; subtle; crafty; sibilious.

The more he protested, the more his father thought he dissembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it; they are resolved to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being sincere.—*South.*

Still, after the lapse of ages, the traveller may survey that airy hall within whose *cunning* galleries and elaborate chambers once thought, reasoned, dreamed, and sinned, the soul of Arcturus the Egyptian.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii.*

Cunning. *s.*

1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; sleight; craft; subtlety; dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not so much the poet, as even that miserable subject of his *cunning*, whereof you speak.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

We take *cunning* for a snifter or crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference be-

tween a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability.—*Bacon.*

Discontinue *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom. *Locke.*

2. Art; skill; knowledge.

We'll make a solemn wager on your *cunning*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 7.*

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her *cunning*.—*Psalms, cxviii. 8.*

Notes, with many a whining blatt Of linked sweetness long drawn out, With wanton heed and giddy *cunning*. *Milton, L'Allegro.*

Cunningly. *adv.* In a cunning manner.

1. Artfully; slyly; subtly; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

Amongst other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquiry made of such as had raised and dispersed a bruit and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was supposed, that many succours were *cunningly* put off and kept back.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Skillfully.

A stately palace built of squared bricks, Which *cunningly* was without mortar laid, Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick, And golden foile all over them displayed, That purest skye with brightnesse they dimaid. *Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 4. 4.*

With such views as these Frowick delivered to Devonshire a paper so *cunningly* composed that it would probably have brought some severe censure on the prince to whom it was addressed, had not that prince been a man of singularly clear judgment and singularly lofty spirit.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xvi.*

Cunningness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Cunning*; deceitfulness; slyness.

But mine is such a drench of balderdash, Such a strange caroled *cunningness*, *Deamout and Fletcher, Thane's Land.*

The doctor by this oversight, or *cunningness* rather, got a supply of money.—*Hawth, Familiar Letters, iv. 2.*

Cup. *s.* [from Lat. *cuppa*.]

1. Small vessel to drink out of.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler. —*Genesis, xl. 13.*

Ye heavenly powers, that guard The British isles, such dire events remove Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils Ferment from social *cups*. *Philips.*

2. Liqueur contained in the cup; draught.

Which when the vile enchantress pervert'd, With *cup* thus charmd, imparting she deceiv'd. *Spenser.*

All friends shall taste The wages of their virtue, and all foes The *cup* of their deservings. *Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.*

Will't please your lordship, drink a *cup* of sack? *Id., Twelfth of the Shrove, induct. sc. 2.*

They that never had the use Of the grape's surprising juice, To the first delicious *cup* All their reason render up. *Waller.*

In the plural. Social entertainment; merry bout.

Then shall our names, Familiar in their mouth as household words, Be in their flowing *cups* freshly remember'd. *Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 3.*

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking in the discourse of age; but amongst *cups*, makes fully a wonder.—*M. Jackson, Discoveries.*

Thence from *cups* to civil broils. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 718.*

3. In Botany. Calyx.

A pyrite of the same colour and shape, placed in the cavity of mother of an hemispheric figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its *cup*.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Cup and can. Familiar companions.

You boasting tell us where you din'd, And how his lordship was so kind; Swear he's a most facetious man; That you and he are *cup and can*; You travel with a heavy load, And quite mistake preferment's road. *Swift.*

In his, &c., *cups*. Drinking.

Let us suppose that I were reasoning, as one friend with another, by the *frons*, or in *our cups*, without care, without any great attention to either party. *Kneller, History of the Turks.*

Amidst his *cups* with fainting whirling wail'd, His limbs disjointed, and all o'er drench'd, His hand refuses to sustain the bowl. *Dryden, Persius's Satires*

A *cup too low*. With less than the ordinary allowance of wine or other stimulating liquor.

This conversation made Joseph uneasy, as well as the ladies, who perceiving the spirits which Mrs. Silliplop was in (for indeed she was not a *cup too low*) began to fear the consequence.—*Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Many a slip 'tween the *cup* and the tip. *Many* an accident between an intention and its apparently near completion: (from the Latin 'Multa cadunt inter poculum supremaque labra'; or the Greek Πόλλα μεταξὺ πίλλαι καὶ χυλίου ἀκρον).

Cup. *v. a.* Supply with liquor. *Rare.*

Plumy Bacchus, with pink cyne, In thy vats our cares be drown'd; With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd! *Cup us*, till the world go round. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7. song.*

Cup. *v. a.* [from Fr. *couper* = cut.] Draw blood by means of a cupping-glass.

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd; They bled, they *cup'd*, they *cup'd*; in short, they cur'd. *Pope.*

Cup. *s.* Same as Cupping-glass.

Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of *cups*, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments.—*Arbuthnot.*

Cupbearer. *s.*

1. Officer of the king's household so called.

There is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the manner following he was admitted in ordinary.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Attendant to give wine at a feast.

This vine was said to be given to Tros, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his son (Gaius) to be his *cupbearer*.—*Horace.*

Cupboard. *s.* [see last extract.] Case with shelves, in which food or earthenware is placed.

Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, *cupboards*, and desks, as walnut. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Cultrus had but one bed; so short to look, That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out His *cupboard's* head six earthen pitchers grac'd, Beneath them was his trusty tankard plac'd. *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.*

Yet their wluu and their victuals those cur-mungoon-lubards Lock up from my sight, in cellars and *cupboards*. *Swift.*

[A *cupboard*, originally *cup-bur* or *cup-bower*, is a bur or receptacle for cups, altered, when the latter element was no longer used in the sense of receptacle, into *cup-board*. Icelandic, *burr*, cella, treasury; *utibur*, a separate place outside a house for keeping victuals; *skut-bur*, a wardrobe. A.S. *cummen-bur*, a ward-chamber.—*Webster, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Cupboard. *v. a.* Treasure in a cupboard; hoard up; appropriate.

The belly did remain I th' midst o' th' body, idle and unactive, Still *cupboarding* the viand, never leaving Like labour with the rest. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.*

Cupel. *s.* (older form, *cuppel*.) [Fr. *coupelle*.] Pot or vessel used by chemists and goldsmiths for melting metal.

There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnace, upon which fire worketh not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Cupellation. *s.* Process of assaying and purifying gold and silver.

From its [silver's] alloy with copper, iron, and antimony, it may be easily refined by *cupellation* with the necessary quantity of lead.—*Babington, System of Mineralogy, p. 170.*

Cupidity. *v.* [Lat. *cupiditas*.] Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

Our wicked flesh; the fragile, and soft worldly things; all sorts of *cupidities* do hinder us to know the word of God.—*Valerius, French and English Grammar, p. 216: 1624.*

The serpent's deadly wheteth into your heart; first by insinuations he entangleth your reason, and then by falacies he livereth your fear, affirming you shall not surely die; and thus sharpeneth the curiosity, while he suggesteth the *cupidity*; and by these degrees presenteth the fruit, and putteth you out of the garden.—*W. Montague, Jesuit's Essays, p. 104.*

Bad as he was, he was much under the influence of two feelings, which, though they cannot be called virtuous, have some affinity to virtue, and are respectable when compared with mere selfish *cupidity*.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xviii.*

Cupman. s. Hard drinker; boon companion.

'Oh, a friend of mine! a brother cupman, a quiet dog, who does not love these martinis,' said Burbo, solemnly.—*Sir R. L. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii*, li. ii. ch. iii.

Cúpola. s. [Italian.] Dome; hemispherical summit of a building.

The caravanserai was very neatly built, adorned with cupolas at top.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relations of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 116.

Nature seems to have designed the head as the cupola to the most glorious of her works; and when we had it with supererogatory ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure.—*Addison, Spectator*.

The K. Sophia of Constantinople was raised to the ground in a fierce tumult; but on its site arose the new K. Sophia, in the East the pride, in the West the wonder, of the world. The sublime unity and harmony of the design, above all the lightness and vastness of the cupola, were too marvellous for mere human science. Even the skill of the famous architect Anthemius of Tralles and Isidore of Miletus were unequal to the conception. An angel revealed to the emperor (Justinian himself must share in the glory) many of the forms of the building; the great principle of the construction of the cupola, sought in vain by the science of the architects, flashed across the mind of the emperor himself in a dream. The cupola did not seem, according to the historian Procopius, to rest on its supports, but to be let down by a golden chain from heaven. Santa Sophia was proclaimed in the West as the most consummate work of Christian architecture.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, li. xiv. ch. vii.

On he flared

From stately nave to nave, from vault to vault; Through bowers of fragrant and unweakened light, And diamond-javed, lustreous, long alcoves, Until he reached the great main cupola.

Keats, Hyperion, l.

Cúpola. v. a. Furnish, supply, or ornament with a cupola. *Rare.*

Opposite to this palace is a fair temple . . . cupola'd, compassed with walls, and open to the air.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relations of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 161.

Now hast thou changed thy saint; and made Thyself a fane that's cupola'd.

Lordace, Lucania, p. 16.

Cúpper. s. One who cups professionally. See next entry.

Cúpping. verbal abs. Act of taking blood by means of the cupping-glass.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart; Corrupts, and there remains in spite of art; Nor breathing veins, nor cupping will prevail; All outward remedies and inward fail.

Dryden, Fables.

Blistering, cupping, and bleeding are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Cupping-glass. s. Glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

I should rather substitute cupping-glasses, applied on the legs.—*Ferrand, Love Melancholy*, p. 340.

The greatest merry of the physician is to have him with these cupping-glasses at the neck.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 477.

A tube, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by cupping-glasses, and brought to suppuration.—*Wiemann, Surgery*.

I perceived that the petal-like tentacles were furnished with cupping glasses, by which the aquapla was enabled to ascend the polished surface of a glass, and finally I discovered that this animal which appeared destitute of every means of attack or defence, was actually protected by a kind of mosaic, formed of small calcareous shields bristling with double hooks, whose points, serrated like the arrows of the Carib, had even penetrated the skin of my hands.—*Ansted, The Channel Islands*, p. 238.

Cápreous. adj. [Lat. *cupreus*.] Coppery; consisting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little sal armoniac, made copper inflammable, I took some small grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle, whereby they were with the melted oil so kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the capreous body did burn.—*Boyle*.

Cupriferous. adj. [Lat. *cuprum* = copper, *fero* = bear.] Copper-bearing: (applied to veins, mines, strata, and ores).

These conditions are found over the whole cupriferous district of North Wales.—*Sir H. De la Beche, Elements of Geology*.

Cur. s. [? *curtiled*.]

1. Worthless degenerate dog.

'Tis a good dog.—*A cur, sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog*—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, l. 1.

Here's an old grudging cur turned off to shift for himself, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had lost in his master's service.—*Sir R. L. Edravage*.

A cur may bear

The name of tiger, lion, or whale's ear Denotes the noblest or the finest beast.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

2. Applied to a man as a term of reproach. What would ye have, ye cures, That like no peace nor war?

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 1.

This knight had occasion to enquire the way to St. Anne's lane; the person whom he spoke to called him a youngish cur, and asked him who made Anne a saint.—*Addison*.

Cúrabile. adj. Admitting of a remedy; capable of being healed.

A consumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein differs from all other curable diseases, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a clear-spirited.—*Harvey*.

A desperate wound must skilful hands employ, But thine is curable by Philip's lay.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Curacóa. s. [from the West-Indian island so called.] See extract.

Some of these compounds come under the denomination of tinctures; such, for instance, as curacóa, which is prepared by digesting orange-berries (the immature fruit) and bitter orange-peel with cloves and cinnamon in brandy: when this tincture is distilled and afterwards sweetened, it constitutes white curacóa.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 1552.

And it pleased me to think at a house that you know

Were such good mutton cutlets and strong curacóa, That the marchioness called me a duteous old hag; And Yarmouth's red whiskers grew red for joy.

Milnes, Topsy-turvy Poet-Tag.

Cúraey. s. Office of a curate employed by a lay impropriator; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary. They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a curacy here in town.—*Swift*.

Curassów. s. [?] Gallinaceous birds of South America of the genera Crax and Ouarax.

The sternum of *Columba coronata* resembles that of the curassow, with the median pair of notches shorter and narrower.—*Quoy, Anatomie of Vertebrata*, ch. xii.

Cúrate. s.

1. Clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He spard no pains; for curate he had none; Nor durst he trust another with his cure.

Dryden, Fables.

2. Clerk having the cure of souls.

Bishops and curates, and all congregations.—*Book of Common Prayer*.

I thought the English of curate had been an ecclesiastical invention. No such matter; the proper import of the word signifies one who has the cure of souls.—*Collier, Essay on Priests*.

Cúrateship. s. Same as Curacy.

Except he be shortly after to be admitted to some benefice or curateship this void.—*Eccelesiastical Constitutions and Canons*, 33.

Cúration. s. Cure. *Rare.*

The method of curation lately delivered by David Buckham was approved by the profession of Leyden.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, 77. (Ord MS.).

Cúrativo. adj. Relating to the cure of diseases.

The therapeutick or curative physick, we term that which restores the patient unto sanity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and curative, from the qualities of the air.—*Arbuthnot*.

So while this adept in curative science—this West-country Galen, and discrete disciple of Hippocrates—was journeying homewards, . . . the old man lay gasping and murmuring on his bed; his lamp alight, indeed, but with a very pale, flickering flame.—*Solo, The Ship-chandler*.

Curátor. s. [Lat.]

1. One who has the care and superintendence of anything.

The curators of Bodiam assure us, that some innaticks are persons of honour.—*Swift*.

2. Guardian appointed by law.

She was full five and twenty years old, at which age the civil law fresh from a curatur.—*Bacon, On the Fortunate Memory of Elizabeth, Queen of England*.

A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and curator.—*Aspliffe, Parergon Juris Civitatis*.

Curb. s. In Farriery. See extract.

There are often injuries of particular parts of the hock-joint. Curb is an affection of this kind. It is . . . enlargement at the back of the hock, three . . . four inches below its point. . . . It is either a strain of the ring-like ligament which binds the tendons in their place, or of the sheath of the tendons; or, however, of the ligament than of the sheath. Any sudden action of the limb of more than usual violence may produce it, and therefore horses are found to 'throw out curbs,' after a hardly contested race, an extraordinary leap, a severe gallop over heavy ground, or a sudden check in the gallop. . . . Curb is generally accompanied by considerable lameness at their first appearance, but the swelling is not always great. They are best detected by observing the leg sideways.—*Yonatt, The Horse*, p. 300.

Curb. s. [Fr. *courber* = bow, curve.]

1. Iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse's

The ox hath his bow, the horse his curb, and the snail his bells; so man hath his desires.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 3.

So four fierce courses, starting to the race, Keow'r through the plain, and batten every pace; Nor rein, nor curb, nor throatning cries they fear.

Dryden.

Used metaphorically.

So that I felt myself quite at liberty to go on with a smille until my excellent mother thought proper to apply the curb.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. ii.

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition; hindrance.

The Roman state, whose course will on The way it takes, tracking ten thousand curbs Of more strong links asunder.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 1.

We remain In strictest bondage, though thus far removed, Under th' inevitable curb, reserved His captive multitude.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 320.

By these men, religion, that should be The curb, is made the spur to tyranny.

Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

Even they who think us under no other tie to the true interest of our country, will allow this to be an effectual curb upon us.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Curb. v. a.

1. Guide or restrain a horse with a curb.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal With rapid wheels, or franted bridle form.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 531.

2. Restrain; inhibit; check; confine; hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongst them at the first, and had they not governors to curb and keep them still in awe and obedience?—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Then thou, the mother of so sweet a child, Her false image'd loss cause to lament, And wisely learn to curb thy sorrows wild.

Milton, On the Death of a fair Infant.

Though the course of the sun be checked between the tropics, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams inhabitable or extremely hot.—*Ray*.

Perhaps he had spurred his party till he could no longer curb it, and was really hurried on headlong by those whom he seemed to guide.—*Macculey, History of England*, vol. i. ch. ii.

With from.

Yet you are curb'd from that enlargement by The consequences of the crown.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

Cúrbing. verbal abs. Check.

The mind that is warping to vice, should not think much to be kept upright by the curbings and the strokes of adversity.—*Felltham, Reader*, ii. 57.

Curd. s. [In the West Saxon, or literary A.S., *crud*, this being, still, the West-Country form.] Congulation of milk; concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itself is such a compound of cream, curds, and whey, as it is easily turned and dissolved.—*Bacon*.

This night, at least, with me forget your care; Creams and curds, and cream shall be your fare.

Dryden.

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of silk! Sporus, that more white curd of man's milk!—*Pope*.

Curd. v. a. Turn to curds; cause to coagulate.

Maiden, dost it curd thy blood, To my I am thy mother?

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, l. 3.

It doth poison And curd, like eager droppings into milk, The thin and wholesome blood.—*Id., Hamlet*, l. 5.

The young men were friends,
As in the life and blood congregate,
And curdled in your body.
Benjamin and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.

Curdle. v. n. Congulate; shoot together;
concrete; form into curd, or any mass of a
curdy character.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roses, keep the
milk much from turning or curdling in the stom-
ach.—*Bacon.*

Curdle. v. a. Cause to congregate; force
into concretions.

Mixed with the sixth part of a spoonful of milk, it
burnt to the space of one hundred pulses, and the
milk was curdled.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimen-
tal History.*

My soul is all the same,
Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial fame;
But my chill blood is curdled in my veins,
And scarce the shadow of a man remains.
Depden, Virgil's Æneid.

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by
which brandy curdles milk.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Curdy. adj. Congulated; concreted; full of
curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagulating
into a curdy mass with acids.—*Arbuthnot, On the
Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Cure. s. [Lat. *cura*.]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made,
Will give her sadness very little cure.
Brother of England, how may we content
This widow lady? *Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.*
Cold, hunger, prison, ill without a cure,
All these he must, and guiltless off, endure.
Depden, Fables.

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour disad-
or'd.
At first your cure, and after your disease, *Graciville.*
Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some
remote part, by way of a cure for the corruption of
manners.—*Sir J.*

2. Act of healing.

I do cures to-day, and to-morrow.—*Lake, xiii. 32.*

3. Benefice or employment of a curate or
clergyman.

Certain honourable persons, as well spiritual as
temporal, shall have chaplains benefited with cures
to serve them in their honourable houses.—*Acts of
Parliament, 25 Hen. 8. c. 16.*

If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing be
said against encumbering property, spinning out
causes, squeezing clients, and making the laws a
greater grievance than those who break them.—*Collier.*

Here, too, the clergy clamoured, and with unrelax-
ing clamour, that these intruders entered into
their cures, withdrew their flocks from the discipline
of the church, intercepted the offerings, estranged
their affections, heard confessions with more in-
dulgent ears, granted absolution on easier terms.—
Milman, History of Latin Christianity, p. xlii. ch. vi.
Of the parochial clergy a large proportion were
pluralists, and resided at a distance from their cures.
—*Macculay, History of England, ch. vi.*

Cure. v. a. [Lat. *curo*.]

1. Heal; restore health.

The bones, in sharp cold, wax brittle; and there-
fore all contusions of bones, in hard weather, are
more difficult to cure.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimen-
tal History.*

Here the poor lover, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's scorn, of his fond passion's
cur'd.
Waller.

I never knew any man cured of inattention.
Swift.

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure;
From love, the sole disease thou canst not cure.
Pope.

2. Prepare in any manner, so as to preserve
from corruption.

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill cured, as
to stink many times before it came so far as Holland.
—*Nir W. Temple.*

I had tortoise or turtle enough, but now and then
one was as much as I could put to any use: I had
timber enough to have built a fleet of ships; and I
had grapes enough to have made wine, or to have
cured into raisins, to have loaded that fleet when it
had been built.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of
Robinson Crusoe.*

Cureless. adj. Without cure; without re-
medy; incurable; irremediable.

Rootless are plinths, and cureless are my wounds;
No way to fly, nor strength to hold out flight.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 4.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To cureless ruin.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Your grief alone is hard captivity, &
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo
A cureless ill, since fate will have it so.
Dryden, Fables.

Cúrer. s. One who cures; healer; physician.

He is a *cúrer* of souls, and you a *cúrer* of bodies;
if you should sulk, you go against the hair of your
profession. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor,*
ii. 3.

The indelicacy and worse success of the most
famous of our consumption *cúres*, do evidently de-
monstrate their dimness in beholding its cause.—
Harvey, Discharge of Consumption.

Cúrfew. s. [Fr. *couverfeux*, *cover-fire*; trans-
of Lat. *igniculum*.]

1. Bell rung to give notice that all fires are
to be put out.

You whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice
To hear the solemn *cúrfew*.
Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1.

Off on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far-off *cúrfew* sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar.
Milton, Il Penseroso.

2. Cover for a fire; fireplate.

But now for pans, pots, *cúrfews*, counters and the
like, the beauty will not be so much respected, so as
the compound stuff is like to pass.—*Bacon.*

Curiality. s. [Lat. *curia*—court.] Privileges,
prerogatives, or perhaps retinue of a court.

The court and curiality.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Curiosity. s. [Fr. *curiosité*.]

1. Abstract.

a. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquiry.
First grading, as I do, is was a weakness
In me, but incident to all our sex,
Curiosity, inquisitive, importune
Of secrets. *Milman, Sonnet Agonistes, 75.*

b. Nicely; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy milk, and thy perfume,
they mock thee for too much *curiosity*; in thy rags
than knowest none, but art despised for the con-
trary.—*Shakespeare, Titus of Andronicus, iv. 3.*

c. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities are so weighed, that *curiosity* in neither
can make choice of either's moiety.—*Shakespeare,*
King Lear, i. 1.

Our senses, however armed or assisted, are too
gross to discern the *curiosity* of the workmanship
of nature.—*Rog.*

2. Concrete; i. e. applied to individual objects.

a. Act of curiosity; nice experiment.

There hath been practised also a *curiosity*, to set
a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at a little
height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it
upon the south side; conceiving that the root and
lower part of the stock should enjoy the freshness
of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the
comfort of the sun; but it sorted not.—*Bacon, Natu-
ral and Experimental History.*

b. Object of curiosity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the curiosities
of this great town.—*Adrian, Freshwater.*

Curioso. s. [Italian.] Virtuoso.

Dr. J. Wilkins, warden of Wadham College, the
greatest *curioso* of his time, invited him and some
of the musicians to his lodgings, purposely to have a
concert. *Life of A. Wood, p. 112.*

Curious. adj. [Fr. *curieux*; Lat. *curiosus*.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; ad-
dicted to enquiry.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters; for more
things are shown unto thee than man understands.—
Revelations, iii. 21.

Even then to them the spirit of lies suggests,
That they were blind, because they saw not ill;
And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts
A *curious* wish, which did corrupt their will.
Sir J. Floyer, On the Immortality of the Soul.

If any one too *curious* should enquire
After a victory which we disdain,
Then let him know the Belgians did retire
Before the patron saint of injured Spain. *Dryden.*

Reader, if any *curious* slay
To ask my hated name,
Tell them, the grave that hides my clay
Conceals me from my shame. *Wesley.*

With after.

It is pity a gentleman so very *curious* after things
that were elegant and beautiful, should not have
been as curious as to their origin, their use, and
their natural history.—*Wootford.*

With of.

Then thus a senior of the place replies,
Well read, and *curious* of antiquities.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Accurate; exact; nice; subtle.

Thi Arianism had made it a matter of great sharp-
ness and subtlety of wit to be a sound believing
Christian, men were not *curious* what syllables or
particles of speech they used.—*Hooker, Ecclesiasti-
cal Polity.*

We all should be *curious* and watchful against
vanities.—*Jeremy Taylor, Life of Christ, l. 1.*

Both these women embraced their objects at greater
distance, with more variety, and with a more *curious*
discrimination, than the other women.—*Holmes.*

3. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfec-
tion; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not *curious* of fancies and
delicacies; he thinks not much, and speaks not
often of meat and drink.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

4. Artful; not neglectful; nicely diligent.
A vale obscur'd the sunshine of her eyes,
The rose within herself her sweetness closed;
Each ornament about her evenly lies,
By *curious* chance, or careless art, composed.
Fairfax, Godfrey of Bulloigne.

5. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.
Understanding to devise *curious* works, to work
in gold.—*Isidore, xxv. 32.*

6. Rigid; severe; rigorous.
For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptist, of whom I hear so well.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

Curiously. adv. In a curious manner.

1. Inquisitively; studiously; captiously.
He looked very *curiously* upon himself, sometimes
touching a little skin, as if he said his strength had
not yet forsaken him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

At first I thought there had been no light reflected
from the water in that place; but observing it more
curiously, I saw within it several smaller round
spots, which appeared much blacker and darker
than the rest. *Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the laying of wheels and springs, though
never so *curiously* wrought, and artificially set, but
the winding of them up, that must give motion to
the watch. *South.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

My substance was not hid from thee, when I was
under in secret, and *curiously* wrought in the lowest
parts of the earth.—*Psalm, cxxxix. 15.*

Curiousness. s. Attribute suggested by
Curious.

1. Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

Ah! *curiousness*, first cause of all our ill,
And yet the plague which most torments is still.
Sir W. Alexander, Hours, b. i. st. 62.

Thus *curiousness* to knowledge is the guide.
Ibid, b. i. st. 65.

2. Exactness.

He pursues the rational purposes of his own art;
that, to the excellence of the metal, he may also add
the *curiousness* of the figure. *South, Sermons, viii.*
321.

3. Nicety.

There is that coolness and *curiousness* in a verse,
which speaks it greatly unsuitable to the vehemence
and seriousness of the prophetick spirit.—*J. Spea-
cer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies, p. 63.*

Curle. s.

1. Undulation, or twist, of hair.

She apparelled herself like a puer, cutting off her
hair, leaving nothing but the short *curle* to cover
that noble head.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Just as in art he stood, in clouds enshrin'd,
Her hand she fasten'd on his hair behind;
Then backward by his yellow *curle* she drew
To him, and him alone confus'd in view.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prism be free
from veins, and their sides be accurately plain and
well polished, without those numberless waves or
curle, which usually arise from the sand holes.—*Sir
I. Newton, Opticks.*

Curle. v. a.

1. Turn the hair in twists or undulations:
(sometimes with an instrument, *curling-
irons*, specially made for the purpose).

A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that
curled his hair, wore gloves in his cap, served the
last of my mistress's heart, and did the net of dark-
ness with her.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.*

2. Writhe; twist.

I sooner will find out the beds of snakes,
And with my youthful blood warm their cold flesh,
Letting them *curl* themselves about my limbs,
Than sleep one night with thee.
Benjamin and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

3. Dress with curls.

They, up the trees
Climbing, eat thicker than the snaky locks
That *curled* Megara. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 389.*

4. Raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosi-
ties.

The visitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curled their monstrous heads.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. st. 1.

Boas would be pools, without the brushing air
To curl the waves.
Dryden, Fables.

Curl. v. n.

1. Shrink into twists or undulations.

These slender aerial bodies are separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would flag or curl.—*Doyle.*

2. Twine itself.

Then round her slender waist he curl'd,
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sovereign of the world.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

Curlcloud. s. Suggested term in Meteorology. See extract.

I will here quote some judicious remarks of Mr. Howard, which fall partly under this appellation, and partly under some which follow. He had proposed, as names for the kinds of clouds, the following: Cirrus, Cirro-cumulus, Cirro-stratus, Cumulo-stratus, Cumulus, Nimbus, Stratus. In an abridgement of his views, given in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, English names were proposed as the equivalents of these: *Curlcloud*, *Soubrecloud*, *Wanecloud*, *Twaincloud*, *Stackencloud*, *Raincloud*, *Fallcloud*. Upon these Mr. Howard observes: 'I mention these, in order to have the opportunity of saying that I do not adopt them. The names for the clouds which I deduced from the Latin, are but seven in number, and very easy to remember. They were intended as arbitrary terms for the structure of clouds, and the meaning of them was carefully fixed by a definition.'—*Herschell, Novum Organum renovatum*, p. 203.

Curlspate. adj. Having the hair curled.

Make curl'd-pate ruffians laugh.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Curlw. s. [Fr. *courlis*.] British bird so called, of the order Grallatores and genus Numenius.

Savages, who would have seized on me with the same view as I would on a goat or a turtle, and have thought it no more a crime to kill and devour me, than I did of a pigeon or curlew.—*De Fur, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

Curling. part. adj. Undulating, as in curls or wreaths.

To every nobler portion of the town,
The curling billows roll their restless tide;
In parties now they struggle up and down,
As armies, unopposed, for prey divide.
Dryden.
While curling smoke from village tops are seen.
Pope.

Curling-irons. s. Instrument to curl the hair with.

Finding that her literature was thrown away upon me, she bid me, with great vehemence, reach the curling-irons.—*Johnson, Idler*, no. 40.

Curmudgeon. s. [Fr. *cur cur méchant*—had heart.—Y. *Corn-mudgin*, as in first extract.] Niggard; griper.

The *Ediles* hang up twelve brazen shields made of those that certain *corn-mudgins* paid for hounding up their grain.—*Holland, Translation of Livy*. (Rich.)

And when he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cage;
Nor shall these find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou dispatch it without grudging.
Butler, Hudibras.

A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a peevish *curmudgeon*.—*Locke*.

Curmudgeonly. adj. Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow advised with his companions how he might save the charge.
—*Nir B. L'Esrange*.

Curran. s. [Corinth, the port whence the true currant was first brought.]

1. Small grape, grown chiefly in the Ionian Islands, and dried.

They butter'd *currants* on fat veal bestow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey stow'd;
Indisput taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rosbif, shallots, and the rank garlick grow.
King.

2. Fruit of the species of the genus *Ribes*. The barberry and *currant* must swappe,
Though her small clusters imitate the grape.
Tate, Convey.

Curruency. s.

1. Circulation; circulating medium.

The currency of these halfpence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom.—*Swift*.
Some writers vehemently objected to the proposition that the public should bear the expense of restoring the currency; some urged the government

to take this opportunity of assimilating the money of England to the money of neighbouring nations; one projector was for coining guineers; another for coining dollars.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xli.

2. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.

The currency of time to establish a custom, ought to be with a continuance from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

3. General esteem; rate at which anything is commonly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great overmatch for this estate, assisted as it is, and may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after intrinsic value.—*Bacon*.

Curruent. adj. [Lat. *curruent*, -entis, part. of *curro*—run.—The nearest approach to the original meaning is rare. The words *Courier*, *Coranto*, which are only of indirect Latin origin, show that the same deviation has taken place in other languages.]

1. Having the character of a run.

What shall I name those *current* traverses,
That on a triple destiny do run,
Close by the ground with sliding passages,
Wherein that danger crested prize hath won
Which with best order can all order shun?
For everywhere he wanders must range,
And turn and wind with unexpected change.
Sir J. Davies, Orchestra, st. 60.

2. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.

Shells of silver, *current* money with the merchant.
De Witt, xxiii. 10.

3. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many strange bruits are received for *current*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of state, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and *current*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from the *current* histories of those times.—*Swift*.

4. Common; general.

About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death.—*Addison*.
From that time, it has been progressively rising, and, for several years past, all the *current* political questions have been discussed in the daily and weekly papers with great ability, research, and intelligence.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

5. Popular; such as is established by common estimation.

We are also to consider the difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's intrinsic; this, his *current* value; which is less or more, as men have occasion for him.—*Græc, Cosmologia Sacra*.

6. Fashionable; popular.

Off leaving what is natural and fit,
The *current* folly proves our ready wit;
And authors think their reputation safe,
Which lives as long as fads are pleas'd to laugh.
Pope.

7. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.

Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canst make
No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself.
Shakespeare, Richard III., i. 2.

Curruent. s.

1. Running stream.

The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But his fair course is not hinder'd;
He makes sweet music with the channel'd stones.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

These inequalities will vanish in our place, and presently appear in another, and seem perfectly to move like waves, succeeding and destroying one another; once that their motion offends seems to be quickest, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a *current*, or at least by a tide.—*Boyle*.
Not fabled Po more swells the poet's lays,
While through the sky his shining *current* strays.
Pope.

2. Course; progression.

The castle of Cadmus was taken and Thebes invaded by Phœdrias the Lacedæmonian hubbubously, which drew on a re-surprise of the castle, a recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war even into the walls of Sparta.—*Bacon*.

Currently. adj. In a current manner; in a constant motion; without opposition.

The very cause which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the will of God runneth *currently* on your side, is, that their minds are forestalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

Currentness. s. Attribute suggested by Current; circulation; general reception; easiness of propagation.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and *currentness* with staydness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness?
—*Cumtlen, Remains*.

Curriculo. s. [Lat. *curriculum*.]

1. Course.

Upon a *curricula* in this world depends a long course of the next, and upon a narrow scene here an endless expansion hereafter.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 23.

2. Chariot with two wheels drawn by two horses abreast.

And he said, 'What do you want, you little mixt?' and so I began the little *curriculo*, and for old John to drive.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. xii.

Carrier. s. One who carries; especially, leather-dresser.

A *carrier* brought a bearskin of a hunt-man, and laid him down ready money for it.—*Sir E. L'Esrange*.

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their bathous carriage under ground
For useless to the *carrier* were their hides,
Nor could their tainted flesh with ocean tides
Be freed from filth.
Dryden.

Curriah. adj. Having the qualities of a degenerate dog.

Swart speaking oft a *curriah* heart reclaims.
Sir P. Sidney.

No care of justice, nor no rule of reason,
Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,
But cruelty, the sign of *curriah* kind.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this *curriah* Jew.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
And had he shouted, 'Giant, where dost get
Thou thought'st me doubtless for the fier out-
land;

To the right about—without wings thou'rt too slow
To fly my vengeance.—*Curriah* reclaims!
Byron, Translation of the Morgante Maggiore.

Curriahly. adv. In a curriah manner.

Bauer being restored again, . . . *curriahly*, without all order of law or decency, . . . wrasted from them all the livings they had.—*For, Book of Martyrs, Account of Rulph*.

Curriahness. s. Attribute suggested by Curriah; moroseness; churlishness; malignity.

Dignity, though he had wit, by his *curriahness* got the name of dog.—*Ellitham, Remains*, ii. 60.

Hell's porter, Cerberus,
That *curriahness* into our brains dost put!
Shakespeare, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

Curry. v. a. [See last extract.]

1. Bent; drish; thrush; chasteise.

He hath well *curried* the cat.—*Barret*, 1580.
I have seen him
Curry a fellow's carcase humbly.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess.
A deep design in 't to divide
Thou well affected that couldst;
By setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another.

Butler, Hudibras.
I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her hide in case of refusal.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat, and improve his skin.

Your short horse is soon *curried*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian*.
[Curry in the sense of dressing skins has very naturally been derived from *curruent*, a hide; whence *curruent* might well signify a dresser of hides. Italian, *cuoiaro*, a carrier. But it is certain that the derivation is very different. The origin is the Italian, *currare*, to prepare, set out, to rig a ship, set out a bride; Spanish, *currar*, to prepare wool for working by boiling it; French, *currer*, to curry or dress leather, to roughen timber, to wear anything thoroughly. From the same root compounded with *ad* instead of *con* in Italian *currare*, to curriah, equip a ship; French, *arranger*; English, *array*. . . To *curry* a horse, is only a special application of the sense of dressing or working anything thoroughly.]

Et froie et courais et estrille.
Là vilains non rancher atore.
(Fables et Contes. 3. 108.)

To *curry favour* is a proverbial expression corrupted from 'curry fav'd', French, *currier faucon*, to curry the choicest horse. 'To currier faucon qui puit le moest' (the mercantile jade bites him that does him good, (Godefray). It was usual to make a proper name of the colour of a horse, and to speak of the animal as Bayard, Dun, Lysard (French, *hart*, grey), Ball (whitethroated), Fav'd (French, *faucart*, from *fauc* ... any of these was taken proverbially for ... in general, 'Dun is in the ... Who so bold as I did Bayard?' When the meaning of the proverb was no longer understood, the sense was made up by the substitution of *favour*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.)

Curry favour. [Fr. *curroyer fauvel*: rub the fauvel, or the bay horse.] Become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

He indeed then still over-actively to fawn upon the boathens, and to *curry favour* with individuals.—*Thackeray, Extraneous Polity*.
This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that it would go the same way to work to *curry favour* for himself. —*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

In the following extract the verb stands alone:

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 1.*

Curry. *s.* Indian condiment so called; dish flavoured therewith.

Every thing small of shawls and ... adal-wad, combined with a strong flavour of *curry* and muligataing, and yet neither of the people seemed in keeping with the objects and atmosphere by which they were surrounded. —*Theodore Hook, Gilbert's Curious*, vol. iii. ch. iii.

The latter is rendered attractive by the unrivalled of the ... in the preparation of ... each tempered by the ... and from the flesh of the ... but after it has been reduced to a pulp ... the popular error of thinking away to be an invention of the Portuguese in India is disproved by the mention in the Rajavall of its use in Ceylon in the second century before the Christian era, and in the Mahabharata in the fifth century of it. —*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon* (text and note), pt. i. ch. ii. vol. i. p. 77.

Currycomb. *s.* Iron instrument used for currying or cleaning horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a hour definition; and so he would have of Strick and Sistrum, if, instead of a *currycomb* and cyndel, he could see stung in the margin small pictures of these instruments. —*Lodge*.

Currying. *verb. abs.* Act of rubbing down a horse with a currycomb.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full; as we see both in men, and in the *currying* of horses; the cause is, for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the parts. —*Bacon*.

Curse. *v. a.*

1. Wish evil to; execrate; devote.

Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me. —*Amos, xxi. 6.*

After Solomon had looked upon the ideal body, and fairly *curst* the same, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it, and so cast into the sea. —*Kinsley, History of the Parks*.

Wish, yet again the third time hast thou *curst* me!

This imprecation was for Lavin's death, And thou hast wished me like him. —*Dryden and Lee*.

2. Injure; afflict; torment.

On impious realms and bar'rous kings impose Thy plagues, and curse 'em with such sons as these. —*Pope*.

Curse. *v. n.* Imprecate; deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The silver about which thou *cursted*, and speak-est of, also in my ears, behold the silver is with me. —*Judges, xvi. 2.*

Curse. *s.*

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.

I never went from your lordship, but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curse* to him who invented ceremonies, and put us on the necessity of withdrawing. —*Dryden*.

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curse on the stripling! how he aches his side! Ambitiously sentimental! —*Addison, Cato*

Cursted. *part. adj.*

1. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful power! Restrain in me the *cursted* thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose. —*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 1.

2. Unholy; unsanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come haly, while leav'n lends us grace, Let us fly this *cursted* place, Let the sunner in on this With some other new device; Not a waste or needless sound, Till we come to holier ground. —*Milton, Comus*, 638.

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *cursted* quarrel be no more renew'd; He, as becomes a wife, obedient still; Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will. —*Dryden*.

One day, I think, in Paradise he liv'd; Destin'd the next his journey to pursue, Where wounding thorns and *cursted* thistles grew. —*Prior*.

Curstedly. *adv.* In a *cursted* manner; miserably; shamefully.

Satisfaction and restitution lie so *curstedly* hard on the gizzards of our judgments. —*Sir R. L. Estlin*.
Sure! this is a nation that is *curstedly* afraid of being overrun with too much politeness, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expense of another. —*Pope*.

Curstness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Curst*; *Curst*; state of being under a curse.

His mouth is full of *curstness*, Of fraud, deceit, and guile. —*Old Metrical Version of the Psalms*, x.

Curser. *s.* One who curses.

The *curser's* punishment should fright the curse. —*Dryden, Religio Laici*.

Curship. *s.* Dogship; meanness; scoundrelship.

How durst th', I say, oppose thy *curship*, 'Gainst arms, authority, and worship. —*Bulwer, Hudibras*.

Cursting. *s.* Execration; curse.

He read all the words of the law, the blessings and *curstings*. —*Joachim, xli. 31.*
Theodore calls them execrations, *curstings*, and revilings of God. —*Archbishop Leake, Sermon*, p. 1.

Curstator. *s.* [Lat. *clericus de cursu*.] Clerk of course; officer in the Chancery, who makes out original writs.

Then is the recognition and value, signed by the handwriting of that justice, carried by the *curstator* in Chancery for that shire where those lands lie, and by him is a writ of execution thereupon drawn, and impressed in parchment. —*Bacon*.

Curstive. *adj.* Running; (applied to the form of the letters in *running* hand).

Albus Mammas was the inventor of that description of types called the *curstive*, or *italic*. —*Thomas, History of Printing*, i. 151. (Ord MS.)

Curstively. *adv.* In a *curstive* manner.

This paternal empire and monarchial kingdom hath, almost until this present blessed time, been always hereditary, from grandfather to father, from father to a son, and so *curstively* on that manner. —*Continuation of Knollys*, 1384k. (Ord MS.)

Curstorary. *adj.* Curstary; hasty; careless.

I have but with a *curstorary* pen O'ergras'd the articles. —*Shakespeare, Henry V. v. 2.*

Curstously. *adv.* In a *curst* manner; hastily; without care; without solicitous attention.

We are so far from slighting or contemning the Scriptures, that we are the great admirers of it, and do endeavour to advance it above all other writings whatsoever, and that even in natural things, though never so accidentally or *curstously* handled. —*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 25.

I shall speak *curstously* of everything but that which I had immediately from himself. —*Bishop Burnet, Life of Isaac Newton*.

This power, and no other, but he shows, as any one that views the place but *curstously* must needs see. —*Bishop Atterbury*.

I am glad that Mrs. Sheward talks of me and loves me, and have in his still some of life great comfort in reflecting that I have given very few reasons to hate me. I hope scarcely any man has known me but for his benefit, or *curstously* but to his innocent entertainment. —*Johnson, Letter to Mrs. Thrale*, July 9, 1783. (Ord MS.)

Curstously. *adv.*

1. Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless.

Some eminent instructive expressions of Holy Writ, which are not obvious to every *curstous* and superficial reader. —*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 204.

The first upon a *curstous* and superficial view, appeared like the head of another man. —*Addison*.

2. Going about; not stationary.

Father Crosswell, hiser Jesuit in Spain; father Baldwin, hiser in Flanders, as persons at Rome; besides their *curstous* way, as Gerard, &c. —*Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. F: 109d.

Curst. *adj.* Froward; shrewish; malicious; ill-conditioned. *Obsolete*.

Mr. Mason, after his manner, was very *curst* with both parties, pleasantly playing both with the shrewd touches of many *curst* boys, and with the small observation of many level schoolmasters. —*Ascham, Schoolmaster*.

Curst rows have short horns. —*Proverb*.
I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen, let her not hurt me: I was never *curst*; I have no gift at all in shrewdness; I am a right mild for my countenance. —*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

I'll go see if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten; they are never *curst* but when they are hungry. —*Id., Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

And though his mind be never so *curst*, his tongue is kind. —*Cranham*.

Curstly. *adv.* In a *curst* manner.

The rich with rage, the poor with plaints, With hate the wise, with scorn the saints, Evermore are *curstly* crost. —*Myndes, De Barlas*, 463-2.

Curstness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Curst*; peevishness; frowardness; malignity.

Then, madd'ning curstness, Touch you the sweetest points with sweetest terms, Nor *curstness* grow to the matter. —*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

Her mouth she writh'd, her forehead taught to frown.

Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown; Her sallow cheeks her curious mind did show, And every feature spoke about the *curstness* of a shrew. —*Dryden*.

Curst. *adj.* [Lat. *curtus*.] Short. *Rhetorical*.

Such a latitude of years may hold a considerable corner in the general map of time; and a man may have a *curst* epitome of his whole career thereof in the days of his own life. —*Sir T. Browne, Christianus Moralis*, ii. 22.

Peek! his name is *curst*.

A monosyllable, but [he] commands the horse well. —*R. Jonson, New Inn*.

'Al! I know what you are going to say,' observed the gentleman in a *curst*, gruffish voice. 'It is all nonsense. Foreigners are fools. Don't talk to me of beauty, a mere word. What is the use of all this? It produces about as much benefit to society as its owner does.' —*Diary of the younger, The Young Duke*, b. v. ch. vii.

Curstail. *v. n.* (in the metrical extracts, *curstail*.) Cut off; cut short; dock off; cut down; shorten; reduce.

Then why should we ourselves abridge, And *curstail* our own privileges? —*Bulwer, Hudibras*.
This general empty and expense of their time, would as usually *curstail* and stretch the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would shorten the opportunities of vice. —*Woodward*.

Perhaps this humour of speaking no more than we must, has so miserably *curstail'd* some of our words; and, in familiar writings and conversations, they often lose all but their first syllables. —*Addison, Spectator*.

Unless the lives and doctines of its clergy are such as would influence the minds of their hearers, supposing the church were mendacious, it runs the risk of seeing its sphere of action *curstail'd*. —*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

The placeman alone throve amidst the general distress. 'Look,' cried the meekest squire, 'at the compeer of the customs. Ten years ago, he walked, and we rode. Our incomes have been *curstail'd*: his salary has been doubled: we have sold our horses: he has bought them; and now we go on foot and are splashed by his coach and six.' —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

With of.

I, that am *curstail'd* of all fair proportion, In form, diminish'd, sent before my time Into this breathing world.

—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, i. 1.
The mount assumed the *curst*, that Fack his antagonist had taken a wrong name, saying *curstail'd* of three before; for that his name was not Fack but Fartion. —*Addison*.

Curstail [dog]. *adj.* or *s.* Dog lawed, or mutilated according to the forest laws; (i.e. having the ball of each of his forefeet cut out, to prevent his running down the royal game.)

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I think, if my breast had not been made of faith, and my heart of steel, she had transformed me to a *curstail* dog, and made me turn 'till the wheel. —*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

Moops is a *curstail* dog in some affairs.

—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

Curstail'd. *adj.* In a *curstail'd* manner. The name thereof, perhaps it was written *curstail'd*. —*Barton, Adamant*, 107. (Ord MS.)

Curtailer. s. One who curtails, cuts off, cuts down, or shortens anything.

This conduct of theirs . . . served to show that the Latins had not been interpolators of the Creed, but that the Greeks had been *curtailers*.—*Waterland, Critical History of the Athanasian Creed*, p. 21.

Curtailing. verbal abs. Abbreviation.

Scrivblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abundant *curtailings*, and quaint modernisms.—*Swift*.

Certain. s. [Lat. *certina*; Ital. *cortina*.]

1. Hanging contracted or expanded at pleasure, so as to admit or exclude the light, conceal or discover anything, shade a bed or darken a room.

So through white *curtains* shot a timorous ray,
And o'p'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *Pope*.
Thy hand, great Darkness! lets the *curtain* fall,
And universal darkness buries all. *Id.*

Draw the curtain.

a. Close, by drawing it one way, so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

I must *draw a curtain* before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in suspense.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the last: the *curtain* will soon be drawn between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wish you a long good night.—*Pope*.

b. Open, by drawing it another way, so as to discover the object.

So soon as the all-cheering sun
Should in the farthest East begin to draw
The shady *curtains* from Aurora's bed,
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, l. 1.

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone;
And let eternal morrow draw,
Then the *curtain* will be drawn. *Crashaw*.

2. In *Fortification*. That part of the wall or rampart which lies between two bastions.

The governor, not discouraged, suddenly of timber and boards raised up a *curtain* twelve feet high, at the back of his soldiers. *Kauffman, History of the Turks*.

Curtain. v. a. Enclose, or accommodate, with curtains.

But in her temple's last recess inclin'd,
On Dulness' lap the nodding head repos'd;
Him she also *curtain'd* round with vapours blue,
And soft besprinkled with Cimmerian dew. *Pope*.
But towards the evening the snow began to fall,
And *curtain'd* from him even that dreary outlook.
—*G. Elliot, Silas Marner*, ch. 12.

Curtain-lecture. s. Lecture given by a wife to her husband in bed.

What endless laws is by wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
She taught to exert the authority of the *curtain-lecture*, and if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him.—*Johnson*.

Curtaining. verbal abs. Mass like a curtain.

The planet orb of fire wherein he rode
Each day from east to west the heavens through,
Span round in sable *curtaining* of clouds.
Keats, Hyperion.

Curtal. s. Horse with a docked tail.

Hold my stirrup, my one legue; and look to my *curtal* the other.—*H. Jonson, Manassa*.

Curtal. adj. Brief, or abridged.

Matters of this moment, as they were not to be decided there by those divine, so neither yet they to be determined here by *curtals* and *curtal* aphorisms, but by solid proofs of Scripture.—*Milton, Bionoclastica*.

Curtless. s. Cutlass.

We can't not better
That I did snit me all points like a man?
A gallant *curtless* upon my thigh,
A boar-spear in my hand.
Shakespeare, As you like it, l. 3.

Curtly. adv. In a curt manner.

Here Mr. Licentiate shew'd his art; and bath so *curtly*, succinctly, and wondrously epitomiz'd the long story of the captive.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, iv. 15.

Curtness. s. Attribute suggested by Curt. The name must be curtailed and broken into parts, to make it square with the *curtness* of the melody.—*Lord Kames, Elements of Criticism*, ii. 186. (Ord. Ms.)

Curtsey. s. Courtesy in the sense of a woman's act of reverence.

With a sign of *elision*.

In this temper of mind, Bellarmine, having enquired who she was, advanced to her, and with a low bow, begged the honour of dancing with her, which she, with as low a *curtsy*, immediately granted.—*Pickering, Advertisers of Joseph Andrews*.

Without any sign of *elision*.

I had the fair young creature good night, but she seemed too much alarmed to be capable of enjoying even the very smallest show of civility; and when she retired with a *curtsy*, I retired to rest, wearied by my day's exploits, and preeminently satisfied with my treatment at the Crown.—*Thomson, Book, Gilbert's Curves*, vol. II, ch. v.

And here's a candle, mum, and if you please, mum, I can show you her room, mum, and the press in the housekeeper's room, mum, where she keeps her boxes and heaps of things, mum, cried out the eager little Hester with a profusion of *curtsys*.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Curtsey. v. n. Make a curtsy.

The Bird of Paradise *curtsied*, as if she shrunk under the overwhelming pressure, and crossed her breast with arms that gleamed like momuments, and hands that glittered like stars.—*Harriet the Younger, The Young Duke*, li. iii. ch. iii.

Curule. adj. [Lat. *curulis*.] Epithet applied to the chair in which the higher Roman magistrates had a right to sit.

We that are wisely mounted higher
Than eagles in *curule* will. *Butler, Hudibras*.
And Tully's *curule* chair, and Milton's golden lyre.
Id.

Still keep the holy alleys—still keep the purple gown.

The axes, and the *curule* chair, the ear, and laurel crown;
Still press us for your cohorts, and when the fight is done,
Still fill your partners from the soil which our good swords have won.

Macanlay, Lays of Arch at Elbow, Virginia.

Postpositive, with accent on the last syllable. *Ludicrous*.

These mounted on a chair *curule*,
Which moderns call a creaking stool.

Butler, Hudibras.

Curvation. s. Act of bending or crooking; state of being bent or crooked: (Incurvation the commoner word).

As for his session, we must not look upon it as determining any posture of his body, corresponding to the *curvation* of our limbs.—*Hobbes, Leviathan, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

Curvature. s. Crookedness; inflection; manner of bending.

Curvatures of the spine often result from assuming the same position on frequent occasions. . . . To these apparently slight causes, especially on their continuance, the fatal *curvature* of the spine so very frequent in females, are to be attributed.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Spinal Column*.

Curve. adj. [Lat. *curvus*.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not straight.

Unless an intrinsic principle of gravity or attraction, may make it describe a *curve* line about the attracting body.—*Beatty*.

Curve. s. Anything bent; flexure, or crookedness, of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful *curve*,
With eye intensive mark the springing game.
Thomson.

Curve, v. n. Bend; crook; inflect.

Two Tarann skulls have rather more prominent foreheads than the Arab: in the third it *curves* backwards in the same degree from the interorbital prominence; the nasal bones are broader and flatter; in other respects they closely agree with the Arab skull.—*Owen, Transactions of the British Association*, 1846.

Curve. v. a. Render, or make, bent, crooked, or inflected.

The tongue is drawn back and *curved*.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*.

Curvet. v. n. Leap; bound.

Cry, holla! to thy tongue, I prythee: it *currets* unseasonably.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Himself he on an *curvet* set,
Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did *curvet*,
Ere he himself could settle. *Dryden, Nymphidia*.

Seiz'd with unwarded pain, surpris'd with fright,
The wounded steed *curvets*; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.

Curvet. s. Leap; bound.

The king . . . ran his *curvets* so openly, and made his horse and returns in the heat of the army, that so fair a mark invited his enemies' arrows to hit him.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 148.

Curvilinear. adj. [Lat. *linea* = line.] Con-

sisting of, or constituted by, a curved line or lines.

The impulse continually draws the celestial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; so that it must be repeated every minute of time.—*Cheyne*.

Curvity. s. Crookedness. *Rare*.

The jointed ends of that bone and the lungs reveal, make a more acute angle at that point, and give a greater *curvity* to the posture of the vesicles.—*Holley, Elements of Speech*.

Cushat. s. [A.S. *guscent*.] Dove (*Columba palustris*) so called.

In this country the ringdove, or wood-pigeon, is also called the *cushat* and the querst.—*Tarrell, British Birds*.

Cushion. s. Pillow for the seat; soft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and some other of my men;
I'll have them sleep on *cushions* in my tent.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

But over the seat, officious Bais's boys
Two *cushions* stuff'd with straw, the seat to raise;
Course, but the best she had. *Depden, Fables*.

An Eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence; and ordered his body to be stuffed into a *cushion*, and placed upon the tribunal for the seat to sit on.—*Swift*.

Cushion. v. a. Seat on a cushion; support by cushions.

Many, who are *cushioned* upon thron could have remained in obscurity. *Lord Bol Disquisition on Parties*.

Cushionet. s. Little cushion; that which resembles a small cushion. *Obsolete*.

Upon these pretty *cushionets* did lie
Ten thousand beauties, and as many studies,
Classic handshakes, and genuine carities.
Beaumont, Peps, vi. 200.

Cusp. s. [Lat. *cuspis*, *cuspis* = point, spike.] See *extract*.

Cusp [is] a point formed by two parts of a curve meeting; hence applied to the projecting points formed by the meeting of the small arches or folds, in foil-arches on tracery. . . . In the Romanesque and Norman styles the *cusp* is often ornamented with a small cylinder. *Glossary of Architecture*.

Cuspidal. adj. Sharp; ending in a point.

Rare; the form when now used, as it is in Anatomy and Botany, being *Cuspidate*.

This enters and rises up into life and beauty the whole corporeal world, orders the lowest projects of life, viz. the real ends of the case infinitely multiplied, making that immense and of atoms into several energies, into fiery, watery, and earthy; and, placing her magical attractive points, seeks to lather and thicken to every centre a due proportion, and rightly disposed number of these *cuspidal* particles.—*Dr. H. More, Notes on the Soap of the Soul*, p. 336.

Cuspidate. adj. Same as *Cuspidal*.

Custard. s. [Welsh, *custard*.]—by assuming that the pulp of the apple was an ingredient, we may connect this with *custard*—apple, head.] Vinal made of eggs, milk, and sugar.

Now may'st and shrieves all hush'd and satiate by;
Yet eat, in dreams, the *custard* of the day. *Pope*.

Custodeo. s. See *Custodian*.

Custodial. adj. Relating to custody or keepership.

Eccliesia commendata, so called in contradistinction to eccliesia titulata, is that church, which for the *custodial* charges and government thereof, is by a revocable collation conferred with some ecclesiastical person, in the nature of a trustee. *Letter to the Bishop of Rochester*, p. 2: 1772.

Custodian. s. and adj. In *Law*. See *extract*.

Custodian or *custodian* lease [is] a lease from the crown under the seal of the exchequer, by which the custody of lands, &c., seized into the king's hands, is devised or committed to some person as *custodian* or lessee thereof. . . . These *custodians* take place (chiefly in Ireland) either in the case of debts due to the crown, . . . or upon outlawries of criminals between party and party.—*Toulmin, Law Dictionary*, by Granger.

Custody. s.

1. Care; guardianship; charge; keeping.
We being strangers here, how dost thou trust
So great a charge from thine own *custody*.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, l. 2.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle.—*Numbers*, iii. 36.

An offence it were, rashly to depart out of the city committed to their *custody*.—*Knollys, History of the Turks*.

There is generally but one coin stamped upon the occasion, which is made a present to the person who is celebrated on it; by this means the whole fame is in his own custody.—*Addison*.

2. Imprisonment; constraint.

The council remonstrated unto Queen Elizabeth the necessities against her life, and therefore they advised her that she should go less abroad weakly attended; but the queen answered, she had rather be dead than put in custody.—*Shakspeare*.

What peace will be given
To us cowardly, but custody severe,
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment
Inflicted.

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 335.

Penn's proceedings had not escaped the observation of the government. Warrants had been out against him; and he had been taken into custody; but the evidence against him had not been such as would support a charge of high treason.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

3. Defence; preservation; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the custody of the narrow seas.—*Shakspeare*.

Custum. s. [N.Fr. *coutume*; Modern Fr. *coutume*.]

1. Habit; habitual practice; fashion; common way of acting; established manner.

Hood and destination shall be so in use,
That mothers shall but smile, when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;
All pity chok'd with custom of fell deeds.

Shakspeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

And the priest's custom with the people's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hand. *1 Samuel*, ii. 13.

According to the custom of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord.—*Luke*, i. 9.

Custom, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship.—*Locke*.

2. Practice of buying of certain persons.

You say he is covetous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your custom, but not your votes.—*Addison*.

3. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported; (generally plural).

The residue of those ordinary finances be casual, or uncertain, as be the escheats and forfeitures, the customs, buttricks, and imposts.—*Shakspeare*.

Those commodities may be dispersed, after having paid the customs, in England.—*Sir W. Temple, Customs to steal is such a trivial thing, That 'tis their charter to defraud their king.*

Dryden,
Stambo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes,
Especially the customs on the importation of the Gallick trade.—*Arbutnot*.

They complain that it is made penal in an officer of the customs to open a box of books from abroad, except in the presence of one of the governors of the press.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Custum. v. a. Pay the duty at the custom-house for goods exported or imported.

The ships are safe, riding in Malta road;
And all the merchants, with other merchandise,
Are safe arriv'd, and have sent me to know,
Whether yourself will come and custom them.

Marlow, Jew of Malta.

Custum. v. a. Supply with customers.

If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he would be weakly custom'd.—*Bacon*, i. 137. (Ord MS.)

Myself am like the miller of Gloucester, that was wont to pray for peace amongst the willows; for while the winds blew the windmills wrought, and the water-mill was busied.—*Id.*, v. 318. (Ord MS.)

Custum. v. n. See Accustom.

For on a bridge he custom'd to fight.

Shakspeare, Faerie Queen.

Custumable. adj. Common; habitual; frequent.

Ye shall fynde it more at large declared in the christen exhortation unto custumable swarers.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Runyngs Fure*, fol. 90, h. i.

154.

Among the Greeks, by reason of their familiar and custumable manner of speeche, one veritable wretched, &c.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests*, F. 4. h. 1: 155.

The custumable shooting at home, specially at butts and pricks, makes nothing at all for strong shooting, which doth most good in war.—*Aecham, Turphilius*.

Through the custumable use thereof, this vice [adultery] is grown unto such a height, that in a manner among many it is counted no sinne at all.—*Homilies*, b. i. p. 78.

They use the custumable adornings of the country.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handmaiden*, p. 30.

Custumably. adv. According to custom.

Works of darkness, not only because they are custumably in darkness, &c.—*Homilies*, b. i. Against Adultery.

Kingdoms have custumably been carried away by right of succession, according to proximity of blood.—*Sir J. Heyward*.

And because I observe that fear and dull disposition, lukewarmness and sloth, are not seldom wont to cloak themselves under the affected name of moderation, than true and lively zeal is custumably disparaged with the term of indifferency, bitterness, and choler.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus*.

Custumarily. adv. In a customary manner; habitually; commonly.

He underwent those previous pains, which custumarily attend the suffering. *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

To call tend to witness truth, or a lie perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, custumarily without consideration, is one of the highest indignities and affronts that can be offered him.—*Ray*.

Custumariness. s. Attribute suggested by Customary; frequency; commonness; frequent occurrence.

A vice which, for its skill, may justify the sharp-cut, and for its custumariness the frequentest invective, which can be made against it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Custumary. adj.

1. Agreeing with established custom; prescriptive.

Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune of your voices, that I may be counsel: I have here the customary coin. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Several ingenious persons, whose assistance might be conducive to the advance of real and useful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and custumary belief.—*Glanville, Science Scientific*.

... a donation to a member of Parliament seems to have been regarded as a custumary compliment.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. xxi.

2. Habitual.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or custumary swearing, and take heed of his neglect of his worship, or anything belonging to it.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

3. Usual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him
With custumary compliment, when he,
Waiting his eyes to the contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speaks from me.

Shakspeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Custum'd. adj. Usual; common; accustomed (of which it is a shortened form).

No natural exhalation in the sky,
No common wind, no custum'd event,
But they will pluck away its natural cause,
And call their meteors, prodigies, and signs.

Shakspeare, King John, iii. 4.

Adam wak'd, so custum'd.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 3.

Customer. s.

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

One would think it were Mrs. Overdone's own house; for here be many of her old customers.—*Shakspeare, Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flattery audience, than poor tradesmen do
To persuade customers to buy their goods.

Lord Rochester.

Lord Strat has bespoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's shop; Don't you see how that old fox steals away your customers, and turns you out of your business every day?—*Arbutnot*.

Those papers are grown a necessary part in coffee-house furniture, and may be read by customers of all ranks for curiosity or amusement.—*Swift*.

I showed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased to approve of, and be my customer for.—*Id.*

Figuratively. An awkward person to deal with. Slang.

Customer for you; rum customer too.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, b. i. ch. ii.

The provincials were delighted with Aldon's riding, and even the latestest gentlemen almost admitted that he was a 'customer.'—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xv.

2. Common woman.

I marry her! What a customer? Prythee bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so unwholesome.—*Shakspeare, Othello*, i. 1.

3. Toll-gatherer; collector of customs.

That memorable example of Zachariah's conversion from his evil way of covetousness and extortion, as a common customer.—*Bishop Mountague, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 184.

Custumhouse. s. House where the customs upon goods imported or exported are collected: (used adjectivally in extract).

Some custum-house officers, birds of passage, and

oppressive thrifty squires, are the only thriving people among us.—*Swift*.

Custrel. s. [see extract.] Buckler-bearer.

Every one had an archer, a demi-lance, and a custrel (as our history calls it, but being truly a scut-bearer) or a kind of musketeer, or servant belonging to him, besides three great horses for his own use.—*Lord Herbert of Chesham, History of Henry VIII*, p. 10.

Custumary. s. [N.Fr. *coutumier*; Modern Fr. *coutumier*.] Book of laws and customs.

The old law of the Lombards gave first use, and the express words of the Norman *custumary* are, 'Qu'il ne pvent avoir autre instrument,' &c.—*Scid, Othello*, ch. viii.

It was drawn from the old Germanick or Gothick *custumary*, from the feudal institutions, which must be considered as an emanation from that *custumary*.—*Barke, Thoughts on a Reconciled Peace*.

Cut. v. a.

1. Penetrate with an edged instrument; divide any continuity by a sharp edge; hew.

Ah, cut my lace sunder,
That my great heart may give some scope to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead killing new.

Shakspeare, Richard III, iv. 1.

—*2 Chronicle*, ii. 8.

And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,
The sword of justice cuts upon the knot,
And sever 'em for ever.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Some I have cut away with scissars.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

2. Form anything by cutting; carve; make by sculpture.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?

Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

The triumphal is defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly cut upon the wall of a neighbouring building.—*Addison*.

3. Divide by passing through.

Before the whistling winds the vessels fly,
With rapid swiftness cut the liquid way,
And reach Ceresus at the point of day.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Pierce with any uneasy sensation.

The man was cut to the heart with these consolations.—*Addison*.

5. Divide a pack of cards.

Supine they in their hav'n remain,
Exempt from passion and from pain:
And frankly love us, human elves,
To cut and shuffle for ourselves.

Prior.

We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and shuffled them.

Id.

Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts or shuffles with our dirty leaving.

Gransville.

6. Purposely overlook, or ignore, anyone in the way of acquaintance.

It was a silly thing for any one; it was a sad indiscretion for a Duke—but it was done. Some were expelled; his Grace had timely notice, and having before cut the Oxoniads, now cut Oxford.—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. i. ch. ii.

Cut, or cut it. Move off. Slang.

I've cut it, Piggy, I've cut it. That's the last. The ghost won't walk any more for Jory D.—Houray!

Sale, The Late Mr. D.

Cut down.

a. Reduce; bring down.

No word is his natural eloquence, that he cuts down the finest orator, and destroys the best contrived argument, as soon as ever he gets himself to be heard.—*Addison, Court Tariff*.

b. Curtail; retrench.

Now, the reduction effected in the original dietary of the prison went to the extent not merely of cutting down the quantity of bread, meat, and potatoes from a total of 304 ounces to one of 188 ounces per week; but the meat and potatoes were struck off altogether.—*Dr. Guy, On Dietaries*, p. 220.

Cut a figure. Show conspicuously.

A tall gaunt creature, pale enough, and smooth enough to be a woman certainly, but cutting a most ridiculous figure.—*Murray, Swarleggyne*, vol. iii. ch. viii.

Cut a joke. Crack a jest.

And the thoughts, and laynets, and swords
Shall make ex-chauclers merry;
And jokes shall be cut in the House of Lords,
And threats in the county Kerry.

Prior.

Cut a knot: (opposed to loosing or untying it). Effect anything by short and strong measures, rather than by skill and patience: (from the story of Alexander the Great cutting the Gordian knot with his sword).

Decision by a majority is a mode of *cutting a knot* which cannot be untied; it is, therefore, in every account expedient that the knot should be cut effectually.—*Sir G. G. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion.*

Cut off.

a. Destroy; extirpate; put to death untimely.

All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were still increased, and the native Spaniards still cut off.—*Sponser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*

b. Intercept; hinder from union or return.

The king of this island, a wise man and a great warrior, hauled the matter so, as he cut off their land forces from their ships.—*Bacon.*

His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that it would infinitely be cut off.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

c. Put an end to; obviate.

To cut off all further mediation and interposition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuse.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

It may compound our unnatural feuds, and cut off frequent occasions of brutal rage and intemperance.—*Addison.*

d. Withhold.

We are concerned to cut off all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us.—*Rogers.*

e. Preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary sin, actually cuts himself off from the benefits and profession of christianity.—*Addison.*

This only object of my real care, cut off from hope, abandon'd to despair, in some few posting fatal hours is hur'd from wealth, from power, from love, and from the world.—*Prior.*

Why should those who wait at altars be cut off from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature.—*Swift.*

f. Interrupt; silence.

It is no grace to a judge to show quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence or counsel too short.—*Bacon.*

g. Apostrophize; abbreviate.

No vowel can be cut off before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it.—*Dryden.*

Cut out.

a. Shape; form.

I, for my part, do not like images cut out in juniper, or other garden stuff; they be for children.—*Bacon.*

There is a large table at Montmorency cut out of the thickness of a vine-stalk.—*Sir W. Temple.*

They have a large forest cut out into walks, extremely thick and gloomy.—*Addison.*

b. Scheme; contrive.

Every man had cut out a place for himself in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treasurers.—*Addison.*

c. Adapt.

You know I am not cut out for writing a treatise, nor have a genius to pen anything exactly.—*Egmont.*

d. Debar.

I am cut out from anything but common acknowledgments, or common discourse.—*Pope.*

e. In *Nautic* warfare. Capture a vessel in harbour and carry her off, by getting between her and the shore, and attacking from the land side.

Cut short.

a. Hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Thus much he spoke, and more he would have said, But the stern hero turn'd aside his head, And cut him short.—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*
Achilles cut him short; and thus replied, My worth allow'd in words, is in effect deny'd.—*Ibid.*

b. Abridge: (as, 'The soldiers were cut short of their pay').

Cut up.

a. Divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The bear's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the cutting him up, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual man.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

b. Eradicate.

Who cut up mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meat.—*Job, xxx. 4.*
This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots.—*Locke.*

c. Criticize severely or spitefully.

A poem which was cut up by Mr. Rigby with his usual urbanity.—*Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.*

Cut and come again. An expression implying that having cut as much as you pleased, you may come again; in other words, plenty; no lack; always a supply.—*Vulgar.*

Cut and dry. Prepared for use.

Sets of phrases, cut and dry, Evermore thy tongue supply.—*Swift.*

Cut. v. a.

1. Make way by dividing; divide by passing through.

When the teeth are ready to cut, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances, which infants, by a natural instinct, affect.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Perform the operation of lithotomy.

He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of cutting for the stone.—*Pope.*

Cut in. Join in anything suddenly.

'And what principles?' inquired Midon.—'The principles of non-resistance.'—'That is a practice, not a principle,' said Midon.—'Is it a practice that no longer exists?'—'You think then,' said Lord Eldon, 'cutting in before Rigby,' 'that the Reform Bill has done us no harm?'—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby, li. iv. ch. xci.*

Cut up. Turn out: (a phrase derived from the shambles).

The only question of their Legendre, or some other of their legislative butchers, will be, how he cuts up?—*Burke.*

Cut. part. adj. Drunk. Slang.

Was not master such a one cruelly cut last night?—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference, pt. i.*

Cut. s.

1. Wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, cut into the bone many ways, which cuts are called scies, and are reckoned among the fractures.—*Wiceman, Surgery.*

2. Channel made by art.

This great cut or ditch Scenotria the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolemy Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean.—*Kneller.*

3. Part cut off from the rest.

Suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one cut is reckoned so many foot.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Small particle; shred.

It hath a number of short cuts or shreds, which may be better called wishes than prayers.—*Hooker.*

5. Near passage by which some angle or bend is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and instead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have taken another and a shorter cut.—*South.*

There is a shorter cut, an easier passage.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

The evidence of my sense is simple and humble, and therefore I have but a shorter cut thereby to the ascent to the truth but the things so evidenced.—*Sir M. Hale, Originals of Humankind.*

But the gentleman would needs see me part of my way, and carry me a short cut through his own ground, which saved me half a mile's riding.—*Swift, Evening.*

I had been rather indulging too in a fit of gloom, when I was tempted to commit one of the greatest follies that a human being can practise, namely, to take a short cut.—*James, Henry Martineau, ch. xxiii.*

6. Picture cut or carved upon wood or copper; impression from it.

In this form, according to his description, he is set forth in the prints or cuts of martyrs by Covallierus.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Madam Davier, from some old cuts of Terence, fancied, that the larva or person of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Excellent and numerous plates and cuts of these very interesting though rather frightful relics are given in his work.—*R. Forbes, Literary Papers, p. 210.*

7. Act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muse her aid impart, Unskill'd in all the terms of art! Or in harmonious numbers put The deal, the shuffle, and the cut.—*Swift.*

8. Fashion; form; shape.

Their clothes are after such a pagan cut too, That, sure, they've worn out Christendom.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 3.*

His tawny beard was th' equal grace

Both of his wisdom and his face; In cut and dye so like a tile.

A sudden view it would beaute. *Butler, Hudibras.* They were so familiarly acquainted with him as to know the very cut of his beard.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Children have breeches, not for their cut or ease, but because the having them is a mark or step towards manhood.—*Locke.*

A third desires you to observe well the torn or such a reverse, and asks you whether you can in conscience believe the sleeve of it to be of the true Roman cut.—*Addison.*

Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut in his chaubis with great integrity.—*Id., Spectator.*

Will thou buy there some high heads of the newest cut for my daughter?—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

9. Fool or cully: (this seems to have been its ancient signification: in low language to cut still signifies *(in chat)*).

Send her money, knight: it thou hast her not in the end.—*Id., Twelfth Night, li. 3.*

10. Docked horse; ung.

You lustie youthen who nourish high desire, Alas your plumes which make you look so big: The collier's cut, the carter's steel, will tire.

Even so the clarks the parson's grow dull shire.
—*Garrigue, in Paradise of Innocent Rivers: 1592.*

He'll buy us a white cut forth for to ride.
—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.*

11. Act of one who cuts, or ignores, an acquaintance.

Cut and long tail. Men of all kinds: (borrowed from dogs).

He will minnish you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail, under the degree of a squire.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.*

At quithin he, In honour of this bridegroom, Had challeng'd either while countess: Come cut and long tail for there be Six bachelors as bold as he. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*
He dances very finely, and very comely; And for a jig, come cut and long tail to him, He turns ye like a top.
—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.*

Cut. s. [Welsh, cuties - lot.] One of several sticks, straws, or pieces of paper, cut of different lengths, and held between the finger and thumb by one person, while another draws the lot.

My lady Zeluzano and my daughter Mopsa may draw cuts, and the shortest cut speak first.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A man may as reasonably draw cuts for his tenets, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die.—*Locke.*

Cutaneous. adj. Relating to the skin.

This serum, nutritious mass is more readily circulated into the cutaneous or muscular parts of the body.—*Sir J. P. P. Extraneous State of the animal Humours.*

Some sorts of cutaneous eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid melle fruits and ferments substances.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Cuticle. s.

1. Epidermis; scarfskin: (as opposed to the cutis).

In each of the very fingers there are bones and gristles, and ligaments and membranes, and muscles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and skin, and cuticle and nail.—*Hensley, Sermons.*

2. Any thin superficial skin or film.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to cuticle, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they concentered, floated in the liquor at equal distances in rank and file.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Cuticular. adj. An equivocal term, being deducible from either *cutis* or *cuticular*; and therefore avoided by the later physiologists, who mostly write Cutaneous for what belongs to the true skin, and Epidermic for what belongs to the cuticle.

Cutis. s. [Latin; though, perhaps, in Medicine naturalized.] Skin; true skin, or corium: (as opposed to the cuticle or epidermis).

The skin may be considered as composed of three elements, namely, the complex, fibrous tissue, which with blood-vessels, lymphatics, and nerves makes up

the *cutis vera* or corium; a layer of insensate membrane investing this, and an epithelial investment of peculiar thickness and tenacity which is known as the epidermis or cuticle. . . . The *cutis*, however, not only possesses elasticity, but is endowed with vital contractility. — *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 236.

Cutlass. *s.* [Fr. *cutelas*.] Broad cutting sword, chiefly used at sea.

To the lodgements of his head he ran,
Where the fat porkers slept beneath the sun;
Of two his *cutlass* launch'd the quivering blood,
These quarter'd, single, and fix'd on forks of wood.

Mores, in his curious dissertation on letter-foundry, as it seems, a *cutlass* was among the antique typographical ornaments. — *T. Walton, Notes on Milton*.

Cutter. *s.* One who makes or sells knives.

About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring,
That she did give me; whose pious was
For all the world like *cutter's* poetry
Upon a knife: Love me, and leave me not.

In a late *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, v. 1. Shylock's shop he bought a tennenny knife; so chosen was the instrument of this great attempt. — *Sir H. Walton*.

He chose no other instrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common *cutter*. — *Lord Clarendon*.

Every smith, every carpenter, every *cutter*, was at constant work on arms and blades. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xii.

Cutlery. *s.* Hardware sold or made by cutlers.

He is the more blameable because, long before he was born, both Locke and North had taught that it was unlawful to make laws fixing the price of money as to make laws fixing the price of *cutlery* or of bread-cloth. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Cutlet. *s.* Small steak; properly, rib.

No nation *cutlets*, prime of muck. *Swift*.
I did hope to persuade him to come over and take a *cutlet* with me, and meet two or three of the 18th, who, as of course you know, are quarter'd there. *Theodore Hook, Gilbert's Grammar*, vol. i, ch. iv.

Our children are perfect little Pythagoreans. They have no notion how the subtle *c* creature that ever had life can become food for another creature. A beef-steak is an absurdity to them; a mutton-chop, a salmon in terms of a *cutlet*, a word absolutely without any meaning; a butcher is nonsense, except so far as it is taken for a man who delights in blood, or a hero. — *Laurel, On the Immortality of the Soul*.

Cutpurse. *s.* One who stole by the method of ursses (a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom); thief; robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a *cutpurse*. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

If we could imagine a whole nation to be *cutpurse* and robbers, would there be kept that square dealing and equity in such a monstrous den of thieves. — *Bentley, No Emancipation*.

Cutter. *s.*

1. One who, or that which, cuts; (generally the second element in a compound, as *stone-cutter*).

Applied to persons.

Never saw I flatter
So likely to report themselves; the *cutter*
Was, as another culture, dumb.

He who is called the *cutter*, or dissector, with an Ethiopick stone cuts away as much of the flesh as the law commands. — *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 213.

Applied to things.

Small as the indispensable chamber seems to have been in all the houses of Pompeii, it was, nevertheless, usually fitted up with all that amazing variety of stoves and stoves, stoves and stoves, *cutters* and moulds, without which cook of spirit, no matter whether he be an ancient or a modern, declares it utterly impossible that he can give you anything to eat. — *Sir E. L. Balfour, Last Days of Pompeii*, li. iv. ch. ii.

2. Light ship's boat, or one-masted smack rigged vessel, so called.

Their force consisted of twenty sail of the line, three fifty-gun ships, five frigates, and two brigs; of fifteen line-of-battle ships, two frigates, a *cutter*, and a lugger. — *Southey, Life of Nelson*, i. 220.

3. Incisor, or cutting, teeth.

The molars or grinders are behind, nearest the centre of motion, because there is a greater strength of force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece. — and the *cutter* before, that they may be

ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders. — *Key, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

4. Russian.

Another story came into my mind of a thief, or rather a *cutter* by the high way. Infinitely more resolute than the former. — *World of Wonders*, p. 407: 1088.

Cutter off. Destroyer.

Indeed, there is fortune too hard for nature, when fortune makes nature's natural the *cutter off* of nature's wit. — *Shakespeare, As you like it*, i. 2.

Cutthroat. *s.* Russian; murderer; butcher of men; assassin.

Will you then suffer these robbers, *cut-throats*, these people gathered out of all the corners of Christendom, to waste your countries, spoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your seas. — *Macaulay, History of the Turks*.

Perhaps the *cut-throat* may rather take his eye from the Russian massacre, one of the horrid instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. — *Southey*.

They had tried to blast his honour and to exclude him from his birthright: they had called him incendiary, *cut-throat*, poisoner: they had driven him from the admiralty and the privy council. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vii.

Used adjectively.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be more other than *cut-throat* and absolute bleeding. — *Carver, Survey of Cornwall*.

The Russian robbers by no justice w'd.
And amidst *cut-throat* soldiers are abroad;
Those cruel sons, who, hardened in each ill,
To save complaints and propagation, kill.

Depden, Journal's Satires.

Cutting. *part. adj.* Sarcastic; acriminous; severe.

God bless . . . here comes the duke of Stilton, . . . who told me . . . he could make a very good dinner off a beef-steak! Why the deuce, then, did he come and dine with me? Could he have said anything more *cutting*? — *Sir E. L. Balfour, Pompeii*, ch. lvi.

But he always smiled; and audacious, cool, and *cutting*, and very easy, he thoroughly disgusted mankind, upon whose weaknesses he practised without remorse. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vi.

The morals of Shelley were such as, even in that age, gave great scandal. . . . He was presented for a misbehaviour, was sentenced to a heavy fine, and was reprimanded by the court of King's Bench in the most *cutting* terms. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vi.

Cutting. *s.*

1. Incision.

Ye shall not make any *cuttings* in your flesh for the dead, nor print any marks upon you. — *Leviticus*, xix. 28.

2. Piece cut off; chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and casting them upon land, both much good. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

3. Caper; curvet: (with the sense it has in *cut a caper*).

Some Indians make a better show of their countenances in these dances, wherein are divers changes, *cuttings*, turnings, and mutations of the body, than in some dances of state and gravity. — *Florio, Translation of Montaigne's Essays*, p. 224.

4. Division, as of a pack of cards. See the eleventh sense of *Cut*.

It is here said, there has been much *cutting* and *cutting* in England, and we do not understand what or who is turned up trump. — *Letter to A. Hill, in Hill's Familiar Letters*, p. 208: 1650.

5. In Gardening. Portion of a plant taken off for the purpose of propagation.

Propagation by *cuttings* has been long known, and is abundantly simple when applied to such free-growing hardy shrubs as the willow or the gooseberry; but considered as the chief mode of propagating most of the Ericaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Proteaceæ, &c., it becomes one of the most delicate and difficult modes of continuing the species. — *London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, p. 65.

Cuttle. *s.*

1. Cephalopodous mollusk of the genus *Sepia*; squid.

It is somewhat strange, that the blood of all birds and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink. — *Bacon*.

2. Foul-mouthed fellow; fellow who blackens the character of others.

Away, you *cutpurse* rascal; you filthy bung, away; by this wine I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy claps; if you play the *cuttle* with me. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II*, li. 4.

Cuttle. *s.* [from Fr. *cutteau*.] Knife. *Obsolete*.

Disseminating himself with a sharp *cuttle*. — *Bale, Acts of English Voluntaries*, li. ch. ii.: 1530.

Cuttle-bone. *s.* Internal shell, or part of the cuttlefish: (in the following extract we have, probably, two words and an adjectival construction, rather than a true compound).

The bone or shell is thick, but depressed . . . the substance of the *cuttle-bone* is composed of numerous testaceous laminae, separated from each other by a particularly fibrous enlaid tissue, exhibiting a shining white and satiny lustre, and having a pumiceous aspect and feel. . . . The bone (often used for pumice) equals in length the body without the fin. — *Parbes and Hanby, British Mollusca*.

Cuttlefish. *s.* Same as *Cuttle*.

He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth, like the *cuttle fish*, hide himself for the most part in his own ink. — *Key, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Among the higher aquatic invertebrates, — *cuttle fish* and lobsters, for instance, — there is a very considerable power of locomotion; and the aquatic vertebrates are, considered as a class, much more active in their movements than the other inhabitants of the water. — *Herbert Spencer, Introduction of Biology*.

Cutwork. *s.* Openwork in embroidery: (used adjectively in the first extract.) *Obsolete*.

It graz'd on my slobber, takes me away six pils, of an Italian *cut-work* band I wore, and me three joints in the Kermage but three days before. — *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

Then his hand
May be disorder'd, and transform'd from lace
To *cut-work*. — *Don Quixote and Fletcher, Coronation*.

Cy-, like *Con-* and *Co-*, which have gone before, is a combination which gives the initial syllable of a definite and natural class of words, and, as such, demands a certain amount of preliminary notice. The first and most general statement concerning it is, that the words which begin thus are, one and all, of Greek derivation. They need not be *originally* Greek, because there are several words which, though Greek is the first language in which we find them, may have been adopted by the Greeks from other languages. Still, the language which gives them their sound and orthography is, in the first instance, Greek. It is submitted that, for reasons which will soon appear, this rule is absolute.

The next is, that all such words, however Greek they may be in the form under which they are introduced into the English language, are *not* Greek in their immediate or direct origin. They are, one and all, words which having been previously Greek were next Latin, and which, after having been Latin, were finally Anglicized.

This introduction through the Latin may have been in one of two ways. It may have been from the Latin direct; or, indirectly, through the Italian, Spanish, or French offshoots of the Latin. As far as the form in English is concerned, the result is the same whichever view we take.

The *c* in Latin represents a Greek *κ*; the former being sounded in English as *s*, the latter as *k*: a fact which bears upon certain points of pronunciation. Also, the Latin *y* represents a Greek *γ*, the sound of which, even in English, is that of the *oo* in *tooth*. This *y*, in English, is sounded as either the *i* in *pit* and *pike*, or the *ee* in *sweet*. Hence the phonetic transformation is from *kou-* to *si-*, and hence the rule that it is only through a Greek origin and a Latin medium that any word in English can begin with *cy-*; a fact which rules the spelling, and excludes more than one word of uncertain origin; such as *cipher* (rather than *cypher*) and others.

The question now arises as to the form which should be taken by words derived directly from the Greek, as in the case of several scientific terms of modern coinage; words which, though in some instances they may come into the English from the French or some other derivative of the Latin, never came into it through the Latin. Such a word is *Cytoblast*, as opposed to *Cycle*. The answer on this matter is, that the *Latin form is adopted and extended*; and that even when, in words like *Esthetics*, *Economy*, &c. (see remarks on *Æ*), it is departed from, the inconsistency is apparent only; the following being the chief points of difference between the two classes of words:—

1) In getting rid of *æ*, we get rid of an anomalous and extraneous letter; a letter neither really forming part of our alphabet, nor infinitely excluded from it. In *cy-* we merely retain what already exists.

2) In writing *e* for *æ*, we suggest no change of sound. In writing *æ* for *cy*, we suggest a change in certain old and well-established words, e.g. *cycle* and *cylinder*.

Cyanogen. *s.* [See extract.] In *Chemistry*. Bicarburet of nitrogen. (It has *Cyanide*, *Cyanuret*, and other congeners.)

This poisonous compound was discovered in 1815 by Gay-Lussac, and termed *cyanogen* (from *cyanos* blue, and *genes*, I generate) in consequence of its being essential in the formation of Prussian blue.—*Broad, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 263.

Cycadaceous. *adj.* [Lat. *cycas*, *cycad-us*; Gr. *κύκας*.] Belonging to the natural order Cycadaceæ, chiefly represented by the genera *Cycas* and *Zamia*, the pith of which plants supplies the sago of commerce. See *Sago*.

Cyclamen. *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *κύκλαρον*.] In *Botany*. Sowbread (*Cyclamen europæum*), an indigenous plant; florist's flower so called, of which there are several kinds, as *C. persicum*, &c.

Thirdly, a kind of *epitaph*, or *sow-bread*.—*Bishop Spalding, History of the Royal Society*, p. 211.

Transplant autumnal *cyclamen* now, if you would choose their place. *Ecloga, Calendarium hortense*.

Cycle. *s.* [Gr. *κύκλος*—circle.]

1. Round of time; space at the close of which the same revolutions begin again; period.

We do more commonly use these words, so as to style a lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of *period*; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof.—*Hobbes, Discourse concerning Time*.

Given the year of the Julian period, those of the subordinate *cycles* are easily determined as above. Conversely, given the years of the solar and lunar *cycles*, and of the indiction, to determine the year of the Julian period proceed as follows:—Multiply the number of the year in the solar *cycle* by 484, in the lunar by 4200, and in the *cycle* of the indiction by 2214; divide the sum of the products by 7980, and the remainder is the year of the Julian period sought. *Sir W. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy*, § 195.

It is not our choice to try these and other modes of obtaining a science of the weather: that is, we may refer the phenomena to the idea of time, introducing the conception of a *cycle*; or to the idea of external force, by the conception of the moon's action; or to the idea of mutual action, introducing the conceptions of thermical and atmospheric agencies, operating between different regions of earth, water, and air. It may be asked, How are we to decide in such alternatives? How are we to select the one right idea out of several conceivable ones? To which we can only reply, that this must be done by trying which will succeed. If there really exist a *cycle* of the weather, as well as of bellows, this must be established by comparing the asserted *cycle* with a good register of the seasons, of sufficient extent.—*Herschel, Novum Organum renovatum*, b. iii. ch. v. sect. 2, § 5.

2. Calendar.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavour to present our gardeners with a complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year.—*Ecloga, Calendarium hortense*.

3. Orbit. See *Epicycle*.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To save appearances; how gild the sphere
With centrick and eccentric, seriff'd and
Cycle and epicycle, orbit in orbit!

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 881.

4. In *Literature*. Subject matter for poetry, consisting of several actions and heroes, connected with a main one; such as, in the poetry of ancient Greece, those connected with the Trojan and Theban wars, the Argonautic expedition, and other materials for narrative and epic poetry. In modern literature, the chief analogues of these are the legends of King Arthur and the Round Table, the Spanish expedition of Charlemagne, and the story of the Nibelungs. See *Cyelle* and *Cireler*.

Their superstitious has more of interior belief and less of ornamental machinery than those to which the *Annals de Gaul* and other heroes of the later *cycles* of romance furnished a model.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 57.

Far be it from us, meanwhile, to venture rashly, or further time is useful, into that same transitional chaos, fondly named the *Cycle* of Northern Fiction, with its fourteen sectors (or separate poems), which are rather fourteen shrouded histories where we hear of pieces containing a hundred thousand verses, and seventy thousand verses, 'as of a quite natural affair'. The principal mythos, . . . leads for example on the branch of hero; each successive sinner and redeemer furnished it with new personages, new scenery, to please a new audience; each has the privilege of invention, and the wider privilege of borrowing and new-modelling from all that preceded him.—*Carlyle, Miscellaneous, The Nibelungen Lied*.

Cycle. *r. n.* Recur in cycles.

It may be that no life is found,
Which only to one name is bound
Falls off, but *cycles* always round.

Trappena, The Two Voices.

Cycle. *adj.* Connected with a cycle, generally in the sense it bears in *Literature*: (from the difference in respect to originality between the poet who first wrote upon a subject capable of being developed into a cycle, and those who merely expanded it, the term was not always a complimentary one). See *Cireler*.

The Homer of this race of *cycle* poets was . . . an Italian. It was not till these poems had sunk into popular tales . . . that they were seized first by the bold and accomplished Boccaccio, afterwards by the irascible Ariosto, and in their full ancient spirit, yet with some line modern touch, bequeathed to mankind in the most exquisite and harmonious Italian. *Wilson, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. vi.

Cycloid. *s.* [Gr. *κύκλος*—circle, resembling a circle.] Curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls along a straight line till it has completed a revolution.

A man may form to himself the notion of a parabola, or a *cycloid*, from the mathematical definition of those figures. *Reid, Inquiry into the human Mind*.

Cycloid. *adj.* Having the character of a cycloid; subcircular: (one of its special applications is in *Ichthyology*, where it relates to the scales of fishes like the carp, dace, and, indeed, the majority of the existing osseous species. The classification founded by Agassiz on this, along with three other terms, Ctenoid, Ganoid, and Placoid, is important in *Geology*; the external covering being, in many cases, the chief means we have for determining the character of a fish when fossilized).

I described the organic structure of these so-called ganoid scale bones in 1810, in both recent and extinct fishes, showing that it indicated a new theory of development by successive deposition of layers being applied, at last, to ganoid scales. A like organisation prevails in the tri-radiate dermal bones which support the strong spines of the *Diodon*; a *tri* in the usually uncanalised, but regularly fanned and arranged, dermal placoid scales of sharks and rays. The thinner subtransparent scales of ordinary osseous fishes are either sub-circular and with entire margins as in the carp, when they

are called *cycloid*, or have the outer and hinder margin denticled or spined, as in the perch, when they are called *denticled*. We have seen that the primary classification of fishes in the system of M. Agassiz is based on these various modifications of the dermal skeleton. *Cuvier, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

Cycloidal. *adj.* Having the character of a cycloid.

Hence, despite the beauty of Huyghens' invention, we have been obliged to abandon his flexible *cycloidal* pendulum, and now exclusively make use of a rigid pendulum, restrained to describing only small arcs. *Smith and Grant, Translation of Arctura's Popular Astronomy*, b. ii. ch. x.

Cyclometry. *s.* Art of measuring cycles or circles.

I must tell you, that Sir H. Savile had confuted Joseph Hall's error, *Fig. 1. Wallis, One Correction of Hobbes*, p. 106; 1656.

Cyclops. *s.* New word from Gr. *κύκλος*, as this word, though at present but imperfectly naturalized, is a necessary one, the present spelling is suggested on the precedents *doubleton*, *typhoon*, *balloon*, and others.] Rotatory storm.

Frequently combination centres, and dynamical effects are produced in proportion. The case particularly evident in the meetings of tropical and polar winds (the west), by their subsequent continuance in strength as mixed winds, and by the concurrence or combination of *cyclones*. Successive, or rather successive, variations, circuits, or *cyclones*, often affect one another, acting as temporary actual checks, until a combined and joint action occurs; their union causing then much greater effects, as may be seen even in water-currents as well as in the atmosphere itself. *Lord Ashburton, Address to the Geological Society*, 1862.

Cyclopean. *adj.* Having the character of a Cyclops. (One of its chief special applications is in *Architecture* and *Archæology*, where it means, consisting of large rough-hewn or unhewn masses of stone, fitted together without cement, such as in Greece and Italy suggested the notion of the ruins in which they were found having been the work of the Cyclopes.)

The *cyclopean* furnace of all wicked fashions, the heart, calls my speech to it.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons, Fashions of the World*.

Cyclopede. *s.* See *Encyclopædia*.

Heavy penalties were imposed on these academicians, who relinquished the sacred text, to explain the traditions and modify the commentaries on Ptolemy's geocentric scheme of divinity, called the *Sentences*, which alone were sufficient to constitute a moderate library.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 426.

Cyclopædia. *s.* See *Encyclopedia*.

Cyclopie. *adj.* Having the character of a Cyclops; savage.

Sending a bill of defiance to all phylæans, chitragians, and apothecaries, as so many bold giants, or *cyclopie* monsters who daily seek to light against heaven by their rebellious drins and doers!—*Jerry Taylor, Artificial Reasoners*, p. 133.

Cyclops. *s.* pl. *Cyclopi* *s.* [Gr. *κύκλος*—circle, *ὤψ*—eye; Lat. *Cyclops*.] Giant of the Greek mythology so called. (The Cyclopes are described as huge misshapen monsters inhabiting Sicily, with one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead. The word is entered on account of its derivatives Cyclopean and Cyclopie, rather than on its own merits, being a proper rather than a common name, and being Greek or Latin rather than English.)

Cyclostome. *s.* [Gr. *κύκλος*—circle, *στόμα*—mouth.] In *Ichthyology*. Fish (like the lamprey) with a mouth formed for sucking.

The primitive spermatie cells, which are persistent in the *cyclostomes*, have descended into fishes in osseous fishes.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata*.

Cygnets. *s.* [Lat. *cygnus*; Gr. *κύκνος*.] Young swan.

I am the *cygnet* to this pale faint swan,
Who chaunts a dædal hymn to his own death.

Shakespeare, King John, v. 7.

Cygnets, from grey, turn white.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
Young *cygnets* are good meat, if fitted with oars;
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but fed with weeds, they taste fishy.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Cylinder. *s.* [Lat. *cylinder*; Gr. *κύλινδρον*, from root of *κύλιω* = roll.] Body having two parallel flat surfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the cylinder, may be easily found.—*Walker, Hydraulics.*

The square will make you ready for all manner of comparisons, houses, pedestals, plates, and buildings; your cylinder for vaulted lugrets, and round buildings.—*Beauclerk.*

If one body be a sphere and another a cylinder, of equal height and diameter, the one will be exactly two-thirds of the other, let the nature and quality of the material be what it will.—*Mill, System of Logic*, iii. 5, § 1.

Cylindric. *adj.* Same as Cylindrical.

Minera ferri stalaetitia, when several of the cylindrical striae are contiguous, and grow together into one sheet, is called *bradburian ore*.—*Bradburd, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Cylindrical. *adj.* Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Obstructions must be most incident to such parts of the body where the circulation and the elastic fibres are both smallest, and those are glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into cylindrical canals.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Cylindricule. *s.* Small cylinder.

The posterior or outer layer of the retina consists of the cellular tunic, supporting the stratum of *cylindricule*, standing vertically upon its concave surface, with the interorbicular twin-tunicous corpuscles, both of which microscopic structures are more easily demonstrated in the present than in the higher classes of vertebrata. Each twin-cylindricule is surrounded by a circle of *cylindricules*.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Cyma. *s.* [from Gr. *κύμα* = wave.] In Architecture. See extract.

A moulding taking its name from its contour resembling that of a wave, being hollow in its upper part and swelling below. Of this moulding there are two sorts, the *cyma recta* just described, and the *cyma reversa*, wherein the upper part swells, whilst the lower is hollow. By the workmen these are called 'ceaves'.—*Greill, Encyclopedia of Architecture*, p. 160.

Cymbal. *s.* [Lat. *cymbalum*; Gr. *κύμβαλον*.] Musical instrument.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and flutes, Tabors and *cymbals*, and the shouting Bannets, Make the sun dance. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 4. If mirth should fall, I'll busy her with cares, Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars; Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throng.

As sounding *cymbals* aid the halting moon.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

The Te Deum was sung with unweakened pomp; and the solemn notes of the organ were mingled with the clash of the *cymbal* and the blast of the trumpet.—*Mackay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Cyme. *s.* [from Gr. *κύμα* = young shoot.] In Botany. See extract.

Cyme is a general term applied to all forms of inflorescence in which the terminal or middle flower-bud opens first, and all subsequent flowers must be axillary; sometimes the axils below produce pedicels or branches which bear only a single flower; sometimes each branch bears a terminal flower, but also produces lateral flowers in the axils of bracts. These secondary axils may again be branched, so that the pedicels are branches of the third degree, like those of the panicle or umbel. The inflorescence which in each case is known by the terminal flower of the main stem, and of each main branch opening before their axillary buds, is termed, according to the appearance it presents, a racemose *cyme*, a panicle *cyme*, or a corymbose *cyme*; the latter is the most common, and occurs in the lawthorn and elder. The flowers of the pink kind are borne in *cymes* of various character, as are many of the geraniums, the common centuary.—*Henfrey, Rudiments of Botany*, ch. iii. sect. 1.

Cyme. *s.* In Architecture. Same as *Cyma*.

Cynaretomachy. *s.* [Gr. *κύων* = dog, *μαχία* = battle.] Bear-baiting with dogs; (a word apparently coined by Butler).

That some occult design doth lye

In bloody *cynaretomachy*.

Is plain enough to him that knows,

How maim'd lead brothers by the nose.

Butler, Hudibras.

Cynogétiæ. *s.* [Gr. *κυνγιήτιον*, from *κύων* = dog, and the root of *ἡγήσθαι* = lead; the word being the title of a Greek poem by Oppian, on hunting, and, as such, a proper rather than a common name.] Art of

hunting; art of training and hunting with dogs.

There are extant in Greek, four books on *cynogétiæ*, or venation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Cyno. *s.* [Gr. *κύνειος* = doglike, from *κύων* = dog.] Philosopher of the snarling or curriah sort; follower of Diogenes; rude man; snarler; misanthrope.

Without these precautions the man degenerates into a cynic, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and morose, the woman impudent and fantastical.—*Addison*.

Why call the miser miserable? as I said before: the frugal life is his,

Which in a saint or cynic ever was.

The theme of praise; a hermit would not miss

Canonization for the self-same cause.

And wherefore blame gaunt wealth's austerities?

Because, you'll say, nought calls for such a trial;—

Then there's more merit in his self-denial.

Byron, Don Juan, xii. 7.

Used adjectively.

How viliy doth this cynic rhyme!—

Get you hence, sirrah; saucy fellow, hence.

Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

Cynical. *adj.* Having the qualities of a dog; curriah; brutal; snarling; satirical.

It is possible for Diogenes his cynical downliness to trample on Plato's splendid ornaments with more pride than Plato wore them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 103.

He doth believe that some new fangled wit (it is his cynical phrase) will some time or other find out his art.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

A far wilder speech was that of the dog-philosopher, who termed women necessary evils; of this cynical sect, it seems, was he who would make

'curses' to be the anagram of 'uses'.—*Boswell, Familiar Letters*, v. 7.

William doubtless read these words with one of those bitter and cynical smiles which gave his face its least pleasing expression.—*Metcalf, History of England*, ch. ix.

Cynically. *adv.* In a cynical manner.

Rather in a satire and cynically, than seriously and wisely. *Macaulay, Works*, L. 176. (Orel M.S.)

Cynicism. *s.* Character, temper, state, or condition of a Cynic.

But this cynicism is for the most part affected, and serves only as an excuse for some cynical remarks on human nature in general.—*Holman, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*.

Cynosure. *s.* [Gr. *κύνειον κύμα* = dog's tail.]

1. Pole star (bright star in the Lesser Bear by which seamen used anciently to steer).

Their compass also is defective; . . . nor is the magnet, till of late, known amongst them; having the *cynosure* and use which for their best directors. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 377.

Used metaphorically.

For the guidance either of our caution or liberty, in matters of borrowing and lending, the only *cynosure* is our charity.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

2. Point of attraction.

Towers and battlements it seems Bosqu'd high in tufted trees, Where perhaps some beauty lies, The *cynosure* of neighbouring eyes.

Milton, Il Penseroso.

Cyperaceous. *adj.* [Lat. *cyperus* = sedge.]

In Botany. Having the character of the sedges; belonging to, or constituting, the class of which the sedges are the chief representatives.

Above its straggling margins the ground is densely covered with heather, interspersed with swampy strips, bearing carices and other *cyperaceous* plants. . . . Marshy grounds, covered with *cyperaceous* plants and bog-uses, and tufted with bog-myrtle, occur here and there.—*W. Macgillivray, Natural History of Iceland and Brucmar*.

Cypress. *s.* [Lat. *cypressus*.] Evergreen tree (*Cupressus sempervirens*) so called: (often used adjectively).

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crows;

In *cypress* chests my arms counterpane.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 1.

He taketh the cypress and the oak, which he strengtheneth for himself among the trees of the forest. *Isaiah*, xlv. 14.

Poplars and alders cover quivering play'd,

And nodding cypress form'd a fragrant shade.

Byron, Homer's Odyssey.

Being anciently used in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poison be their drink,
Their sweetest shade a grove of *cypress* trees.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Cyprus. *s.* [Cyprus, where it was originally made.] Thin black transparent stuff.

Lawn as white as driven snow,

Cyprus black as ever was crow.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3, song.

A *cypress*, not a bosom,

Hides my poor heart! *Tit. Andronicus*, iii. 1.

Your picture—my half drawn

In solemn *cypress*, th' other colow'd lawn.

B. Jonson, Epigrama.

All in a robe of darkest grain,

Flowing with majestic train,

And ample stole of *Cyprus* lawn,

Over thy decent shoulders drawn.

Milton, Il Penseroso.

Cyprus(-wine). *s.* Wine made in the island of Cyprus.

The rich *Cyprus* wine, which is so much esteemed in all parts, is very dear.—*Bishop Fowler, Description of the East and some Other Countries*, vol. ii. pt. 1, Cyprus.

Cyst. *s.* [Gr. *κύστις*.] Bag containing some morbid matter. (*Cæcyon* in Medicine, with two series of derivatives: (a) one from *cyst* in the sense of a bag, or bladder, in general; (b) the other from the same word in its more limited sense of urinary bladder.) See Encycloped.

There may be a consumption, with a purulent spitting, when the vomica is contained in a *cyst* or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient becomes much relieved.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The common tapeworm of the cat, *Tænia crassiceps*, is remarkable for the disproportionate size of the head, the short and thick neck, the position of the four suckers, and the shape and number of the hooklets of the uncinated processes: all these peculiarities are repeated in the larval form of tape-worm which is commonly developed in *cysts* of the liver of the mouse and rat, and which has already been described as the *Cysticercus fasciolaris*.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. v.

Cystic. *adj.* Contained in a bag.

The tide is of two sorts; the *cystic*, or that contained in the gall-bladder, a sort of repository for the gall; or the hepatic, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot*.

The four orders of the class Entozoa which have already been described, are less natural than the order Nematoidea. . . . The *Cystica*, *Cystoides*, *Trematoda*, and *Acanthocephala*, are far from being respectively equivalent to the order Nematoidea, either as regards grade, difference, or circumscription of organic characters. The transition from the *cystic* to the *trematod* Entozoa was so obvious and slow, by the *Cysticercus fasciolaris*, for example, that they were combined in the same order Trematodes, in the *Région Animal*.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

The contents of the excretory sac consist usually of a colourless fluid containing many granules and vesicles; but sometimes it is filled by clear calcareous corpuscles like those found in the parenchyma of the cestoid worms and their *cystic* larvae. *Ibid.*

Cysticle. *s.* Small cyst.

In some *Arachnida* the *cysticles* are not complicated with pigment-cells. In the *Agaricus violaceus* the marginal tentacular interspaces are divided by a mamillary process, on each side of which are two *cysticles*, of an oval or spherical form, containing each two or three spherical corpuscles. In *Gezonia*, *Thaumantias*, *Oceania* and *Polyzona* the *cysticles* are sessile upon the circular vessel, and placed between its inner and outer membranes: in *Pineelophora* as in *Cyanea*, each *cysticle* is placed at the extremity of a short double-walled tubular pedicle projecting downwards. . . . In *Cyanea* and *Thaumantias* the *cysticle* is placed in a notch between two lobelike processes of the margin of the disc and looks upwards. On the upper surface a semilunar fold extends from one lobe to the other and covers the *cysticle*. The *cysticles* are below the marginal tentacles in *Thaumantias*, but alternate with them in the nearly allied *Geryonia*. The *cysticles* are yellow in *Pelagia noctiluca*, but colourless in *Cassidapa* and *Aurelia*, and the colourless pedunculate marginal *cysticles* of *Polyzona leucostyla* contain each a single round corpuscle, whilst the *cysticles* of *Cyanea polydyla* contain a cluster of yellowish calcareous corpuscles. Will and Siebold regard these contained corpuscles as homologous with the ocellus of higher animals and the *cysticle* as an organ of hearing.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ix.

Cystic. *s.* [Gr.] Same as *Cyst*.

In taking it out the *cystic* broke, and shew'd itself by its matter to be a melanaria.—*Wismann, Surgery*.

Cytisus. *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *κύτις*.] Shrub of the order Leguminosæ, of which there

are several varieties, as the Portugal broom (*Cytisus albus*), common broom (*C. scoparius*), and others.

There tamarisks with thick-leaved box are found; And *cythos*, and garden-pinks abound. *Cythere*.

Cyblast. *s.* [Gr. κύβηξ = vessel, and root of γένειν = bud or germinate.] Nucleus of the primary cell in vegetables when the cell is developed; corresponding element in animals. (In *Physiology*, it has *Cyblastema* and other derivatives.)

Schleiden has published some extremely interesting observations upon this body, which he regards as a universal elementary organ, and calls a *cyblast*. . . In the interior of the *cyblast*, or within its surface, is a small well-defined body. . . The spherule varies in diameter half the diameter of the *cyblast* to a point too small to be measured; and Schleiden

believes that this minute body is formed earlier than the *cyblast* itself.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. i. h. l. ch. i.

He who measures the orbit of a comet, has not, therefore, higher facilities than he who examines the *cyblast* of a fungus.—*W. Macgillivray, Natural History of Decidua and Brucina*, p. 121.

Czar. *s.* [Polish form of the Russian title of the *Kaiser*, *Czar*, or Emperor. The Polish sound of *cz* is *ch*, i.e. *ts*.] Title of the emperor of Russia.

There were competitors, the czar of Muscovy's son, the duke of Nowburg, and the prince of Lorraine.—*R. Browne, Travels in Europe*, p. 153.

Russia refused to consent to anything more than an armistice for two years, which was afterwards enlarged into a peace for thirty years; as the czar's attention was in the commencement of the eighteenth century principally directed to schemes of aggrandizement at the expense of Sweden.—*Sir E. S.*

Creech, History of the Ottoman Turks, vol. ii. ch. iv.

Czarina. *s.* Female czar; empress of Russia. When Catherine Alexowna was made empress of Russia, the women were in an actual state of bondage. . . Assemblies were quite unknown among them; the *czarina* was attended with introducing them; for also found it impossible to render them polite.—*Goldsmith, Essays*.

In the empress's manifestos respecting the annexation of the Crimea, the Kulan, and the adjacent territories to Russia (which were published in April, 1783) the same spirit of grim hypocrisy was maintained with which Europe was already familiarised by the sayings and doings of the *czarina* and her confederates in the case of Poland.—*Sir E. S. Creech, History of the Ottoman Turks*, vol. ii. ch. viii.

Czarish. *adj.* Relating to the czar.

His czarish majesty dispatched an express.—*Tatler*, no. 55.

D.

DAB

D. The fourth letter of the English alphabet. For its import as a letter see *Dee*.

Dab. *v. a.* [see last extract.] Strike gently with something soft or moist.

A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it over with the lint.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

[*Dab*, a slap on the face, a dirty cloth; to *dab*, to slap or strike; to *dabble* (butch, *dabbled*, *dabbled*—Killan), to splash or stir about in the water and dirt. . . Bailey. The sound of a blow with something not resonant, as a lump of soft clay or a wet cloth, is represented by the syllable *dab*, *dib*, *dub*, as to *dab* a mare with a wet towel. The frequentative *dabble* represents the noise of a blow is continually applied to the instrument which produces it, *dab* is used to signify a small quantity of something soft, such a lump as may conveniently be thrown, as a *dab* of butter, of mortar, &c.; a *dabbet*, a very small quantity; a *dab-tooth*, a small wash got up on a sudden. . . A somewhat different application of the verb to *dab* gives the sense of pricking or striking a pointed instrument into a soft body. To *dab* in some parts of England is used, as *diddle* in others, for making holes in a furrow with a pointed stick for the planting of seed. To *dab*, to *dab*, to peck as birds, to prick.—*Jamieson*.

The thorn that *dabs* I'll cut it down, Though fair the rose and be.—*Wagstaff, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Dab. *s.* [? *Adept*, in the sense of one who is master of his art; a *dab* hand, for the word is often used *adjectivally*, being opposed to a *practise* hand, i.e. a learner.] *Adept*. *Colloquial*, or *slang*.

One writer excels at a plan, or the titlepage; another works away at the body of the book; and the third is a *dab* at an index.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, i.

Dab. *s.* [Lat. *dobula*.] Native fish so called. See *Dobule*.

Of *dab* fish there are rays, flukes, *dabs*, plaice.—*Curee*.

Dabble. *v. a.* *Dab*; splash.

A shadow like an angel, with bright hair Dabbled in blood. *Shakespeare, Richard III.* i. 4. I scarified and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine.—*Wiceman, Surgery*.

Dabble. *v. n.* Play, or splash, in shallow water, mud, or slush, without going far out or swimming; hence, *figurally*, do anything in a slight or superficial manner.

Neither will a spirit, that dwells with stars, dabble in this impure mud.—*Glennville, Apology for Philomathy*.

The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor dabble with them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

But when he found the boys at play, And saw them dabbled in their clay, He stood behind a stall to lurk, And mark the progress of their work. *Swift*.

The story deserves the pen of my dear Smollett, who, I am sorry, disgraces his talent by writing

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DACT

those stupid romances, commonly called history. *Rhebarro* does worse, and *dabbles* in silly pedantry, instead of making more *Lydias* for my entertainment. *Lady M. W. Montague, Letters*, 18: 1700.

With *with*.

Shakespeare shall be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been *dabbling* here and there with the text. I have had more reverence for the writer and the printer, and left everything standing.—*Bishop Atterbury, Letter to Pope*.

Dabbler. *s.* One who dabbles (in either the primary or figurative sense of that word).

He dabbles not complaint of the tooth-ach, but our *dabbler* in politics should be ready to swear against disaffection.—*Swift*.

Dabchick. *s.* See *Didapper*.

As when a *dabchick* waddles through the reeds On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Ps.*

Dace. *s.* [?] Small native freshwater fish (*Cyprinus Leuciscus*) so called.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling-place; Where I may see my quill or cork down sink, With eager eye of search, or look, or dare. *J. Walton*.

The *dace*, or, as it is sometimes called, the *larce* or *lart*, is a fish of the *Cyprinidae* family, and is rather like the Roach both in habits and appearance, but the former is more local and less plentiful than the latter.—*Macleay, Treasury of Natural History*, p. 150.

Dactyl. *s.* [Gr. δάκτυλος = finger.] Metrical measure so called, consisting of a long syllable followed by two short ones (— ◡ ◡), and, as such, comparable to a finger with its one longer and two shorter joints. *Catinidius* in Latin, and the word δάκτυλος itself in Greek, are instances.

But stuck fast in his first hexameter, Not one of all whose gently feet would stir, But ere the spined *dactyls* could be stirred Into recitative, &c. *Byron, Vision of Judgment*, 90, 91.

Dactyl. *s.* Little, false, or would-be dactyle.

Whoever saw a colt, wanton and wild, Yoked with a slow-foot ox on fallow field, Can right well need how lamely he betide! Dull spondee with the *dactyls*! If I love speak English in a lumbering cloud, Thick, thick, and stiff-rail, woe be it all around. *Bishop Hall, Satires*, vi.

Dactylic. *adj.* Characterized by, or having the nature of, dactyls.

The *dactylic* pronunciation by which three syllables must be constructed to two.—*Scott, Essays*, p. 120. (Ord MS.)

Dactylist. *s.* Writer whose rhythm is dactylic.

Dr. Johnson prefers the Latin poetry of May and Cowley to that of Milton, and thinks May to be the

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first of the three. May is certainly a sonorous dactylist.—*T. Weyton, Preface to Milton's smaller Poems*.

Dactylology. *s.* [Gr. δάκτυλος = finger, λόγος = word, principle, reason.] Art of talking by the fingers.

Chirology, or *dactylology*, as the words import, is an interpretation by the transient motion of the fingers; which, of all other ways of interpretation, comes nearest to that of the tongue.—*Dalgaroo, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, Introduction*; 16:9. (Rich.)

Dad, or Dadd. *s.* [Welsh, *tad*; whence it is often considered a Keltic word; but it is also Frisian and Mesopotamic.] Father.

I was never so betimpt with words, Since first I call'd my brother's father *dad*. *Shakespeare, King John*, II. 3

His loving mother left him to his care; First child, as like his *dad* as he could stare! *Gay*.

Dade. *v. a.* See *extract*.

[To *dade* is applied to the first vacillating steps of a child. To *dade* a child, to teach him to walk; *dading* strings, leading strings. It is in this sense that the word is used by Drayton. . .

Which nourished and brought up at her most plentiful papp No sooner brought to *dade*, but from her mother trips. *But easily from her source as Isis gently dades*. (Drayton.)

To *dade* a child is then to teach him to walk, to lead him by the hand while he tottles or totters; *dading* strings, leading strings, by which he is held up while learning to walk. . . In the nursery language of France *dada* is the name given to a horse, the type of activity in a child's imagination. *Dada*, a hobby-horse. *Dadles* in a more general sense is applied to all the proceedings of an infant. 'Souffrir à un enfant toutes ses *dadles*, to coddle or coddle him. — Undergrave. The frequentative to *dadde* or *dadle* is in use in the North of England and Scotland, signifying to walk unsteadily like a child. To *dadle* like a duck, to waddle.—*Jamieson*. *Toddle*, *diddle*, *toddle*, are other variations.—*Wagstaff, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Dado. *s.* [?] Waterbird so called, probably dabchick.

There's neither swallow, dove, nor *dado* Can wear more high or deeper wade; Nor show a reason from the stars What causeth peace or civil wars. *Loquel Garland*; 1088. (Nares by H. and W.)

Dado. *s.* [?] See *extract*.

Dado [is] the solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal in classical architecture, between the base-mouldings and cornice; an architectural arrangement of mouldings, &c., round the lower part of the walls of a room, resembling a continuous pedestal.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

Dad. *v. a.* [? *daft* from *do* and *aft* = after; as *don*, *doff*, *dop* = do on, do off, do up.] Throw back; toss aside. *Rare*.

The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales, And his comrades, that *duffed* the world with mirth, And bid it pass. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.*

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I would she had bestowed this dotage on me:
I would have daffed all other respects, and made
her half myself.—*Id.*, Much Ado about Nothing,
ii. 3.

Daffodil. *s.* [Gr. *ἀσφωδελος*; Lat. *asphodelus*.] Garden and native flower so called
(*Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus*).

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head;
The short narcissus, and fair daffodil,
Pansies to please the sight, and cressets sweet to smell.
Dryden.

Daffodilly. *s.* Same as Daffodil, but more
colloquial.

Had ananrthus all his beauty shed,
And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the laurent herse where Lyrids lie.
Milton, Lycidas.

Daffodownilly. *s.* Same as Daffodilly,
but more colloquial. *Vulgar, Radierus*, or
used with an affectation of simplicity.

Strew me the green ground with daffodownillies.
And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies.
Spenser.

No matter whether her hand is a lily, or a tulip,
or a daffodownilly.—*John O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*,
ii. 3.

Dag. *s.* [see last extract.] Pistol.

Whilst he would show me how to hold the dagge,
To draw the cocke, to charge, and set the flint.
Jack Drums Entertainment, ii. 3.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Neither was there anything taken from them but
these daggs, which the German horsemen, after a
new fashion, carried at their middle-bows; these the
Turks greatly admired, delighted at the novelty of
the invention, to see them slash off with a flourish,
without a match.—*Angler, History of the Turks*,
p. 742.

What d'ye call this gun—a dag?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure, ii. 1.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Powder! no, sir, my daggs shall be my daggers.
Decker, Whore of Babylon, (Nares by H. and W.)

[**Dag**.—*Dagger*.—*Daggle*. The syllable *dag* or *dis* re-
presents the noise of a blow with something sharp,
then the instrument with which the blow is given,
or anything of similar form. Breton, *dagi*, to stab;
Old English, *dag*, to pierce.

*Deris dyatts they dulle with dagganne sperry.
(*Morte Arthure in Halliwell*).

French, *dague*; Italian, *daga*; English, *dagger*, a
short stabbings weapon. Old English, *dag*, a small
projecting stump of a tree, a sharp sudden pain.
(*Halliwell*). Then in the sense of slashing with an
edged tool, 'penetrated and dugged suddenly.' 'So
much daggings of slurs with the superfluity in
language of the foreword poems.' (Chaucer in Rich-
ardson.) Hence, *dag*, a fragment of a slashed edge,
a jaw or shred. *Dagge* of cloth, fractilline. (Promp-
torium Parvulorum.) *Dagon*, a slice. 'A dagon of
your blanket, love dame.' (Chaucer.) *Dag-locks*,
clotted locks lumping in dags or jaws at a sheep's
tail. Finnish, *takka*, a shaggy fleece; *takka-veila*,
dag-wool; *takkinen*, matted, shaggy, daggled. Old
English, *dag-sennin*, a bed-covering of shaggy ma-
terial. 'Some *dagawagges* have long thrumys (fractil-
lons) and jupes on looke sydyn, some but on one.'
(Hornman in Way.) *Daglets*, icelets, dags or jaws of
ice. In *daggle*, to trail in the dirt (*Halliwell*), be-
daggled, daggled-tail, there is perhaps a mixture be-
tween the idea of hanging in dags in the wet and
mire, and that of bedwring, soaking in the wet
grass; Swedish, *dag*, dew, drizzling; Swedish, *dagg*,
dew; Danish, *dagge*, bedwring, to dew, bedew; De-
vonshire, *dagget*, daggled-tailed, daggled-tailed, wet
and with the tail of the garment dragged along in
the dirt. (Ramsay's scolding.) *Daggled-tailed* is a
later introduction when the sense of *daggle* became
obscure.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Dagger. *s.* [Fr. *daguer*.]

1. Short sword; poniard.

She ran to her son's dagger, and struck herself a
mortal wound.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

This sword a dagger had his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him so,
As dwarfs upon knights-errant do.
Bulwer, Hudibras.

He strikes himself with his dagger; but being
interrupted by one of his friends, he slays him,
and breaks the dagger on one of his ribs.—*Addi-
son*.

2. In *Printing*. Mark in the form of a dag-
ger (†), serving to refer the reader to a
note or some other matter in the margin.

Daggerdrawing. *verbal abs.* Act of draw-
ing daggers; approach to violence; violent
quarreling.

They always are at daggerdrawing,
And on another clapperclawing.
Bulwer, Hudibras.

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all
were at daggerdrawing, till one desired to know
the subject of the quarrel.—*Swift*.

Daggle. *v. n.* [see *Dag*.] Drizzle. (The idea
of dragging connected with water, mire, or
any other kind of impurity, lies at the bottom
of this meaning. In the previous editions
the definition is, 'dip negligently in mire or
water; besmear; besprinkle;' the deriva-
tion connecting the word with *dag* or *dew*.
In Brockett's list of North-Country words,
dag = drizzle. *Daglock*, however, pro-
vincial for the befouled locks that hang
about a sheep's tail, connects it with some-
thing hanging pendent, or swinging about
as a tag.)

Nor like a puppy, daggled through the town,
To fetch and carry slugs-sung up and down. *Pope*.

Daggletailed. *adj.* Clogged behind with
water, mud, or filth.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be
choked at the sight of so many daggletailed persons
that happen to fall in their way.—*Swift*.

Daglock. *s.* See *Daggle*.

Dagwain. *s.* [? for a probable origin of
the first syllable see *Dag*? that of the
second being uncertain.] Sort of blanket.

Our fathers, yea, and we ourselves also, have been
full often upon straw pallets, or rough mats,
covered only with a sheet under coverlets made of
dagwain.—*Harrison, Description of Britain*, pre-
fixed to *Holinshed's Chronicle*.

Dagtailed. *adj.* Daggletailed: (in the fol-
lowing extract, clogged with daglocks).

Would it not vex thee, where thy mirth did keep,
To see the daggled folds of daggtailed sheep.
Bishop Hall, Natives, v.

Daguerreotype. *s.* [*Daguerre*, the inventor.]
Photographic process so called: (used ad-
jectively in extract).

The *Daguerreotype* process depends on the produc-
tion of a very thin film of iodine and silver, on the
surface of a carefully-prepared silver plate. This
compound is chemically changed by the radiation
proceeding from any external object illuminated by
the sun. The image is developed by the action of
mercurial vapour, and, lastly, rendered permanent,
as far as the action of light is concerned, by dis-
solving off the iodide of silver by hyposulphite of
soda.—*Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and
Mineral*, (Hunt's ed.)

Dahla. *s.* [*Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] Ex-
otic plant so called, of the natural order
Compositæ.

Their late member, surrounded by his friends,
stood in the balcony, which was fitted up with
Candide's colours, and bore his name on the
language in gigantic letters, formed of dahlias.—
Disraeli the younger, Contagious, b. ix. ch. vi.

Daily. *adj.* [A.S. *daglic*.] Happening
every day.

Much are we bound to heaven
In daily thanks, that give us such a prince.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII., v. 2.

Craw, man of we man born! to hope relief
From daily trouble and continued grief. *Prior*.

Daily. *adv.* [This is a word which may
serve as a text upon the use of the termi-
nation -ly in adverbs; in which its use,
though common, is by no means etymologi-
cally evident. However much -ly may
look like a derivational element, it is in
reality a separate term; so that the words
in which it appears are really modified
compounds, or, at any rate, compounds in
respect to their original elements. The -y
represents a -g or -ig, which is itself de-
duced from a -k (or -c) or an -ik (-ic);
this being the older form of the adjective
like.

The part of speech to which it naturally
attaches itself is the substantive, which it
converts into an adjective; as, *man*, *man-
like*, *manly*, *manly*, *manly*—like a man.

Out of this adjective the adverb arises; as,
tight, *tightly*, *bright*, *brightly*. With the
majority of adjectives no difficulty arises;
none, at least, in respect to the form. But
when, as in the word before us, the adjec-

tive already ends in -ly, the apparent ne-
cessity arises of either adding a second -ly
(*dai-ly-ly*), or of leaving the two parts of
speech identical in respect to their termi-
nations. Against the first of these alterna-
tives the practice of our language has
decided, and that conveniently.

Yet it is doubtful whether the recognition
of any second -ly (whether adopted or omit-
ted) is necessary. In most, perhaps in all,
languages where the adjectives have gen-
ders, the neuter is used adverbially, just as it
is also used substantively. Now in Anglo-
Saxon this distinction of genders actually
existed, and, along with it, the common
practice of using the neuter as an adverb.

From this point of view, then, the adverbial
daily must be looked upon as what may be
called a virtual neuter, a neuter which in
an older stage of the language was a real
one.] Every day; day by day.

Let that man with better sense advise,
That of the world least part to us is read;
And daily how through hardy enterprise,
Many great regions are discovered.

A man with whom I conversed almost daily
years together.—*Dryden, Dedication to Translation
of Virgil*.

Daint. *s.* Dainty. *Rare*.

And you, faire troop, if Thersil you disdain not,
Your heads with me to take some short refection;
Excess or daintie my lowly roof maintain not.
Phineas Fletcher, Pæcator's Soliloquy, vii. 37.

Daintily. *adv.* In a dainty manner.

Truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth
not show the masks and mummeries and triumphs
of the world half so stately and daintily as candle-
light.—*Bacon*.

There is no region on earth so daintily watered,
with such great navigable rivers.—*Hoswell, Vocal
Forest*.

Sounded as a dissyllable.

As on the which full daintily he would fare.
Blackwell, Induction to Mirrors for Magistrates.

Daintiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Dainty.

What should yet thy palate please?
Daintiness and water case.
Sleeked limbs and finest blood?
B. Jonson.

The duke exceded in the daintiness of his leg
and foot, and the earl in the fine shape of his hands.
—*Sir H. Wotton*.

It sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath dis-
counted without any daintiness.—*Ibid*.

It was more notorious for the daintiness of the
provision which he served in it, than for the massi-
tude of the dish.—*Hakewell, Apology*.

Dainty. *adj.* [Welsh, *dantaid* = delicate.—
On the strength of this word, several in-
fluential authorities have looked upon
dainty as a word of truly British origin;
the more so as *danted*-tooth is a British
word, and the word under notice is non-
existent in the other languages of the Ger-
man family. On the other hand, the
evidence of *daenteth* being original Welsh
is imperfect, being complicated by Latin
dens, *dentis*, and the French *dent*.]

1. Toothsome; pleasing to the palate.

Higher connotation is required for sweetness, or
pleasure of taste, and therefore all your dainty
plumbe are a little dry.—*Bacon, Natural and Ex-
perimental History*.

2. Delicate; nice; sensitive; squeamish;
scrupulous; ceremonious; affected.

This is the slowest, yet the daintiest sense;
For even the ears of such as have no skill
Perceive a discord, and conceive offence;
And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes dainty,
I'll swear hath corns.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.

Therefore to home;
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking.
But shift away.
Id., Macbeth, ii. 3.

Why should ye be so cruel to yourself,
And to those dainty limbs, which nature lent
For gentle usage and soft delicacy?
Milton, Comus, 679.

Your dainty speakers have the cause,
To plead bad causes down to worse. *Prior*.

Dainty. s.**1. Delicacy.**

Be not desirous of his dainties; for they are deceitful meats.—*Proverbs*, xxiii. 2.
 And worn breeches in rural, of the shape of a large white mugget, which is given as a great dainty to nightingales.—*Bacon*.

She then produc'd her dairy store,
 And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden*.

2. Word of fondness formerly in use.

There is a fortune coming
 Towards you, dainty, that will take thee thus,
 'And set thee aloft. *B. Jonson, Cutiline*.

Dairy. s. [see Dey.] Place where milk is kept or prepared, for butter, cheese, and the like.

These beauties will suspect
 That you have no more worth
 Than the cooey and country dairy,
 That doth haunt the hearth or dairy. *B. Jonson*.

Used adjectivally.

Children in dairy countries do wax more tall
 than when they feed more upon bread and flesh.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
 She in pens his fleeces will fold,
 And then produc'd her dairy store. *Dryden*.

Dairymaid. s. Female servant whose business is the care of the dairy.

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's dairymaids.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Dais. s. See extracts: (the commonest meaning being the raised part of the floor of a dining-hall, for the seniors or the more distinguished members of the company, either with or without a canopy).

Dais [is a word] which is variously spelt by old English authors, and variously used; it is applied to the chief seat at the high board, . . . also to the principal table itself, and to the raised part of the floor in which it was placed.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

[*Dais*, French, *dais* or *daiz*, a cloth of estate, canopy or heaven that stands over the heads of princes' thrones; also the whole state or seat of estate. (Cotgrave.) Old French, *dais*, *daiz*, a table, from *dais*. 'A curt estrada, e a muni dais tux jura manguera.' (L. des Rois.) 'L'u jor seiril al maistro dais.' One day he (the king) sat at the principal table or high dais. (Chron. Norm.) The name was then transferred to the raised step on which the high table was placed, or the canopy over it.—*Wadsworth, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Daisy. s. [? *day's eye*.] Native flower so called (Bellis perennis).

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
 And lady smocks all lily white,
 And cuckoo birds of yellow hue,
 Do paint the meadows with delight.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2, song.

Dale. s. [A.S. *dæl*.] Low place between hills; vale; valley.

Long lost with storm, and bet with bitter winds,
 High over hills, and low down the dale,
 She wandered many a cool and mellow'd morn'g
 a vale. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, l. 7, 24.
 He steals along the lonely dale
 In silent march. *Thomson, Seasons*, Spring, 220.

Dalesman. s. Resident in a dale, or district of hills and dales.

Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Horriwdale to Ravensley was still a secret carefully kept by the dalemen, some of whom had probably in their youth escaped from the pursuit of justice by that road.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Dalliance. s.

1. Interchange of carresses; exhibition of acts of fondness; amatory pastime; fondling.

Look thou be true; do not give dalliance
 Too much the rein; the strongest oaths are straw
 To the fire's fiend's blood. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, iv. 1.
 Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles
 Wanted; nor youthful dalliance, as becoms
 Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial league,
 Alone as they. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 337.
 Since thou claim'st me for thy sire,
 And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
 Of dalliance had with thee in heav'n, and joys
 Then sweet, now sad to mention. *Ibid.* ii. 217.

I'll hear my people;
 Then think of dalliance when the danger's o'er;
 My warlike spirits work now another way,
 And my soul's tun'd to trumpet. *Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

2. Idle habit of putting off business or duty; playing with important matters; procrastination; trifling.

Nay, come, I pray you, sir, give me the chain;
 Both wind and tide stay for this gentleman;

And I, to blame, have held him here too long.—
 Good lord, you use this dalliance to excuse
 Your breach of promise.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.
Dallier. s. One who dallies; fondler; trifler.

The daily dalliers with pleasant words, with smiling countenances, and with wagers purposed to be lost, before they were purposed to be made.—*Aecham, Schoolmaster*.

Dallup. s. [?] Hunch; heap.

Of barley the thickest and greenest ye find,
 Leave standing in dallups 'till time ye do bind.

Twelfth Night, Haunted Points of good Husbandry.

Dally. v. n. [Dutch, *dullen*.]

1. Indulge in dalliance, by exchanging carresses, fondling, or playing the wanton.
 He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
 But on his knees at meditation;
 Not dallying with a brace of courtesans,
 But meditating with two deep divines. *Shakespeare, Richard III.* iii. 7.

2. Sport; play; frolic.
 Her very buildeth in the cedar's top,
 And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun. *Shakespeare, Richard III.* i. 3.

3. Tamper; trifle; play the fool; put off, or up with, anything.

Take up thy master:
 If thou shouldst dally he'll hear him, his life,
 With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
 Stand in assured loss. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 4.

They that would not be reformed by that correction, wherein he dallied with them, shall feel a judgment worthy of God. *Windsor*, iii. 24.

He left his cur, and having hold
 Upon his arm, with courtesy bold
 Cried out, 'Tis now no time to dally,
 The enemy begin to rally. *Butler, Hudibras*, l. 3.

4. Delay.
 He received his despatches from the captain of the frigate, with orders to proceed to sea immediately. *Sir, Vanuysycken*, under the eye of his superior officer, could not dally or delay. *Murray, Nucleoggon*, vol. iii, ch. vii.

5. While away: (with off).
 He fully set down, after his wonted manner, to perform service; not by the hazard of one set battle, but by dallying off the time with often skirmishes. *Kneller, History of the Turks*.

Dam. s. [same word as *dame*, the vowel being shortened in respect to sound, and the final *e* dropped in spelling.] Female parent; mother: (applied chiefly to *beasts*, and belonging to the language of the chase rather than common life. When used consistently and systematically, its corresponding terms are *sire* = male parent, and *filly* = female offspring; and the three words being Norman-French).

a. Applied to beasts and birds.
 The dam runs lowing up and down,
 Looking the way her lawless young one went,
 And can do nothing but wail her darling loss. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* iii. 1.

Mother, says a sick kite, give over lamentations,
 and let me have your prayers. Alas, my child, says the dam, which of the gods shall I go to?—*Sir E. L'Estrange, Public*, 17.

b. Applied to human beings.
 This is not mine of mine;
 It is the issue of Polixenus;
 Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
 Commit them to the fire. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

Dam. s. [from Dutch, *dam*.] Mole, or bank, to confine, check, or keep up, water.

As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
 And overflows the level grounds,
 Those banks and dams, that like a screen
 Did keep it out, now keep it in.

Let loose the reins to all your wrenny store,
 Bear down the dam, and open every door. *Dryden*.
 The inside of the dam must be very smooth and straight; and if it is made very sloping on each side, it is the better. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Dam. v. a. Confine; check; shut up; keep up.

a. Applied to water.
 I'll have the current in this place dam'd up;
 And here the smug and silver Trent shall run
 In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 1.

Boxy lands are fed by streams, pent by a weight of earth, that dams in the water, and causes it to spread in the ground, so far as the earth is soft.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

b. Applied to scater.
 I'll have the current in this place dam'd up;
 And here the smug and silver Trent shall run
 In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 1.

Boxy lands are fed by streams, pent by a weight of earth, that dams in the water, and causes it to spread in the ground, so far as the earth is soft.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

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 And here the smug and silver Trent shall run
 In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 1.

Boxy lands are fed by streams, pent by a weight of earth, that dams in the water, and causes it to spread in the ground, so far as the earth is soft.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

b. Applied to objects not liquid.

Moon! if your influence be quite dam'd up
 With black surpling mist, some gentle taper,
 Though a rush-pandle from the wicker hole
 Of some clay habitation, visit us
 With thy long level'd rule of streaming light. *Milton, Comus*, 334.

Damage. s. [N.Fr. *damage*.]

1. Value of mischief done; reparation or costs for the same: (this is the original sense of the word; its construction being generally plural).

The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the same.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
 They believed that they were not able, though they should be willing to sell all they have in Ireland, to pay the *damages* which had been sustained by the war.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

In the common law it [*damage*] particularly signifies a part of what the jurors be to enquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal cause, they are likewise asked their consciences touching evils, which are the misprises of suit, and *damages*, which contain the hindrance which the plaintiff or defendant hath suffered, by means of the wrong done him by the defendant or tenant.—*Cowell*.
 Tell me whether upon exhibiting the several particulars which I have related to you, I may not sue her for *damages* in a court of justice?—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 97.

When the judge had awarded due *damages* to a person into whose field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reversed his own sentence, when he heard that the oxen which had done this mischief were his own. *Watts, Logic*.

2. Mischief; hurt; detriment; injury.

a. Inflicted.

From errors and absurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Such as were sent from thence did commonly do more hurt and *damage* to the English subjects than to the Irish enemies, by their continual ease and extortion.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourses on the State of Ireland*.

He repaid the enemy very much to their *damage*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

b. Suffered.

His heart exalts him in the harm
 Already done, to have dispeopled heav'n,
 My *damage* fondly deem'd! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 150.

Damage. v. a. Hurt; injure; harm; impair.
 I consider time as an immense ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely swallowed up, many very much shattered and *damaged*, some quite disjointed and broken into pieces.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 223.

Damagable. adj.

1. Liable to, or susceptible of, damage: (as 'damagable goods').

2. Causing damage; mischievous; pernicious.

Rare.

Obscene and immodest talk is offensive to the purity of God, *damagable* and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and most pernicious to ourselves. *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Damascene. s. Damson, or Damascus plum: (older, and etymologically more correct, form).

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in peaches and damascenes; and the choicest plums are black.—*Bacon*.

Damascene. v. a. Same as Damask.

Damask. adj. Derived from Damascus: (applied to *woven tissues*, either from being actually manufactured there, or made after a Damascene pattern; and to a *dark variety of the rose*, as indigenous to the country.) See the verb.

Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are no common.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a *damask* napkin.—*Swift, Advice to Servants*.

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
 Nor broad ramifications, nor gay spotted phlox,
 Nor, show'd from ev'ry bush, the *damask-rose*. *Thomson, Seasons*.

Damask. s.

1. Damask tissue.
 Not any weaver which his work doth boast
 In deep *damask*, or in lyne. *Spenser*.

2. Deep red colour, like that of the damask rose.

And for some deale perplexed was her spirit,
Her damask late, now cleane'd to pure white.
Periplus, Translation of Tasso, b. ii.
Damask, or Damascene. *v. a.* (the latter
being the commoner term.) Form flowers
upon stuffs; variegate; diversely; orna-
mented with waves, &c., after the
fashion of the famous blades of Damascus.

They sat recline
On the soft downy bank, damask'd with flowers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 321.
Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flowers,
With ambient sweets perfume the morn.
Penton.

Damaskine. *s.* Damascus blades; damasked
or damascened blades.

No old Toledo blades or damaskins,
No pistols, or some rare spring carbines.
*Hovell, Familiar Letters, Poem to King
Charles: 141.*

Dame. *s.* [Fr. *dame*; Spanish, *dama*.] *c.*

1. Lady; old title of honour given to women.
Bless you, fair dame! I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am perfect.
Shakespeare, North, iv. 2.
Shut your mouth, dame! *Id., King Lear, v. 3.*
Sovereign of creatures, universal dame!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 612.

They killed the poor cock; for, say they, if it were
not for his waking our dame, sin would not wake
us.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

The word *dame* originally signified a mistress of a
family, who was a lady; and it is used still in the
English law to signify a lady; but in common use,
now-a-days, it represents a farmer's wife, or a mis-
tress of a family of the lower rank in the country.—
Watts, Logic.

Who would not repeat that hymn,
And frequent sight of such a dame
Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*

His father Parnus; a Laureatine dame
His mother, fair Maria was her name. *Dryden.*

2. Woman in general.
We've willing dames enough; there cannot be
that venture in you to devour so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves.
Shakespeare, Much, iv. 3.

Dammarrell. *s.* Gallant; squire of dames.
Rare.

The lawyer here may learn divinity,
The divine laws on firm astrology,
The dammarrell respectively to fight,
The duelled to court a mistress right.

On *Perrona's Varieties*, 1613: from *Beloe's
Anecdotes of Literature*. (Rich.)

Damn. *v. a.* [Lat. *damno*.]

1. Doom to eternal torments in a future state.
It is most necessary that the church, by doctrine
and decree, do damn and send to hell for ever those
facts and opinions.—*Bacon, Essays, iii.*

2. Procure or cause to be eternally con-
demned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done
the utmost lying in his power that he might not be
ignorant of it, shall not damn him.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Condemn; censure.
His own impartial thought
Will damn, and conscience will record the fault.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

4. Hoot or hiss any public performance.
For the great doom of wit,
Phoebus gives them full privilege alone
To damn all others, and cry up their own.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

You are so good a critic, that it is the greatest
happiness of the modern poets that you do not
their works; and, at that you are not so ardent a
critic as to damn them, like the rest, without
hearing.—*Pope.*

Damn. *s.* Utterance of the word *d, a, m, n*:
(generally written with a dash between the
first and last letters, *d—n*).

Aloud as I am,
I don't care a *d—n*
For you nor your valet-de-chambre
Nor a Frenchman either,
Who, with all his soup maigre,
Is no more in the house
Than a louse or a louse.
For the *d—n* family all can afford
To part with their money as from as a lord.
Anley, Bath Guide.

No want has he of sword or dagger,
Cooked has or whalers of Geramb;
Though poets may laugh and papists swagger,
He does not care one single *d—n*.
Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

Damnable. *adj.* [from *damn*.]

1. Liable to be damned; deserving damna-
tion.

It is his occasion of labouring with greater

earnestness elsewhere, to entangle unwary minds
with the snare of his damnable opinion.—*Hosker,
Ecclesiastical Polity, b. v. § 42.*

A creature unprepared, unmet for death;
And to transport him in the midst he is
Were damnable.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.
As he does not reckon every selfish of a damnable
nature, so he is far from closing with the new
opinion of those who make it a crime.—*Swift.*

2. Odious; pernicious. *Ludicrous.*
O thou damnable fellow! did not I pluck thee by
the nose for thy speech?—*Shakespeare, Measure
for Measure, v. 1.*

Damnableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Damnable; liability to be, capability or
chance of being, damned.

The question being of the damnableness of error.
—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants*. (Rich.)

Damnably. *adv.* [from *damnable*.]

In such a manner as to incur eternal pun-
ishment, or to be excluded from mercy.

We will propose the question, whether those who
hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Christ
damnably, in respect of those consequences that
arise from them?—*South, Sermons.*

2. Odiously; hatefully. *Ludicrous.*
The more sweetly they bestowed upon them, the
more damnably their consciences stung.—*Dennis.*

Damnation. *s.*

1. [from *damn*, 1.] Exclusion from divine
mercy; condemnation to eternal punish-
ment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of
hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared
from an horrible damnation, will not be ready to
strangle his brother for a trifle. *Jeremy Taylor,
Worthy Communicant.*

Now mine the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase:
Say you consented not to Sanchez's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

[from *damn*, 4.] Condemnation of a
dramatic piece by signs of disapprobation
on the part of the audience.

'You was out, and then they his'd.'—'They his'd,
and then I was out, if I remember, answered the
player; and I must say this for myself, that the
whole audience allowed I did your part justice, so
don't lay the damnation of your play to my account.'
'I don't know what you mean by damnation,' replied
the poet. 'Why you know it was acted but one
night,' cried the player. *Fielding, Adventures of
Joseph Andrews.*

Damnatory. *adj.* [Lat. *damnatorius*.] Con-
taining a sentence of condemnation.

But Boniface was in the power of a prince who
made light of his damnatory invectives.—*Italian,
View of the State of Europe during the middle
Ages, ch. vii. pt. 2.*

Damned. *part. adj.* Hateful; detestable;
abhorred; abominable.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and damned incest.

But, O! what damned minutes tells he o'er
Who doubts, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves.
Id., Othello, iii. 3.

To brand the spotless virtue of my prince
With falsehoods of most base and damn'd contriv-
ance. *Rome.*

Damnify. *v. a.* [Lat. *damnare* = loss, in-
jury, damage, and *fi* = become, but in this
compound, as in many others, meaning
cause to become or make.] Inflict damage
on anyone; injure; hurt; impair.

When now he saw himself so freshly rear'd,
As if late light had brought him damnify'd,
He was dismay'd, and ran his fate to fear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Damningness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Damning.

He may vow never to return to those sins which
he hath had much experience of, for the emptiness
and damningness of them, and so think himself a
complete penitent. *Hammond.*

Damp. *adj.* See Dank.

1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely
dry; foggy.

She said no more; the trembling Trojans hear,
Overspread with a damp sweat and holy fear.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed.

All these and more came flocking, but with looks
downcast and damp; yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some glimpses of joy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 622.

Damp. *s.*

1. Fog; moist air; moisture.

Thus Addm to himself lamented loud
Through the still night; not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome and cool, and mild; but with bleak air
Accompany'd, with damp and dreadful gloom.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 845.

A rift there was, which from the mountain's height
Convey'd a pluming and malignant light,
A breathing-place to draw the damp away,
A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. Noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the sun in the hotter seasons, pene-
trating the exterior parts of the earth, excites those
mineral exhalations in subterraneous caverns, which
are called *damps*; these seldom happen but in the
summer-time, when the hotter the weather is, the
more frequent are the *damps*.—*Woodward.*

3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of
the mind.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, and his watter'd spirits return'd,
To Michael thus his humble words address'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 226.

His name struck every where so great a damp,
As Archimedes thro' the Roman camp.
Lord Bacon.

Even now, while thus I stand blest in thy pro-
sence.

A secret damp of grief comes o'er my thoughts.

Addison, Cato.
An eternal state, he knows and confides that he
has made no provision for, that he is unready for every
prospect which is enough to cast a damp over the
brightest hours.—*Rogers, Sermons, xix.*

This commendable resentment against me strikes
a damp upon that spirit in all ranks and corpora-
tions of men.—*Swift.*

Damp. *v. a.* Make damp; deaden; chill;
cloud; depress; deject.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, damp my intended wing
Depress'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 44.*

The very loss of one pleasure is enough to damp
the relish of another.—*Sir R. L. Estrange, Fables, 38.*
Broad of death hangs over the mere natural man,
and, like the hand-writing on the wall, damps all
his jollity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

It would be enough to damp their warmth in such
pursuits, if they could once reflect, that in such
course they will be sure to run upon the very rock
they mean to avoid.—*Swift.*

The failure of his enterprise damped the spirit of
the soldiers; and they sulkily resigned themselves
to their fate. *Macaulay, History of England, ch. i.*

Damper. *s.* That which damps, depresses,
or discourages.

This . . . was rather a damper to my ardour in his
behalf. *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. i. ch. i.*

Dampish. *adj.* Somewhat damp; damp.

Caves and grots under ground, places dark and
dampish.—*Bishop Audreaca, Answer to Cardinal
Perrou, p. 18.*

Dampishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Dampish; tendency to wetness; moisture;
foginess.

It hath been used by some with great success to
make their walls thick; and to put a lay of clank
between the bricks, to take away all dampishness.—
Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.

Dampness. Attribute suggested by
Damp; moisture; foginess.

Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky
Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly:
'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. *Dryden.*

By stacks they often have very great loss, by the
dampness of the ground, which rots and spoils it.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Dampy. *adj.* Damp; dampish. *Rare.*

The lords did dispel dampy thoughts, which the
remembrance of his uncle might raise, by applying
him with exercises and disputes.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Damsel. *s.* [Fr. *demoiselle*, diminutive of
dame = little, young, or tender dame.]
Young gentlewoman; young female con-
sidered without respect to her rank or con-
dition.

We account these *damasels* too light of their love,
which beteth themselves upon the first sight, upon
the first motion; and those we deem of much price,
which require long and earnest soliciting.—*Bishop
Hall, Art of Divine Meditation, ch. viii.* (Ord MS.)
The *damasels* of that heavenly Jerusalem come
forth with timorous and hark to meet thee.—*Id., A
Meditation of Death.* (Ord MS.)
Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore,
And one mad *damsel* dares dispute my power.
Prior.

With her train of *damasels* she was gone
In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun.
Dryden, Fables.

D A M S

The clown are whomasters, and the damsels with child.—*Gay, Preface to What d'ye call it.*
Damson. *s.* [see Damascene.] Plum so called.

My wife desir'd some damsons,
 And made me climb with danger of my life.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

Dan. *s.* [don, from Lat. dominus = lord or master.] Master: (applied as a title or address of honour to men). (*Obsolete.*)

This whimp'd, whining, purblind, wayward boy;
 This senior-junior, giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's lost, iii. 1.

Dick, if this story pleaseth thee,
 Pray thank Dan Pope, who told it me. *Prior, Alma.*

Dance. *v. n.* [Fr. *danser.*] Move as a dancer.
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Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2.

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 Bedeck'd my threshold. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 5.*
 In postures the malignity of the infecting vapour dance the principal spirits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Dance attendance. Wait on anyone long and assiduously.

Men are sooner wary to dance attendance at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leisure of their own magistracies.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

It appears you
 To let your father's friend, for three long months,
 Thus dance attendance for a word of advice.
Dryden, Cymon.

Dance. *s.* Measured and figured motion: (generally to music).

Our dance of custom, round about the oak
 Of Hecate the hunter.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.
 The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion, and again to moderate and pass to somewhat else; for then a man leads the dance.—*Bacon, Essays, xxiii.*

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They bid us to the English dancingschools,
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Dandelion. *s.* [Fr. *dent de lion*=tooth of lion.] Native plant so called, from the jagged character of its leaves; *Leontodon*, its generic name, having the same meaning (Gr. *λεων*=lion, *δενον*=tooth).
 For cowslip sweet, let dandelions spread;
 For Bloumelinda, blithesome maid, is dead!
Gay, Pastorals.

Dandiprat. *s.* Little fellow; toy.
 Oh that I had but a boy, but a crack, but a dandiprat hophumb.
Shakespeare, Translation of Virgil.

Dandle. *v. a.*
 1. Shake or toss a child on the knee, or in the hands, to quiet it.

Then shall ye suck, and shall be borne upon her sides, and be dandled upon her knees.—*Isaiah, lvi. 12.*
 They have put me in a silk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be dandled thus, and cannot look in the glass without blushing, to see myself turned into such a little potty master.—
Addison.
 And for the tender mother
 Who dandled him to rest;
 And for the wife who nurses
 His baby as her breast;

D A N G

And for the holy maidens
 Who feed the eternal flame,
 To save them from false Sextus
 That wrought the blood of shame!

Dandle. *v. n.* [Fr. *danser.*] Move as a dancer.
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D A N G

{DANGER}

They that sail on the sea tell of the danger.—
Ben Jonson, xlii. 24.
 More danger now from man alone we find,
 Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind.

Danger. *s.* [Fr. *danger.*] Move as a dancer.
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Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2.

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Dangler. *s.* Hanger on; trifier.

A *dangler* is of neither sex.—*Ralph.*

Dank. *adj.* [a variation of *damp* (or *damp* a variation of *dunk*); the change from *a* to *m* involving the change from *k* to *p*, or vice versa; both words connected with *dim*.] Damp; raw (as applied to the atmosphere).

He her the maiden sleeping found
On the dank and dirty ground.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, II. 3.

Through each thicket, dank or dry,

Like a black mist, low creeping, he held on

His midnight search. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 179.*

Used substantially with *the*.

Yet oft they quit

The dank, and rising on stiff pinnons tour

The mid aerial sky. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 440.*

Dankish. *adj.* Somewhat dank.

They bound me, bore me thence,

And in a dank and dankish vault at home

They left me. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.*

Dap. *v. a.* In *Angling*. Same as *Dip*.

I have taught him how to catch a chub, by dap-

ping with a grasshopper.—*J. Walton.*

Dapper. *adj.* [German, *täpfer*; Dutch, *dapper*.]

Lively; active; clean-made; neat.

And on the tawny sands and shewers,

Trip the pert ladies and the dapper elves.

Milton, Comus, 118.

A pert dapper spark of a magpie fancied the

birds would never be governed till himself should sit

at the helm.—*Sir R. L. Kyrle.*

Dapple. *adj.* [see extract.] Mottled; clouded

in colour: (chiefly used as the first element

in a compound, or combination of two

words, as 'dapple grey;' sometimes as the

name of a horse, i. e. as a proper rather

than a common name: as a simple term

Dappled is the commoner form.)

[*Icelandic, depill*, white, a spot on ground of different

colour, *dephill*, dappled, So from French *motté*, a

clot, *motté*, clotted, *clot motté*, a clouded or

mottled sky. The resemblance of *dapple grey* to

Icelandic apdallur or *apple grey*, French *gris pommé*,

is accidental.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of Eng-*

lish Etymology.]

Dapple. *v. a.* Make dapple.

The gentle day

Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 3.

Dappled. *part. adj.* Mottled.

The lark begins his flight,

From his watch-tower in the skies,

Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton, L'Allegro.*

The gods, to curse Pamela with her prayers,

Gave the gilt coach and dappled Flanders warre.

Pope.

Dard. *s.* [Fr.] Dart: (of which it is an ob-

solete, though more correct, form).

Through the spikew of the trident are made three

dards or spurs.—*Barrie, Description of the Palace*

at Lou: 1839.

Dare. *s.* See *Dace*.

Dare. *s.* Defiance; challenge; act of dar-

ing. *Rare.*

Sextus Pompeius

Hath given the dare to Caesar, and commands

The empire of the sea.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, I. 2.

Dare. *v. n.* preterite *durst*. [A.S. *dearran*.]

Have courage for any purpose; venture.

I dare do all that may become a man;

Who dares do more, is none.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, I. 7.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he

durst steal anything adventurously.—*Id., Henry V.*

iv. 4.

Deliberate and well-weighted courage knows both

to be cautious and to dare, as occasion offers.—

Dryden.

Dare. *v. a.* preterite *dared*.

1. Attempt.

Neither of them was of that temper to dare any

dangerous fact.—*Heywood.*

2. Challenge; defy.

I never in my life

Did hear a challenge urg'd more modestly,

Unless a brother should a brother dare

To gentle exercise and proof of arms.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. v. 2.

Masters of the arts of policy thought that they

might even defy and dare Providence: to the face.—

South.

Time! I dare thee to discover

Such youth and such a lover. *Dryden.*

Dare. *v. a.* [? *daze*.] Catch larks by means of a looking-glass.

Shrimps are dipped up in shallow water with

little round nets, not much unlike that which is

used for *daring* larks.—*Carew.*

As larks lie *dard* to shun the hobby's flight.

Dryden.

Daredevil. *s.* and *adj.* Reckless.

I doubt if Rebecca, whom we have seen piously

praying for Consola, would have exchanged her po-

verty and the *dare-devil* excitement and chances of

her life, for Consola's money and the humdrum

gloom which enveloped him.—*Thackeray, Vanity*

Fair, ch. xiii.

Dareful. *adj.* Daring; defiant. *Rare.*

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,

And beat them backward home.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 5.

Darer. *s.* One who dares; challenger.

Don Michael, hence another *darer* come.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife

and have a Wife.

Daring. *verbal abs.* Boldness; audacity.

Chance aids the *daring* with unloped success.

Dryden, Virgil's Aeneid.

Daring. *part. adj.* Bold; adventurous; fear-

less; impudent.

The last George had indeed many metaphors,

but not so *daring* as this for human thoughts and

passions may be more naturally ascribed to a bee

than to an inanimate plant.—*Addison, Essay on*

the Georgics.

When Seneca had quitted the House of Cam-

brinus, Montaigne had no rival there. To this day we

may discern in many parts of our financial and

commercial system the marks of that vigorous in-

tellect and *daring* spirit.—*Macaulay, History of*

England, ch. 32.

Daringly. *adv.* In a daring manner; boldly;

adventurously; imprudently.

Some of the great principles of religion are every

day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press.

Bishop Atterbury.

Your brother, sir, d'ld with success,

Too *daringly* upon the foe did press.

Lord Halifax.

Dark. *adj.* [A.S. *deorc*.] Opposed to

light.

a. In respect to light.

While we converse with her, we are

No want of day, nor think it dark.

Waller.

b. In respect to colour.

If the plague be somewhat dark, and the plague

spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce

him clean.—*Leviticus, xiii. 4.*

c. In respect to brightness, clearness, trans-

parency, or visibility.

What may seem dark at the first, will afterwards

be found more plain.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Pol-*

ity, b. l. § 1.

d. In respect to eyesight.

Thou wretched daughter of a dark old man,

Conduct my wreny steps.

Dryden and Lee, Reliques.

e. In respect to knowledge.

The use wherein he liv'd was dark; but he

Could not want sight who taught the world to see.

Sir J. Denham.

The tenth century used to be reckoned by medi-

eval historians as the *darkest* part of this intel-

lectual night. It was the iron age which they vie

with one another in describing as lost in the most

consummate ignorance. . . . But compared with the

seventh and eighth centuries, the tenth was an age

of illumination in France. . . . It is the most striking

circumstance in the literary annals of the dark ages,

that they seem to us still more deficient in native

than in acquired ability.—*Hallam, Introduction to*

the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth,

and seventeenth centuries, pt. I. ch. l. § 10, 11.

f. In respect to disposition.

All men of dark temper, according to their de-

gree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find con-

cepts fitted to their humours.—*Addison, Travels in*

Italy.

g. Opposed to fair: (applied to the male sex).

As for the prince, on the whole, he maintained

his silence, but it was at length discovered by the

fair sex, that he was not stupid, but sentimental.

When this was made known, he rather lost ground

with the dark sex, who, before thinking him thick,

had vowed that he was a devilish good fellow; but

now, being really envious, had their tale and hint,

their snarl and his joke.—*Disraeli the younger, The*

Young Duke, b. iv. ch. iii.

Dark. *s.* Darkness; (in *Painting*) shadow.

Come, thick night,

And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,

That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;

Nor heav'n prep through the blanket of the dark,

To cry Hold, hold! *Shakespeare, Macbeth, I. 5.*

Cloud and ever-during dark

Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men

Cut off. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 45.*

All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure

person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the

dark, and thinks it proper to continue so.—*Bishop*

Aberbury.

'Till we ourselves perceive by our own under-

standings, we are as much in the dark, and as void

of knowledge, as before.—*Locke.*

The lights may serve for a repose to the darks, and

the darks to the lights.—*Dryden, Observations on*

the Frensy, 238. (Ord 185.)

Dark. *v. a.* Darken. *Rare.*

Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark

With precious merchandise, she forth doth lay;

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth dark-

her goodly light, with smiles she drives away.

Spenser.

Darken. *v. a.* Render dark.

a. By depriving of light considered physi-

cally.

Mark with surrounding forests then it stood,

That hung above, and darken'd all the flood.

Addison.

Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,

Or whitened wall provoke the skew'r to write.

Pope.

b. By depriving of clearness, transparency,

or power of vision.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did

seldom darken his foresight, especially in things

near hand.—*Baron, History of the Reign of Hen-*

ry VIII.

c. By depriving of purity. Render foul;

defile; sully; tarnish.

The lusts and passions of men do sully and darken

their minds, even by a natural influence.—*Arch-*

bishop Tillotson, Sermons, iv.

Darken. *v. n.* Grow dark.

See the ends of heaven *darken*,

Thunder rolls from pole to pole;

And the crested billows—burken

How they crash and how they roll.

Dr. R. G. Latham, Translation of Frithiof's Saga.

Darkener. *s.* That which darkens, shades,

or obscures.

I know no disease of the soul but ignorance; not

of the arts and sciences, but of itself; yet, relating

to those, it is pernicious evil, the *darkener* of man's

life, the disturber of his reason, and common con-

founder of truth.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Thus much for the first great *darkener* of men's

minds, sensuality; and that in both the branches of

it, lust and intemperance.—*South, Sermons, iii. 76.*

Darkhouse. *s.* Building, or part of a build-

ing, from which light is excluded, for the

confinement of animals or madmen; prison;

madhouse.

Love is a madman, and deserves as well a *dark-*

house as a wisp as other madmen do.—*Shakespeare,*

As you like it, iii. 2.

Darkish. *adj.* Somewhat dark.

Then the priest shall look; and, behold, if the

bright spots in the skin of the flesh be *darkish* white.

—*Leviticus, xiii. 39.*

Darking. *adv.* [for its form see *Grovel-*

ing.] In the dark.

O, wilt thou *darking* leave me? do not so.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, II. 3.

The varying shore o' the world.

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.

Sings *darking*, and, in maddest covert hid,

Tugs her nocturnal note.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 38.

Darking they mourn their fate, whom Circe's

pow'r,

With words and wicked herbs, from human kind

D A R K

derstanding, is to put ourselves in the dark, or in the power of the prince of darkness.—*Locke*.

Darksome. *adj.* Having a dark character; gloomy; obscure.

He brought him through a *darksome* narrow pass,
To a broad gale, all built of beaten gold.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

The *darksome* pines that o'er yon rocks reel'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

Darkworking. *part. adj.* Working in the dark; undermining.

Darkworking workers that change the mind.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, I. 2.

Darling. *s.* [dearling; A.S. *deorling*.] Favourite.

Young Ferdinand whom they suppose is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd *darling*.
Shakespeare, Tempest, III. 2.

In Timour, the ocean's *darling*, England's pride,
The pleasing emblem of his reign does glide.
Lord Hallifax.

She immediately became the *darling* of the prince.
Adrian, Freckholder, no. 21.

Darling. *adj.* Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with great kindness and tenderness.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance oppression and injustice, even in his most *darling* favourites.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

Have a care lest some *belov'd* notion, or some *darling* science, too far prevail over your mind.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Darn. *v. a.* [N.F. *darn* = piece.] Mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff of which they are made.

He spent every day ten hours in his closet,
In *darning* his stockings, which he perform'd to admiration.—*Swift.*

Darnel. *s.* [N.F. *darnelle*.] Native grass (Lolium temulentum) so called.

He was not *ev'n* now . . .
Crow'd with rank sumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hoar-docks, hen-docks, nettles, cuckoo-flowers,
Jarnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn.
Shakespeare, King Lear, IV. 4.

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
But oats and *darnel* crouch the rising corn.
Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues.

Darning. *s.* Act of one who durns; condition of anything darned.

Now supposing these stockings of Sir John's endowed with some degree of consciousness, at every particular *darning* they would have been sensible that they were the same individual pair of stockings, both before and after the *darning*; and this sensation would have continued in them through all the succession of *darlings*.—*Pope and Arbuthnot, Martinus Scribbler.*

Darrain. *v. a.* [N.F. *desreiner*; from Lat. *derationare* = clear an account; in its special import, one involving a fight.] Array. Obsolete.

Therewith they 'gan to hurien greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to *darrain*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Darrain your battle, for they are at hand.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. II. 2.

The town boys parted in twain, the one side calling themselves Pompeians, the other Cæsarians; and then *darraining* a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæsarians got the over-hand.—*Carver, Survey of Cornwall.*

Dart. *s.* [Fr. *dard*.] Missile weapon thrown by the hand, or darted; small lance; javelin; (rhetorically) arrow.

O'erwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they fling,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Dart. See Dace.

Dart. *v. a.* Throw as a dart; give out; send forth, or emit (as rays of light, or sunbeams).

He whets his tanks, and turns, and darts the war;
Th' invaders *dart* their jav'ling from afar.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Pan came, and ask'd what magic caus'd my smart;
Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*

Darter. *s.* One who darts, or throws darts.

They came that dwell
By Nemes' fields and banks of Matrus,
Where Tarbell's winding shores embrace the sea;
The Bantons that rejoice in Cæsar's love;
Those of Bituriges, and light Axon plies
And they of Rhone and Leuce, cunning *darters*,

D A S H

And Sequens that well could manage steeds;
The Belgians apt to govern British cars.
Martlow, Translation of the First Book of Lucan.

Darting. *part. adj.* Throwing or sending forth darts, rays, beams, or the like; (common as the second element in such compounds as Far-darting).

Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou struck.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra.

Dash. *v. a.*

1. Throw or knock anything suddenly and sharply against anything else; (as applied to liquids) splash.

If you *dash* a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a sound.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A man that cuts himself, and tears his own flesh, and *dashes* his head against the stones, does not act so unreasonably as the wicked man.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons, I.*

2. Break by collision.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
And, if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. IV. 1.

David's throne shall then be like a tree,
Sprawling and overhanging all the earth;
Or as a stone, that shall to pieces *dash*
All monarchies besides throughout the world.
Milton, Paradise Regained, IV. 147.

At once the bounding cars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depth below.
Dryden.

3. Mingle; adulterate.

Whence, led to *dash* and draw,
Not wine, but more unwholesome law.
Butler, Hudibras, II. 2.

Several revealed truths are *dashed* and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions.—*Addison, Spectator, no. 380.*

4. Confound; make-shamed suddenly; surprise with shame or fear; depress; suppress.

When she the beams of her beauty displays,
O, how art thou *dashed*!
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Yearly enjoy'd, some say, to unenjoy
This annual humbling certain years'd days,
To *dash* their pride and joy for man's seduc'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, s. 577.

After they had sufficiently blasted him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to *dash* and overthrow him in his political.—*South.*

Nothing *dashed* the confidence of the noble like the braying of the ass, while he was dilating upon his generosity.—*Sir R. L. Estrange, Fables, 18.*

The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus move,
Still *dashed* with blushes for her slighted love.
Addison, Translation from Ovid's Metamorphoses.

Some stranger power's chokes our sickly will;
Dashes our rising hope with certain ill.
Prior.

Dash the proud minister in his gilded car;
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star.
Pope.

5. Draw a line suddenly; sketch rapidly.

Never was *dashed* out, at one lucky hit,
A fool no just a copy of a wit.
To *dash* over this with a line, will deface the whole
Copy extremely, and to a degree that I fear, may
displease you.—*Id.*

Dash. *v. n.*

1. Fly off the surface with a violent motion, accompanied by noise.

If the vessel be suddenly stop'd in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and *dashes* over the sides of the vessel.—*Cheyne.*

2. Rush through water, or any yielding mixture, so as to make it fly.

Does, tho' without knowing how or why,
Spurr'd boldly on, and *dashed* through thick and thin.
Thro' sense and nonsense, never out or in.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.

Dash. *s.*

1. Collision.

By the touch ethereal round,
The *dash* of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

2. Infusion; something worse mingled in a small proportion.

There is nothing which one regards so much with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a *dash* of folly.—*Addison, Spectator, no. 247.*

3. Short horizontal line used in writing to note a pause or omission.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and dashes, which, set together, do signify nothing.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

In modern wit, all printed trash is
Set off with numerous breaks and dashes. *Swift.*

D A T E

4. Sudden stroke, blow, or act. *Indicrous.*

Stam! back, you lords, and give us leave awhile.—
She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. I. 2.

A flash of lightning, or a dash of affectionate rain.
—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons, I. 170: 1651.*

Dash. *adv.* Expression of the sound of water dashed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring sound,
Dash, dash, upon the ground,
"gentle shambler call. *Dryden, Indian Em.*

Dashing. *part. adj.* Bold; showy; spirited.

Dashing Machiavellian politicians.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution.*

Indeed! quoth I, with an air of surprise suited to the information I received; 'but the society is very good still, is it not?' 'Oh, very genteel,' replied the man; 'but not so *dashing* as it used to be.' (Oh! these two horrid words! low enough to suit every the author of —) 'I pray,' asked I, glancing at Messrs. Kitson and Smith, 'do you know who those gentlemen are?'—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham.*

Dastard. *s.* [?] Coward; poltroon; man infamous for fear.

Dastard and drunkard, mean and insolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of his might,
In threats the foremost, but the last in fight.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Hug-bear thoughts, in the minds of children, make them *dastards*, and afraid of the shadow of darkness ever after.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education, § 138.*

Dastard. *adj.* Dastardly.

The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our *dastard* nobles,
Have suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be
Whom'd out of Rome.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, IV. 5.

Who now my matchless valour dare oppose?
How long will Dares wait his *dastard* foe?
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Curse on their *dastard* souls, they stand astonish'd!
Addison.

Dastard. *v. a.* Terrify; intimidate; desert with cowardice; dispirit. *Rare.*

I'm weary of this flesh, which holds us here,
And *dastards* manly souls with hope and fear.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

Dastardize. *v. a.* Intimidate; deject with cowardice; dispirit; depress; terrify; make a habitual coward.

He had such things to urge against our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And *dastardize* my courage.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Dastardliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dastardly.

That slavish and cowardly fear, that dastardliness (*dastardliness*) of heart which springeth from indolence, and either detaineth a man from performing his duty, and thrusteth him on forwards to the doing of that which is unlawful, &c.—*Cleaver's Proverbs, p. 506. (17d MS.)*

Dastardly. *adj.* Cowardly; mean; timorous.

Brawl and clamour is no arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch, that he does as good as call himself so that uses it.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

Datary. *s.* Registrar in the Pontifical chancery.

Which should I undertake, much easier I,
Much wiser, might compute what sins there be
Wiped off, and pardoned at a jubilee;
What bribes enrich the *datary* each year,
Or vices treated on by Escobar;
How many punks in Rome pursue the trade,
Or greater numbers by confession made.
Oldham, Satire upon the Jesuits.

Date. *s.* [Lat. *datum* = thing given; neuter of the passive participle of *do* = give, the word being used by the Romans in conjunction with the day of the month and the name of the place in the delivery of ordinances, and the sending of letters; any such being stated to be given (*datum*) on such or such a day; whence the limitation of the word to the notification of the day itself.]

1. Npte of time.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his fracted *dates*
Have smit my credit.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, II. 1.

My father's promise tells me not to time,
And bonds without a *date*, they may, are void.
Dryden.

2. End; conclusion.

What time would spare, from steel receives its date;

And monuments, like men, submit to fate. *Pope.*

3. Duration; continuance.

Could the declining of this fate, O friend,
Our date to immortality extend? *Sir J. Denham.*

Then raise
From the confluent mass, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'n, new earth, ages of endless date,
Founded in righteousness. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 547.*

Date. v. a. Note the time at which anything is written or done.

'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or date from the late era of about six thousand years.—*Pastley.*

Date. s. [Fr. *datte*; Lat. *dactylus* = finger, from the form of the fruit.] Fruit so called.

Hold, take these keys, and fetch more spices, nurse—

They call for dates and quinces in the pastry. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 4.*

Dateless. adj. Destitute of, or wanting, a date.

The fly-slow hours shall not determine
The dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 3.*

Dater. s. One who dates.

The daters is more properly the *dater* or despatcher of the Pope's bull.—*Colgrass in v. Dataire.*

Dative. adj.

1. In Grammar. Having the character of a Dative case: (in the following extract with a double meaning). See Genitive.

He doth commend the dative, if any precept be known

A dative case to make, by anle *gentrings* date,
That then the dative shall him call and bringe
Full love

To save his brethren's lives, and kepe them from
hell paine. *The Revelation of Colias the Bishoppe.*

2. In Law. See extract.

These are term'd *dative* executors who are appointed such by the Judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England.—*Aylife, Perceyon Juris Canonici.*

Dative. s. In Grammar. Case denoting the object that stands in it to have something given to it. See Genitive.

Datively. adv. In a dative manner.

The election of princes and dukes dependeth not of their subjects, as doth the election of kings, but in *datively*, as of gift, to be referred unto the favour and bounty of the emperors and kings, to whom they have been subject.—*Time's Storehouse, 469. (Ord MS.)*

Datum. s. [Lat.—see Date.] Thing given: (generally as either a *fact* or *principle* in argument: opposed to *questum* = thing sought).

All the rules relating to purchases perpetually refer to this settled principle of inheritance, as a *datum* or first principle. *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

This, then, may, I think, be numbered among what the mathematicians call *data*; that is, confessed and granted truths.—*Delany, Life of David, l. 61: 1740.*

Daub. v. a. [from the root of *dub*.] Smear.

1. In Building. Cover walls coarsely with plaster, clay, mud, or some similar substance.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch.—*Exodus, ii. 3.*

2. In Painting. Lay on colours coarsely.

They matched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely daubed over with too little reflection, and too much haste.—*Dryden, Translation of Dryden's Art of Painting.*

3. Dress gaudily or tastelessly.

Since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegance than daubed with coars.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and whore; Sometimes he lousy, but he never poor. *Dryden, Juvenal's Satire.*

4. Assume a specious show.

So smooth he daub'd his vice with shew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. *Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. l. 5.*

Daub. v. a. Play the flatterer: (with it).

I cannot daub it further;

And yet I must. *Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. l. 1.*

Every one, therefore, attend the sentence of

his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not daub nor flatter.—*South.*

Daub. s. Course covering; ornament; mask; disguise; coarse painting.

Riddles are not the daub of dulness; they are strictly and properly the play of wit.—*Delany, Remarks on Otrero's Life of Swift, p. 222.*

Dauber. s. One who daubs: (in the extracts as a *bad painter*).

What they call'd his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almost all nations, and still mislike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to cause laughter. *Id.*

A six-past *dauber* would disdain to paint

The one-eyed hero on his elephant. *Id., Juvenal's Satires.*

The treacherous trader, Thomas,
Hence a new snarl two doors from us,
As blue as *daubers* hands can make it. *Swift.*

Daubing. verbal abs. Act of one who daubs. In Building.

Lo! when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, where is the daubing wherewith ye have daubed it?—*Ezekiel, xiii. 12.*

In Painting.

Such gross and dangerous daubings of black, red, and white as wholly change the very natural looks.—*Jeremy Taylor, Art of Clean Handsomeness, p. 115.*

Hasty daubing will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want false light to act it off. *Delany, Otrero, dedication.*

Daubry. s. [German, *zauberei* = enchantment, magic direct.] Magic. Obsolete.

She works by charms, by spells, and such daubry as this is beyond our element. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.*

Dauby. adj. Smeary; viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

Not in vain th' industrious kind,
With dauby wax and flow'rs the cheeks have lin'd. *Dryden.*

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marring trim,
Or sea-rat's nests with strong tarpawling coat. *Id.*

Daughter. A.S. *dohter*.]

1. Female offspring.

Your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The eastern of my list. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*

2. Woman.

Daughter, the daughter of Leah, which she bare unto Jacob, went out to see the daughters of the land.—*Genesis, xxxiv. 1.*

3. Penitent of a father confessor.

Are you at leisure, holy father, now;
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?—
My leisure serves me, penitent daughter, now. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.*

Used adjectively.

St. Paul, writing to the Church of Philippi, wrote also to all the daughter churches within its circuit.—*Jeremy Taylor, (Ord MS.)*

Daughterliness. s. Attribute suggested by Daughterly.

This must assuredly be a considerable occasion to the womanliness of daughterliness, if I may so speak, of the Church of Rome.—*Dr. H. More, Examination of the Seven Churches, preface.*

Daughterly. adj. Having the character of a daughter.

Sir Thomas... liked her natural and dear daughterly affection towards him.—*Caradiah, Life of Sir Thomas More.*

Daunt. v. a. Discourage; cow; frighten; intimidate.

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings,
And fills all months with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with amazement,
And rumours loud, which daunt remotest kings. *Milton, Sonnets, xv.*

Dauntless. adj. Undaunted.

Grow great by your example, and put on
The dauntless spirit of resolution. *Shakespeare, King John, v. 1.*

Dauntless he rose, and to the light return'd;
With shame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing for the glory of such a dauntless conduct as he has shewn under it.—*Lyne.*

Daw. v. n. Dawn. Obsolete.

The other side, from whence the morning daws.

Dryden, Polyolbon.

Daw. v. a. Same as Adaw. Obsolete.

When the old world saw
Full Phœbe's face eclips'd, and thinking her to daw,

Whom they supposed slain in, some enchanted sound.

Of beaten tinkling brass still ply'd her with the sound. *Dryden, Polyolbon. (Ord MS.)*

Daw. s. Bird of the crow kind; more especially jackdaw.

I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For daws to peck it. *Shakespeare, Othello, l. 1.*

Dawdle. v. n. Loiter; pass or get over time idly; saunter.

Come some evening and dawdle over a dish of tea with me.—*Johnson, Letters.*

Some ladies we may have seen, we, who wear stars and cordons, and attend the St. James's assembly, or we, who, in muddy boots, dawdle up and down Pall Mall, and peep into the coaches as they drive up with the great folks in their feathers... their cream-coloured chignons—who are by no means lovely and enticing objects at that early period of noon.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Dawdle. s. One who dawdles.

Mrs. Heidelberg. Yes, my dear, to-night.—Oh, put on a smarter cap, and change those ordinary ruffles! Lord, I have such a deal to do, I shall scarce have time to slip on my Italian lute-string.—Where is this dawdle of *Seamstress*?—*Colman and Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage, l. 2.*

Dawish. adj. Having the character of a daw.

Each dawish dollypops were the parents of him that was borne blind, which would not confound Christ to have healed their son, for fear of displeasing the priests.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyne Bure, fol. 50: 1555.*

Dawk. s. [P] Incision.

Observe if any hollow or dawks be in the length. *Moran, Mechanical Exercises.*

Dawk. v. a. Mark with a dawk.

Should they apply that skin of the tool the edges lie on, the swift coming about of the work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, job the edge into the stuff, and so dawk it. *Moran, Mechanical Exercises.*

Dawn. v. n. [day.] Show light, as that of the early morning.

As it began to dawn, towards the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre.—*Matthew, xxviii. 1.*

Thy hand strikes out some free design,
When a life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

Dawn. s.

1. Light of early day; show of sunrise.

Then on to-morrow's dawn your rare employ,
To search the land, and where the citius lie,
And what the men; but give this day to joy. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

2. Beginning; first rise.

These tender circumstances diffuse a dawn of serenity over the soul.—*Pope.*

But such their guiltless passion was,
As, in the dawn of time, inform'd the heart
Of innocence and undimbling truth. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Dawning. part. adj. Showing light; beginning; rising; breaking as day.

While we behold such dauntless worth appear
In dawning youth, and souls so void of fear. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

Dawning. verbal abs. Show as of the dawn of day; first sign.

A Romanist, from the very first dawning of any notions in his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated, viz. that he must believe as the church.—*Locke.*

Day. s. [A.S. *deg*.]

1. Time between sunrise and sunset.

How many hours bring about the day?
How many days will finish up the year?

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

The West yet glimmers with some streaks of day:
Now up the lateral traveller space, *Id., Macbeth, iii. 5.*

To mind the timely inn. *Id., Macbeth, iii. 5.*

Why stand ye here all the day idle?—*Matthew, xx. 6.*

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness.—*Romans, xiii. 13.*

Or object new

Casual discourse draws on, which intermits

Our day's work. *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 224.*

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and snatches the day:

'Midst this was heard the shrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did fly. *Dryden.*

Yet are we able only to survey
Dawnings of beams, and promises of day. *Prior*

2. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; age; time: (in this sense it is often plural).

After him reigned Gathelin his heir,
The justest man, and truest, in his days.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
I think, in these days, rare honest men be obliged
to acquaint another who are his friends.—*Pope.*
We have, at this time of day, better and more
certain means of information than they had.
*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of
the Earth.*

3. Preceded by *the*, indicating some day in
particular, it generally means the day of
some contest; or some day appointed for a
commemoration, as a saint's day, or any
other anniversary.

The field of Agincourt.
Fought on the day of Crispin Crispianus.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 7.
His name struck fear, his conduct won the day;
He came, he dwelt, he won the struggling prey.
Lord Bacon, Common.
Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If striking first, you were to win the day!
Dryden.

Or if my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I must with patience all the terms attend.
Id.
From day to day. Without certainty or con-
tinuance.

Havaria hath been taught, that merit and service
doth oblige the Spaniard but from day to day.—
Bacon.

Today. On this day.
To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your
hearts.—*Pauline, xiv. 8.*

Daybed. *s.* Bed used for idleness and lux-
ury in the daytime.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched
velvet gown; having come down from a daybed
where I have left Olivia sleeping.—*Shakespeare,
Twelfth Night, ii. 5.*

Daybook. *s.* Tradesman's book in which all
the occurrences of the day are set down.

The double-entry system, according to the practice of
most commercial establishments, comprehends
three different kinds or classes of books: 1st. Pri-
mary records, or day-books, for each distinct
branch of business; as cash, bills, invoices, inward
outward, sales on commission, and so on according
to the nature of the trade, and in each of which the
transactions are stated circumstantially as they
occur. 2nd. The journal in which all the entries of
the primary records are collected and digested
monthly in a concise technical form suited for them,
being really transferred into the ledger. 3rd. The
ledger, in which the results shown in the journal are
arranged under their appropriate heads; and the
periodical abstract of which, termed a balance-sheet,
exhibits in a succinct form the state of the mer-
chant's affairs.—*Waterston, Cyclopaedia of Com-
merce, Bookkeeping.*

Daybreak. *s.* Dawn; first appearance of
light; peep of day; creek of day.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes.
As men for daybreak watch the eastern skies.
Dryden.

Daying. *s.* Procreantation.

Now I will associate with Chremes; I will intrust
him for his daughter to my son in marriage; and, if
I do obtain her, why should I make any more day-
ing for the matter, but marry them out of the way?
—*Terence in English: tit. k. (Nover by H. and W.)*

Daylabour. *s.* Labour by the day; labour
divided into daily tasks.

Both God exact daylabour, light denied,
I fondly ask!
Milton, Sonnets, viii.
Daylabour was but an hard and a dry kind of
livelihood to a man that could get an estate with
two or three strokes of his pen.—*South.*

Daylabourer. *s.* One who works by the
day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy sail hath thread'd the corn
That ten daylabourers could not end.
Milton, I. Allegro.

The daylabourer, in a country village, has usu-
ally but a small pittance of earnings.—*Lowe.*

Daylight. *s.* Light of the day as opposed
to the darkness of night; light of the sun
as opposed to that of the moon, or to any
artificial light.

By this the drooping daylight 'can to tale,
And yield his room to mid succeeding night.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thou shalt buy this day,
If over I thy face by daylight see.
Now go thy way.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

They, by daylight passing through the Turkish
fleet, recovered the haven, to the joy of the beleagued
christians.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

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He stands in daylight, and daubins to hide
An act, to which by honour he is tied.
Dryden.

Used adjectively.
If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary pris-
matic colours, they will assume neither of their
own daylight colours, nor of the colour of the light
cast on them, but of some middle colour between
both.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Daysman. *s.* Empire. Archqic.

For what art thou,
That mak'st thyself his daysman, to prolong
The vengeance prod? *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
Austria... is luring on the Western Powers to
waste their resources in an ineffectual attempt to
circumscribe the power of Russia, with a view of
subsequently stepping forward herself with reinvig-
orated means, and claiming to play the part of days-
man and umpire between them and their adversary.
—*Times Newspaper, Jan. 14, 1856.*

Dayspring. *s.* Rise of the day; dawn; first
appearance of light.

So all ere daypring, under conscious night,
Secret they think'd, and in order set.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 221.

The breath of love's fresh breathing, pure and
sweet,
With daypring born, here leave me to explore.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 10.

Daystar. *s.* Morning star.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great:
I meant the daystar should not brighter rise
Nor lend his influence from his lucid seat.
B. Jonson.

Sunk though he be beneath the watry floor;
So sinks the daystar in the ocean bill,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head.
Milton, Lycidas, 107.

Daytime. *s.* Time in which there is light:
(opposed to night).

In the daytime Fame sitteth in a watch-tower,
and flith most by night; she mizled things done
with things not done, and is a terror to great cities.
—*Bacon.*

My ants never brought out their corn but in the
night when the moon did shine, and kept it under
ground in the daytime.—*Addison.*

Daywoman. *s.* [catchrestic for Dey-
woman: see Dey.] Dairywoman; dairy-
maid.

For the damsel, I must keep her at the park; she
is allowed for the day-woman.—*Shakespeare, Love's
Labour's Lost, i. 2.*

Daywork. *s.* Work imposed by the day.

True labour in the vineyard of thy soul,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed day-work done.
Keightley, Translation of Tasso.

Daze. *v. a.* [?] Overpower with light;
strike with too strong lustre; hinder the
act of seeing by too much light suddenly
introduced.

They saw the glistering armies as they stand,
With quivering banners, while daz'd the wond'ring
eye.
Keightley, Translation of Tasso.

Poor human kind, all daz'd in open day,
Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way.
Dryden.

Dazle. *v. a.* [?] 1. Overpower with light; hinder the action
of the sight by sudden lustre.

Fears use to be represented in such an imaginary
fashion, as they rather dazzle man's eyes than open
them.—*Bacon.*

How is it that some wits are interrupted,
That now they dazzled are, now clearly see?
Sir J. Barrow, Immortality of the Soul.

2. Strike or surprise with splendour.

Those heavenly shapes
Will dazzle now this earthly with their blaze
Insufferably bright. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1052.*

Al, friend! to dazzle let the vision dart;
To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be thine.
Pope.

These bright beams had been able to dazzle the
eyes of Mr. Newton himself. &c.—*Bishop Bramhall,
Church of England's Defence, p. 31: 1620.*

Dazle. *v. n.* Be overpowered with light;
lose the power of sight.

Come, boy, and go with me; thy slant is young;
And you shall read when mine begins to dazle.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

An overlight maketh the eyes dazle, inasmuch as
perpetual looking against the sun would cause blind-
ness.—*Bacon.*

I dare not trust those eyes;
They dance in mist, and dazzle with surprise.
Dryden.

Dazzlement. *s.* Dazzling burst, flash, or
glare of light, or its effect.

It beat back the night with a dazzlement.—*Donne,
History of the Septuagint, p. 26: 1653.*

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Dazzling. *part. adj.* Overpowering or con-
foundingly light.

The places that have either shining sentiments or
numbers, have no occasion for them: a dazzling ex-
pression rather damages them, and serves only to
eclipse their beauty.—*Pope.*

Dazzlingly. *adv.* In a dazzling manner.

There are but few whom fortune bathes in bliss,
But blinded are, and dazzlingly they look.
Mirror for Magistrates.

Deacon. *s.* [Lat. *diaconus*.] Member of
the lowest of the clerical orders. See Ordi-
nation.

Likewise must the deacons be grave.—*1 Timothy,
iii. 8.*

The constitution that the apostles made con-
cerning deacons and widows are very importantly
united.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

So far the office of a deacon is to be collected from
the rubric in the form of ordination, and from the
form itself. And, inasmuch as he is thereby per-
mitted to baptize, catechize, to preach, to assist in
the administration of the Lord's Supper; so also by
parity of reason he hath need to solemnize matri-
mony, and to bury the dead. And in general, it
seemeth that he may perform all the other offices of
the liturgy which a priest can do, except only com-
municating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and
except also the pronouncing of the Absolution.—
*Barns (by Phillimore), Ecclesiastical Law, Ordi-
nation.*

Deaconess. *s.* Female officer in the ancient
church.

The apostle would not have widows taken into the
office of deaconesses when they were young.—*Bishop
Patrick, Answer to the Turbatores, &c., p. 230.*

Deaconry. *s.* Second element in Arch-
deaconry, in which compound alone it
bears its proper meaning, i.e. the district
subject to an archdeacon; in which sense
there is no such thing as a deaconry.

For the office or dignity of a deacon, the pro-
per form is in *-ship*.

Deacons. *s.* Office or dignity of a deacon.

Now tract of time has clean worn out those first
occasions for which the deacons were then most
necessary. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Dead. *adj.* [A.S. *deap*.]

1. Deprived, or naturally destitute, of life.

The queen, my lord, is dead.—
She should have died hereafter.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 5.

With of before the cause of death.

This Indian told them, that, mistaking their
course, the crew, all except himself, were dead of
hunger. *Arbutnot.*

2. Deathlike.

a. Physically.

At thy repose, O God of Jacob, both the chariot
and horse are cast into a dead sleep. *Psalm, lxxvi. 2.*

b. Spiritually.

You both be quickened, who were dead in tres-
passes and sins.—*Ephesians, ii. 1.*

3. Inactive; sluggish; unchanging; unused;
unprofitable.

This colour often carries the mind away; you, it
deceiveth the sense; and it seemeth to the eye a
shorter distance of way, if it be all dead and con-
tinued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any
other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

The commodities of the kindred as they took,
though they lay dead upon their husbands for want of
vent.—*Id.*

Persuade a prince that he is irresistible, and he
will take care not to let so glorious an attribute lie
dead and useless by him.—*Addison.*

4. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

There is something unspeakably cheerful in a spot
of ground which is covered with trees, that smiles
amidst all the rigours of winter, and gives us a view
of the most gay season in the midst of that which is
the most dead and melancholy.—*Addison.*

5. Cold.

How cold and dead does a prayer appear, that is
composed in the most elegant form of speech, when
it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the
sacred writings!—*Addison, Spectator.*

6. Dull, or cold, as applied to colours want-
ing any show of life.

At a second sitting, though I alter not the
draught, I must touch the same features over again,
and change the dead colouring of the whole.—*Dry-
den, Fables, preface.*

7. Dull, as applied to sounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at
the bottom, which was supported in the midst of
the cavity of the receiver by a bent stick, by reason
of its spring against the opposite parts of the inside
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of the vessel; in which, when it was closed up, we observed that the bell seemed to sound more dead than it did when just before it sounded in the open air. *Bygones*.

Used *substantially*, or with *men* understood, i.e. supplied from the context.

John saw from high, with just disdain,
The dead inspir'd with vital life again.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

With *time* understood.

At one time it was thought that an attack on Kensington House at dead of night might probably be successful. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Used *adverbially*, as 'dead against anything' — decidedly.

Dead, v. n. Die; lose signs of life. *Rare.*

Solomon, as it is out of the fire, deadeth straightways. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*, 774.

Dead, v. n. Deaden. *Rare.*

That the sound may be extinguished or deadened by displacing the pure air, before it come to the mouth of the pipe, and to the open air, is not possible. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Dead-doing, adj. [two words.] Causing death. *Obsolete.*

Hold, O dear lord, your dead-doing hand;
Then bid he cry it, I am your humble thrall.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

They never care how many others
They kill, without regard of mothers,
Or wives or children, so they can
Make up some three, dead-doing man.

Kilmer, Hudibras, l. 2.

Dead-lift, s. [two words.] Last extremity.

And move no power at all, my shift,
To help itself at a dead-lift. *Baker, Hudibras*, ii. 2.

'Pressure in which there is

no life, spirit, or movement.
• Servants minded neither his style nor his numbers,
nor his purity of words, nor his run of verse. Hence,
therefore, comes with him in that humble way of
writing, writes under his own force, and carries a
dead-weight, that he may match his competitor in
the race. — *Dryden, Origin and Progress of Satire*,
(Orel MS.)

Deadborn, adj. Born dead. Stillborn the commoner term.

All, all but truth, drops dead-born from the press,
Like the last g-zette, or like the last address. *Pope*.

Deaden, v. n. Make us dead.

The typical tones of birds are the whitest and most compact of all tones, by reason of their large proportion of empty matter, and also of the absence of marrow from their capacious pneumatic cavities, on which their lightness depends; in these bones of birds from which air is excluded, the only marrow deadens the whiteness of the tissue. — *One, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Deadish, adj. Somewhat dead; deathlike.

The lips put on a deadish paleness. — *Shafford, Nicks*, p. ii. 186: 1871.

Dead-letter, adj. [this combination by itself gives two words; preceding certain nouns it forms a compound, e.g. in 'dead-letter office,' or department in the Post-office for letters of unascertained address.] *Obsolete*; out of date.

And here I must have leave, in the fulness of my soul, to revert the addition, and doing-away-with altogether, of those consolatory interstices and sprinklings of freedom, through the four seasons, — the red-letter days, now become, to all intents and purposes, dead-letter days. There was Paul, and Stephen, and Barnabas.

Andrew and John, men famous in old times — we were used to keep all their days holy as long back as I was at school at Christ's. — *Lamb, Essays of Elia, Oxford in the Vacation*.

Deadlihood, s. Condition, or character, of the dead or death.

It is certainly true that Christ, after expiration, was in the state or condition of the dead, in *deadlihood*. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

Deadliness, s. Attribute suggested, by Deadly.

He that had formerly denied the deadliness of Lazarus's sickness, would not suddenly embrace his death. — *H. Hall, Contemplations*, b. 4.

Deadly, adj.

1. Mortal; destructive; murderous.

She that herself will shiver and dispart
From her material sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

As if that name,
Shed from the deadly level of a gun,
Did murther!

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

2. Irreconcilable.

The Nomadines, in number infinite, are deadly enemies unto the Turks. — *Knutson, History of the Turks*.

Deadly, adv.

1. After the manner of the dead.

Like dumb statues, or intertithing stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 7.

Young Arrite heard, and up he ran with haste,
And ask'd him why he look'd so deadly woe.

Dryden, Fables, Palamus and Arrite.

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan
before him with the premiums of a deadly wounded man. — *Exodus*, xxx. 24.

3. Extremely.

John had got an impression, that Lewis was so deadly cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him. — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Deadmarch, s. Solemn military music for the funeral of soldiers.

That the death of Solomon might then be made known to all men, the eunuchs were presently let fall, and trank upon the ground, a dead-march sounded, and I saw eunuchs commanded to be kept through all the way. — *Knutson, History of the Turks*, (Orel MS.)

Deadness, s. Attribute suggested by Dead.

His crew removes the defect of inebriation, by taking of our natural deadness and disaffection towards them. — *Bacon*.

Your strong eyes betray a deadness,
And inward languishing. — *Depha and Le, Edipus*, in *cycle*
by the too free admission of air into the
— *Shafford, Hudibras*.

Deadnettle, s. [dead-nettle, i.e. a nettle without a sting. In German it is called

tauh-netzel — dead-nettle; whence the legitimate doctrine that the English element dead is catchrestic.] Common native plant (*Lamium album*) so called, of the natural order Labiata, wholly different from the true nettles belonging to the Urticaceae, though it resembles them in the shape of its leaf.

Thus the genera *Lamium* and *Galopoda* (dead-nettle and hem-nettle) are each formed into a separate group in virtue of their general and differences, and not because the former has one tooth on each side of the lower lip, and the latter a notch in its upper lip, though they are distinguished by these marks. — *Whitwell, History of Science*, (Orel MS.)

Deaf, adj. [German, tauch.]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing, really, approximately, or fictitiously.

Many sinners at our life
With that prime ill, a talking wife,
'Till death shall bring the kind relief,
We must be patient, or be deaf. *Prior*.

Thus you may still be going to me,
While I can hear before you speak,
Oh never say fortune show her spite,
To make me deaf, and void my sight.

Swift.

None so deaf as those that won't hear. — *Proverb*.

With *to before the name of the object* that should be heard.

Oh, that men's ears should be
To counsel deaf, but not to flattery!

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 2.

2. Unheard; obscurely heard: (the notion of the impression being transferred from the hearer to the cause of hearing).

No silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd and cliding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from the insulted shore. *Dryden*.

Deaf, v. n. Deafen. *Rare.*

Hearing hath deaf'd our ears; and if they
Know how to hear, there's none know what to say.

Jonson.

A swarm of their aerial shapes appears,
And, flutt'ring round his temples, deafs his ears.

Depha, Virgil's Æneid.

Deafen, v. a. Make deaf; deprive of the sense of hearing, generally of hearing the particular subject in hand, by means of a noise which overpowers it.

But Salina enters; and explaining loud,
For justice defense, and disturbs the crowd.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Deafness, s. Attribute suggested by Deaf; total, approximate, or fictitious want of the sense of hearing.

I found such a deafness, that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *Elton Thaitell*.

Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence of their deafness. — *Hobbes, Elements of Speech*.

Deal, s. [A.S. *deol* = part.]

1. Part.

a. With *some*. *Obsolete.*

The charge some that they laply honour may,
That noble Duke had while here he liv'd.

Swift, Translation of Tasso, iv.

b. With *a great*. *Common.*

When men's affections do frame their opinions,
they are in danger of error more earnest, a great deal, than for the most part, sound believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which scripture yieldeth. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

c. Without an adjective.

Wint a deal of cold business doth a man mispend the better part of his life in! In scattering compliments, and trading visits. — *B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

2. Distribution: (its commonest special application is to cards).

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art?
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the shuffle, and the cut? *Steele*.

3. Plank: (i.e. part of a tree cut as a piece, especially of firwood).

I have also found, that a piece of deal, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, was not only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red. — *Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Deal, v. n. Traffic; do business; comport or behave oneself in any transaction.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers,
Are they that I would leave thee dead upon.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iv. 2.

This is to drive the wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants deal but for parcels. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

It is generally better to deal by speech than by letter, and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third. — *Bacon*.

Sometimes he that deals between man and man, raises his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. — *Id. Essays*.
They lay and sell, they do not and traffick. — *South*.
With the foul mounds in palmyria he deals,
They tell the secret which he first reveals. — *Prior*.
I should not, if he will deal clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. — *Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.

With *by*.

Such an one deals not fairly by his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright. — *Locke*.

With *in*.

Suitors are so distast'd with delays and abuses, that plain-dealing, in denying to deal in suits at first, is crown not only honourable, but also necessary. — *Bacon, Essays*.

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cause; which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have dealt in, though without that success which they proposed to themselves. — *Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

Among authors, some draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political matters. — *Ashmole, Freetholder*, iv. 48.

The house had indeed resolved, upon reading a bill the first time for reformation of the Common Prayer, that petition be made to the queen's majesty for her licence to proceed in it before it should be further dealt on. — *Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. v.

With *with*.

If she hated me, I should know what passion to deal with. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, or hardly dealt with, to have that which is none of their own given to them. — *Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Who then shall guide
His people? Why defend? Will they not deal
Worse with his followers, than with him they deal?

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 182.

If a man would have his conscience deal clearly with him, he must deal severely with that. — *South, Sermons*.

Had did not only exercise this providence towards his own people, but he dealt thus also with other nations. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

But I will deal the more civilly with his two poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. — *Dryden, Fables*, preface.

6. In *Theology*. Loss of spiritual life.

We pray that God will keep us from all sin and wickedness, from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. — *Church Catechism*.

Death's-door. *s.* [two words.] Brink, or edge, of the grave; taken *figuratively* for approach of death: (probably an image borrowed from the scriptural *gates of hell*).

I myself knew a person of great sanctity who was afflicted to death's-door with a vomiting. — *Jeremy Taylor, Worship Communicant*.

There was a poor young woman that had brought herself even to death's-door with grief for her heretic husband. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Death's-head. *s.* [two words.] Skull of a skeleton: (the latter often with the addition of a scythe and hour-glass, representing Death personified).

I had rather be married to a death's-head with a bone in his mouth, than to either of these. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

If I gaze now, 'tis but to see

What manner of death's-head 'twill be.

When it is free

From that fresh upper skin,

The pinner's joy and sin. — *Sir J. Sackling*.

Deathbed. *s.* Bed of a dying man.

Sweet soul, take heed, take heed of perjury;

Thou art on thy death-bed. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 2.

Used adjectivally.

A death-bed figure is certainly the most humbling sight in the world. — *Collier, Essay on the Value of Life*.

A death-bed repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do. — *Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

Deathblow. *s.* Mortal blow.

'Tis said with Sorrow Time can cope;

But this I feel can ne'er be true:

For by the death-blow of my Hope

My Memory immortal grew. — *Byron, Lines written beneath a Picture*

Deathfire. *s.* Fire as that of death; lurid flame.

And round about in reel and rout,
The death-fire danced all night;
And the water, like a witch's oils,
Burnt green and blue and white. — *Coleridge, Ancient Mariner*.

Deathful. *adj.* Deadly; murderous; subject to death.

Your enemy was such, as you would spare his life for many deathful torments. — *Sir P. Sidney*, b. ii.

Time itself, under the deathful shade of whose wings all things wither, hath wasted that lively virtue of nature in man and beasts, and plants. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Blood, death, and deathful deeds are in that noise,

Ruin, destruction at the utmost point. — *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1513.

These eyes behold

The deathful scene; princes on princely roll'd.

(For a further example see last extract under Deathless.) — *Pope, Homer's Odyssey*.

Deathfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Deathful.

What hindlers, while we are living and among the living, but that we study most to adorn our looks, so as may be remote from a deathfulness and most agreeable by their liveliness to those with whom we live? — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 70.

Deathless. *adj.* Immortal.

God hath only immortality, though angels and human souls be deathless. — *Boyle*.

Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that still renew:

For deathless laurel is the victor's due. — *Dryden*.

Faith and hope themselves shall die,

While deathless charity remains. — *Prior*.

That with a deathless goddess lay a deathful man.

Chapman, *Hymn to Venus*. (Sarcas by H. & W.)

Deathlike. *adj.* Resembling death.

Why dost thou let thy brave soul lie suppress

In deathlike slumbers, while thy dangers crave

A waking eye and hand? — *Crashaw*.

On seas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,

A deathlike quiet and deep silence fell. — *Waller*.

Black melancholy slits, and round her throws

A deathlike slumber, and a dread repose. — *Pope*.

Deathman. *s.* [In this combination the *s* is general, perhaps universal; forms like *deathman*, in which the *s* is omitted, being either rare or non-existent. In *Death's-head*, the awkwardness of such a sequence as *th + h* may be the reason for its generality; while, in *Death's-door*, it pre-

vents the contact of two dentals. Be this as it may, the form under notice is *not* that of an ordinary compound, but rather that of two words in an ordinary syntactic construction, i.e. a possessive case followed by a second substantive. As long as each word retains its accent, there is not even the appearance of a compound; and in *death's-head* the accent is generally double. But, followed by another word, so as to give a *decompound*, the accent of the second element is often lost, e.g. in *death's-head moth*: in which case we have a compound in *s*. No better instances of this compound can be given than in the names of the days of the week, i.e. in *Tue-s-day*, *Wedne-s-day*, and *Thur-s-day*, its contrasted with *Sun-day*, *Mon-day*, *Fri-day*, and *Satur-day*. Here we have, on the first view, a true syntactic concord between two words giving a compound according to the strictest application of the test of accent. But the origin of the *s* is equivocal. In most English words it is probably the sign of the possessive case, as the *s* in *father's*. But in the earlier stages of all the German languages a compound consisted not of two elements, but of three, viz. the two main words, and a connecting copula between them. In most cases this was a vowel, *o* or *i*; but in some it was the consonant *s*. That this was not the sign of the possessive case, but, though identical in sound, an independent form, is shown from several words in the allied languages where it follows substantives of which the possessive case ended otherwise than in *s*.

Over and above the theoretic views hereby suggested, there is the principle of a rule in spelling. With compounds of the kind under notice, except where the accent gives two words, the omission of the apostrophe in such words as *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, and *Thursday* (rather than *Tue's-day*, *Wedne's-day*, and *Thur's-day*), is justifiable on the ground of etymology as well as convenience; and it is submitted that it is a rule which is advantageous to all words in which the accent gives a compound, the doctrine that the *-s* is the *-s* of the possessive case being by no means beyond doubt.] Executioner; hangman; headman.

He's dead; I'm only sorry

He had no other deathman. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 6.

Deathwatch. *s.* Insect, which makes a ticking noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

We learn to presage approaching death in a family by ravens, and little worms, which we therefore call a deathwatch. — *Watts*.

Debauchation. *s.* [Lat. *debauchatio*, -onis, rioting; like that of the votaries of Bacchus.] Act of Debauchery. *Rare*.

What confidence can such have of the suffrage of the saints, who dote their bodily with most foolish vanities, most impure passions, most wicked debauchations and sacrilegious excommunications? — *Prynne, Histriomastix*, pt. i. act vi. sc. 12. (Rich.)

Debate. *s.* [French.] Sudden rush of water of a diluvial character, whether caused by the break-up of ice, or the giving way of a dam. Used in *Geology*, yet scarcely naturalized.

This is referred to some one of the following operations:—to the passage over them of solid or territorial glaciers, to floating icebergs detached from such glaciers, and carrying with them many blocks and pebbles of stone, to *debâche* and currents, often set in motion by the melting of great glacial masses on the edges of continents, and their translation in a liquid state through estuaries to other shores. — *Sir R. F. Murchison, Address to the Geological Society*, 1853.

Debat. *v. a.* Exclude; preclude; shut out from anything; hinder.

Not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd Labour, as to *debat* us when we need Refreshment, whether food, or talk between. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 226.

The most active cause, however, was, that their wages were so low as to *debat* them, not only from the comforts, but from the common decencies of civilised life; and this evil condition was the natural result of that cheap and abundant food, which encouraged the people to so rapid an increase, that the labour-market was constantly gorged. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*.

With from.

The same boats and the same buildings are found in countries *debarred* from all commerce by impassable mountains, lakes, and deserts. — *Sir W. Raleigh, Essays*.

With of; in which case it has the construction of Deprive.

Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed in being thus and fetters upon us, in *debarring* us of our wisdom, and in crossing our most reasonable desires. — *Swift, Examiner*.

Debâre. *adj.* Bare: (probably coined for the sake of the metre). *Rare*.

As woods are made *debâre* of leaves

By turning of the year,

The oldest fall; so antique age

(Of words away do wear. — *Drant, (Rich.)*

Debârk. *v. n.* [Fr. *débarquer*.] See *Dés-*

embarck.

The arrow of death was lodged in her gentle bosom

Before she left her native country, and she alone *de-*

barcked to expire on this coast. — *Harley House*.

Debarcation. *s.* Disembarkation.

Cæsar seems to have hardly stirred from the first

place of his *debarcation*. — *Daines Barrington*.

Debase. *v. a.* Reduce from a higher to a lower state; make mean; make despicable; degrade; deteriorate (one of its chief special applications being to *coin*).

As much as you raise silver, you *debase* gold, for they are in the condition of two things but in opposite scales; as much as the one rises, the other falls. — *Locke*.

A man of large possessions has not leisure to consider of every slight expense, and will not *debase* himself to the management of every trifle. — *Dryden*.

He ought to be careful of not letting his subject *debase* his style, and betray him into a meanness of expression. — *Addison*.

Debasement. *s.* Act of debasing; state of being debased.

It is a wretched *debasement* of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter in a court or bar. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, § 2.

Debasor. *s.* One who debases.

Mr. Pitt was a publisher of English society by a system of unexampled scoundrelism, and a *debasor* of the character of our nation. — *Major Cartwright, State of the Nation*, p. 53.

Debatable. *adj.* Disputable; subject to controversy.

The French requested, that the *debatable* ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to the Scots. — *Sir J. Haywood*.

Debate. *s.* [Fr. *débat*.]

1. Controversy; discussion.

Upon a full *debate* of this matter, the *Palmit* concludes that these objections against Providence (springing from our ignorance. — *Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, iii. 135. (Orl MS.)

A way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a better. — *Locke*.

2. Quarrel; contest.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,

We will our youth lead on to higher fields.

And draw no swords but what are sanctified. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4*.

'Tis time to ruin realms, overturn a state;

Between the greatest friends to raise *debate*. — *Dryden*.

Debate. *v. a.* [Fr. *débattre*.] Controvert; dispute; contest.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another. — *Proverbs*, xiv. 10.

He could not *debate* any thing without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment.

— *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Debate. *v. n.* Deliberate; dispute.

Your several suits

Have been considered and *debated* on.

— *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 1*.

He presents that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends.—*Tatler*, no. 33.

Debatement. *s.* Controversy; deliberation. *Rare.*

Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bores put to sudden death.
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Debater. *s.* One who debates. See next entry.

Debating. *verbal abn.* Act of a debater: (its commonest special application being to the *debates in Parliament*).

It must be admitted that, had he [Erskine] appeared in any other period than the age of the Foxes, the Pitts, and the Burkes, there is little chance that he would have been eclipsed even as a *debater*; and the singular eloquence and powerful effect of his famous speech against the Jesuits' Herk Hill, in the House of Lords, abundantly prove this position. He [Erskine] never appears to have given his whole mind to the practice of *debating*: he had a very scanty provision of political information; his time was always occupied with the laborious pursuits of his profession; he came into the House of Commons, where he stood among several equals, and behind some superiors, from a stage where he shone alone, and without a rival.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Erskine.

Debauch. *v. a.* [Fr. *débaucher*; Lat. *debauchari*.—see Debauchation.] Corrupt; vitiate.

A man must have got his conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin.—*South*.

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection.—*Dryden, Spanish Fryar*.

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is reasonable for him to *debauch* himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.

Debauch. *s.*

1. Fit of intemperance.

He will for some time contain himself within the bounds of sobriety; till within a little while he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns.—*Calamy*.

2. Luxury; excess; lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.
—*Dryden, Fables*.

Debauched. *part. adj.* [few words are more irregularly spelt than this and its congeners, as may be seen under Debauchement and Deboishness. Of the old forms for the participial adjective, *debauched* is, probably, both the commonest, and the one which most closely agreed with the ordinary pronunciation of the time.] Vitiating; dissolute.

He had a coarse and *debauched* look.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*.

Debauched. *s.* [Fr.] One who indulges in, or is broken down by, debauchery.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchers* amongst us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments.—*South, Sermons*.

And still less was it unusual; for besides
That he was not an ancient *debauchee*
(Who like sour fruit, to stir their veins' salt tides,
As acids rouse a dormant alkali).
Although (twill happen as our play's guides)
His youth was not the chastest that might be,
There was the purest platonism at bottom
Of all his feelings—only he forgot 'em.
—*Byron, Don Juan*.

Debauched. *s.* One who debauches; seducer; corrupter.

You can make a story of the simple victim and the rustic *debaucher*.—*Lamb, Letter to Coker*.

Debauchery. *s.* Practice of excess; intemperance.

Oppose views by their contrary virtues; hypocrisy by sober piety, and *debauchery* by temperance.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons*.

These immoderates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion just twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them.—*Swift, Project for the Advancement of Religion*.

Debauchment. *s.* Act of debauching or vitiating; corruption. *Rare.*

They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of eland maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*.

Here are the heads of that distemperance,
From whence these strange *debauchments* of our nymphs.

And vile deluding of our shepherd's springs.
—*Spenser, Queen's Arcadia*, l. 1. p. 334. (Nares by H. and W.)

A good vicious fellow that complies well with the *debauchments* of the time, and is fit for it.—*Regis, Microcosmography*, § 77. (Nares by H. and W.)
Although the heats of my youth did enforce me to *debauchments*, as I have represented to you, yet even then I entertained thoughts of reformation. *Criminal History of France*, 1655. (Nares by H. and W.)

Debel. *v. a.* [Lat. *debellare* from *bellum* = war.]

Reduce, conquer, or expel, by war. *Rare.*

No better Spanish Cacus spell for all his wondrous strength,
Whom Hercules from out his realm *debelled* at the length.
—*Warner, England's Albion*, b. ii. ch. viii. (Nares by H. and W.)

Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast
With all his army.
—*Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 605.

Debellating. *s.* Debellation. *Rare.*

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debellating* of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour.—*Nelson, Advertisement touching a Holy War*.

Debellation. *s.* Conquering; conquest. *Rare.*

The *debellation* of Salem and Bizance.—*Sir Thomas More*, 1533.

Debellish. *v. a.* Rob of ornament; disfigure. *Barbarous.*

Are these the eyes that made all others blind?
A! why are they themselves now blindest?
Is this the face in which all beauty shined?

What blast has thus his flowers *debellish'd*?
—*Giles Fletcher, Christ's Triumph*, (Rich.)

Debenture. *s.* [Lat. *debeo* = owe.] See last extract.

Your modern wits, should each man bring his claim,
Have desperate *debentures* on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid.
—*Swift*.

Debenture is a term used at the Custom-house to signify the certificate subscribed by the customs officers, and given to the exporter of goods on which a bounty or drawback is allowed, bearing that the exporter has complied with the required regulations, and that he is entitled to such bounty or drawback. *McCulloch, Commercial Dictionary*.

Debentured. *adj.* Secured by a debenture. (Official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of bonded or *debentured* goods.—*War in Disguise*, p. 60.)

Débile. *adj.* [Lat. *debilis*.] Weak. *Rare.*

I have not wash'd my nose that bleed,
Or foil'd some *debile* wretch, which without note
There's many else have done.
—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 9.

Debilitate. *v. a.* Weaken.

The spirits, being rendered laxated, are incapable of purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

Debilitated. *part. adj.* [Lat. *debilitatus*, part. of *debilito* = weaken.] Weakened.

In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, they seemed as weakly to fall as their *debilitated* posterity ever after.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, i. 1.

Debilitation. *s.* Condition of one who is debilitated; weakness.

The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a *debilitation* and ruin.—*Eikon Basilike*.

Debility. *s.* Weakness.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glow mine own *debility*.
—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Débit. *v. a.* Charge as a debtor.

After this process, they shall be *debit* or charged for nothing but the money-balance that remains in their hands.—*Burke, On Economical Reform*, Works, ii. 228. (Ord 318.)

So that since the allegory of books has been employed by the best authorities, we may consider the provisions of heaven as an universal bank, wherein accounts are regularly kept, and every man *debit* or credited for the fast farthing he takes out or brings in.—*Deech, Light of Nature*, vol. ii. ch. xxviii. (Rich.)

Débit. *s.* Debt: (*obsolete* as a substantive, but used *adjectivally* in Commerce; as, 'The *debit* side of an account').

Deboishness. *s.* [see Debauched.] Debauchery.

And as religion and innocency, so on the other side *deboishness* and desperation of living cloth implant a marvellous boldness in the minds and faces of men, when they have no modesty or shame to restrain them.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 284. (Ord 318.)

Débonair. *adj.* [Fr. *débonnaire*, i. e. *de + bon + air* of good air or mien.] Bearing itself well; of good mien or demeanour; elegant; civil; complaisant.

Traynor, let be that lady *débonair*,
Thou great knight, and soon thyself prepare
To battle.
—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a Maying,
There on beds of violets blue,
And fresh blown roses wash'd in dew,
Fell'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So luscious, blithe, and *débonair*.
—*Milton, L'Allegro*.

Debonairness. *s.* Affluence suggested by Debonair.

With all the gaiety and *debonairness* in the world.—*Sterne*.

Débout. *v. a.* [Fr. *débouter*.] Turn out; oust. *Rare.*

The abbots of the hermitage, who were not able enough to *débout* them out of their possessions, gave up over to obtain of the emperor's successors confirmation of the ordinance set down by Otto.—*Tales of the Northmen*, 208, 2. (Ord 318.)
Objection might be made against the pretendant so to *débout* him of his regulation and auto.—*Ibid.*, 131, 2. (Ord 318.)

Débris. *s.* [Fr.—see Breeze.] Wreck; fragments.

Your grace is now disposing of the *débris* of two bishopricks, among which is the deanery of Ferns.—*Swift, Letter to Dorset, Works*, xix. 370. (Ord 318.)

The Channel islands are like the *débris* of a worn-out series of quarries.—*Arnold, The Channel Islands*, p. 8.

Debt. *s.* [Lat. *debitum*, pass. part. of *debeo* = owe.] Thing owed.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*; well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred drachms of mine with him into the other world.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*, 141.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*;
He only liv'd but 'till he was a man,
But like a man he died.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 7.

Débté. *part.* Imbited: (of which it is a *rare* or *obsolete* form).

Which do amount to three odd drachms more
Than I stand *debté* to this gentleman.
—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.

Débtor. *s.* [Lat. *debitor*.] One who owes; borrower: (correlative to Creditor; like which it is often used *adjectivally*, e. g. in the 'debtor and creditor side of an account').

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully rest *debtor* for the first.
—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise.—*Romans*, i. 14.

When I look upon the *debtor* side, I find such innumerable articles, that I want wit to write them up; but when I look upon the creditor side, I find little more than blank paper.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 548.

Debûse. *v. n.* [Lat. *bursa* = purse.] Pay. *Obsolete.*

But if so chance thou get nought of the man,
The widow may for all thy charge *debûse*.
—*Walt, How to sue the Court*, (Rich.)

Debûse. *v. a.* Pay. *Obsolete.*
A certain sum was promised to be paid to the Earl of Ormond in consideration for what he had *debûsed* for the army. *Ladbroke, Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 103. (Rich.)

Décahord. *s.* [Gr. *deka* = ten, and *χορδή*, Lat. *chorda* = chord.] See extract.

It signifies *decachord*, or instrument of ten strings.—*Hammond, Annotation on Psalm xxxiii.*

In the following extract the fuller though more foreign form in *-on* is the title of a book, and, as such, a *proper* rather than a common name.

A *Decagordon* of ten quodlibetical questions concerning religion and state.—*Watson, Quodlibets of Religion and State*, 1603.

And so all the ancient interpreters uniformly
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Decidence. *s.* [Lat. *decido* = fall down.]
Downfall.

Men observing the *decidence* of the thorn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually reteth away and successively renewed again. — *Sir T. Brooke, Vulgar Errors*.

Decider. *s.* One who decides.

If thou beest
As thou art spoken, errant and virtuous,
The true decider of all injuries,
Say little again.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Two noble Kinsmen.

Deciduous. *adj.* [Lat. *deciduous*, from *cadere* = fall.] Falling; liable to fall: (its chief special application in *Botany*).

Deciduous leaves . . . are such as fall off in autumn or at the approach of winter. In North America, the season in which this takes place derives its name from that circumstance, and is universally called the Fall. We are not, however, to suppose that the leaves of evergreen trees are not as regularly changed as *deciduous* ones; the only difference is that they last longer, those of some trees being of biennial, others of triennial, or perhaps further duration. — *Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Decimal. *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten.] Decimal fraction.

In addition and subtraction of *decimals*, the points being all placed under each other, the figures are added or subtracted, as in common arithmetic; and when the operation is done, so many figures of the sum, or the remainder, are noted to be *decimals* as there are places of *decimals* in the greatest given numbers. . . . In the division of *decimals* proceed in all respects as in the division of integers; and when the operation is done mark as many places in the quotient for *decimals* as with the number of *decimals* in the divisor are equal to the *decimal* places in the dividend. — *Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Decimal. *adj.* Relating to, consisting of, or founded on, the number ten: (for its chief special application see extract).

Decimal arithmetic, the art of computing by *decimal* fractions, was first invented by Johannes Regiomontanus about 1463, and used by him in the construction of his tables of sines; who thus introduced *decimal* parts in the room of sexagesimals. . . . This kind of arithmetic . . . may be considered as the common arithmetical computation . . . in which the places of the figures change their value in a ten-fold proportion, being ten times as much for every place more towards the left hand, and ten times less for every place more towards the right hand. — *Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Decimate. *v. a.* Tithe; take every tenth: (its chief special application being to *military soldiers*, of whom every tenth was taken for punishment).

He *decimated* certain troops that ran away, removing a piece of the Roman discipline. — *Sir H. Walton, Parallel of the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Essex*.

It [England] had *decimated* itself for a question which involved no principle, and led to no result; and, perhaps, the history of the world may be searched in vain for any parallel to a quarrel at once so desperate and so unmeaning. — *Froude, History of England*, ch. xi.

Decimation. *s.* Taking of every tenth.

1. Applied to *Tithes*.

The instituting the tithes upon them was demonstratively as large a revenue to them, as, supposing an equal division, the remainder would be to any other tribe; yea, and larger too; as much as the twelve-tenth parts which they received exceeded the nine that remained to each tribe after the *decimation*. — *Hammont, Works*, iv. 553.

2. In its *Military* sense; either *literally* or with a *general* import.

By *decimation* and a tithed death
Take thou the destined tenth.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, v. 3.

But with every successive *decimation* which thus fell on the Roman nobility, the relative importance of the clergy must have increased, as did that of the pontiff, from the absence of the emperor from the capital. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. II. ch. iv.

Decimator. *s.* Taker of tenths.

We have complained of armies, committees, negotiators, triers, and *decimators*. — *South, Sermons on the Thirtieth of January*.

Decimo-sexto. *s.* [Lat. ablative of *decimus-sextus* = sixteenth.] In Printing. Sheet folded in sixteen leaves; (*figuratively*) anything small.

Proceed, my little art,
In *decimo-sexto*. — *Mansinger, Unnatural Combat*.
Here is one

Box'd up in *decimo-sexto*. — *Id., Maid of Honour*.
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Inventions which seek to give an advantage of procreancy and comeliness to our stature, which, if sunk to a dwarfishness and epitomized to a *decimo-sexto*, make the persons of men and women to be as little in the eyes and esteem of others as they are in their own inches or size. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handmaidens*, p. 75.

Decipher. *v. a.*

1. Read anything written in cipher.

Zelma, that had the character in her heart, could easily decipher it. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Describe.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this head, and paint out eternal wrath, and decipher eternal vengeance on the other, then might I show you the condition of a sinner hearing himself decyphered by Christ. — *South*.

3. Mark; characterize.

You are both deciphered
For villains marked with rage.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

Decipherable. *adj.* Capable of being deciphered.

Some of the letters seized at Mr. Coleman's are not decipherable by all or any of the keys found. — *Preface to Letter on Popish Plot*. (Ord MS.)

Decipherer. *s.* One who decipheres.

There are a sort of these narrow-eyed decipherers, I confess, that will extort strange and abstruse meanings out of any subject, be it never so common and innocently delivered. — *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

Decision.

1. Determination.

Pleasure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders to the voice
Of any tree

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,
And fortune labours with the vast intent. — *Dryden*.

2. Cutting-off; division; separation.

The essence of God is incorporeal, spiritual, and indivisible; and therefore his nature is really computed, not by division. — *Decision*, but by a total and pleasurable communion. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art.

Decisive. *adj.* Having the power to decide or determine anything.

This they are as ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and *decisive* of the controversy between vice and virtue. — *Rogers*.

Decisively. *adv.* In a decisive manner.

You will have full two years, and no more, to form your character in the world *decisively*. — *Lord Chesterfield*.

Decisiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Decisive*.

Little did I understand the compound of tenderness and ferocity, of *decisiveness* and insensibility, with which I was now concerned. — *Gulistan*, pt. I. ch. 131.

Deck. *v. a.* [A.S. *deccan*.] Cover; adorn.
She *decked* herself with her earrings and her jewels. — *Hosea*, ii. 13.

Deck. *s.* Floor of a ship.

We have also raised our second *decks*, and given more vent thereby to our ordinance, trying on our mother overlook. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Deck. *s.* Pack of cards: (whence, and not from any part of a ship, the expression 'sweep the deck' — take off, or carry away, all the stakes on the card-table.)

While he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slyly flung from the deck.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.

(Nares by H. and W.)

I'll deal the cards and cut you from the deck. — *Two Maids of Moreclack*: 1000. (Nares by H. and W.)

Well, if I chance but once to get the deck,
To deal about and shuffle as I would.

Soliman, Emperor of the Turks: 1638.

(Nares by H. and W.)

And for a song I have
A paper blurrer, who, on all occasions,
For all times and all seasons, hath such trinkets
Ready in the deck.

Mansinger, Guardian, iii. 3.

(Nares by H. and W.)

Beside grana, many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the minichius, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the scintilla, of parallel planes, as in a *deck* of cards. — *Grew*.

Decking. *verbal abs.* Ornament; ornamentation.

Such glorious *deckings* of the temple. — *Homilies*, b. ii. Against Idolatry.

What would she do then?

In woman's help, in ornament apt for her,
And *deckings* to her delivery?

Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage.

Declaim. *v. n.* [Lat. *declamo*.] Make a set speech; harangue.

What are his mischiefs, consul? You *declaim*
Against his manners and corrupt your own.

B. Jonson.

It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim*
on both sides of the argument. — *Swift*.

Declaim. *v. a.* Defend by declamation.

Whenever strives to boget or foment in his heart
such [malignant] persuasions concerning God,
make himself the devil's orator, and *declaims* his
cause. — *South, Sermons*, viii. 82.

Declaimer. *s.* One who declaims.

Tully [was] a good orator, yet no good poet; he had a good historiographer, but no good *declaimer*. — *Fotherley, Athanasius*, p. 192.

Those flourishes of Russian liberality served the sophists and *declaimers* of Western Europe with material for new panegyrics on the magnanimity of the Empress Catherine. — *Sir E. E. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, vol. II. ch. viii.

Declaiming. *verbal abs.* Uttering a declamatory speech.

Using not the sharp two-edged sword of God's word, but the blunt foils of human fallacies and *declaimings*. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handmaidens*, p. 145.

The splendid *declaimings* of novices and men of heat. — *South, Sermons*.

Declamation. *s.* Declamatory discourse.

The cause why *declamations* prevail so greatly, is for that men suffer themselves to be deluded. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Declamator. *s.* Declaimer. *Rare*.

They which only teach rhetoric — ought to be named rhetoricians, *declamators*, artificial speakers. — *Sir T. Kyot, The Governour*, fol. 41, b.

Was ever any *declamator's* case extravagantly put? — *Butler, Phalaris*, introd.

Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal? — *Zutler*, no. 55.

Declamatory. *adj.* Rhetorical.

This *declamatory* style of his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongst the religious men of that age. — *Sir H. Walton*.

He has run himself into his own *declamatory* way, and almost forgotten that he is now setting up for a moral poet. — *Jaynes*.

Poetry, as in Greece, may have its distinct epochs in different forms, but is rarely, if ever, renewed its youth. Hardly more than half a century contains all that is of the highest order in Latin poetry: Lucilius, Catullus, Virgil, Horace, the Elegiacs, Lucan. Even that noble *declamatory* verse, which in the best passages of Lucan, in Juvenal, and even in Claudian (this, with the philosophic and didactic poetry, Lucilius, Virgil, and the exquisite poetry of common sense and common life in Horace, the only indigenous poetry of Rome), dies feebly out in the triumph of Christianity over Heathenism, as celebrated by Prudentius in his book against Symmachus. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. vi.

Declarable. *adj.* Capable of being declared.

This is *declarable* from the best writers. — *Sir T. Browne*.

Declaration. *s.* Act of declaring; thing declared.

1. Proclamation; publication.

His promises are nothing else but *declarations* what God will do for the good of man. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Exhibition.

Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards. — *South, Sermons*.

3. Promise.

There are nowhere so plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the sons of men as are made in the Gospel. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

4. In Law. Statement on the plaintiff's part of his cause of action.

Declarative. *adj.* Declaratory.

The names of things should always be taken from something obviously *declarative* of their form or nature. — *Grew*.

To this we may add the vox populi so *declarative* on the same side. — *Swift*.

Declaratorily. *adv.* In a declaratory manner.

Andreas Alciatus, the civilian, and Franciscus de Corda, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Declaratory. *adj.* Affirmative; expressive; explanatory of something (generally in the way of a law) previously existing, rather than decretory of something new.

These blessings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Several acts were passed during the present session, but none so material as that for abolishing monopolies for the sale of merchandises, or for using any trade. This is a *declaratory* nature, and recites that they are already contrary to the ancient and fundamental laws of the realm.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. vi.

Declaro. *v. a.* [Lat. *declaro*, from *clarus* = clear.]

1. Make clear; free from obscurity or doubt; explain. *Obsolete*; though the original meaning of the word.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth.—*Boyle*.

2. Make known; tell evidently and openly; publish; proclaim.

It hath been *declared* unto me of you, that there are contentions among you.—1 *Corinthians*, i. 11.

The sun by certain signs *declares* both when the south projects a stormy day. And when the clearing north will puff the clouds away.—*Dryden, Virgil's Georgics*.

With *self*. Make one's feelings, opinions, line of conduct, policy, or party known.

In Caesar's army none what the soldiers would have him, yet they would not *declare themselves* in it, but only demanded a discharge.—*Racine*.

We are a considerable body, who upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare ourselves*.—*Addison*.

Declare. *v. n.* Make a declaration; deliver a resolution or opinion for or against anything.

The internal faculties of will and understanding deceiving and *declaring* against them.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

God is said not to have left himself without witness in the world, there being something fixed in the nature of men, that will be sure to testify and *declare* for him.—*South, & Romaine*.

It is by taking the sentence *exactly* as it stands that the verb is treated as neuter; by supplying *self*, *opinion*, or some similar word, the construction becomes that of the preceding entry. Such, too, is the case with the colloquial expression, 'I *declare*;' a word, perhaps a sentence, but always a term expressive of something *declared*, is understood. The same applies to *Decline*—refuse; as in 'He *declined*.' There is something *declared* or *declined*. If expressed, the construction is decidedly active; if understood, it is ambiguous. More on this point is said in the Preface.

Declaredly. *adv.* As that which is declared; avowedly.

Those who have yet, either undiscernibly as some, or suspectively as others, or *declaredly* as many, according to the general custom of countries, used such additions to their faces as they thought most advanced the beauty or comeliness of their looks.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 18.

Declaration. *s.* Declaration; exhibition. *Rare*.

Crystal will easily into electricity; that is, into a power to attract straw, or light bodies; and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declaration* of very different parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Declarer. *s.* One who declares.

a. In the way of publishing or proclaiming.

For at once, as soon as Jesus had said: look ye up, he had his sight; and of a hearse became a follower of Jesus train, and an open *declarer* of God's goodness.—*Eden, Luke*, ch. xviii.

But because it is of the essence of the law that he who is to be obliged, be assured of the authority of him that *declareth* it, which we cannot naturally take notice to be from God, how can a man without supernatural revelation be assured of the revelations received from the *declarer*? and how can he be bound to obey them?—*Hobbes, of Commonwealth*, pt. ii. ch. xvi. (Rich.)

b. In the way of exposition or explanation.

The one must be helped by an infallible commentary, and the other supplied by an authentic *declarer* of tradition.—*Burton, On the Articles*, art. 30.

Declaring. *verbal abs.* Act of one who declares; declaration.

But let this be spoken now for a warning unto us; and now will we come to the *declaring* of the matter

VOL. I.

In few words.—1 *Maccabees*, vi. 17. (Geneva Bible, 1561.)

Declination. *s.* [see Declination.]

1. Declination; decline; descent; falling off; falling away.

a. Physical.

We may reasonably allow as much for the *declination* of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain.—*T. Burnet Theory of the Earth*.

b. Figurative. Deterioration.

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person.—*South, & Romaine*.

But the fall, the rapid and total *declension* of Wilkes's fame, the utter oblivion into which his very name has passed for all purposes save the remembrance of his vices—the very signs of his reputation no longer existing in our political history, this affords also a salutary lesson to the followers of the multitude.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Longman's Arts, John Wilkes*.

2. In Grammar. Inflection of nouns.

Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing.—*Chalker, Latin Grammar*.

The Peripateticks hold it [the nominative]; take no case, and likened the noun in this its primary and original form to a perpendicular line *a*.

The variations from the nominative they considered as if *a* were to fall from its perpendicular, as, for example, to *a* *c* or *d*. Hence, then, they only called these variations *crasus*, *casus*, *casus*, or falling. The Stoics, on the contrary, and the grammarians with them, made the nominative a case also. Words they considered (as it were) to fall from the mind or discursive faculty. Now when a noun fell thence in its primary form, they then called it *casus obliquus*, *casus rectus*, an erect or upright case or falling, such as *a*, and by this name they distinguished the nominative. When it fell from the mind under any of its variations, as, for example, in the form of a genitive or dative, or the like, such cases they called *crasus obliquus*, *casus obliquus*, oblique cases, or *oblique fallings* (such as *a* *c* or *d*) in opposition to the other (that is *a*), which was erect and perpendicular. Hence, too, grammarians called the method of enumerating the various cases of a noun *casus*, *declinatio*, or *declension*, it being a sort of progressive descent from the noun's upright form through its various declining forms.—*Burton, Hermes*, b. ii. ch. iv.

3. In Magnetism. See Dip.

The *declension* of the needle was discovered A.D. 1492, by Columbus in his first voyage to America; and would have been highly alarming to any one but of his undaunted and philosophical turn of mind.—*Granger, The Sugar Cane*, b. i. note. (Rich.)

Declinable. *adj.* In Grammar. Capable of being declined: (as a noun).

Howe the other *declinable* parts from their plural *a* of *a* singular. *Pulgrin, French Grammar*, b. iii. 1530.

The numbers, cases, modes, times, and other inflections of the *declinable* parts of speech are also marked.—*Trenchard, Essay on the Language and Verification of Chancery*.

Declination. *s.* [Lat. *declinatio*, -onis, from *declino* = decline, i.e. go, or pass, down a slope, or in a sloping manner. *Declension* is a further modification of the same word.]

1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; deterioration.

Two general motions all animals have, that is, their beginning and increase; and two more, that is, their state and *declination*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime;

And summer, though it be less gay,

Yet it is not look'd on as a time

Of *declination* or decay.

Walt.

2. Oblique variation from some definite direction; oblique motion; obliquity.

a. Physical.

Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not affect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and so there will be no more concurrence than if they did perpendicularly descend.—*Bay*.

b. Moral.

That a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every *declination* and violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason, discoursing upon the stock of its own principles, could not but infer.—*South, Sermons*.

3. In Astronomy. See extract.

Declination of a celestial object, in astronomy, is its angular or perpendicular distance from the equator, measured on a meridian, or great circle, passing

through the object and the poles of the heavens. A great circle, passing in this manner through the poles, (and therefore perpendicular to the equator) is called a circle of *declination*. *Declination* on the celestial globe corresponds with latitude on the terrestrial. And in the same manner as the geographical situation of a place is known when its longitude and latitude are given, so, in the heavens, the place of a star is determined when its right ascension and *declination* are known. To find, therefore, by observation the right ascension and *declination* of a heavenly body, is a problem of the first importance in astronomy.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

4. In Dialling. See extract.

Declination of a vertical plane, or wall, in dialling, is an arc of the horizon comprehended, either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if you count it from east to west; or between the meridian and the plane, if you account it from north to south. There are many ways given by authors for finding the *declination* of planes; the most practical way is by a *declinator*.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

Declinator, or Declinatory. *s.*

1. In Dialling. Instrument by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined.

Declinator, or *declinatory*, an instrument in dialling whereby the declination, inclination, and reclination of planes are determined.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

(See also last extract under preceding entry.)

2. One who declines to agree with another; dissentient. *Rare*.

The voices of the *declinators* could not be heard for the noise.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. ii. p. 63.

Declinature. *s.* Act of one who declines in the sense of refusing.

The citizens of the United States will allow that such offers of a mediation may be declined in any special case, and no disrespect be implied in the *declinature*.—*Daily News*, Jan. 11, 1835.

Decline. *v.*

1. Descend; fall off or away.

They'll be by th' fire, and presume to know What's done i' th' capital; who's like to rise, Who thrives, and who *declines*.

Shakspeare, *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

The just man is he that walketh in his integrity, and whose path is to *decline* from evil.—*Bishop Hall, Solomon's Lick*, b. iii. § 1. (Ord MS.)

3. Refuse. See remarks under *Declare*, *v. n.*

Decline. *v. a.*

1. Bend downward; bring down.

And now fair Phoebeus *you decline* in haste His weary wagon to the western side. *Spenser*. And leaves the semblance of a lover, fat in melancholy sleep, with head *declin'd*, And low-dejected eyes. *Thomson*.

2. Shun; avoid; refuse; be cautious of.

He had wisely *declined* that argument, though in their common sermons they gave it.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Could Caroline have been captivated with the glories of this world, she had then all laid before her; but she generously *declined* them, because she saw the necessity of them was inconsistent with religion. *Addison*.

As the squirrel said they could not decently *decline* his visit, he was shown up stairs, and paid his respects in the Scotch dialect, with much formality.—*Burdett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

3. Modify a word by varying its terminations; inflect.

You *decline* Musa, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation. *Watts*.

Decline. *s.*

1. State of, or tendency to, the less or the worse; diminution; decay; contrary of increase, improvement, or elevation.

Thy rise of fortune did I only weep, From its *decline* determin'd to weep. *Prior*. Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature.—*Swift*.

The fair we should be always fair; and no man.

'Till thirty, should perceive there's a plain woman.

I know that some would thin postpone this era, Reluctant as all placemen to resign Their post; but theirs is merely a chimera, For they have pass'd life's equinoctial line: But then they have their claret and Madeira To irrigate the dryness of *decline*; And courtly meetings, and the parliament, And debt, and what not, for their solace meat.

Byron, Don Juan, xiii. s. 5.

Now, it appears evident that, in this extraordinary

person [Burke], the usual progress of men's faculties in growth and decline was in some measure reversed; his fancy became more vivid, — it burnt, as it were, brighter before its extinction; while age, which had only increased that light, lessened the power of profiting from it, by weakening the judgment as the imagination gained luxuriance and strength.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Burke.*

2. In *Medicine*. See extract: (since the date of which the coincidence between Decline and Consumption has become less close; in the present Nosology, *atrophy* and *marasmus* being the nearest synonyms to Decline, *phthisis* to Consumption. In popular language the sense given in the extract still prevails).

Decline, in medicine, [is] a popular term applied to almost all chronic diseases in which due strength and plumpness of the body gradually decrease, until the patient dies. The term is synonymous with consumption, and is more particularly applied to consumption of the lungs and the mesentery.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

- Declined, part. adj.** (a triyllable in the extract.) Fallen off.

O that the ocean did not bound our style
Within these strict and narrow limits so;
But that the melody of our sweet idles
Might now be heard by Tyler, Arne, and Po:
That they might know how far Thamus doth outgoe
The music of derelict Italy.
Daniel, Dedication to the Tragedy of Cleopatra.

- Decliner, s.** See extract.

Decliners, or declining circles, are those which cut either the plane of the prime vertical circle, or the plane of the horizon obliquely. If we conceive the plane of the prime vertical circle to revolve a little upon a right line drawn from zenith to nadir, the plane will become declining; nor will it be any longer cut at right angles by the meridian, but by some vertical circle passing through the intermediate points. After the like manner, a horizontal plane will be brought to decline, if, revolving on the meridian line, one part be raised a little towards the zenith, and the other depressed towards the nadir.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

- Declining, part. adj.** Taking a downward direction; falling off; bringing decay: (one of its commonest conjunctions is with *years*, *age*, and the like, founded, as in 'the vale of life,' and similar expressions, on the notion of descent).

Thus then my boy Euryalus appears;
He looks the prod of my declining years! *Dryden.*
God, in his wisdom, hath been pleased to lead our declining years with many sufferings, with diseases, and decays of nature.—*Swift.*

- Declining, verbal abs.** Act of one who declines.

1. Falling off; deviation.

Those who are shaken and scandalized at God's order, w'n in this which is one of the most seeming *declinings* of his equity, at the best, incur Oen's trespass of incontinence, when he saw the oxen stumble, and the ark lean towards a fall.—*Montaigne, De la Science*, tract. iv. p. 11, s. 4. (Rich.)

2. In *Grammar*. Declension.

And a better and nearer example herein may be, our most noble queen, Elizabeth, who never took yet Greek or Latin grammar in her hand, after the first *declining* of a noun and a verb.—*Ascham, The Schole Master*. (Rich.)

- Declivity, s.** [Lat. *declivitas, -atis*; from *de* = from, down, *clivus* = slanting, sloping.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downward; gradual, not precipitous or perpendicular, descent.

Rivers will not flow unless upon *declivity*, and their sources be raised above the earth's ordinary surface, so that they may run upon a descent.—*Wotton.*

I found myself within my depth; and the *declivity* was so small, that I walked near a mile before I got to the shore.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

- Decoet, v. a.** [Lat. *decoctus*, part. of *decoquo*.] Boil down; digest in water: (in the second extract applied to digestion in the stomach, for which Concoct is the commoner term).

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

There who *decocts*, and doth the food prepare:
There she distributes it to every vein,
There she expels what she may fitly spare.
—*J. Dunsen, On the Immortality of the Soul*.

Decoction, s.

1. Act of boiling anything to extract its virtues.

In infusion, the liquor it is, the greater is the part of the gross body that goeth into the liquor; but in *decoction*, though more goeth forth, yet it either gathereth at the top, or setteth at the bottom.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Preparation made by boiling in water: (opposed, in *Pharmacy*, to Infusion, where there is merely steeping).

If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant.—*A. Boethius, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

- Decollate, v. a.** Take the head off anything by the neck; behead. *Rare*.

He brought forth a statue with three heads: two of them were quite beat off, and the third was much bruised, but not *decollated*.—*Hogwood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 474, 1835.

- Decollated, part. adj.** Taken off by the neck.

A fine piece of a *decollated* head of St. John the Baptist was shown to a Turkish emperor; he praised many things; but he observed one defect: he observed that the skin did not shrink from the wounded part of the neck.—*Burke, Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful*, intrail.

- Decollation, s.** [Lat. *decollatio, -onis*, from *collum* = neck.] Act of beheading; state of one beheaded: (used metaphorically in extract).

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this, by an immaturity thereof, destroyed his justice. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

- Decolling, s.** Beheading. *Rare*.

By a speedy *decolling* and *decolling* of the king, and disabrething his power, as the army remonstrants advise.—*Parliamentary History*, 21 Charles I. (Rich.)

- Decoloration, s.** Loss or abstraction of colour.

Faleness . . . is the proper colour and badge of love: but by the way it is to be noted, that we must not understand by this word pale, a simple *decoloration* or whitening of the skin.—*Ferrand, Les Melancholies*, p. 121, 1640.

Decoloration [is] a term adopted from the French, signifying blanching or loss of the natural colour of any object.—*Hopper, Medical Dictionary*.

- Decolour, v. a.** Deprive of colour. See *Discolour*.

- Decolouring, part. adj.** Having the power to deprive anything of colour.

The discovery of the antiputrescent and *decolouring* properties of charcoal in general is due to Lavoisier, of Petersburg; but their modifications have occupied the attention of chemists since his time. Kris published in 1798 some essays on the *decolouring* of indigo, saffron, madder, syrup, &c., by means of charcoal. . . . This *decolouring* power does not belong alone to bone black.—*Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Bone Black*.

- Decolouring, verbal abs.** Abstraction, deprivation, or loss of colour.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

- Decolourize, v. a.** Deprive of colour. See *Discolour*.

- Decolourizing, part. adj.** Decolouring.

The bleaching property of hydrogen . . . of which oxygen is certainly the *decolourizing* principle, leaves little doubt of the accuracy of the foregoing explanation.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 271.

(See, also, extract under Decolouring.)

- Decomposable, adj.** Capable of being, or liable to be, decomposed.

We cannot be sure that these nuptious bodies agree with the poisonous substances in every property, except the particular one, of entering into a difficultly *decomposable* compound with the animal tissue.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, lib. ix. 1.

These two substances are so unstable as to decompose at quite moderate temperatures; as that to which the outside of a joint of roast meat is exposed. Possibly it will be objected that some inorganic compounds, as phosphuretted hydrogen and chloride of nitrogen, are more *decomposable* than most organic compounds.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 111.

- Decompose, v. a.** Resolve a compound into into its first principles; analyze.

The analyzing legislators and constitution-venders are quite as busy in their trade of *decomposing* organization, in forming his grace's vessels into primary assemblies, national guards, &c.—*Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord*.

The chemical agency of the voltaic apparatus, to

which chemists are indebted for a most powerful instrument of analysis, was discovered by Carlisle and Nicholson soon after the invention was made known in this country. The substance first decomposed by it was water. . . . It was in pursuing these researches that Davy made his great discovery of the decomposition of the alkaline earths, which till then had been regarded as elementary.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, pp. 110, 111.

- Decompose, v. n.** Become decomposed.

Nitric acid cannot exist if water be added to it; hypo-nitric acid is decomposed both by water and by contact with the various bases, and nitric acid . . . when anhydrous spontaneously *decomposes*. . . . The various sugars and kindred bodies *decompose* at no very high temperatures. . . . And the alcohols, with their allies, have no great power of resisting decomposition. . . . How rapidly albumenoid matters *decompose* under ordinary conditions, is daily seen: the difficulty of every house-wife being to prevent them from decomposing. . . . These nitrogenized compounds, like the rest of their family, are remarkable for the rapidity with which they *decompose*; and the extensive changes produced by them in the accompanying oxy-hydro-carbons, are found to vary in their kinds according as the decomposition of the elements vary in their stages. . . . Looking at the evidence thus brought together, do we not get an insight into the part played by nitrogenous matter in organic changes? We see that nitrogenous compounds in general, are extremely prone to *decompose*; their decomposition often involving a sudden and great evolution of force.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 53-54.

- Decomposite, adj.** Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite; triply, or more than triply, compounded; having a compound base or radical.

(For example see last extract under next entry.)

- Decomposite, s.** Anything decomposed, Common in *Chemistry*, and also applied in *Philology* to words.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be some composition of them already observed.—*Baron, Physiological and Medical Remarks*.

Compound radicals like methyl (in methyl-shipman) and genthian (in gentle-man-like) are for the purposes of composition single words. Compounds wherein one element is compound are called *decomposites*. . . . The *decomposite* character of such words is often concealed or disguised.—*Dr. R. C. Latham, English Language*, § 423: 1500.

- Decomposition, s.**

1. Analysis; act or process by which a compound body or substance is resolved into its elementary parts.

Not only chemical composition, but chemical *decomposition*, is capable of being similarly propagated. The peroxide of hydrogen . . . is held together by a chemical attraction of so weak a nature, that the slightest circumstance is sufficient to decompose it; and it even, though very slowly, gives off oxygen and is reduced to water spontaneously (being, I presume, decomposed by the tendency of its oxygen to absorb heat and assume the gaseous state). Now it has been observed, that if this *decomposition* of the peroxide of hydrogen takes place in contact with some metallic acids, as those of silver, and the peroxide of lead and manganese, it superinduces a corresponding chemical action upon those substances. . . . Now no other explanation [Lavoisier] observes, of these phenomena can be given, than that a body in the act of combination or *decomposition* enables another body, with which it is in contact, to enter into the same state.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, lib. xiii. 1.

Speculation aside, however, that which it concerns us to notice, is the broad fact that light is an all-important agent of molecular changes in organic substances. It is not here necessary for us to ascertain how light produces these compositions and *decompositions*: it is necessary only for us to observe that it does produce them.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 13.

2. Act of compounding things already compounded.

We consider what happens in the compositions and *decompositions* of saline particles.—*Boyle*.

The English, as Sir P. Sidney observed, hath an elegant way of expressing them [epithets] much beyond the Latin, in a dextrous *decomposition* of two or three words together, as *tautopneumatic fruits*, *high-erected thoughts*.—*Instructio concerning Oratory*, p. 62: Oxford, 1682.

- Decomposed, v. a.** Compose of things already compounded; compound a second time; form by a second composition.

Nature herself cloth in the bowels of the earth make *decomposed* bodies, as we see in vitriol, cinabar, and even in sulphur itself.—*Boyle, Skeptical Chymist*.

When a word stands for a very complex idea, that

is compounded and decomposed, it is not easy for men to form and retain that idea exactly. — *Locke*.

If the violet, blue, and green be interrupted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the interrupted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, decompose a white. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Decomposed. *adj.* Decomposed.

The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decomposed* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the mercurium, or other additions employed to dissolve it. — *Boyle*.

Decomposed. *s.* Decomposite.

Congregational presbyteries, they are but natural presbyteries; those others, they are but as superfluities, secondary; they are but compounds and decompositions of the several presbyteries of presbyterial churches. — *Goudwin*, vol. iv. pt. iv. fol. 133. (Rich.)

No body should use any compound or decomposition of the substantial verbi, but as they are read in the common conjunctions. — *Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus*.

Decomposable. *adj.* Capable of being decomposed.

It is impossible but speculative and devout minds, who are acquainted with the efficiency ascribed to the fluids of water, air, fire, and living spirits, in the sacred Scriptures and other writings of antiquity, must be struck with the recent discoveries of chemistry, which show the universal dominion of air of different kinds, and that all nature seems to be decomposable into fluids. — *British Critic*, ix. 188.

Decorate. *v. a.* Adorn.

For God I call to record, my heart was full set and my mind deliberately determined to have *adorned* this realm with wholesome laws, statutes, and ordinances. — *Hall, Wharfedale* 17. 3rd year. (Rich.)

If he [Charles Townsend] had not so great a stock as some have who had flourished formerly of knowledge long treasured up, he knew better by far than any man I was ever acquainted with, how to bring together within a short time, all that was necessary to establish, to illustrate, and to decorate that side of the question he supported. — *Barker, Speech on the American Taxation*.

Decorations. *s.* Ornament; embellishment; added beauty.

This helm and heavy buckler I can spare, As only decorations of the war: No Mars is arm'd for glory, and for need. — *Dryden*. The emblems of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures, such as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. — *Id., Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

Decorative. *adj.* Having a tendency to decorate, ornament, show, or set off anything; having an ornamental character.

Certain coniferous Canadensis still practise in the undisturbed wilds of Australia the formation of marriage-houses distinct from the inter-formed nesting-place. The Satin Bower-bird and the Pink-necked Bower-bird are remarkable for their construction on the ground of avenues, over-arched by long twigs or grass stems, the entry and exit of which are adorned by pebbly shells, bright-coloured feathers, bleached by pebbly shells, bright-coloured shells, which are brought in profusion by the male, and variously arranged to attract, as it would seem, the female by the show of a handsome establishment. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata*, ch. xlii.

Decorator. *s.* One who decorates; artisan whose business is the decoration of houses.

They are careful decorators of their persons. — *Sir N. Raffles, History of Java*.

Decore. *v. a.* Decorate. *Rare*.

It was to them a notable virtue to *decure* and beautify the house of God, to the which appointed holiness, and to set a concord in Christ. — *Hall, Henry V.* 2nd year. (Rich.)

Decorement. *s.* [Entered by Johnson as Decorament; upon which Todd remarks:

From *decorate*. Dr. Johnson says; referring only to some dictionary for the existence of *decorament*. But the old word is *decorament*; and even *decoring* is used for *decorating*, in Heylin's Life of Archbishop Laud, p. 71.]

Ornament; ornamentation; embellishment. *Rare*.

Those *decoraments* which beautify and adorn her. — *Hogwood, Description of a Ship*, &c. p. 20: 1637.

Decorous. *adj.* [Lat. *decorus*.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; seemly.

It is not so *decorous*, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Decorously. *adv.* In a decorous manner.

Had Marlborough been of a proud and vindictive nature, he might have been provoked into raising another quarrel in the royal family, and into forming new cabals in the army. But all his passions, except ambition and avarice, were under strict regulation. . . . He perfectly understood his own interest; he had perfect command of his temper; he displayed *decorously* the largeness of his present situation, and contented himself by looking forward to a version which would amply repay him for a few years of patience. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Decorousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Decorous.

The will of God is goodness, justice, and wisdom. — *decorousness*, fitness. — *Cadworth, Intellectual System*, fol. 23.

Decorticate. *v. a.* [Lat. *decorticus*, pass. part. of *decortico* = strip of bark (*cortex*).] Divest of the bark or husk; peel; strip.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well washed, and boil it in water. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*. He discovers his falsehoods and methods, and can *decorticate* him for a devil of darkness. — *Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 27: 1633.

Decortication. *s.* See extract.

Decortication [is] the putting off the outward bark of trees; also the peeling or unskinning of roots. — *Miller, Gardener's Dictionary*. (Rich.)

Decorum. *s.* [Lat.] Decency; propriety; seemliness.

Gentlemen of the army should be, at least, obliged to external *decorum*; a profligate life and character should not be a means of advancement. — *Swift*. Marlborough had been out of England during a great part of the time which his wife had spent in canvassing among the Tories, and, though he had undoubtedly acted in concert with her, had acted, as usual, with temper and *decorum*. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Decourt. *v. a.* Drive from a court; deprive of court influence. *Rare*.

It behoves him without doubt, his majesty to uphold the duke against them; what, if he but *decourts*, it will be the cornerstone on which the demolishing of the monarchie will be built. — *Cabbala, To his sacred Majesty, ab Iguala*. (Rich.)

Decoy. *s.* (used also *adjectivally*, or as the first element in a compound.) [Dutch, *hoge* = cage.]

1. Place for catching ducks.

A *decoy* is generally made where there is a large pond surrounded with wood, and beyond that a marshy and unmediated country. . . . As soon as the evening sets in, the *decoy* rises (as they term it) and the wild fowl feed during the night. . . . The *decoy* ducks are fed with hempseed, which is flung over the screens in small quantities to bring them forwards into the pipes, and to allure the wild fowl to follow, as this seed is light enough to float. There are pipes (as they are called) which lead up a narrow ditch, that rises at last with a funnel net, over these pipes (which grow narrower from the first entrance) is a continued arch of netting, suspended on hoops. It is necessary to have a pipe or ditch for almost every wind that can blow, as this circumstance it depends upon pipe the wild fowl will take to, and the *decoy* man always keeps on the leeward side of the ducks. Along each pipe are placed, at certain intervals, screens made of reeds, which are so situated that it is impossible the wild fowl should see the *decoy* man before they have passed to the end of the pipe where the funnel net is. . . . The *decoy* ducks . . . lead the way. . . . It often happens, however, that the wild fowl are so much a state of sleepiness and drowsiness that they will not follow the *decoy* ducks. Use is then generally made of a dog. — *Pennant, British Zoology*, vol. ii. pp. 233-241.

2. Trap; bait.

The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some *decoys* to ensnare others. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Decoy. *v. a.* Lure into a cage; entrap; draw into a snare.

A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to *decoy* her companions into the snare. — *Sir E. J. Keble, Trance*.

Decoy'd by the fantastick blaze, Now lost, and now new-found, he sinks asleep, Rider and horse. — *Thomson, Autumn*, 1105.

Decoyduck. *s.* Duck used in decoys to lure others.

There is likewise a sort of ducks, called *decoyducks* that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Decrease. *v. n.* [Lat. *decreasco*.] Grow less; be diminished: (opposed to *increase*).

From the moon is the sign of fads, a light that *decreaseth* in her perfection. — *Keble, Matins*, xlii. 7. Into fifty years the heart annually increaseth the weight of one dream; after which, in the same proportion, it *decreaseth*. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

It is to be observed, that when the sun comes to his tropicks, days increase and decrease but a very little for a great while together. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Decrease. *v. a.* Make or cause to grow less; diminish.

Nor cherish'd they relations poor, That might decrease their present store. — *Prior*.

Decrease. *s.* (accert in the metrical extract the same as that of the verb, i.e. *decrease* rather than *decrease*; and this is often the pronunciation of the present time. See *Increase*.)

1. State of growing less; decay.

By weakning toil and heavy ease o'errun, See thy *decrease*, and hasten to thy tomb. — *Prior*.

2. Wane of the moon.

See in what time the seeds, set in the increase of the moon, come to a certain bright, and how they differ from those that are set in the decrease of the moon. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Decreaseless. *adj.* Suffering no decrease.

On the river's bank, in faded lore, The rustic stands; sees the stream swiftly go, And thinks he soon shall find the gulph below A channel dry, which he may safe pass over. Vain hope! it flows and flows, and yet will flow Volume *decreaseless* to the final hour. — *Secord, Sonnets*.

Decreation. *s.* Undoing of an act of creation.

Especially the continual *decreation* and annihilation of the souls of brutes. — *Cadworth, Intellectual System*, fol. 45. (Rich.)

Decree. *v. n.* Make an edict; appoint by edict; establish by law; determine; resolve.

They shall see the end of the wise, and shall not understand what God in his counsel hath *decree'd* of him. — *Psalm*, iv. 17.

And heav'n had *decree'd* that I should life enjoy, Heav'n had *decree'd* to save unhappy Troy. — *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.

Decree. *v. a.* Down or assign by a decree.

Thou shalt also *decree* a thing, and it shall be established. — *Job*, xlii. 28.

The king their father, On just and wisely reasons, has *decree'd* His sceptre to the younger. — *Rice, Ambitious Stepmother*.

Decree. *s.* [Lat. *decretum* = thing decreed, from *decreo*.]

1. Edict; law.

There went a *decree* from Cesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. — *Lucas*, ii. 1.

2. In Law. Judgement of a court of equity.

A *decree* in law is of the like nature with a judgement at common-law. . . . After the *decree* is once signed and enrolled, it cannot be re-called or rectified but by a Bill of Review, or by appeal to the House of Lords. — *Jacob, Law Dictionary*, in voce.

Decree. *s.* (sounded as a trisyllable, *decree-er*.) One who decrees.

In thy book it is written of me, says Christ: that I should do thy will; he is not willing only, but the first *decree* of it; it is written of me. — *Goudwin*, vol. i. p. lii. fol. 103. (Rich.)

Decreeing. *verb. abs.* Act by which a decree is made.

By way of public duel, to the *decreeing* whereof the lord countable and himself, with the assent of those honorable persons of council with the court did intent to proceed. — *State Trials, Proceedings in the Court of Chancery against Mr. David Ramsey*. (Rich.)

Decrement. *s.* Decree. *Rare*.

For I was afraid for the weak hearsers of the Scripture (which scarce obtain the last sentence of their pastors) much more desiring this vinted *decrement* through the onerous and importunate transgression of their pastor should show themselves disobedient. — *Fox, Book of Martyrs*, fol. 124.

Decrement. *s.* [Lat. *decrementum*, from the root of *cre-sco* = grow; the opposite to *incrementum* = increase.] Decrease; diminution; amount lost.

Upon the tropick, and first *decrement* from our soldiers, we are scarce sensible of deviation; but declining farther, our *decrement* accelerates: we set apace, and in our last days precipitate into our graves. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, suffer a continual decrement, and grow lower and lower.—*Woodward*.

But it [the theory of integrant molecules] still answered the purpose . . . of an instrument for calculating the geometrical relations of the parts of crystals to each other: for the integrant molecules were supposed to be placed layer above layer, each layer, as we ascend, decreasing by a certain number of molecules and rows of molecules; and the calculation of these laws of decrement was, in fact, the best mode then known of determining the positions of the faces. The theory of decrements served to express and to determine, in a great number of the most obvious cases, the laws of phenomena in crystalline forms, though the theory of integrant molecules could not be maintained as a just view of the structure of crystals.—*Wheatley, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 83.

Decrepit. adj. [Lat. *decrepitus*.] Wasted and worn out with age.

Of men's lives, in this decrepit age of the world, many excel fourscore, and some an hundred ye.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Prop'd on his staff, and stooping as he goes, A painted mitre shades his furrow'd brow;

The god, in this decrepit form arriv'd,
The gardens enter'd, and the fruit survey'd. *Pope*.
The charge of witchcraft inspires people with a unbelief towards those poor decrepit parts of our species, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage.—*Ashmole*.

Spelt with *d*, and generally so pronounced. That the spelling with *t* is the correct one is shown both by the Latin *decrepitus*, and the English Decrepitude. The similarity in sound of the last two syllables to the *-trepid* in *intrepid* has probably favoured the cataphoretic pronunciation under notice.

Nor John Apple, whose withered rind, intracut With many a furrow, aptly represents

Decrepit age. *J. Phillips, Coler. h. l.* (Rich.)

Last, winter comes, decrepit, old, and dull.

Jennas, An Ode. (Rich.)

Decrepitude. v. a. [Lat. *decrepitatus*, passive part. of *decrepo* = crackle.] Calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although decrepitated.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Decrepitation. s. Crackling noise, such as salt makes when put over the fire in a crucible.

Decrepitation [is] the crackling noise, attended with the flying asunder of their parts, made by several minerals and salts when heated. Sulphate of baryta, chloride of sodium, calcareous spar, nitrate of baryta, and several other bodies which contain no water, decrepitate most violently, separating at the natural joints of their crystalline structure.—*Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Decrepitness. s. Attribute suggested by Decrepit; last stage of decay; last effects of old age.

Mother earth, in this her barrenness and decrepitude of age, can procreate such swarms of curious vermin.—*Baillie*.

Decrepitude. s. Condition of one who is decrepit; state of senility.

Decrepitude is a solitary quality.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 551; 1618.

Many even to pass on from youth to decrepitude without any reflection on the end of life.—*Johnson, Rambler*, 78.

Decrepity. s. Decrepitude. *Rare*.

How think you now, Sir?—Even just as before; and have more cause to think honest decrepitude is a true business to draw on decrepity.—*Chapman, All Fools*, iv. l. (Rich.)

Decretal. adj. Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A *decretal* epistle is the law which the pope gives as an answer unto such persons as consult him about any matter relating to the church; and these decretals having obtained their authority in the Council of Rome, were introduced and received in the church even from the time of the eighth century, by laying nable almost all the canons of general councils.—*A. Gliffe, Parvum Juris Canonici*, integ. xiii. (Ord MS.)

(See also under next entry.)

Decretal. s. (*decretal* in extract from Spenser.) Book of decrees or edicts; body of laws; more especially, the collection of the pope's decrees.

Painted fair with memorable deeds
Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals
Of laws, of judgments, and of decrees. *Spenser*.
The laws and decretals were made of equal force,

and as authentic as the sacred charter itself.—*Hosell, Vicar's Account*.

The general supremacy effected by the Roman Church over mankind in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries derived material support from the promulgation of the canon law. The foundation of this jurisprudence is laid in the decrees of councils, and in the rescripts or decretal epistles of popes to questions propounded upon eminent doubts relative to matters of discipline and ecclesiastical economy. . . . After several minor compilations had appeared, Gratian, an Italian monk, published about the year 1140 his Decretum or general collection of papal epistles and sentences of fathers, arranged and directed into titles and chapters in imitation of the Pandects. . . . This work of Gratian . . . has been renowned for notorious incorrectness as well as inconsistency, and especially for the authority given to the false decretals of Isidore, and consequently to the papal supremacy. It fell, however, short of what was required in the progress of that usurpation. Gregory IX. caused the five books of *Decretals* to be published by Raymond de Bistafort in 1234. . . . These consist almost entirely of the rescripts issued by the later Popes, Alexander III., Innocent III., Honorius III., and Gregory himself. They form the most essential part of the canon law, the Decretum of Gratian being comparatively obsolete. . . . The study of this code became of course obligatory upon ecclesiastical judges. It produced a new class of legal practitioners or canonists; of whom a great number added, like their brethren the civilians, their illustrations and commentaries, for which the obscurity and discordance of many passages, especially in the Decretum, gave ample scope. . . . The canon law was almost entirely founded upon the legislative authority of the pope; the decretals are, in fact, but a new arrangement of the bold epistles of the most usurping pontiffs, and especially of Innocent III., with his own rules, comprehending the substance of each in the compiler's language.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. p. 2.

Decretion. s. Decrease. *Rare*.

Nor can we now perceive that the world becomes more or less than it was, by which *decrection* we might guess at a former increase, and from a tendency to conception collect its original generation.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Decretist. s. One who studies, or professes the knowledge of, the Decretals.

The decretals had their rise and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa.—*Apliff, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Decretorial. adj. Decretory; critical. *Rare*.

Beside the usual or calendarly month, there are but four considerable, that is, the month of peroration, of apparition, of conception, and the medical or decretorial month.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 212. (Ord MS.)

Decretorily. adv. In a decretory manner.

Deal concisely and decretorily, that I may be brought as comprehensively as may be to the point you drive at.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. iii.

Decretorious. adj. Having the character of a decree. *Rare*.

Their adversaries did lay down their determinations in a more positive and decretorious manner.—*Cutlerwell, Light of Nature*, 117. (Ord MS.)

Decretory. adj. Having the nature or character of a decree. *s.*

a. Judicially.

There are lenitives that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning sentence.—*South, Sermons*.

b. Determinatively.

The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by seven, and the critical or decretory days, depend on that number.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Decrów. v. n. (? *Decras* as *Accrue*.) [Fr. *decrw*, part. of *decrwre*.] Decrease. *Rare*.

But toward the end, Sir Arthegal renewed His strength still more, but she the more decrewd.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 6.

Decreal. s. Clumorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation; concurrence in censuring anything; crying down.

The forward wits who without waiting their due time, or performing their requisite studies, start up in the world as authors, having with little pains or judgment, and by the strength of fancy merely, acquired a name with mankind, can on no account afterwards submit to a decreal or disparagement of those raw works to which they owed their early character and distinction.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Miscellaneous Reflections*, misc. 6, ch. x. 2. (Rich.)

Decrier. s. Same as Decryer: (the better form).

Decrown. v. a. Deprive of a crown; depose as king.

Dephring and decrowning princes with his foot as plethm his [the Pope].—*Lakeside, Answer to Dr. Carrier*, p. 57; 1616. (Rich.)

Decrowning. verbal abs. Act of one who decrowns.

He holds it to be no more sin the decrowning of kings than our puritans do the suppression of bishops.—*Sir T. Occoury, Characters*.

Decry. v. a. [Fr. *decrier*.] Censure; blame clamorously; clamour against; cry down.

These measures, which are extolled by our half of the kingdom, are naturally decry'd by the other.

Addison.
Quacks and impostors are still cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and decry others cheats only, to make more way for their own.—*Swift*.

Decryer. s. One who decries.

And how I cannot but reflect upon the brutish folly and absurd impudence of the later fanatic decryers of the necessity of human learning, in order to the ministerial function.—*South, Sermons*, vol. vii. p. 57. (Rich.)

Decrying. verbal abs. Act of one who decries; process by which anything is decried.

Next, my lords, to show the decrying of the people, in this time, of shipping itself, in the rolls of 21 and 51 of Edward I., there the people said they were not bound to bear the charge; so it was no practice for the commons to decry it.—*State Trials, The King against John Hampden*, 849. (Rich.)

Decubation. s. Lying down.

To this decubation upon boughs the satirist seems to hint.—*Keelyn, Spices*, iv. § 7.

Decumbence. s. Act of lying down posture of lying down.

This must come to pass, if we hold opinion they lie not down, and enjoy no decumbence at all; for station is properly no rest, but one kind of motion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Decumbency. s. Same as Decumbence.

Not considering the ancient manner of decumbency, he imputed this posture of the beloved disciples unto rapidity, or an act of levity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Decumbent. adj. [Lat. *decumbens*, -entis, pres. part. of *decumbo* = lie down; the preterite is *cubui*, the elimination of the *m*, which is no part of the original root, giving *cubatio*, and other allied forms.]

1. Lying down: (especially as a patient on a sickbed).

Underneath is the decumbent portraiture of a woman resting on a dead's head.—*Ashmole, Berkshire*, i. 2. (Rich.)

To know how to deal aright with the consciences of decumbent dying sinners is a task that cannot be advantageously performed but by a man blessed with a serious and pious frame of spirit.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. In Botany. See extract.

Decumbent [is] reclining upon the earth, and rising again from it at the apex.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, Terms.

Decumbiture. s.

1. Confinement to (lying down on) a sickbed.

During his decumbiture he was visited by his most dear friend, the bishop of Gloucester.—*Lives of Firmis*, p. 82; 1608.

2. In Astrology. Scheme of the heavens erected for the time at which a person takes to bed from disease, by which the prognostics of recovery or death were pretended to be discovered.

• If but a mile she travel out of town;
The planetary hour must first be known,
And lucky moment: if her eye list akes,
Or ickes, his decumbiture she takes. *Dryden*.

Decuple. adj. [Lat. *decuplus*.] Tenfold.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is decuple unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breast and the spine.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Decuple. s. Number repeated ten times.

Supposing there be a thousand sorts of insects in this island; if the same proportion holds between the insects of England and of the world, as between plants domestic and exotic, that is, near a decuple, the species of insects will amount to ten thousand.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Decurion. s. [Lat. *decurio*, -onis, from *decem* = ten.] Commander over ten; officer subordinate to the centurion; tythingman.

When he had overpassed the river with a company of armed men divided into xiv decurions,

that is, tenno in a company with their capitaynes, he sent two *decursives* to the regions of those kinges in whose landen were the great woods of hrasle trees.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr's Decades*, 1641 23. (Rich.)

He instituted *decursives* through both these colonies, that is, one over every ten families.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Decurvent. *adj.* [Lat. *decurrens*, -*entis*, pres. part. of *decurro*.] Running down: (special applications in *Botany* and *Physiology*).

[Leaves] darker and very soft above, paler below, with preponderant veins, downy on both sides, mostly decurvent on the long hairy petioles.—*Sir W. Jones, Botanical Observations on select Indian Plants*. (Rich.)

Decursion. *s.* [Lat. *decursio*, -*onis* = running down; *o* from *curro*, *cursum* = run.] Act of running down. *Rare*.

What is devayed by that decursion of waters, is supplied by the terrene forces which water brings.—*Sir N. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Decurt. *v. a.* [Lat. *curtus* = short.] Shorten. *Rare*.

Decurted. *part. adj.* Shortened. *Rare*.
Your decurted or headless clause, 'Angelus solus et cetera,' is thus Englished.—*Hale, Apology*, p. 147. (Rich.)

When thou seest
The candid stole thrown o'er the pious priest,
With reverend courtesies came, and to him bring
Thy free and not decurted offering.

Herrick, Mesporides.

Decury. *s.* [Lat. *decuria*, of which it is merely an Anglicized form.] Division consisting of ten.

The order of it was this; all the fathers or senators, who, at the first, were a hundred, parted themselves into ten or *decuries*, and governed successively by the space of five days, our *decury* after another in order.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*, v. 3, 7. (Rich.)

Decussate. *v. a.* [Lat. *decussatus*, part. of *decussare*.] Intersect at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable muscle on each side, having the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, *decussating* one another longways.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Decussation. *s.* Act of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal angles.

Though there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural posture.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Decussative. *adj.* Having the character of a *Decussation*.

The invasion or local motion of animals is made with analogy unto this figure, by *decussative* diagonals, quincuncial lines and angles.—*Sir T. Browne, Cyrus Garden*. (Rich.)

Decussatively. *adv.* In a *decussative* manner.

As the oyle was poured copiously or circularly upon the head of the Kings, so the high priest was anointed *decussatively*, or in the form of an X.—*Sir T. Browne, Cyrus Garden*. (Rich.)

Dédal. *adj.* [*Dédalus*, name of the great mythic sculptor and mechanist.] Having the character of a work of *Dédalus*, as determined either by the skill shown in it, or by the beauty of its result. *Rare*.

1. The following extract is part of a passage which is little more than a translation of the opening lines of *Lucretius*—
'tibi munus eddada telus
Summittit flores;'

in which *variegated* or *enumeled* gives the usual rendering.

Then doth the *dédale* earth throw forth to thee,
Out of her fruitful lap, abundant flowers.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 10, 48.

2. Skillful; artistic.

All were it *Zeuxis* or *Parrhasios*,
His *dédale* hand would fail and greatly faint,
And her perfections with his error faint.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 1, 2.

The *dédale* hand of Nature only poured
Her gifts of outward grace.

Philips.

Dedentition. *s.* [Lat. *de*, prefix signifying removal, *dentitio*, -*onis* = teething, from

dens = tooth.] Loss or shedding of the teeth. *Rare*.

Solon divided life into ten septenaries, because in every one thereof a man received some sensible mutilation: in the first is *dentition*, or falling of teeth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Dédicate. *v. a.* [Lat. *dedicatus*, pass. part. of *dedico*.]

1. Devote to some divine power; consecrate and set apart to sacred uses.

A pleasant grove
Was shot up high, full of the stately tree
That *dedicated* to be Olympick Jove,
And to his son Alcides.

Spenser.

2. Appropriate to any person or purpose.

He went to learn the profession of a soldier, to which he had *dedicated* himself.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

3. Inscribe to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and *dedicated* them to the lord Burghley.—*Peacuum*.

Dédicate. *adj.* Dedicated.

This tenth part, or tithes, being thus assigned unto him, heaven shew to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly necessities, and become as a thing *dedicated* and appropriate unto God.—*Spelman*.

Dédicatoire. *s.* One to whom anything is dedicated: (correlative to *Dedicator*).

Though the *dedication* be the shortest part of a book, and held by all readers to be the vilest and most contemptible; yet the writer and his patron, the *dedicator* and the *dedicatee*, have a different way of thinking.—*Brooke, Poet of Quality*, vol. i. introd. iv.: 1767.

Dedication. *verbal abs.* Dedication.

They shall offer their offering, each prince on his day, for the *dedication* of the altar.—*Numbers*, vii. 11.

Dedication. *s.*

1. Act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many men's charge, that they have been so curious in trouble bishops with placing the first stone in the churches; or so scrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The prince offered for *dedication* of the altar, in the day that it was anointed.—*Numbers*, vii. 10.

2. Address to a patron.

Proud as *Apollo* on his forked hill,
Sat full-blown *Buff*, puff'd by every quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Hornee and he went hand in hand in song.

Pope.

Dedicator. *s.* (accented *dedicator* when opposed to *dedicatee*; see *Mortgagee*.) One who dedicates; more especially one who makes a trade of doing so.

Leave dang'rous truths to insouciant satyrs,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*.

Pope, Essay on Criticism.

Certain impostors had mixed themselves among the learned. There was a kind of parasites, who, like their ancestor in *Ternure*, were for refining upon their profession, and from Nature's designation of simple buffoons had improved themselves into *dedicators*. Yet this condition was not thought altogether monstrous; the parasite having as noble an origin, and suffering as base a destiny, as the *dedicator*. For the parasite, as the *dedicator*, was at first a name of honour.—*Bishop Warburton, Enquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles*, dedication.

Dedictory. *adj.* Composing or constituting a dedication; complimentary; adulatory: (often *postpositive*).

He made it his work to see what books were in the press, and to look over epistles *dedictory*, and prefaces to the reader, to see what faults might be found.—*State Trials, Case of Archbishop Abbot*. (Rich.)

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedictory* one; but it is a friendly letter.—*Pope*.

Dedictory. *s.* Dedication: (the commoner term).

I conceive, readers, much may be guessed at the man and his book, what depth there is, by the framing of his title, which being in this remonstrant so much and uninvolved as ye see, I conceive him to be near akin to him who set forth a jargon sermon with a formal *dedictory* in great letters to our Raviour.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnua*.

Deditions. *s.* [Lat. *deditio*, -*onis* = giving up.] Act of yielding up anything; surrender.

Rare.
It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedi-*

tion upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England*.

Dédolent. *adj.* [Lat. *de-dolens*, -*entis*, pres. part. of *dedoleo* = cease to grieve.] Insensible to pain; apathetic. *Rare*.

When once the criterion or perceptive faculty has lost its tenderness and sensibility, and the mind becomes reprobate, then darkness and light, good and evil, bitter and sweet are all one. Then . . . men are *de-dolent* and past feeling; and having no other law but that of the corporeal life, become imitable in impiety and work wickedness with greediness.—*Baldwell, Sailing of Santa*, p. 114: 1877.

Deduce. *v. a.* [Lat. *deduco* = lead from, lead down; pass. part. *deductus*, whence *deduction* and others.]

1. Draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another. *Rhetorical; Latinism*.

O goddess, may, shall I deduce my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times!

Pope.

2. In *Logic*. Infer by *Deduction*.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known.—*Locke*.

3. Lead forth: (as a colony). *Latinism*.

It is justified by express assertion of an old oracle to Archias, a Corinthian, advising him he should *deduce* a colony.—*Felden, Illustrations of Drayton*, song 17. (Rich.)

Deduction. *s.* Thing deduced. *Rare*.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those *deductions*, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation.—*Dryden, Religio Laici*, preface.

Deducible. *adj.* Capable of being deduced; more especially of being inferred by *Deduction*.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, l.

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a space. *Locke*.

Dédut. *v. a.* [see *Deduce*.]

1. Subtract; take away; cut off.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years, that part of our time which is spent in *lucubrancy* of infancy.—*Norris*.

2. Deduce, in its application to a colony. *Rare*.

The *Philippians* are in the first part of *Maccedonia*, as it is declared in the sixteenth of the *Acts*, a people *deducted* out of the title of *Philippus*, so called of *Philip* the buyldour of it.—*Udall, Preface to the Philippians*. (Rich.)

Deduction. *s.*

1. Subtraction; withdrawal; abatement.

Even with this *deduction* a candid consideration of Mr. *Nodder's* and Mr. *Wetwood's* labours can hardly fail to convince [anyone] that the objection as to the paucity of actual onomatopoeia is one which is wholly without weight.—*Perrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. xiii.

2. In *Logic*. In its strictest sense this word means inference of some particular or individual instance, as the conclusion of a syllogism, from premises of greater generality, in which it translates the Greek *ἀναγωγή*, and stands in contrast to *Induction* or *ἐκγωγή*, where the inference is from the particular or individual to the general or universal; i.e. from the less to the more general.

All A's are B.

This C is A.

Therefore this C is B.

This is a typical formula; inasmuch as the first proposition, or major premiss, is as general as possible (i.e. universal), and the last as particular as possible (i.e. individual). Then, as effects are, for the most part, less general than their causes, deductive reasoning largely coincides with reasoning from cause to effect, which again is reasoning *a priori*. Reasoning from some general principle is of the same kind. Hence, as *Discourse* and *Ratiocination* are common synonyms for syllogistic

reasoning, they are also synonyms for Deduction.

Necessary truths are proved, like arithmetical sums, by adding together the portions of which they consist. An inductive truth is proved, like the guess which answers a riddle, by its agreeing with the facts described. Demonstration is irresistible in its effect on the belief. . . . Inductive inference is not demonstrative, but it is often more striking than demonstrative reasoning. . . . Inductive truths are the results of relations among our own thoughts. Inductive truths are relations which we discern among existing things; and thus, this opposition of deduction and induction is again an aspect of the fundamental antithesis already spoken of. — *Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, pt. i. b. i. ch. i. § 3.

Social science . . . is a deductive science; not, indeed, after the model of geometry, but after that of the more complex physical sciences. It infers the law of each effect from the laws of causation on which that effect depends. . . . by considering all the causes which conjointly influence the effect, and compounding their laws with one another. Its method, in short, is the concrete deductive method: that of which astronomy furnishes the most perfect, natural philosophy a somewhat less perfect example. . . . Without disembelling the necessary imperfections of the *a priori* method when applied to such a subject, neither ought we, on the other hand, to exaggerate them. The same objections, which apply to the method of deduction in this its most difficult employment, apply to it, as we formerly showed, in its easiest; and would even there have been insuperable, if there had not existed, as was then fully explained, an appropriate remedy. This remedy consists in the process which, under the name of verification, we have characterized as the third essential constituent part of the deductive method: that of collating the conclusions of the ratiocination either with the concrete phenomena themselves, or, when such are obtainable, with their empirical laws. The ground of confidence in any concrete deductive science is not the *a priori* reasoning itself, but the accordance between its results and those of observation & posteriors. . . . M. Comte . . . looks upon the social science as essentially consisting of generalizations from history, verified, not originally suggested, by deduction from the laws of human nature. . . . I cannot but think that this truth is enunciated in too unlimited a manner, and that there is considerable scope in sociological inquiry for the direct, as well as for the inverse, deductive method. It will, in fact, be shown . . . that there is a kind of sociological inquiries to which, from their prodigious complication, the method of direct deduction is altogether inapplicable, while by a happy compensation it is precisely in the cases where we are able to obtain the least empirical laws. . . . We shall begin, then, by looking at the social science as a science of deduction, and considering what can be accomplished in it, and under what limitations, by that mode of investigation. — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. vi. ch. ix. § 1.

The discoveries which change the method of a science from experimental to deductive, mostly consist in establishing, either by deduction or by direct experiment, that the varieties of a particular phenomenon uniformly accompany the varieties of some other phenomenon better known. Thus the science of sound, which previously stood in the lowest rank of merely experimental science, became deductive when it was proved by experiment that every variety of sound was consequent on, and therefore a mark of, a distinct and definable variety of oscillatory motion among the particles of the transmitting medium. . . . But the grand agent for transforming experimental inductive sciences into the sciences of number. . . . The science of quantity being (as far as any science can be) altogether deductive, the theory of that particular kind of quantities becomes, to this extent, deductive likewise. The most striking instance in point which history affords (though not an example of an experimental science rendered deductive, but of an unparalleled extension given to the deductive process in a science which was deductive already) is the revolution in geometry which originated with Descartes, and was completed by Clairaut. — *Ibid.*

Deductive. adj. Consisting in, or relating to, (logical) deduction.

The intellect of Man belonged to a class, which, in the eighteenth century, was almost universal in Scotland, but was hardly to be found in England, and which, for want of a better word, we are compelled to call deductive, though fully admitting that even the most deductive minds have in them a large amount of induction, since, indeed, without induction, the common business of life would not be carried on. But for the purposes of scientific classification, we may say, that a man or an age is deductive, when the favourite process is reasoning from principles instead of reasoning to them, and when there is a tendency to underrate the value of specific experience. — *Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

(See also under proceeding and following entries.)
Deductively. adv. In a deductive manner; consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular error rampant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or *deductively* contained in this work. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, l. 8.

It is evident, that their process is essentially inductive; it is a procedure from the observation of complex phenomena, up to the elements to which those phenomena are owing; it is, in other words, a study of natural effects, in order to learn the operation of natural causes. Very different was the process in Germany and Scotland. . . . The geological theory which [Werner] propounded, depended entirely on a chain of argument from cause to effect. He assumed, that all the great changes through which the earth had passed, were due to the action of water. Taking this for granted, he reasoned *deductively* from premises with which his knowledge of water supplied him. . . . The method adopted by Werner was evidently *deductive*, since he argued from a supposed cause, and reasoned from it to the effects. In that cause he found his major premises, and thence he worked downwards to his conclusion, until he reached the world of sense and of reality. . . . Kanelly the same process, on the same subject, and at the same time, was going on in Scotland. Hutton, who was the founder of Scotch geology, and who, in 1784, published his 'Theory of the Earth,' conducted the inquiry just as Werner did; though, when he began his speculations, he had no knowledge of what Werner was doing. The only difference between them was, that while Werner reasoned from the agency of water, Hutton reasoned from the agency of fire. . . . In obedience to the general mental habits of his country, he adopted the *deductive* method. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Dee. s. Name of the fourth letter in the alphabet.

Deed. s. [A.S. *dæd*.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

I, on the other side,
Told no ambition to command my deeds;
The deeds themselves, though mute, spoke loud the
deed.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 238.
The monster nought reply'd; for words were vain,
And deeds could only deeds unjust maintain.
Dryden.

2. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: (whence the word *indeed*).

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;
So now in very deed I might behold
The pious earth, and all you marble kind,
Meet like the hands of Jove, and crush mankind.
Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor know I not
To be both will and deed created free.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 538.

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same extent it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, even contrary to their own former deeds and oaths. — *Hucker, Ecclesiastical Policy*, preface.

5. In Law. Formal document on parchment, duly signed, sealed, and delivered.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a deed, which was impeached to be fraudulent. — *Bacon*.
He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the deeds, by which he liquid his estate, upon the face of a river. — *South*.

Deedless. adj. Destitute of, or deficient in, deeds; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and dwelling in his tongue.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Deem. v. n. [A.S. *deaman*.] Judge; conclude upon consideration; think; opine; determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which the Idæan ladies disagreed,
'Till partial Paris dempt it Venus' due.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii.

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly deem there is neither, where both are not. — *Hooker*.

These blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;
For never can I deem him less than god.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid, i.

Deem. s. Judgement; surmise; opinion.

Obsolete?

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.—
I trust how now? what wicked deem is this?
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

Deep. adj. [A.S. *deap*.]

1. Having length downwards; descending far; profound (opposed to *shallow*); low in situation; not high (measured from the surface downwards).

All trees in high and sunny grounds are to be set deep, and in watery grounds more shallow. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as deep as earth is distant from the skies.
Dryden.

2. Muddy; boggy: (applied to roads thoroughly softened by rain).

For, even in that season of the year, the ways in that vale were very deep. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

3. Far from the outer part; not superficial; not obvious; sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken,
How deep you were within the books of heav'n?
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 2.

He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects deep
Of enemies, of aids, battles and legions,
Plausible to the world, to me withal naught.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 301.

I do not discover the helps which this great man
Of deep thought mentions. *Id.*

If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies deep,
The mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon
it with labour and thought, and close contemplation. — *Locke*.

Suppose, however, that the majority of votes was all wrong, that the real point lay far deeper. — *Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays on History*, ii. 171.

4. Full of contrivance; politic; insidious.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
I deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
He be to me.
Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 1.

5. Intense.

a. In regard to passion or emotion.
O that I my deep prayers cannot appease thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 4.

b. In regard to condition.

Their deep poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality. — *2 Corinthians*, vii. 2.

c. In regard to colour.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread.
Dryden.

6. Profound.

And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam. — *Genesis*, ii. 21.
Nor awful Phœbus, nor with more regard
With deeper silence, or with more regard.
Dryden.

7. Bass; grave in sound.

The sounds made by buckets in a well, are deeper and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open air. — *Bacon*.

Deep. adv. Deeply.

We'll teach you to drink deep ere you depart.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the sea in a diving vessel, found, in a clear sunshine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms deep into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

No the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep undisturb'd in her silent den does lie.
Dryden.
A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.
Pope, Essay on Criticism

In the comparative degree.

This avarice
Sticks deeper; grows with more pernicious root.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Deep. s. Anything remarkable for depth, more especially the sea: (often opposed to *shallow*, as 'deeps and shallows'). *Rhetorical*.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who sheweth his wonders in the deep. — *Bacon*.

Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
These rites of Neptune, monarch of the deep.
Pope.
Deep of night. Deep of night.

There want not many that do fear,
In deep of night, to walk by this Herme's oak.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk.
Id., Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

Virgin face divine,
Attracts the hapless youth through storms and wars,
Alone in deep of night.
Philips.

Deeping. part. pref. Dug deep.

The excavations of the deep-dug mine.
Grainger, The Sugar Cane, b. iv. (Rich.)

Deepen. v. a.

1. Make deep; sink far below the surface.
The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raise the banks and deepen the bed of the Tiber. — *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

DEEP

2. Darken; cloud; make dark.

You must *deepen* your colours so, that the ornament may be the highest.—*Peascham, On Drawing.*

3. Make, and or gloomy.

Her gloomy presences sadden all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every green,
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

Deep-laid. *part. pres.* Laid deeply.

He sees his deep-laid projects turned into
Just engines of their master's overthrow.

Beaumont, Pyrrhus, xv. 55. (Rich.)

Whose latent stomachs oft molder
The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest.

Green, The Spleen. (Rich.)

Deeply. *adv.* In a deep manner.

1. To a great depth; far below the surface.

Fear is a passion that is most *deeply* rooted in our nature, and flows immediately from the principle of self-preservation.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not carelessly; profoundly.

They that be called industrious, do most craftily and *deeply* understand, in all affairs, what is expedient.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 73d.*

3. Sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or sadness.

Jesus sighed *deeply* in his spirit.—*Mark, viii. 12.*
Kloekins so *deeply* hath sworn ne'er more to come
To bawdy-house, that he dares not go home.

Donne.

Upon the deck our careful general stood,
And *deeply* mused on the succeeding day. *Dryden.*

4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.

Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of luckthorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper.—*Boyle.*

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promise with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people.—*Bacon.*

Deep-mouthed. *adj.* Having a hollow sonorous voice.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple *thou* with the *deep-mouth'd* brace.

Shakespeare, Training of the Shrew, induct. sc. 1.

Then tails for beads, and lime for birds were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did forest walks surround.

Dryden.

Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,
While the warm scent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train.

Gay.

Deepness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Deep; muddiness, boggiess (applied to roads); thickness measured from above; profundity; depth: (this latter being the commoner word).

Cassianer set forward with great *tail*, by reason of the *deepness* of the way, and heaviness of the great ordinance.—*Knutley, History of the Turks.*

Some fell upon stony places, and they withered, because they had no *deepness* of earth.—*Matthew, xiii. 5.*

Deep-read. *part. pres.* Profoundly book-learning; profoundly erudite.

We are all of us dealers in politics, great writers and *deep-read* men in the maxims of state and government.—*Sir R. L. Estlin, Translation of the Visions of Quevedo.*

Deep-sea. *adj.* Pertaining or relating to the deeper parts of the sea: (applied to fisheries, sounding-lines, and the like).

When the depth is great, the *deep-sea* lead of 24 lbs. is used. The lead is dropped from the fore part of the vessel, the line being passed outside all.—*Brande, Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art, Lead.*

Deep-seme. *adj.* Deep. Rhetorical.

This said, he dived the *deep-seme* wattle heapes.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. fol. 62. (Rich.)

Deer. *s.* [A.S. *deor.*] That class of animals which is hunted for venison, containing many subordinate species; as the stag or red deer, the buck or fallow deer, the roebuck, and others.

You have beaten my men, killed my *deer*, and broke open my lodge.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1.*

The pale that held my lovely *deer*. *Waller.*

Deface. *v. a.* [Fr. *défaire.*] Destroy; raise; ruin; disfigure.

Patul this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,
Undoing all. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 1.*

Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond.

Id., Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

DEFA

Whose statues, fountains, columns broken lie,
And, though *defaced*, the wonder of the eye.

Dryden.

One nobler wretch can only rise,
Tis he whom fury shall *deface*
The stoick's image in this place.

Prior.

Defacement. *s.* Violation; injury; rasure; abolition; destruction.

But what is this image, and how is it *defaced*?
The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity, and the *defacement* sin.—*Bacon.*

Defacer. *s.* One who defaces; destroyer; abolisher; violator.

That foul *defacer* of God's handywork
Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

Defacing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who defaces; that by which anything is defaced.

They tends to the disturbing of the quiet state of the church, the discrediting and *defacing* of such as be in authority, and maintaining of libtiousness and lewd libtels.—*Whitgift, Defence, fol. 31. (Rich.)*

Defail. *v. a.* ? Defend.

Which to withstand I boldly enter thus,
And will *defail*, or else prove recreant.

Machin, Death Knight, i. 1. (Rich.)

Defaillance. *s.* [Fr. *défaillance.*] Failure; miscarriage.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defaillance*.—*Glanville.*

Defaileur, or Defailure. *s.* Same as Defaillance. *Rare.*

Why may not the successor of Peter, no less than the heir of Adam, suffer a *defaileur* of jurisdiction?—*Barron, On the Pope's Supremacy, 272. (Ord MS.)*

Defalcate. *v. a.* [Fr. *défalquer.*] Cut off; lop; take away part of a pension or salary.

But how infinitely tremendous is that vile wretch either to invert or *defalcate*, and, as it were, to decimate the laws of the great God, by the which they and all their actions must be judged at the last day.—*Bishop Hopkins, Sermons, fol. 211.*

One would have thought the natural method in a plan of reformation would be to take the present existing estimates as they stand; and then to show what may be practically and safely *defalcated* from them.—*Burke, On a late State of the Nation. (Rich.)*

Defalcate. *adj.* Curtailed.

Although philosophers apply magnificence to the substance and estate of princes, and to private persons beneficence and liberality, yet, be it not these, in nine parts, *defalcate* of their exulting praises.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.*

Defalcation. *s.* [See second extract.] Diminution; abatement; excision of any part of customary allowance; breach of trust; fraudulent deficiency in money matters.

The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation*.—*Addison.*
Defalcation [is] a word at present of very slovenly and inaccurate use. We read in the newspapers of a *defalcation* of the revenue, not meaning thereby an actual topping off (defalcation) of certain taxes, with their proceeds, which would be the only correct use, but a passive filling short in its return from what they previously were. Can it be that some confusion of *defalcation* with 'default,' or at least a seeing of 'fault' and not 'fix' in its second syllable . . . has led to this?—*French, Select Glossary of English Words and formerly in Summa differunt from their present.*

Those who are curious in what are called psychological monisms will waste through, and perhaps remember, the tedious history of this person's *defalcations*, the biography and bookishness of his partners, in what may be regarded as a by form of slowness, and above all the amazing view of a government office which his career illustrates. . . . He was . . . charged with large pecuniary *defalcations*.—*Saturday Review, May 6, 1855.*

Defail. *v. a.* Cut off; lop away. *Rare.*

What he *defails* from some insipid sin, is but to make woe other more gaudy. *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Defamation. *s.* Act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; slander; calumny; detraction.

Defamation [in Law] is the uttering of contumelious language of any one with an intent of raising an ill fame of the party; and this extends to writing, as by *defamatory* libels; and to deeds, as reproachful postures, signs, and gestures.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Defamatory. *adj.* Calumnious; tending to defame; unjustly censorious; libellous; falsely satirical.

DEFA

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The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes, made an edict against lampoons and satires, and *defamatory* writings.—*Dryden.*

(See also extract under Defamation.)

Defame. *v. a.* [N. Fr. *defamer*; from Lat. *fama* = fame, report, reputation.] Make infamous; deprive of honour; dishonour by reports; libel; calumniate; destroy reputation by either acts or words.

They live as if they professed christianity merely in spite, to *defame* it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*;
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name.

Dryden.

Defame. *s.* Disgrace; dishonour. *Rare.*

Many doughty knights he in his days
Had done to death,
And hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*
On gallows-trees.

Spenser.

Defamer. *s.* One who defames; one who injures the reputation of another; detractor; calumniator.

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the *defamed*, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

But whatever opinion or suspicion the scandalous inclination of *defamers* might entertain of Lady Bodley's innocent freedom, it is certain they made an impression on young Andrews, who never offered to encroach beyond the liberties which his lady allowed him.—*Faulding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Defaming. *verbal abs.* Defamation.

I heard the *defaming* of many.—*Jeremiah, xx. 10.*
They draw a mourning
Out of *defamings*, grow upon disgraces,
And when they see a virtue fortified,
Strongly above the labours of their tongues;
Oh, how they cast to sink it!

Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.

Defatigable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to being, or having a tendency to become, fatigued; (the negative compound indefatigable commoner).

It was not fault of ours that we did not necessarily keep our spiritual powers upon the most intense exercises that they were capable of exerting; we were all made on set purpose, *defatigable*, so that all degrees of life might have their existence.—*Glanville, Precedence of Souls. (Rich.)*

Defatigate. *v. a.* [Lat. *fatigare*, pass. part. of *fatigo* = tire, make weary.] Tire; weary; fatigue: (this last being the commoner form).

Defatigated. *part. adj.* Wearyed; knocked up. *Rare.*

The power of these men's industries, never *defatigated*, hath been great.—*Dr. Maine.*

Defatigating. *part. adj.* Fatiguing; wearying.

Up which *defatigating* hill, nevertheless, he scrambled, but with difficulty.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 200. (Rich.)*

Defatigation. *s.* Weariness.

Another reprehension of this error is in respect of *defatigation*, which makes perseverance of greater dignity than inactivity; for chance or indolence of nature may cause inactivity, but settled affection or judgement maketh the continuance.—*Bacon, Essays, A Table of the Colours of Good and Evil, pt. ii. (Rich.)*

Default. *v. a.* Withhold, omit, or neglect by default.

So that from hence we shall not need dispute, whether they have deposed him, or what they have *defaulted* to him as no king, but show manifestly how much they have done towards the killing him.—*Milton, The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

Default. *v. a.* Offend. *Rare.*

And pardon craved . . .
That he 'gainst courtesy so fully did *default*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 3, 21.

Default. *s.* [N. Fr. *défaulte.*]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect; failure; fault.

Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governors than the people.—*Heywood.*
We that know what 'tis to fast and pray,
Are penitent for your *default* to-day.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

Let me not rashly call in doubt
Divine prediction: what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own *default*,

Whom have I to complain of, but myself?

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 13.
Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and
other men's defaults.—*Swift*.

2. Defect; want.

In *defect* of the king's pay, the forces were laid
upon the subject.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the
State of Ireland*.

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in
defect of the real ones.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of An-
cient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

3. In Law. Nonappearance in court, or in any place fixed for trial, at the time ap- pointed.

To admit the boy's claim without enquiry was
impossible; and those who called themselves his
parents had made enquiry impossible. Judgment
must therefore go against him by *default*.—*Macaulay,
History of England*, ch. x.

Defaulted, part. adj. Defective; impaired. Rare.

The old *defaulted* building being rid out of the
way.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 63: 1860.

Defaultiter, s. One who defaults, by failing to appear at a time and place fixed, or to meet his engagements in general.

The day hath been wholly taken up in calling the
house over. The *defaulters* are to be called over
again this day se'night, and then they, and all who
shall absent themselves in the mean time, are to be
proceeded against.—*Murrell*, l. 67, bk. 32. (Rich.)

Defesance, s. [Fr. *défiance*, from *dé- faire* = unmake, make void.]

1. Act of annulling or abrogating any con- tract or stipulation.

Defesance is a condition annexed to an act; as
to an obligation, a recognisance, or statute, which
performed by the obligor, or the cognitor, the act is
disabled and made void, as if it had never been done.
—*Cowell*.

2. Writing in which a defesance is con- tained.

A *defesance* is a collateral deed, made at the
same time with a feoffment or other conveyance,
containing certain conditions, upon the perfor-
mance of which it may be defeated or totally un-
done.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of
England*.

3. Defeat; conquest; act of conquering; state of being conquered. *Obsolete*.

That hoary king, with all his train,
Being arrived, where that champion stout,
After his son's *defesance*, did remain,
His goodly greys, and fair dows entertain.
—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Defesant, s. Defesance. *Rare*.

How I tell thee, Justice Tutechin, not all
Thy bailiffs, serjeants, busy constables,
Defesants, warrants, or thy mistresses,
Shall save his throat from cutting, if he presume
To woo the widow eclipsed Taffata;
She is my wife by oath.

Harry, Merry Tricks, III. 1. (Rich.)

Defesible, adj. Capable of being annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defesible* title, so was
never well settled.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the
State of Ireland*.

Defeat, s. [Fr. *défaire*.] Overthrow of an army; act of destruction; deprivation; frustration; discomfiture.

No, not for a king,
Upon whose property, and most dear life,
A damn'd *defeat* was made.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, II. 2.
And Marlbrough's work, and finish the *defeat*.
Addison.

Defeat, v. a.

1. Overthrow.

To gods, ye make the weak most strong;
Tutechin, ye gods, ye tyrants do *defeat*.
—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, I. 3.

They invaded Ireland, and were defeated by the
lord Mountjoy.—*Bacon, Considerations on War
with Spain*.

2. Frustrate.

To his accusations
Many sharp reasons to *defeat* the law.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*, K. 1.

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard; and Death,
Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,
Defeated of his seizure, many days
Giv's thee of grace. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 252.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You skulk'd. —*Dryden, Virgils Eclogues*, III.

He finds himself naturally to dread a superior
Beir: that can *defeat* all his designs, and disap-
point all his hopes.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Defeat, v. a. [connected with *feature*.] Dis- guise; alter. *Rare*.

Put money in thy purse; follow those wars;
Defeat thy favour with an usurped beard.
—*Shakespeare, Othello*, I. 3.

Defeatment, s. Defeat. *Rare*.

Clouds of winds in struggle, when ground chops
and chawes for want of moisture, and grows, and
corne, and the fruites of the earth begin to wither,
doe put the husbandman in great hope that the
weather will alter, and new of raines will fall shortly;
which if it come not to passe, but their expectation
be deceived, doth add unto the griefe through the
defeatment of their hope.—*Cleaver, Proverbs*, p. 323.
(O. 1 M. 8.)

Defeature, s. [from *defeat* = conquer.] Same as Defeat (by which it is now superseded).

The king of Parthia
(Famous in his *defeature* of the Craed)
Offered him his protection.

—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Fools One*.
Have you acquainted her with the *defeature* of
the Carthaginians?—*Manning, The Bowdler*.

We are miserable both in successful issues and in
defeatures.—*Glaucille, Sermons*, p. 273.

Defeature, s. [from prefix *de* and *feature*.] Change of feature; alteration of counte- nance. *Rare*.

Careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Have written strange *defeatures* in my face.
—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

To cross the curious workmanship of nature,
To mingle beauty with infirmities;
And pure perfection with impure *defeature*.
—*M. Venus and Adonis*.

Defeature, v. a. Disfigure. *Rare*.

The events of last summer have been *defeatured*
by violent exaggeration.—*Peacock, Review of the
Proceedings at Paris*.

Defecate, v. a. [Lat. *defecatus* = cleared or freed from dregs or leas (*fies*).]

1. Purge liquors from lees or foulness; purify; cleanse.

I practised a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy
oil of amber.—*Boyle, History of France*.

The blood is not sufficiently *defecated* or clarified,
but remains muddy.—*Harey, Discourse of Con-
sumptions*.

2. Purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; clear; bi' hten.

We *defecate* the noti from materiality, and
tract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity
from it.—*Glaucille, Serp. in Scientia*.

It was the error of Mill: id: y, and others of
that age, to think it possible to instruct a purely
aristocratical government, *defecated* of all passion,
and ignorance, and sordid moti. —*Colridge, Table
Talk*.

Defecate, v. n. Become clear, pure, or free. *Rare*.

As the air was still extremely impure, and must
have carried up with it many of those earthly parti-
cles with which it once was intimately blended, it
soon began to *defecate*, and to depose these part
upon the surface already mentioned. —*Adamith*.

Defecate, adj. Purged from lees or foulness. We are puzzled with contradictions, which are un- absorptions to *defecate* faculties.—*Glaucille, Serp. in Scientia*.

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing
golden colour.—*Boyle, New Experiments physico-
mechanical touching the Spring of Air*.

Defecated, part. adj. Cleared. *

Provide a brazen tube
Inflex; self-taught and voluntary flew
The *defecated* liquor, through the vent
Ascending; then, by downward tract convey'd,
Spouts into subject vessels, lovely clear.
—*J. Philips, Cider*.

Defecation, s.

1. Purification; act of clearing or purifying.

The spleen and liver are tractured in their office
of *defecation*, whence vice and a sluggish blood.—
Harey, Discourse of Consumptions.

2. Act of voiding the bowels.

If, as the diarrhoea abates, the prolapse should
still continue, the nurse must still support the edge
of the bowel during each effort at *defecation*. . . .
If, however, the gut should come down independent
of efforts at *defecation*, it may be necessary to make
the child wear a compress and bandage to prevent
its descent.—*Went, Lectures on the Diseases of In-
fancy and Childhood*, book. xxxvii.

Defect, s. [Lat. *defectus*, from *deficio* = fail.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency: (opposed to *superfluity*).

On 'tis seen
Our mean secures us, and our mere *defects*
Prove our commodity.
—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 1.

2. Fault; mistake; error.

We had rather follow the perfections of them
whom we like not, than in *defects* resemble them
whom we love.—*Houker*.

You praise yourself, *

By laying *defects* of judgment to me.

—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, II. 2.

Trust i. A yourself; but your *defects* to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend—and ev'ry foe.

Pope, Essay.

3. Any natural imperfection; blemish; furniture.

Men, through some *defect* in the organs, want
words, yet fall not to express their universal ideas
by signs.—*Locke*.

Defect, v. n. Be deficient; fall short of; fail. *Obsolete*.

Some lost themselves in attempts above humanity,
yet the enquiries of most *defected* by the way,
and tired within the sober circumference of knowledge.
—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Defectibility, s. State or capability of fail- ing; deficiency; imperfection.

The corruption of things corruptible depends
upon the intrinsic *defectibility* of the connection
or union of the parts of things corporeal, which is
rooted in the very nature of the things.—*Sir M.
Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Defectible, adj. Imperfect; deficient; want- ing; liable to defect; capable of being made defective.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured,
were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible*
condition.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Defection, s.

1. Want; failure; falling away; apostasy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was first
found in angels, and afterwards in men.—*Sir W.
Raleigh*.

2. Abandoning of a king or state; revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from home by the
general *defection* of the whole realm.—*Sir J. Davies,
Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Neither can this be imput of evil governments or
tyrants, but of some perverseness and *defection* in
the very nation itself. —*Baron*.

It was no small addition to William's troubles
that, at such a moment, his government should be
weakened by this *defection*. He tried, however, to
do his best with the materials which remained to
him, and finally selected nine privy councillors, by
whose advice he enjoyed Mary to be guided.—*Macaulay,
History of England*, ch. xv.

Defective, adj.

1. Wanting the just quantity.

Nor will polished number, although it send forth
a gross and corporeal exhalation, be found a long
time *defective* upon the exacted scales.—*Sir T.
Browne*.

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate to the purpose.

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that
this is the best of four or five hypotheses proposed,
which are all *defective*. —*Locke*.

3. Faulty; vicious; blamable.

Our truely writers have been notoriously *defec-
tive* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they
introduce.—*Addison*.

Defectively, adv. In a defective manner.

The poets use to express it sometimes *defectively*,
and sometimes more fully.—*Archbishop Usher, An-
swer to the Jesuit Malone*.

Defectiveness, s. Attribute suggested by Defective; want; the state of being im- perfect; faultiness.

The lowness often opens the building in breadth,
or the *defectiveness* of some other particular makes
any single part appear in perfection.—*Addison*.

Defectuality, s. Imperfection; faultiness; exhibition of defects or deficiencies. *Rare*.

Three acts wherein man conceives some perfection
are, in the sight of that, *defectualities*.—*W. Mount-
ague, Decent Essays*, II. 135.

Defectuous, adj. Full of defects or deficien- cies. *Rare*.

Sometimes there are many useful things buried in
the unpublished manuscript of worthy men which
are represented as imperfect and *defectuous*, by
those that would hereby rescue themselves from
that labour and pain which the works of their de-
ceased friends might justly challenge.—*Worthing-
ton, Letter to Hartlib*, ep. xlv.

Nothing in nature or in providence, that is scant
or *defectuous*, can be stable or lasting.—*Burrow,
Sermons*, II. 15.

Defectious, s. [Lat. *foedus* = foul.] Act of making filthy; pollution.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be

impressed and instructed through the whole, which the *defection* of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth!—*Beutley*.

Defence. *s.* [Lat. *defensio*.]

1. Guard; protection; security.

The Lord is your protection and strong stay, a defence from heat, and a cover from the sun.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxiv. 16.

Against all this there seems to be no defence, but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline.—*Swift*.

2. Vindication; justification; apology; (in Law) reply of, or on the part of, the Defendant.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his defence unto the people.—*Acts*, xix. 33.

3. Prohibition, Gallicism.

Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth.—*Sir W. Temple*.

4. Art of self-defence (i.e. fencing, boxing, and the like); skill in the same.

He is, said he, a man of great defence, expert in battles and in deeds of arms.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 5.
He made confusion of you,
And gave you such a mastery report,
For art and exercise in your defence,
And for your rapier most expert.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 7.

Defence. *v. a.* (with *part* and *part. ulf*.)

Defenced. Provide with defences; same as Fence and Fenced.

Sennacherib, king of Assyria, came up against all the defenced cities of Judah, and took them.—*Isaiah*, xxxvii.

Let us go into the defenced cities.—*Jeremiah*, li. 5.
There shall be no doing to make up a kingdom
Mighty, and flourishing, *deft* wall, and feared,
Equal to be commended and obeyed,
But through the travels of my life I'll find it,
And tie it to this country.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.
The city itself he strongly fortified.
Three sides by six it well *defenced* has.

Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Defenceless. *adj.* Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence.

My sister is not so defenceless as I
As you imagine: she has a hidden strength
Which you remember not. *Milton, Comus*, 414.
Will such a multitude of men employ
Their strength against a weak defenceless boy?

Addison.

Defend. *v. a.* [Fr. *défendre*; Lat. *defendo*, pres. part. *defendens*, -entis, pass. part. *defensus*.]

1. Stand in defence of; protect; support.

Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: defend me from them that rise up against me.—*Psalms*, lix. 1.

2. Vindicate; uphold; assert; maintain.

The queen on the throne, by God's assistance, is able to defend herself against all her majesty's enemies and allies put together.—*Swift*.

3. Fortify; secure.

And here th' access a gloomy grove defends,
And here th' unimagined lake extends. *Dryden*.
A village near it was defended by the river. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

4. Prohibit; forbid. Gallicism.

O men! like one of us man is become,
To know both good and evil, since his taste
Of that defended fruit.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 83.

The use of wine is little practised, and in some places defended by customs or laws.—*Sir W. Temple*.

5. Repel; fend off. Latinism, probably suggested by the well-known 'Solstitium percoli defendite' (Virg. *Ecl.* vii.).

And all the marrow round about was set
With shaggy laurel trees: thence to defend
The sunny beams when on the hillside set.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 12, 63.

So th' one with fire and weapons did contend
To cut the ships from turning loose unmoored
To Argos; th' other strove for to defend
The force of Vulcan with his might and maine.

*Id., Translation of Virgil's *Georgics**, 323.

All night he will pursue; but his approach
Darkness defends between the morning watch.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 207.

Defend. *v. n.* (for construction see Declare.) Maintain against one attacking; be on the defensive (as opposed to the offensive).

So have I seen two rival wits contend,
One briskly charge, one gravely wise defend.

Smith.

Defendant. *adj.* Defensive; fit for defence. *Rare*.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*, ii. 4.

Defendant. *s.* One who defends himself.

a. Against assaults generally.

Those high towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall, those also were broken by Archimedes' engines.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic*.

b. In Law. Against the plaintiff or complainant: (the terms being correlative).

This is the day appointed for the contest,
And ready are th' appellant and defendant. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*, Part II. ii. 3.
The defendants were thrust out of the court without a hearing.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Defender. *s.*

1. One who defends; champion.

Banish your defender, till at length
Your ignorance . . . deliver you, as most
Abused captives, to some nation
That won you without knowing.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

Doest thou not mourn our power's employ'd in vain
And the defenders of our city slain? *Dryden*.

2. Assertor; vindicator.

Unobscuredly there is no way so effectual to bring the truth, as to procure it a weak defender.—*South*.

Defensive. *s.* Guard; defence. *Rare*.

A very unsafe *defensive* is to resist the fury of the lion, and surely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which Pliny doth place in cockle.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

If the Isling has no other *defensives* but excommunication, no other power but that of the keys, he may surrender up his pastoral staff.—*South*.

Defensible. *adj.*

1. Capable of being defended or vindicated.

They must take themselves *defensible* both against the natives and against strangers.—*Bacon*.

Having often heard Venice represented as one of the most *defensible* cities in the world, I informed myself in what its strength consists.—*Addison*.

I conceive it very *defensible* to disarm an adversary, and disabuse him from doing mischief.—*Collier*.

2. Furnishing the means of defence; capable of defending.

Nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
Did seem *defensible*.

Shakespeare, Henry IV., Part II. ii. 3.

Defensibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Defensible; capability of being defended.

The defensibleness of religion.—*Priestley*.

Defensive. *adj.*

1. Proper for defence; not offensive.

He would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence, but only to stand upon the best *defensive* guard he could. *Sir P. Sidney*.
Infinite arms lay by, as useless here,
Where many hills the neighbouring rocks do fear.

Wallace.

2. In a state or posture of defence.

What stood, 'Tid . . .
He fear surprised
Fled ignominious. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 323.

Defensive. *s.*

1. Safeguard.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*, as well as an actual invasion.—*Bacon*.

2. State of defence: (preceded by on or upon the).

His majesty, not at all dismayed, resolved to stand upon the *defensive* only. *Lord Clarendon*.

Defensively. *adv.* In a defensive manner.

Amstelredamum, where the Romans had sent themselves to dwell pleasantly rather than *defensively*, was not fortified.—*Milton, History of England*, lib. ii.

Defer. *v. n.* [Lat. *differo*.] Put off; delay to act.

He will not long defer
To vindicate the glory of his name
Against all competition, nor will long
Endure it.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 473.

Heure: thyself betimes to the love and practice of great deeds; for the longer thou *deferrest* to . . .

quainted with them, the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Defer. *v. n.* [Fr. *déferer*.] Submit; withdraw opposition; courteously waive objections.

They not only *deferred* to his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestic matters.—*Spence, Translation of Virgil's History of the Works of Æneid*, lib. 306: 1864.

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Defer. *v. a.*

1. Withhold; delay.

Defer the promised boon, the goddess cries. *Pope*.
Neither is this a matter to be deferred till a more convenient time of peace and leisure.—*Swift*.

2. Refer to; leave to another's judgement and determination.

The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in those parts.—*Bacon*.

Déference. *s.*

1. Regard; respect.

Virel could have excelled Varus in tragedy, and Horace in lyric poetry, but out of *déference* to his friends he abstained in both.—*Dryden*.

He may be convinced that he is in an error, by observing those persons, for whose wisdom and goodness he has the greatest *déference*, to be of a contrary sentiment.—*Swift*.

2. Complaisance; condescension.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *déference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions.—*Locke*.

3. Submission.

Most of our fellow-subjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or by a *déference* to the judgment of those who, perhaps, in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they industriously spread among the multitude.—*Addison*.

Déferent. *adj.* Carrying down: (applied in Anatomy to certain ducts and vessels).

The fibres of pipes or canals, through which sounds pass, or of other bodies *déferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sound.—*Bacon*.

Déferent. *s.* That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, however it crosses the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air, though air be the most favourable *déferent* of sounds.—*Bacon*.

Deferment. *s.* Putting off. *Rare*.

But, sir, my grief, joined with the instant business, begs a *deferment*. *Sir J. Nodding*.

Deferer. *s.* Delayer; putter-off; procrastinator. (In the following extract it translates *ditator*.)

A great *deferer*, huge in hope, grown numb
With sloth, yet greedily still of what's to come.
B. Jonson, Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Deferency. *s.* Loss of Effervescence; coolness; lukewarmness. *Rare*.

Most commonly young beginners are zealous and high, and not so easily tempted to a recession, till after a long time by a revolution of affections, they are smitten by a *deferency* in holy notions.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life*, p. 106. (Oed. M.)

Defiance. *s.* Challenge; expression of abhorrence or contempt.

The fiery Tyrant, with his sword prepar'd,
Which, as he breath'd defiance to my ears,
He swung about his head.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

The Novatian heresy was very apt to attract well-meaning souls, who, seeing it had such express *defiance* to apostasy, could not suspect that it was itself any defection from the faith.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Sir is it just to bring

A war, without a just defiance made. *Dryden*.

Bid defiance to; set at defiance. Defy.

No body will so openly *bid defiance* to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions.—*Locke*.

Defiant. *adj.* Having the character of a defier.

He spoke first to Mary Stuart, who, half frightened, half defiant, stood herself on the edge of a conflict to which her own resources were manifestly inadequate.—*Froude, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth*, ch. 12.

Defiatory. *adj.* Defiant: (used sometimes positively).

The first, or speaking great things and blasphemies, is verified in the letters *defiatory* of Archaut to Mirammond the Third.—*Sheffield, Learned Discourses*, p. 276: 1633.

Deficiency. *s.* [Lat. *defectio*.] Same as Deficiency: (this latter being the commoner term).

Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee
Is no deficiency found.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 415.

We shall find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual *deficiency*, and deplorable confessions of human ignorance.—*Glennville, Sermons Scientifically*, ch. iii.

What great *deficiency* is it, if we come short of others?—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons*.

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The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and *deficiency*, such as they have been described to us in history.—*Dryden, Translation of Infranco's Art of Painting.*

Deficiency. *s.* Defect; failing; imperfection; shortcoming.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduced one of no less deficiency himself.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

What is no burden laid upon our posterity, nor any deficiency to be hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subsidies.—*Addison, Freyholder.*

Marborough was a man not only of the most idle and frivolous pursuits, but was so miserably ignorant, that his deficiencies made him the ridicule of his contemporaries.—*Buckle, History of Civilisation in England.*

Deficient. *adj.*

1. Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! best are all things as the will Of God ordain'd them; his creating hand Nothing imperfect or deficient left.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 313.

Neither Virgil nor Homer were deficient in any of the former beauties.—*Dryden, Cato, prologue.*

Several views, postures, stances, turns, limitations and exceptions, and several other thoughts of the mind, for which we have either more, or very deficient names, are diligently to be studied.—*Locke.*

2. Elliptic: (of which it is, *etymologically*, the Latin equivalent).

Figures are either simple or mixed: the simple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or deficient, as ovals.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Defect. *s.* [Lat. third person singular of *deficio* = fail, full short = it falls short.]

Balance on the wrong side of an account.

The misery is, such a loss cannot last! Spattering and payment by loss, is no way to check a *defect*. Neither is it the substance for quenching conflagrations. . . . To the Nonpareil himself, . . . it is clear, that plunges incalculable lie at no great distance. Apart from financial *defect*, the world is wholly in such a wretched humour.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. i. b. iii. ch. ii.*

When a country is overwhelmed with debt, with an enormous *deficit* in its budget, without power of retrenchment, and with its resources exhausted; then, indeed, the statesman and financier, however great their ability and credit, may well despair of being able to retrieve the public credit.—*Fairley, Resources of Turkey, ch. iii.*

During the week which followed there was some anxiety as to the result of the subscription for the stock of the General Society. If that subscription failed, there would be a *deficit*: public credit would be shaken; and Montague would be regarded as a pretender who had lost his reputation to a mere run of good luck, and who had tempted chance once too often.—*Mansel, History of England, ch. xliii.*

Defier. *s.* Challenger; contemner; one who dares and defies.

He was ever A loose and strong defier of all order.

Benjamin and Fletcher, Wild-Goose Chase.

It is not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insubordinate defiers of heaven.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons, iii.*

God may, some time or other, think fit the concern of his justice, and providence too, to revenge the affronts put upon them by such impudent defiers of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man.—*North, Sermons.*

Deformation. *s.* Change from a better form to a worse; disfigurement. *Rare.*

These traditions are deformations and deformations of Christ exhibited.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 30.*

Defigure. *v. a.* Figure. *Rare.*

On the pavement of the said chapel be these two stones as they are *defigured*. Where, *Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent, p. 244.*

Defile. *v. a.* [A.S. *afslan*.]

1. Make foul or impure; make nasty or filthy; dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many . . . far land by the name of pitch: this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile*.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 4.*

He is justly reckoned among the greatest prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by man and dirty hands.—*Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test.*

2. Pollut; make legally or ritually impure.

That which doth of itself he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith.—*Leviticus, xli. 8.*

Neither shall he *defile* himself for his father.—*Ibid. xli. 11.*

3. Corrupt chastity; violate.

Every object his offence revell'd, The husband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd*. *Prior.*

4. Taint; corrupt; vitiate; make guilty.

God requir'd rather that we should die than *defile* ourselves with impieties.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.* Let not any instances of sin *defile* your requests.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Defile. *v. n.* March by files.

Marshal Ney, with 300 of the guard—who alone preserved any discipline—covered the rear while the rest *defiled* over the bridge, and was himself the last of the Grand Army to quit the Russian territory.—*Macdonnell, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery, ch. viii.*

Defile. *s.* [Fr. *défile*; from *file* = line of soldiers, from *lat. filum* = thread.] Narrow passage; long narrow pass; lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to use the military term, where the partisans used to encounter.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Defilement. *s.* State of being defiled; act of defiling; pollution; corruption.

The unclans are provoked to see their vice exposed, and the chaste cannot raise into such filth without danger of *defilement*.—*Spectator, no. 238.*

Defiler. *s.* One who defiles; corrupter; violator.

At the last tremendous day I shall hold forth in my arms my much-worshipped child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler*.—*Addison, Guardian, no. 128.*

Defiliation. *s.* [Lat. *filius* = son.] Rendering childless; abstraction of a child from its parents: (as the italics in the extract are the author's, he probably coined the word). See Deoculate.

The premature apprenticeships of these tender victims [chimney-sweepers' apprentices] give but too much encouragement, I fear, to clandestine and almost infantile abductions; the seeds of civility and true courtesy, so often discernible in these young grafts (not otherwise to be accounted for) plainly hint at some forced abductions; many noble Racheis mourning for their children, even in our days, countenance the fact; the tales of filly-spirit which may shadow a lamentable verity, and the recovery of the young Montague be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless *defiliations*.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, On Chimney-sweepers.*

Defiling. *verbal abs.* Pollution; corruption; taint.

Forgetfulness of good turns, *defiling* of souls, adultery and shameless uncleanness.—*Windsor, xiv. 23.*

Definable. *adj.* Capable of being (actually or approximately) defined.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise define, than by saying it is infinite, as if infinite were *definable*, or infinitely a subject for our narrow understanding.—*Dryden.*

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be *definable* or no.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Define. *v. a.* [Lat. *definio*; Fr. *definir*.] Give the definition; explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances; circumscribe.

Whose low can't thou mean, That do'st so well their numbers *define*? *Sir P. Sidney.*

Define. *v. n.* Determine; decide; decree.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defeth* annis of lands and properties.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Definer. *s.* One who defines.

Your God, forsooth, is found Incomprehensible and infinite; But is he therefore found? Vain searcher! no: Let your imperfect definition show, That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know. *Prior.*

Defining. *verbal abs.* Act of one who defines.

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper signification, yet there are some words that will not be defined.—*Locke.*

Définite. *adj.*

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your labour divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the sight of the goddess, who in a *definite* compass can set forth infinite beauty.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Exact; precise.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel or imputation, which

succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and *definite* time.—*Aglietti, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Définite. *s.* Thing explained or defined.

If these things are well considered, special baseness is nothing else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite* of the special.—*Aglietti, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Définately. *adv.* In a definite manner; with precision.

Whether the earliest origin of a word can be *definitely* proved or not, let it be considered that the choice rests in every case between an ultimate imitation or interjection and nothing. . . . Let us look at the history of one or two imitative roots; and I think that we shall *definitely* prove how little they deserve the charge of sterility.—*Burrow, Chapters on Language, ch. xiv.*

Définiteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Definite; certainty; limitedness.

The Romans . . . in the development of their empire, gave it all the solidity and *definiteness* which political and legal institutions acquired in their hands.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. vii.*

Once more looking for a characteristic common to these two kinds of vital action, we perceive that the combinations of heterogeneous changes which constitute them, differ from the few combinations which they otherwise resemble, in respect of *definiteness*. The associated changes going on in a glacier, admit of indefinite variation. Under a conceivable abrogation of climate, its thawing and its progression may be stopped for myriads of years. . . . By a geological convulsion, its motion may be arrested without an arrest of its thawing. . . . Here, then, the combination has none of that *definiteness* which, in a plant, marks the mutual dependence of assimilation, respiration, and circulation.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology.*

Definition. *s.* [Lat. *definitio*, -onis; from *de* and *finis* = end, from *finis* = end, boundary, limit.] Difference, in the *Logical* sense.

1. That part of a complex term which limits the other part, the whole being used to convey in a fuller form the import of a simpler equivalent, is its *defining* part or *definition*. It is submitted that this, though somewhat different from the ordinary sense of the term, is not incompatible with it; and also that, whether it be so or not, it is the original and *etymological* meaning; i.e. the one, and the only one, with which is properly connected the notion of *limit*, or *limitation*, conveyed by *finis*. This word, in a dictionary, is in a different category from words in general, inasmuch as it is one of the technical terms of lexicography. Hence, though more than usual will be said about it in the present notice, more still will appear in the Preface. Illustrations, also, are to be found under Connnotation and Connote; Denotation and Denote; Description; Real and Nominal; and, more especially, Difference; with which last term the present view makes the word Definition nearly synonymous. If so, a definition is a part (the differentiating part) of a term, the term being the Predicate. But this limitation of import is so far from being adhered to in practice, that the word often means not only the whole term, but the whole proposition to which it belongs.

It is to be observed that the word *Definition* is sometimes used to denote the *whole sentence*, in which the term defined is conjoined with the explanation given of it; as when we say, 'a triangle is a three-sided figure'; sometimes it is used to signify merely that which gives the explanation; as when we say 'three-sided figure' is the definition of 'triangle'.—*Whately, Elements of Logic, supplement to ch. i.*

The present view, which is purely etymological, limits the *defining* part of the term to 'three-sided'; at any rate, in the Genus (as will be seen in the next section) the notion conveyed is that of extension rather than limitation.

2. In practice, however, the part gives its name to the whole, and the definition

consists of the Difference with the addition of the Genus, and, so doing, constitutes an entire Proposition. The italics in the following extracts are those of the original.

The 'logical-definition' consists of the 'Genus' and 'Difference'; which are called by some writers the 'metaphysical' [ideal] parts; as being not two real parts into which an individual-object can (as in the former case) be actually divided, but only different views taken [notions formed] of a class of objects, by one mind. *A. p. 'A Proposition' would denote Difference.*

be defined, logically, a sentence affirming-or-denying: 'A Magnet' 'an Iron-ore having attraction for iron'; 'a Square,' 'a Rectangle' [right-angled parallelogram] having equal sides.—*Whately, Elements of Logic, impudently to ch. i.*

Most persons look for nothing more, in a definition, than a guide to the correct use of the term—a protection against applying it in a manner inconsistent with custom and convention. Anything, therefore, is to them a sufficient definition of a term, which will serve as a correct index to what the term denotes; although not embracing the whole, and sometimes, perhaps, not even any part of what it connotes. This gives rise to two sorts of imperfect, or unsatisfactory definition; namely, Essential but incomplete Definitions, and Accidental Definitions, or Descriptions. In the former, a connotative name is defined by a part only of its connotation; in the latter, by something which forms no part of the connotation at all. An example of the first kind of imperfect definition is the following:—'Man is a rational animal.' It is impossible to consider this as a complete definition of the word 'man,' since (as before remarked) if we adhered to it we should be obliged to call the Houghulus men; but as then happen to be no Houghulus, this imperfect definition is sufficient to mark out and distinguish from all other things, the objects at present denoted by 'man'; all the beings actually known to exist, of whom the name is predicable. . . . Definitions of this kind are what logicians have had in view, when they laid down the rule, that the definition of a species should be *per genus et differentiam*. Differentia being seldom taken to mean the whole of the peculiarities constitutive of the species, but some one of those peculiarities only, a complete definition would be *per genus et differentiam*, rather than *differentiam*. It would include, with the name of the superior genus, not merely some attribute which distinguishes the species intended to be defined from all other species of the same genus, but all the attributes implied in the name of the species, which the name of the superior genus has not already implied. *J. S. Mill, System of Logic, i. vii. 2.*

This notion would account for the rule that all definition must necessarily be *per genus et differentiam*, and would also explain why any one *differentia* was deemed sufficient. But to expand, or express in words, a distinction of kind, has already been shown to be an impossibility: the very meaning of a kind is, that the properties which distinguish it do not grow out of one another, and cannot therefore be set forth in words, even by implication, otherwise than by enumerating them all; and all are not known, nor ever will be so. It is idle, therefore, to look to this as one of the purposes of a definition; while, if it is only required that the definition of a kind should indicate what kinds include it or are included by it, any definition which expounds the connotation of the name will do this; for the name of each class must necessarily connote enough of its properties to fix the boundaries of the class. If the definition, therefore, be a full statement of the connotation, it is all that a definition can be required to be. *Ibid. i. vii. 2.*

The following, I believe, is a complete definition of an elephant: An animal which naturally drinks by drawing the water into its nose, and then sprouting it into its mouth.—*De Morgan, Formal Logic, p. 36.*

Thus far the Definition is truly *definitive* or *limiting*; denoting (rather than connoting) the object to which it refers; and that by placing it in a class and subjoining some single distinctive, differentiating, or limiting character, by which the particular division of that class is indicated.

3. But more properties than are necessary for the mere differentiation may be enumerated: in which case the latitude in the use of the term increases, and Definitions become either actual or approximate Descriptions.

Any Definition which goes beyond a 'nominal-definition,' i.e. which explains anything more of the nature of the thing than is implied in the name, may be regarded, strictly speaking, as, so far, a

'real-definition.' The very word 'Definition' however is not usually employed in this sense; but rather, 'Description.'—*Whately, Logic, sup. to ch. i.*

In the fuller discussion which Archbishop Whately has given to this subject in his later editions, he almost ceases to regard the definitions of names and those of things as, in any important sense, distinct. He seems . . . to limit the notion of a Real Definition to one which 'explains anything more of the nature of the thing than is implied in the name' (including under the word 'implied,' not only what the name connotes, but everything which can be deduced by reasoning from the attributes connoted). Even this, as he adds, is usually called, not a Definition, but a Description; and (as it seems to me) rightly so called. A Description, I conceive, can only be ranked among Definitions when taken (as in the case of the zoological definition of man) to fulfil the true office of a Definition, by declaring the connotation given to a word in some special use, as a term of science or art; which special connotation of course would not be expressed by the proper definition of the word in its ordinary employment.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, i. viii. 5, note.*

Definitive. adj. Determinate; positive; express.

Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected strict and definitive truth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

I make haste to the casting and comparing of the whole work, being indeed the very definitive sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well-chosen plot.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Definitive. s. That which defines.

As to words which are only significant as accessories, they acquire a significance either from being associated with one word or else to many. If to one word alone, then, as they can do no more than, in some manner, define or determine, they may justly for that reason be called *definitives*.—*Harris, Hermes, i. 3.*

Definitively. adv. In a definitive manner; positively; decisively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you: Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert, Unconquerable, shows your high request.—*Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.*

Defix. v. a. [Lat. *defixus*, pass. part. of *defigere* = fix or fasten down, nail down.] Fasten with, or as with, nails; fix earnestly. *Rare.*

The country parson is generally sad because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being defixed on and with those nails wherewith his Master was.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson, ch. xxvii.*

Deflagrability. s. Capability of being, or liability to be, deflagrated.

We have been forced to spend much more than than the opinion of the ready deflagrability, if I may so speak of sulphure, did beforehand permit us to imagine.—*Boyle, On Sulphure.*

Deflagrable. adj. Capable of being deflagrated.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the best spirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and deflagrable.—*Boyle.*

Deflagrate. v. n. Fly off, generally with a crackling noise, under heat.

They [the salts of chloric acid] deflagrate with inflammable substances with greater violence than nitrates.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry, p. 618.*

Deflagrate. v. a. Cause deflagration.

In most dispensaries a twenty-fourth part of sulphur was directed to be deflagrated on the nitre.—*Boysse, Medical Dictionary.*

Deflagration. s. Process by which anything is deflagrated; state of anything deflagrated; consumption by fire generally.

The true reason why paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, seems to be, that the vaporous part of the spirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it so moist, that the flame of the sulphurous parts of the same spirit cannot fasten on it; and therefore, when the deflagration is over, you shall always find the paper moist.—*Boyle.*

Because it was evident to them that there was no other way to solve the eternity or antiquity of the world, than by supposing innumerable deluges and deflagrations.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. i.*

The process for oxidizing substances by means of nitre is called *deflagration*.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry, p. 613: 1837.*

Deflect. v. a. Bend; divert; cause to swerve from the direct course.

Sitting with their knees deflected under them, to show their fear and reverence.—*Lord, Discovery of the Bahamas, p. 72: 1630.*

The Gulf Stream flows northward through the middle of the Atlantic, till it reaches the Cape Verde Islands; it then passes through the Caribbean Sea, between Cuba and the peninsula of Yucatan, sweeps round the gulf of Mexico, and rushes out by the

Bahama Channel; then spreading out to a greater breadth, it continues its course along the shores of the United States to Newfoundland, where it is deflected eastward by a current setting in from Baffin's Bay; and passing the Azores and Canary Islands returns in a great measure into itself.—*Brande, Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art, Current.*

When a luminous ray passes very near an opaque body, it is deflected, or bent from its rectilinear course, towards the surface of the body, and the deflection is greater in proportion as the distance of the ray from the body is less.—*Ibid., Deflection of the Rays of Light.*

Deflect. v. n. [Lat. *deflecto* = turn off, aside.]

1. Turn aside; deviate from a true course or right line.

Those actions which deflect and err from the order of this end, are unnatural and inordinate.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life, preface, § 8.*

2. In Navigation. Dip.

At various parts of the Azores the needle deflecteth not, but lieth in the true meridian; on the other side of the Azores, and this side of the equator, the north point of the needle wobbleth to the west.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Deflection. s.

1. Deviation; act of rning aside.

Needles incline to the south on the other side of the equator; and at the very line, or middle circle, stand without deflection.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Distortion; warping; modification.

The course of Catullus, with a little deflection, might very fitly be applied unto him.—*Fotherby, Atheneum, p. 191.*

King David found out the deflection and indirectness of our minds.—*W. Montague, Devout Exercises, pt. i. p. 112.*

Defloration. s. [Lat. *flus, floris* flower.]

1. Choice of the flower, i.e. best part, of anything; selection; careful culling.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the defloration of the English laws, and a transcript of them.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Act of deflowering.

By this law also that kind of whoredom is prohibited, which consisted in deflorating virgins.—*Translation of Bull.*

Defleur, &c. See Deflower, &c.

Deflow. v. n. Flow down. *Rare.*

Superfluous matter deflows from the body unto their proper excretories.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Deflower. v. a.

1. Ravish; take away a woman's virginity.

As is the best of an runch to deflower a virgin, is he that excheateth judgment with violence.—*Reckonsmith, ss. 1.*

Now will I hence to seek my lovely moor,

And let my splendid sons this trail deflower.—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.*

2. Take away the beauty and grace of anything.

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the sweetness of his soul was deflowered and ravished from him by the thames and follies of a forward age.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Some foods, who the great art of giving want,

Deflower their labours with too slow a grant.—*Oldham, Poem to the Memory of Marston.*

Deflowerer. s. One who deflowers; one who takes away virginity; ravisher.

The second daughter to drinkness was a whore; the deflower of many a virgin, and deflower of many a wife.—*Stofford, Niobe, p. 38: 1611.*

Deflux. s. Downward flow.

Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the deflux of humours, without penning them in too much.—*Barrow.*

Defluxion. s. [Lat. *defluxio, -onis*; from *fluxus*, pass. part. of *fluere* = flow.] Flow of humours downward. Catarrh, which translates its Greek equivalent, is now the commoner word; meaning a common cold, or a cold in the head.

We see that taking cold moveth looseness, by contraction of the skin and outward parts; and so doth cold likewise cause rheums and a fluxion from the head.—*Barrow.*

Deforce. v. a. Keep anyone out of possession of land or tenement by Deforcement.

(For example see extract under Deforcement.)

Deforcement. s. Withholding of lands or tenements from the rightful owner by force. Deforcement may be gradual or in the disability of the party deforced.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Deform. v. a.
1. Disfigure; make ugly; spoil the form of anything.

Agonyus and Pleistratus wounded, mangled, deformed themselves, that they might thereby insinuate and gain their ends. Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions, ch. xvii.

2. Dishonour; make ungraceful.
Old men with dust deformed their hoary hair. *Dryden.*

Deform. adj. [Lat. *deformis*.] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form. *Rare.*
I did proclaim,
That whose kill'd that monster most deform,
Should have mine only daughter to his dame. *Spenser.*

So speak the cruelly terror; and in shape,
So speaking, and so threatening, grew tenfold
More dreadful and deform. *Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 704.*

Deformation. s. Act by which anything is deformed; state of anything deformed.

They continue in the awful deformation of their bestial corruptions.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon on St. Paul's Epistle.*
It is well known what strange work there has been in the world under the name and pretence of reformation; how often it has turned out to be in reality deformation.—*Alta Potrida.*

Deformed. part. adj.

1. Formed, shaped, constructed, or grown in an unnatural shape; disfigured; distorted. *Commoner* than the verb. (In the following extract, though the blunder is put in the mouth of one of the most ignorant of Shakespeare's characters, it is a presumption, but nothing more, in favour of the word being either *new* or *unfamiliar*.)

Boreskin. But what thou art what a deformed thing this fashion is? *Watchman.* I know that deformed: he has been a vile thing this seven year; he goes up and down like a gentleman: I remember his name.—*Boreskin.* Next thou art, I say, what a deformed thing this fashion is? how gibbly he turns about all the old black, between fourteen and five and thirty?—*Watchman.* Call up the right master constable; we have here recovered the most dangerous piece of lechery that ever was known in the commonwealth. *1st Watchman.* And our deformed is one of them. I know him; he wears a lock.—*Boreskin.* Masters, masters.—*2nd Watchman.* You'll be made him deformed forth, I warrant you. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.*

When deformed persons appear together, it doubles the ridicule because of the similitude. *Hay, Essay on Deformity.*

If then God can tolerate for unknown governments . . . the perpetration of people with equal habits, man and deformed heads, hideous aspect, and preposterous jaws, what possible ground is there for denying that he may also have suffered men at the creation to live in a state of nature, which is the name given to a state of equal and ignorance, of savagery and degradation?—*Farrar, Chapters on Language, ch. iv.*

2. ? Base; ? out of character.

From the real or female I would have them free, as from the menage of them; for it is both deformed and vile. *R. Johnson, Discretion.*

Deformedly. adv. In a deformed manner; hideously.

An enemy to all saving life, so deformedly black that he is ashamed to show his face. *Bishop Gauden, Hiccupus, p. 161; 163.*

Deformer. s. One who deforms.

They are now to be removed, because they have been the most certain deformer and ruin of the Church.—*Milton, Antimacchabean upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Deformity. s.

1. Ugliness; illfavourhood.

In company there is somewhat more of the worse likeness to be taken, because it is often to produce laughter, which is occasioned by the sight of some deformity.—*Dryden.*

2. Irregularity of growth or development.

No glory is more to be envied than that of one reforming either church or state, when deformities are such, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming.—*Edison, Basilide.*

Defraud. v. a. [Lat. *defraudo*; from *fraus*, fraud—is=fraud, cheat.] Rob or deprive by a wile or trick; cheat; cozen; deceive; beguile.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter, because that the Lord is the avenger of all. *1 Thimotheus, iv. 2.*

With of.

But now he wix'd his heav'nly charms,
And of my valour's prize defrauds my arms. *Pope.*

Defraudation. s. Privation by fraud. *Rare.*
Their impostures are worse than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Defrauder. s. One who defrauds; deceiver; cheat.

The profligate in morals grow severe,
Defrauders just, and avaricious sinners. *Sir E. Blackmore.*

Defrauding. verbal abs. Cheat; imposture; trick; shortcoming.

Your abuses are written in church-windows, your defrauding in the soul.—*Bishop Hall, Pharisaism, p. 4th. (Ord. M.)*

Defraudment. s. Privation by fraud. *Rare.*
I grant infractions, but not intrusions, not perpetual defraudments of trust conjugal society.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Defray. v. a. [Fr. *defrayer*.] Bear the charges of; discharge expenses.

He would, out of his own revenue, defray the charges belonging to the sacrifices.—*3 Maccabees, ix. 14.*

Defrayment. s. Payment.

Let the traitor pay with his life's defrayment that which he attempted with so lascivious a destruction.—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote, iv. 7.*

Defrigh. v. a. Clear of a freight; unlade.

The port or haven also, is so fayre and commodious to defrigh or unlade shippes, as the lyke is founde but in fewe places of the world.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr, 212. (Ord. M.)*

Defy. adj. [A.S. *dest*.] Handy; clever. *Obsolete or rhetorical.*

And sit of laughter wix'd the guests, to see
The linsing god so defy at his new industry. *Dryden.*

The wanton self may skip with many a bound,
And my ray, ray, play defiest brats around. *Gay.*

Defy. adv. In a deft manner. *Obsolete or rhetorical.*

Come, high or low,
Thyself and idly defy show. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.*

Young Colin Chat, a lad of peerless mood,
Full well could dance, and defy tune the road. *Gay.*

Deftness. s. Attribute suggested by Deft.
Two little isles her handmaids, which compared
With those within the Pool, for deftness not antedated. *Dryden, Polydorus, ii.*

Defunct. adj. [Lat. *de* and *functus*, part. of *fungor* = discharge a duty.] Having done duty; dead.

I therefore beg it not,
To please the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In me defunct. *Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.*
More acute at a venture shot an arrow,
Which pierced a pie precisely in the ear,
And pass'd unto the other side quite thorough;
So that the bear, defunct, lay tripp'd up near. *Byron, Translation of Morgante Maggiore, 63.*

With the accent on the first syllable.

Three entity and quibbity,
The souls of defunct bodies fly. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Defunct. s. One deceased; dead man or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the defunct, or sleep upon the dead. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.*

In many of these cases the surgeons are able to report the opinion of the physician who was with the patient, as they receive the same from the friends of the defunct.—*Grant, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Defunction. s. Death. *Rare.*

Nor did the French possess the Malique land,
Till four hundred our and twenty years
After defunction of king Pharaon. *Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2.*

Defy. v. a. [N.Fr. *défier*; from Lat. *fidēs* = faith; witness, not only to fall off from allegiance, but to challenge, and the like.]

1. Call to combat; challenge.

Defy thee to the trial of mortal light.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1174.
Where seek retreat, how innocence is lost?
Safe in that guard, I trust even hell defy;
Without it, trouble now, when heav'n is nigh. *Dryden.*

2. Treat with contempt; slight.

I do know
As many fools that stand in better place,

Garnish'd like him, that for a tricky word
Defy the matter. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 3.*

Defy. s. Challenge; invitation to fight. *Rare.*

At this the challenger, with fierce defy,
His trumpet sounds. *Dryden.*

Defyer. s. See Defier.

Degenerate. v. n. Degenerate. *Obsolete.*

So that next offspring of the Maker's love,
Next to himself in glorious degree,
Degenerating to hate, fell from above
Through pride. *Spenser, Hymns of Heavenly Love.*

Degender. v. a. Make degenerate. *Obsolete.*

And if then thou may any worse be read,
Thy into that ere long will be degendered. *Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. 2, introduction.*

Degeneracy. s. Falling off from the qualities proper to things of the same race or kind; meanness.

"Is true, we have contracted a great deal of weakness and impotency by our wilful degeneracy from goodness; but that grace, which the gospel offers to us for our assistance, is sufficient for us.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons, vi.*

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal degeneracy of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our case at present.—*Swift.*

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poverty and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery.—*Ashtun.*

Degenerate. v. n. [Lat. *degeneratus*, pass. part. of *degenero*; from *genus* = race, kind, breed, kin.] Fall off in the way of Degeneracy: (for its special import in *Physiology*, see Degeneration.)

Most of those fruits that used to be grafted, if they be set of kernels or stones, degenerate.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

When wit transgresseth decency, it degenerates into insolence and impudency. *Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

The state of atrophy is in all respects the very opposite of hypertrophy; consisting in such a reduction in the rate of formative activity, as compared with that of their 'waste,' that their nutrition is no longer maintained at its previous standard; so that they are gradually reduced in bulk, or degenerate into some inferior histological type, or (which is the more common occurrence) undergo both diminution and deterioration at the same time. *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology, § 388.*

Degenerate. adj.

1. Unlike one's ancestors; fallen from the virtue and merit of one's ancestors.

But wherefore do I tell these news to thee? . . .
That thou art like enough, through casual fear, . . .
To fight against me under Brevis's pay;
To shag his horse, and court'ry at his browns,
To show how much thou art degenerate! *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.*

Yet thou hast greater cause to be
Ashamed of them, than they of thee;
Degenerate from their ancient blood,
Since first the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*

2. Unworthy; base.

So all shall turn degenerate, all depraved;
Justice and temperance, truth, and faith forgot!
One man except. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 602.*
When a man so far becomes degenerate as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done some person or other.—*Locke.*

Degenerately. adv. In a degenerate, or disparaging, manner; as one who has degenerated; unworthily.

That idleness worse than this,
That saw not how degenerately I lived. *Milton, Samson Agonistes, 118.*

Degeneration. s. Act or process by which anything degenerates; condition or state of that which has degenerated: (one of its chief special applications is in *Physiology*, where it means the condition of a tissue of which the vitality has become diminished, impaired, or perverted.)

In plants, wherein there is no distention of sexes, these transplantations are yet more obvious than they; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into rye; and those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, arseus, setigues, and other degenerations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, li. 17.*

There is one remarkable form of degeneration, however, which is common to nearly all the tissues, and which seems to occur as a mutual alteration in many of them at an advanced period of life; this consists in the conversion of their albuminous or gelatinous materials into fat, thus constituting what is

known as *Fatty Degeneration*. That this change is not one to the removal of the normal components of the tissues, and the substitution of newly-deposited fatty matter in their place, but is (in most cases at least) the result of a real conversion of the one class of substances into the other, has been already pointed out. And there are certain facts which indicate that this kind of *degeneration* is a part of the regular series of processes by which tissues that have served their purpose in the economy are prepared for being removed by absorption. — *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 303.

Degenerous. adj. Degenerate. *Rare*.
Slime, instead of phlegm, restrains them from many base and degenerate practices. — *South, Sermons*.
Degenerate passion, and for man too base,
It sends its empire in the female race;
There rages, and, to make his blow secure,
Puts flattery on. — *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*.

Degenerously. adv. In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly. *Rare*.
How wondrous a spectacle is it to see our greatest heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus degenerously employed! — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Deglutition. s. [Lat. *deglutitio*, -*onis* = swallowing down; from *deglutit* = swallow.]
Act or power of swallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally abolished, the patient may be nourished by clysters. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

When the reduction of the food in the mouth has been sufficiently accomplished, it is carried into the pharynx, and thence propelled down the oesophagus into the stomach by a set of associated movements; which, taken together, constitute the act of *deglutition*. . . . The first stage in the process is the carrying back of the food until it has passed the anterior palatine arch; this, which is effected by the approximation of the tongue and the palate, is a purely voluntary movement. In the second stage the tongue is carried still further backwards, and the larynx is drawn forwards under its roots, so that the epiglottis is pressed down over the rim of the glottis. . . . The third stage of the process, the propulsion of the food down the oesophagus, then commences. . . . is completely involuntary. . . . The purely automatic nature of the act of *deglutition* is shown by the fact that no attempts on our own part will succeed in performing it really voluntarily. In order to excite it, we must supply some stimulus to the fauces. A very small particle of solid matter, or a little fluid (saliva, for instance), or the contact of the back of the tongue itself, will be sufficient; but without either of these, we cannot swallow at all. Nor can we restrain the tendency when it is thus excited by a stimulus; every one knows how irresistible it is, when the fauces are touched in any unusual manner; and it is equally beyond the direct control of the will in the ordinary process of eating, voluntary as we commonly regard this. — *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, §§ 425, 426.

Degradation. s.
1. Deprivation of an office or dignity; loss or diminution of rank; humiliation.

The word *degradation* is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree. — *Aspliff, Parergon Juris Civili*.

The literary men of Western Europe, and the Ulemas of Turkey, alike regarded the treaty of Kainardji as commencing the glory of Russia, and the degradation of the house of Osman. — *Sir E. S. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, ii. viii.

2. Degeneracy; baseness.
So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men. — *South, Sermons*.
What all men of sound minds regarded as a state of great improvement, blessing the country with much happiness, freeing it from many abuses, and giving it previous hopes of liberty, he would have pronounced the height of misery and degradation. — *Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Mr. Burke.

Degrade. v. a. [Lat. *gradus* = step, degree.]
1. Put one down his degree; deprive one of office, dignity, or title.

He should
Be quite degraded, like a hedgehog again,
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I.* iv. 1.

2. Lessen; diminish the value of.
Shalt thou, by descending transience
Man's nature, lessen or degrade thine own? — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 303.
All higher knowledge in her presence falls
Degraded. — *Ibid.* viii. 551.

Degrade. v. n. In a University. Put oneself in the condition, for some particular purpose, of the possessor of a degree below the real one; descend from a higher to a lower degree.

Degraded. part. adj. Lowered in rank, dignity, or intellect.

In a handful of rude and barbarous traditions, in a few skulls of the very meanest and most degraded type, in here and there a gnarled f. . . . of human bones, in a few coarse and pitiable implements of bone and flint, what traces have we of that radiant and ideal protoplasm which men have delighted to invest with purely imaginary attributes, and to contemplate as the common ancestor of their race? — *Purser, Chapters on Language*, ch. iv.

Degrade. s. Degradation. *Rare*.
So the words of Ridley at his degradation, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew. — *Milton, Of Reformation in England*.

Degrading. part. adj. Causing, or consisting in, degradation; lowering.

The recognition of the long and feeble periods of animalism and ignorance is no more *degrading* to humanity than the remembrance of the time when he was rocked and swaddled and dandled in a nurse's arms is a degradation to any individual man. — *Purser, Chapters on Language*, ch. iv.

Degradingly. adv. In a degrading manner; disparagingly.

This is what Bishop Taylor *degradingly* calls virtue and precise duty. — *Cocceius, Philomona* conv. 1.

Degré. s. [Fr. *degré*; Lat. *gradus*.]

1. Rank.

Surely men of low degree are vanity, and men of high degree are a lie; to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity. — *Psalm*, lvi. 2.
I embrace willingly the ancient revised course and convenience of that discipline, which teacheth inferior degrees and orders in the church of God. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedication.

In an academic sense.

Let the study of logic, it was urged, be made optional to those who are merely candidates for a degree, but indispensable to the attainment of academic honours. . . . To this it was replied, that it was most desirable that no one should be allowed to obtain the degree of B.A. without a knowledge of logic. — *Whately, Elements of Logic*, prof.

2. Measure of an attribute, quality, or relationship.

If all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will sum you to that degree, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces. — *Dryden*.

The second, third, and fourth degrees of heat are more easily introduced than the first: every one is both a preperative and a step to the next. — *South*.

Marriages were forbidden not merely within those limits which nature, or those inveterate associations which we call nature, have rendered sacred, but as far as the seventh degree of collateral consanguinity computed from a common ancestor. . . . In the eleventh century an opinion began to gain ground in Italy, that third cousins might marry, being in the seventh degree according to the civil law. Peter Damian, a passionate abettor of child-marriage and his maxims, treats this with horror, and calls it incest. Gregory I. pronounced matrimony to be unlawful as far as the seventh degree, and even, if I understand him right, as long as any relationship could be traced. The fourth Lateran Council in 1215 removed a great part of the restraint, by permitting marriages beyond the fourth degree, or what we call third cousins, and dispensations have been made more easy when it was discovered that they might be converted into a source of profit. — *Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. 2.

Opposed to Kind.

Passing over . . . the ancient assumption which runs through such vast portions of logic, that everything pertaining to men must differ in kind no less than in degree from its analogues among brutes, we may observe that the naturalness of interjections . . . is in fact one of their chief glories. — *Purser, Chapters on Language*.

3. In Geometry. Three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle: (the space of one degree in the heavens is accounted to answer to sixty miles on earth).

In minds and manners, twins opposed we see:
In the same sign, almost the same degree. — *Dryden*.
To you who live in chill degree,
As map informs, of fifty-three. — *Ibid.*

4. In Meteorology. See Graduated.

By degress. Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and suffering, and their minds acquainted by degrees with danger. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Degradingly. adv. According to its degree. *Rare*.

It is the God, and for Omnipotence, to do mighty things in a moment, but *degradingly* to grow to greatness, in the course that he hath left for man. — *Fullham, Resolves*. (Ord MS.)

The least neglect does steel us into unprofitable and offence, which *depreying* will weigh us down to extremity. — *Ibid.* (Ord MS.)

Degustation. s. [Lat. *degustatio*, -*onis*; from *gustus*, pass. part. of *gusto* = taste.] Tasting.

It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the *degustation* thereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetite. — *Bishop Hall, Soul's Cure* = *Will to Earth*, § 9.

Dehonestate. v. a. Disgrace. *Rare*.
The excellent and wise pains he took in this particular, no man can *dehonestate* or reproach. — *J. May Taylor, Sermons*, iii. 224. (Ord MS.)

Dehonestation. s. [Lat. *dehonestatio*, -*onis*, from *de* and *honestus* = honourable, honest.] Disgrace. *Rare*.

Who can expiate the infinite shame, *dehonestation*, and infamy which they bring? — *Bishop Gauden, Hierarchy*, p. 42: 163.
Sacrilege . . . is the most violent, alienation, or *dehonestation* of things truly sacred, &c. — *Id., Anti-Bertrich*, p. 404.

Dehort. v. a. [Lat. *dehortor*.] Dissuade; advise to the contrary. *Rare*.

Our severely *dehorted* all his followers from prostituting mathematical principles into common apprehension or practices. — *Bishop Wilkins*.
The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief. — *Bishop Ward, On Taphology*.

Dehortation. s. Dissuasion; counseling to the contrary; advice against something.

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do everywhere vehemently and earnestly *dehort* from unbelief; did they never read these *dehortations*? — *Bishop Ward, On Taphology*.

Dehortatory. adj. Dissuading; dissuasive.
The text you see is a *dehortatory* charge to avoid the offence of God. — *Bishop Hall, Sermons*, p. 161.

Déicide. s. [Lat. *Deus* = God, and *cædo* = kill, slay; the second element in such compounds as *homicida* = murderer, &c.] Killing, or killer, of God.

Explain how Perfection suffer'd pain,
Almighty laugh'd at, and Eternal died;
How by her patient victor Death was slain,
And earth profan'd, yet bless'd, with *Déicide*. — *Prior*

Déictic. adj. [Gr. *deiktikos* = showing.] In Logic. See Elenctic.

Thirdly, into the direct, and the indirect; (or *rethorico-didacticus*), — the *déictic*, and the *elenctic*, of Aristotle. — *Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 1.

Déical. adj. Godmaking. *Rare*.

The ancient catholic fathers . . . were not afraid to call this Supper, some of them the slave of immortality, and sovereign preserver against death; other a *déical* communion. — *Hoskisson, serm. 1. On the Sacrament*.

Déification. s. Making of God; apotheosis; excessive praise.

There is a little mollification used to reduce the foregoing apotheosis and *déification* within the compass of sense. — *Fiducy, Athanasius*, p. 200.

[He] ran into *déifications* of my person, pure flames, constant love, eternal raptures, and a thousand other phrases drawn from the images we have of heaven, which all men use for the service of hell, when run over with uncommon violence. — *Teller*, no. 31.

Buddhism being in fact a *déification* of human intellect, the philanthropy of the system extends its participation and advantages to the whole family of mankind. — *Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon*, pt. iv. ch. xi.

Déified. part. adj. Raised to the rank of a deity.

None, such as Kuttregam and Pathine, are lowered from the mythology of the Brahmins; some are the result of fire and other elements of the universe, and others are *déified* heroes. — *Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon*, pt. iv. ch. xi.

Déifier. s. One who, or that which, deifies; one who treats that which is not God as God; idolater.

One would have hoped that the memory of so signal an interposition of Heaven (the Flood) against the first *déifiers* of men, should have given an official check to the practice for some considerable time in the succeeding world. — *Cocceius, Philomona*, conv. 3.

Déiform. adj.
1. Having the form of God.

But if the final consummation of all things make the creature *déiform*. As Plato's school doth phrase it, there is none that should need fear to come to my mind. — *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, iv. 23.

2. Conformable to the divine will.

He [Whitehead] studied to raise those who converted with him to a nobler set of thoughts, and to consider religion as a seed of a *deiform* nature; to use one of his own phrases.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time.*

When our minds shall perceive what a pure imitation of that life it is, and how exactly *deiform* all its actions and motions, with what ravishing pleasure will they even review their own motions, which, being immediately copied from the nature of God, will be such as *deiform* reason will be always forced to command.—*Scott, Christian Life*, i. 3.

Deformity. s.

1. Quality of possessing, or exhibiting, the form of a deity.

Thus the world's numerous plurality
I've proved, and shew'd she is not very God;
But yet a decent *deformity*
Have given her.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iv. 27.

2. Conformity to the divine will.

The short and secure way to union and *deformity* being faithfully performed, discreetly practised, and carefully accompanied with profound humility.—*Spiritual Conquest*, pt. iv. p. 36: 1681.

Deify. v. a. [Fr. *deifier*; Lat. *Deus* = God, and *eo* = become, which here, as in so many other words, has an active sense, meaning *make*.]

1. Make a god of; adore as a god; transfer into the number of the divinities.

The seals of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though they were all *deified* after his death, as *ætoia* that he was *deified*.—*Dryden*.

Persuade the credulous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself.—*South*.

2. Extol as a god; praise excessively.

He did again extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that he had said in praise of his master and mistress seem temperate and possible.—*Bacon*.

Deign. v. a. [Fr. *daigner*; Lat. *dignor* = make one's self worthy; think worthy; from *dignus* = worthy.] Vouchsafe; think worthy.

Deign to descend now lower, and relate
What may no less perjuries avail us known.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 84.

Deign. v. a.

1. Grant; permit; allow.

Now Sweden, Norway's king, craves composition;
Nor would we dignify him burial of his men,
Till he disburs'd ten thousand dollars.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2.

2. Consider worth notice: (opposed to *disdain*).

Thou hast estranged thyself, and *disdainest* not our land.—*Braycott, Morning Muse of Theophrastus*.

Thy imitate then still *deign*

The roughest berry on the rudest hedge.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

Deign. s. Condescension. Rare.

God shall imitate your majesty herein, by giving to such a one as from whom there can be no retribution, but only a *deign* to repay a lent life.—*Reveries of Sir Walter Raleigh*, p. 163. (Ord MS.)

Deistrelles. s. Dainties. Rare.

Neither glit thyself with present delicacies, nor long after *deistrelles* hard to be come by.—*Translation of Hollinger's Sermons*, p. 243.

Deism. s. System of deistical doctrines.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noë.—*Dryden*.

In the works of Plotinus we have the philosophy of the Greeks, freed from their mythology, taking up the form of a philosophical religion, a *deism* accompanied with a pure and high-toned morality, but shrouded in the darkness of metaphysics.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*.

Deist. s. One who acknowledges the existence of God, but denies a revelation: (as such opposed to a *Christian*). As opposed to the denier of a God, whether *Atheist* or *Pantheist*, a *Deist* is generally denominated *Theist*, the two terms, in Latin and Greek, translating one another).

In the second epistle of St. Peter, certain *deists*, as they were to have been, launched at the prophecy of the day of judgement.—*Bishop Burnet*.

The word *deist* or *deist*, in its original signification, implies merely the belief of a God, being opposed to *atheist*, and so there may be *deists* of various kinds, according to their respective religions which they receive over and above that prime article. There may be *Platon deists*, and *Arabian deists*, and *Mohometan deists*, and *Christian deists*; meaning such persons as respectively embrace those several

religions, above the belief of a God. But those who reject all traditional religions, and yet profess to believe in God, are merely *deists*, or emphatically such without any additional epithet to distinguish them; or, if an epithet must be added, they should be called *Epicurean deists*, or *Infidel deists*, or something of the kind. To call them *Christian deists* is a great abuse of language; unless Christians were to be distributed into two sorts, Christians and Non-Christians, or Christians and Anti-Christians.—*Waterland, Christ vindicated against Infidelity*, p. 63.

Deistical. adj. Belonging to, savouring of, or consisting in, the doctrine of the deists.

Weakness does not fall only to the share of Christians; writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian schemes of our days.—*Watts*.

Deitate. adj. Made God: (used to express the Godhead of Christ, in contradistinction to incarnate).

One person and one Christ who is God incarnate, and man *deitate*, as Gregory Nazianzen saith, without mutation.—*Archbishop Cranmer, To Bishop Gardiner*, p. 350.

Deity. s.

1. Divinity; nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his *deity* alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his mere human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Godhood.

They declared with emphasis the perfect *deity* and the perfect manhood of Christ.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. iv.

3. Fabulous god; heathen god or goddess.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed?—*Sir P. Sidney*.

4. Supposed divinity of a heathen god; divine qualities.

They on their former journey forward pass,
With pains far passing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refused *deity*.—*Spenser*.

Humbly complaining to her *deity*

Got my hard chamberlain his liberty.

Shakespeare, Richard III., i. 1.

For what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laura and Flora which was given to Venus?—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Even Buddha himself is not worshipped as a *deity* or as a still existent agent of benevolence and power. He is merely revered as a glorified remembrance, the effulgence of whose purity serves as a guide and incentive to the future struggles and aspirations of mankind.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. iv. ch. xi.

Deject. v. a. [Lat. *dejectus*, pass. part. of *dejecio* = cast down.] Cast down; afflict; grieve; depress; sink; discourage; crush.

With pride, and for humane respect,
The Austrian colours he doth here *deject*.
With too much scorn.

H. Johnson, Misanthropy.

Many things about a house [are] proper to be looked at by them [wives], which a man of an excellent spirit will hardly *deject* his thoughts to think of.—*J. E. Perry, Sixth Earl of Northumberland, Instructions*: 1699-10.

One having climbed the roof, the concourse to descend,
From thence upon the earth *dejects* his humble eye.

Dryden, Polydoron, xii.

Sometimes she *dejects* her eyes in a seeming civility; and many mistake in her a genuine for a modest look.—*Fowler, Profane State*, ch. i.

Nor think to *deject* my lofty mind;

All that I dread is leaving you behind!

Pope, Rape of the Lock.

Deject. adj. Same as Dejected: (the commoner term). Rare.

I am of ladies most *deject* and wretched,

That suck'd the honey of his music vows.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Dejected. part. adj. Cast down; afflicted; lowspirited.

'Tis not about my inkly cheek, good mother, . . .

Nor the *dejected* behaviour of the visage, . . .

That can denote me truly. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 2.

Dejectedly. adv. In a dejected manner; sully; heavily.

No man in that passion doth look strongly but *dejectedly*; and that repulsion from the eyes diverteth the spirits, and gives least morn to the ears, and the parts by them.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Dejectedness. s. Attribute suggested by Dejected: lowness of spirits; mental or moral approximate prostration.

Are you a gentleman?

Not here; for I am all *dejectedness*.

Captive to fortune, and a slave to want.

Hyperion, Challenge to Beauty.
To turn the cause of joy into sorrow argues extreme *dejectedness* and a dampness of judgment no less than desperate.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. i.

The text gives it to the publican's *dejectedness*, rather than to the Pharisee's boasting.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 2.

Dejection. s.

1. Lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression of mind.

What besides

Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,

Our frailty can sustain, my tidings bring.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 601.

Deserted and astonished, he sinks into utter *dejection*; and even hope itself is swallowed up in despair.

—*Rogers*.

2. Weakness; inability.

The effects of an alienated state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which purged things occasion more than any other.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

3. In Medicine. Discharge of fecal matter; *pur*. matter so discharged.

The liver should continually separate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the intestines; where there is good use for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but also to attenuate the chyle. *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Dejectory. adj. Having a tendency, of the power, to effect dejection (by stool); evacuant.

It [melancholy] may be the more easily wrought upon and evacuated by the *dejectory* medicines.—*Ferrind, On Love Melancholy*, p. 346: 1610.

Dejectors. s. Excrement. Rare.

A disease opposite to spissitude is too great fluidity, the symptoms of which are excess of animal secretions; as of perspiration, sweat, urine, fluid *dejectors*, bunniness, weakness, and thirst.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Dejeune. s. An older form of Dejeuner.

Take a *dejeune* of muskadel and eggs.

B. Johnson, New Inn.

Dejeuner. s. [Fr.—etymologically an approximate equivalent to breakfast; as *jeuner* = fast, *de* = the negative prefix un-.] Morning or midday repast: (generally of a public or ostentatious character).

On a sudden, it seemed that a thousand bugles broke the blue air, and they were summoned to a *dejeuner* in four crimson tents, worthy of Sardinian palaces.—*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, h. iii. ch. x.

Delapso. v. a. Lapse. Rare.

Delapsed. part. adj. Lapsed. Rare.

Which Anne deriv'd above, the right before all other,

Of the *delapso* crown, from Philip her fair mother.

Dryden, Polydoron. (Ord MS.)

Delapsion. s. [Lat. *delapsio*, -onis; from *delapsus*, part. of *delabor*: glide, slide down, devolve.] Sliding down; slip.

It is not impossible that the rays (of the moon), coming down into us by so long an interval, may have their fractures, fractures, and *delapsions*.—*Plancher, Morale*. (Ord MS.)

Delassation. s. [Lat. *delassatio*, -onis; from *lassatus* = tired.] Fatigue.

For when they (the birds) are mounted up on high, they . . . are able to continue longer upon the wing without *delassation*, than in the lower air they could possibly do.—*Ray, Three Discourses concerning the Change, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World*, ch. ii. (Ord MS.)

Delate. v. a. [See Delation.]

1. Carry; convey. Rare.

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Accuse as an informer; denounce. *Latinitas*.

What they snatch up and devour at one table [they] utter at another, and grow suspected of the murder, hatred of the servants, while they converse, and revile, and compound, and *delate* business of the house they have nothing to do with.—*H. Johnson, Diatribes*.

Alay, in the sense of dilute. Rare.

If the pure wine does offend them, it may be *delated* with any manner of water.—*Frampton, Joyfull Acres*, 24. (Ord MS.)

Delation. s. [Lat. *delatin*, -onis.] Originally carrying down; afterwards informing, business of an informer (in a bad sense).

DE LA

1. Carrying; conveyance. *Rare.*
In *delection* of sounds, the inclosure of them pre-
serveth them, and causeth them to be heard further.
—*Beacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
2. Accusation by an informer. *Latinism.*
Three gentlemen of the gravest and severest na-
tures who receive all secret *delections* in matter of
prædication against the republic. — *Sir H. Watton, Ro-
mania*, p. 307.
The Emperor Valentinian III. . . . banished an edict
. . . by which the Manichæans were to be banished
from the whole world. They were to be liable to all
the penalties of heresies. It was a public offence.
The accusers were not to be liable to the charge of
delection. It was a crime to conceal or harbour them.
— *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. II. ch. iv.
- Delator.** *s.* [Lat.] Accuser; informer.
Men have proved their own *delators*, and disco-
vered their own most important secrets. — *Dr. H.
More, Government of the Tongue.*
No number was that small colony, wherewith the
desolated earth was to be replanted, come forth
of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his
own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable
spectacle of their parent's nakedness. — *Ibid.*
- Delay.** *v. a.* [Fr. *délayer*.] Defer; put off;
hinder; frustrate.
She flies the town, and mixing with a throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along;
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devous
ways,
And with these arts the Trojan match delays.
— *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.
- Delay.** *v. n.* Stop; cease from action; be
slow.
And when the people saw that Moses *delayed* to
come down out of the mount, the people gathered
themselves together unto Aaron. — *Exodus*, xxii. 1.
There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness
and alacrity of the succession of those ideas one
to another in our minds, beyond which they can
neither *delay* nor hasten. — *Locks*.
- Delay.** *s.* Deferring; procrastination; lin-
gering inactivity.
I have learn'd that fearful commenting
In barren service to dull *delay*;
Delay leads impotent and small-paced idleness.
— *Shakespeare, Richard III.* iv. 3.
- Delayer.** *s.* One who delays; putter-off;
procrastinator; deferrer.
He is often called of them *Fabius Cunctator*, that
is to say, *Fabius the delayer*. — *Sir T. Elyot, The
Governour*, fol. 75.
Oppressor of nobles, sullen, and a *delayer* of
justice. — *Swift, Character of Henry II.*
- Delaysful.** *adj.* Full of, or fond of, delay.
The many-worser-honoured queen
Will surely satiate her *delaysful* spleen.
— *Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey*,
b. iv. (Rich.)
- Delaying.** *verbal abs.* Delay; procrastina-
tion.
The *delaying* thereof shall turn to benefit of the
godly. — *Udal, Luke*, ch. xviii. (Rich.)
- Delaysous.** *adj.* Having a tendency to delay;
having the habit of delaying; procrastina-
ting. *Rare.*
. . . veray *delaysous* in soo much, that as I have
herde credyble persons say, some one matier hath
hangyd there, in dispuccion, over xx yeres. — *Fabian*,
vol. I. ch. 183. (Rich.)
- Delectable.** *adj.* Delightful. Now generally
used ironically.
In Chaucer I am sped,
His tale I have red;
His matter is *delectable*,
Solacious, and commendable. — *Skelton*,
Their *delectable* things shall not profit. — *Isaiah*,
xlv. 9.
A shabby temple rises on an island in this *delect-
able* lake, and is approached by a rotten bridge that
lies at root in a dilapidated boat-house. — *Thackeray*,
Book of Snobs, ch. xxviii.
- Delectableness.** *s.* Attribute suggested by
Delectable; delightful.
Full of *delectableness* and pleasantness. — *Barret*,
v.
- Delectably.** *adv.* In a delectable manner;
delightfully.
Of myrrhe, hawme, and aloes they *delectably* smell.
— *Bala, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. II. sign. a.
vii.
- Delection.** *s.* Delight.
Out break the tears for joy and *delection*. — *Sir
T. More*.
Thus much have I spoken for Theodoretus, whiche
I praye thee be not weary to rede, good reader, but
often and with *delection*. — *Archbishop Cranmer*,
On the Sacraments.
Without the which no outour shall be able to
perwade well, or cause his hearers to take any

DELF

- delection* in his speech. — *Peachment, Garden of
Florescence.*
When we please to walk abroad
For our recreation;
In this fields is our abode,
Full of *delection*. — *J. Walton, Complete Angler*.
- Délégation.** *s.* Delegation.
I hope the *délégacy* will so order the statutes
which they have in hand, as that the degree of
Master of Arts shall be better esteemed in that
place. — *Archbishop Laud, Historical Account of his
Chancellorship at Oxford*, p. 11.
The *délégacy* for printing books met between eight
and nine in the morning. — *Life of A. Wood*, p. 256.
- Délegate.** *s.* Deputy; commissioner; vicar;
anyone sent to act for or represent an-
other.
There must be severe exactors of accounts from
their *delegates* and ministers of justice. — *Jeremy
Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*.
He was the steady friend of civil liberty and of the
Protestant religion; but his labors by no means fit-
ted him for the conflicts of active life. He therefore
stood modestly silent among the *delegates*, and left
to men more vigorous in practical business the task of
pleading the cause of his beloved University. — *Mac-
canday, History of England*, ch. viii.
- Délegate.** *adj.* Deputed; sent to act for or
represent another.
Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges,
must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and
impartially. — *Jeremy Taylor*.
- Délegate.** *v. a.* Commit; depute.
As God hath imprinted his authority in several
parts upon several estates of men, as princes, parents,
spiritual guides; so he hath also *delegated* and com-
mitted part of his care and providence unto them.
— *Jeremy Taylor*.
- Délegated.** *part. adj.* Deputed.
Why does he wake the correspondent moon
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,
Commanding her, with *delegated* power,
To beautify the world, and bless the night? — *Prior*.
- Délégation.** *s.* Commission; deputation.
God did, by gift and *délégation*, confer upon our
Lord a supereminient degree of dignity and autho-
rity. — *Barrow, Sermons*, li. § 22.
- Délete.** *v. a.* [Lat. *delectus*, pass. part. of
deleo = blot out.] Blot out; erase.
I stand ready with a pencil in one hand, and a
spunge in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge,
enlarge, and *delete*. — *Feller, Workman of England*.
- Déletérion.** *adj.* Deadly; destructive; of
a poisonous quality.
Many things, neither *deletérion* by substance, or
quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occa-
sional activity. — *Sir T. Browne*.
I now mean to be serious — it is time.
Ninety laughter now-a-days is deem'd too serious.
A jest at Vice by Virtue's call'd a crime,
And critically held as *deletérion*. — *Rymer, Don Juan*, xlii. 1.
- Déletory.** *adj.* Destructive; deadly; poison-
ous. *Rare.*
Nor doctor cydemick,
Though star'd with *deletory* medicines,
(Which whosoever took is dead since)
E'er sent so fast a colony
To both the under worlds as he.
— *Hatler, Hudibras*, l. 2.
- Délétion.** *s.* Act of rasing or blotting out;
destruction. *Rare.*
Indeed, if there be a total *délétion* of every person
of the opposing party or country, then the victory
is complete, because none remains to call it in ques-
tion. — *Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of
England*.
- Déletory.** *s.* That which deletes.
Confession . . . was most certainly intended as a
délétory of sin, and might do its first intention if it
were equally unmingled. — *Jeremy Taylor, Discourses
against Popery*, ch. ii. § 2.
- Delf.** *s.* [from A.S. *delfan* = delve, dig.]
1. Mine; quarry.
Yet could not such mines, without great pains and
charges, if at all, be wrought; the *delf* would be so
flown with waters, that no guns or machines could
suffice to lay and keep them dry. — *Rag, Wisdom of
God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.
2. Ditch; drain.
He, by and by,
His feeble feet directed to this cry;
Which to that shady *delf* him brought at last,
Where Mammon erst did sun his treasury.
— *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
Such slight and mottled delfs
Saw you never yet in France;
And by leaden, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindstone-stones,

DELI {DELATOR

- Which they dig out fro' the *delfs*,
For their bairny' bread, wives, and selves. — *R. Jonson*.
- Delf, or Delft.** *s.* [from Drift in Holland,
formerly a seat of the munifactory; and,
as such, giving a *proper* rather than a com-
mon name.] Sort of earthenware.
Delf [tells us that it came] from *Delft*. — *Arch-
bishop Trinch, Lectures on the Study of Words*,
lect. iv.
The importation of *delft* ware had begun to rise in an
early date; Dutch potters had begun to settle here
in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth;
and from about the close of her reign till the middle
of the eighteenth century, the productions of *delft*
ware were poured into the country. — *Motegard, Life
of Josiah Wedgwood*, ch. iii.
- Delibate.** *v. a.* 'Take a sip of anything.
When he has travelled and *delibated* the French
and the Spanish. — *Marmion, The Antiquary*.
- Delibation.** *s.* [Lat. *delibatio*, -onis; from
delibatus, pass. part. of *delibo*.] Superficial
taste; cropping of the top of anything.
Nor can it be understood without some *delibation*
of Jewish antiquity. — *Mede, Inaugural*, p. 82: 1642.
- Deliber.** *v. a.* and *v. n.* Deliberate; consi-
der. *Obsolete.*
In counsel musing, in *deliberating*, in decreeing
things *delibred*. . . who were more inquisitive and
clearer witted than Philip and Alexander? — *Jayr*,
Exposition of Daniel, ch. viii. (Rich.)
- Deliberate.** *v. n.* [Lat. *deliberatus*, pass.
part. of *delibero*.] Think, in order to
choice; hesitate.
When love once pleads admission to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that *deliberates* is lost. — *Addison*.
- Deliberate.** *adj.* Circumspect; wary; un-
vised; discreet; slow; tedious; not sudden.
Commonly therefore it is for virtuous considera-
tions, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to
make them desirous of slow and *deliberate* death
against the stream of their sensual inclination. —
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. v. § 46.
Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again as
soon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deli-
berate*, that is, give more space between the voice
and the reply, which is caused by the local unwar-
iness or distance. — *Barrow, Natural and Experimental
History*.
- Deliberated.** *part. adj.* Well considered.
Be full of counsel, and then resolve to act it; else,
if you shall not be firm to *deliberated* counsels, they
which are bound to serve you, may seek and find
opportunities to serve themselves upon you. — *Land*.
- Deliberately.** *adv.* In a deliberate manner;
circumspectly; advisedly; warily.
He judges to a hair of little indecision; knows
better than any man what is not to be written; and
never hazards himself so far as to fall; but plots on
deliberately, and, as a grave man ought, is sure to
put his staff before him. — *Dryden*.
- Deliberateness.** *s.* Attribute suggested by
Deliberate; circumspection; wariness;
coolness; caution.
They would not stay the ripening and season of
counsels, or the fair production of acts, in the
order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a par-
liament. — *Eikon Basilike*.
- Deliberator.** *s.* One who deliberates.
I would not, indeed, refer a prince for maxims of
equity and government to Buffon and Girardin;
the dull and unfeeling *deliberator* of questions on
which a good heart and understanding can intu-
itively decide. — *Dr. Knox, Essay* 133. (Rich.)
- Deliberation.** *s.* Act of deliberation; thought
in order to choice.
If mankind had no power to avoid ill, or choose
good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty
of any thing that was done. — *Hammond, On Famil-
iarity*.
- Deliberative.** *adj.* Relating to, or consisting
of, deliberation.
The will of man . . . either as a natural appetite or
a *deliberative* faculty. — *Bishop Barlowe, Remains*,
p. 500.
- Deliberative.** *s.* Oration or discourse in
proof of anything, in order to choice. *Rare.*
In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of
good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. —
Barrow.
- Deliberatively.** *adv.* In a deliberative man-
ner.
None but thames or the nobility were considered
as necessary constituent parts of the assembly [the
wittenagemoot]; at least whilst it acted *delib-
eratively*. — *Burke, Abridgment of English History*,
6.55

Delible. *adj.* [Lat. *deleo* - blot out.] Capable of being effaced, blotted out, or erased: (the negative compound *Indelible* the commoner word).

If you make it a light matter that God himself, or the Word himself, is not hurt, let him consider that he that can find of his heart to destroy the *delible* image of God, would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself.—*Dr. H. More, Notes upon Psychosida.*

Delicacy. s.

1. Delicateness; refined character.

Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the *delicacy* of thy manners.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Dainty viand.

It was Charles Lamb's antique turn of mind his yearning for what was passing away which led him, by a sort of instinct, to a passion for this dying-out *delicacy* (sucking pig).—*Saturday Review*, April 29, 1865.

3. Refinement; nicety.

A man of goodly presence in whom strong nunking took not away *delicacy*, nor hearty fierceness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces.—*Dryden.*

As opposed to *grossness* (of manners).
False *delicacy* is affectation, not politeness.—*Spectator.*

True *delicacy*, as I take it, consists in exactness of judgement and dignity of sentiment; or, if you will, purity of affection.—*Spectator.*

4. Tenderness.

Persons of families noble and rich, derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own education.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. Refined pleasure.

The state of marriage hath in it the labour of love, and the *delicacies* of friendship, the blessing of society, and the union of hands and hearts.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon on Marriage.*

Delicate. adj.

1. Dainty; nice.

The choosing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish is to be done as other human actions are in which there are no devious and precise natural limits prescribed.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
Milton has likewise been in great repute among our valiant countrymen; but was formerly observed to be fond rather of men of *delicate* appetites than those of strong and robust constitutions.—*Tatler*, no. 148.

2. Fine; minute.

a. In regard to construction or symmetry.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the body; the circulation is quicker and heat greater; and their texture is extremely *delicate*.—*A. Rudolphi, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

b. In regard to sense, perception, or observation.

There are stages in the earlier development of the human embryo, during which the most powerful microscope and the most *delicate* analysis could either detect nor demonstrate the slightest difference between the three living germs of which one is destined to be a wolf, the second a horse, and the third a man.—*Barnes, Chapters on Language*, ch. iv.

Witness this army of such mass and charge,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 4.
Tender and *delicate* persons must needs be off-sorry; they have so many things to trouble them which more robust natures have little sense of.—*Bacon.*

4. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed
The air is *delicate*.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 6.

5. Requiring caution.

The ladies, however, which may be prudent in the conduct of a bill on so *delicate* a subject as the incidence of poor-rates are needlessly passionless in dealing with a matter like partnership reform.—*Saturday Review*, May 27, 1863.

Delicate. s.

1. Nicety; rarity; choice dainty.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,
All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,
Are far beyond a prince's *delicates*.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III.* ii. 5.

2. Fastidious person.

The rules among these false *delicates* are to be as contradictory as they can be to nature.—*Tatler*, 148.

Delicately. adv. In a delicate manner.

1. Beautifully; with soft elegance.

The which will distinguish his style from all

other poets, is the elegance of his words, and the numerousness of his verse: there is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language.—*Dryden.*

Ladies like variegated tulips show,
Tis to their changes that their charms we owe:
Such happy spots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak.—*Pope.*

2. Weakly; (opposed to *robustly*).

Shrewsbury had, in the act of shaking off the yoke of that superstition in which he had been brought up, liberated himself also from more salutary bands which might perhaps have braced his too *delicately* constituted mind into steadfastness and uprightness.—*Maccusley, History of England*, ch. xv.

3. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the delicacy of thy manners.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Delicateness. s. Attribute suggested by *Delicate*; state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.
The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateness*.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 26.

Delicacies. s. pl. [Fr.; Lat. *deliciae*.] Delicacies.
Rare.
And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty *delicias* and lavish joys.—*Spenser.*

Delicately. r. n. Take delight; feast; enjoy one's self; luxuriate; revel. *Rare.*

When Flora is disposed to *delicately* with her minims, the rose is her Adonis.—*Parthenia Sacra*, p. 18: 1683.

These evil demons did, as it were, *delicately* and epicure in them.—*Mallinell, Metamorphoses*, p. 101.

Delicious. adj. Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

Still on that breast enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink *delicious* poison from thy eye.—*Pope.*

Deliciously. adv. In a delicious manner; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

How much she hath glorified herself and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her.—*Revelation*, xviii. 7.

Deliciousness. s. Attribute suggested by *Delicious*; delight; pleasure; joy.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own *deliciousness*,
And in the taste confounds the appetite.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 6.
The pleasures and first *deliciousness* of religion.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 155: 1651.

Delict. s. [Lat. *delictum*.—see *Delinquent*.] Transgression. *Obsolete.*

The difference of punishment is answerable to the *delict*.—*Yves's Shortness*, 56. (Ord MS.)

Banish him the kingdom according to the quality of the *delict*.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*. (Ord MS.)

Deligation. s. [Lat. *deligatio*.] In *Surgery*. Application of a bandage.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts so joined together.—*Wineman, Surgery*.

Delight. s.

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.

Sam commanded his servants, saying, Commune with David secretly, and say, Behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his servants love thee.—*1 Samuel*, xviii. 22.

2. That which gives delight.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his spirits,
And show the best of our *delights*.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

Titus Vespasian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the universal empire made him only more known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved.—*Dryden.*

Delight. v. a. [Lat. *delecto*.] Please; content; satisfy; afford pleasure.

The prince *delighting* their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the discipline differed from the land service, had pleasing entertainment.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Poor insects, whereof some are brown, *delighted* with flowers, and their sweetness: others beetles, *delighted* with other kinds of viands.—*Locke.*

Delight. v. n. Have delight or pleasure: (with in).

Doth my lord, the king, *delight* in this thing?—*2 Samuel*, xiv. 8.

Hesed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly in his commandments.—*Psalms*, cxli. 1.

Delighted. part. adj. Greatly pleased; sportive.

About the keel *delighted* dolphins play.
Waller, On his Majesty's Escape. (Rich.)

Delightedly. adv. In a delighted manner.

Delightedly dwells in 'mong fays and tallmauns,
And spirits; and *delightedly* believes
Divinities, being himself divine.—*Coleridge, Translation of Schiller's Death of Wallenstein*.

Delighter. s. One who delights, or takes delight in.

We should, concerning the author of the report, consider whether he be ill-humoured or a *delighter* in telling bad stories.—*Barnes, Sermons*, i. 250.

Delightful. adj. Full of delight; pleasant; charming.

He was given to sparing in so immeasurable sort, that he did not only bar himself from the *delightful*, but almost from the necessary, use thereof.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Delightfully. adv. In a delightful manner; pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard
Delightfully, increase and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 729.

Delightfulness. s. Attribute suggested by *Delightful*; pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.

But our desires' tyrannical extortion
Doth force us thence to set our chief *delightfulness*,
Where but a baiting place is all our portion.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Delightingly. adv. In the manner of that which delights.

Maugre is not innocent, and though he did not consent *delightingly* to Scamius's death, yet, rather than the himself, he was willing the other should.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Habitatus*, ii. 611. (Ord MS.)

Delightless. adj. Destitute of delight.

Winter off at eve resumes the breeze,
'Tills the pale moon, and bids his driving sleets
Deform the day *delightless*.—*Thomson, Seasons, Spring*. (Ord MS.)

Delightsome. adj. Pleasant; delightful.

The words themselves being so ancient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech so *delightsome* for the roundness, and so grave for the strangeness.—*Spenser.*

God has furnished every one with the same means of exchanging hunger and thirst for *delightsome* vigour.—*Greene, Cosmologia Sacra*.

Delightsomeness. s. Attribute suggested by *Delightsome*; delightful character.

The *delightsomeness* of our dwellings shall not be envied.—*Whately, Schools of the Prophets, Sermon at Oxford*, p. 38: 1721.

Delineable. adj. Capable of being, or liable to be, delineated.

In either vision there is something not *delineable*.—*Fellham, Letters*, 17. (Ord MS.)

Delineament. s. Delineation.

Princes, being supreme judges of honour and nobility, may arbitrarily change their arms in name and nature: . . . and it seems it hath been taken indifferently, whether you call them the one or the other, both for similitude of *delineaments* and composition.—*Selden, Illustrations of Drayton*, u. 21.

The man's a type of that eternal light
Which we call God, a fair *delineament*
Of that which God in Plato's school is light.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul.

Delineate. v. a. [Lat. *delineatus*, pass. part. of *delineo* - mark or sketch out by or in lines.] Draw the first draught of a thing; design; sketch; picture; represent.

It followeth to *delineate* the region, in which God first planted his delightful garden.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

The characters are *delineated* in strong and lively colouring, and their discriminations are touched with the masterly traces of genius's humour.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*.

Delineating. verbal abs. Delineation.

The landscape mixture and *delineatings*.—*Drayton, The Baron's Wars*, b. vi. (Rich.)

Delineation. s. First draught of a thing.

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true *delineation*, and the just dimensions of each face, and of what things belong to it.—*Mortimer, Unabridged*.

One object, and only one, absorbs each item of the detail of the *delineation*.—*Arnheim, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv. sec. 1.

Delineator. s. One who delineates; sketched; drawer; painter; describer.

When we compare this great man's [Bacon's] writings with some of the weaknesses of his life, we are tempted to exclaim, with a modern *delineator* of

characters. 'Alas! poor human nature.'—*Dr. Kear, Essays*, 32. (Rich.)

Delinatory. adj. Having the character of a delinquent.

The delinatory part of his work affords the best specimen of his peculiar manner.—*Scott, Critical Essays*, p. 386. (Ord MS.)

Delinquent. s. [Lat. *delinquo* - siner.] Sinner. The delinquent about the infant's cradle and nostrils with the spittle.—*Dr. H. May, Mystery of Iniquity*, h. ii. ch. x. § 3. (Archbishop Trevelick.)

Delinquency. s. Fault; failure in duty; misdeed.

• They years determine like the age of man, That thou shouldst of my delinquencies caprice, And with variety of tortures fire?

G. Scudery, Paraphrase of the Book of Job. Neither moral delinquency nor virtuous actions are declared to be the products of an inevitable necessity.—*Sir J. B. Trenchard, Cato's*, pt. v. ch. ii.

Delinquent. adj. [Lat. *delinquo*, -entis, pres. part. of *delinquo* - full short of duty; from *linquo* - leave.] Offending.

He that practiseth either for his own profit or for any other sinister ends may be well termed a delinquent person.—*State Trials*, A.D. 1601, *Earl of Stafford*, (Rich.)

Delinquent. s. Offender; one who has committed a crime or fault.

• Such an evasive state, That sooner will arouse the magistrate Than the delinquent; and will rather grieve The treason is not acted, than believe

R. Jackson, Calistote. He had, upon frivolous excuses, been sent for as a delinquent, and been brought upon his knees at the bar of both houses. - *Deffen, Dedication to his Translation of Virgil.*

The Commons addressed the king; and the king turned the delinquents out of their places. But by this time delinquents far higher in power and rank were beginning to be uneasy. - *Maccarty, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Deliquate. s. n. Melt; he dissolved.

It will be readily seen a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars indeliquate. - *Boyle, Chymical Principles*.

Deliquated. part. adj. Melted; dissolved. Such an condition as we see made by the mixture of some chymical liquors; as oil of vitriol, and deliquated salt of tartar. - *Cookworthy*.

Deliquescence. s. n. [Lat. *lique-sc-o*, the -sc- being inchoative, i.e. meaning beginning, or showing a tendency, to become liquid, rather than simply melt or dissolve.] Become liquid (or show a tendency to do so) from the mere moisture of a damp or ordinary atmosphere; (chiefly used in *Chemistry*, where it applies to several salts).

In very moist air crystals of strontian deliquesce. - *Black, Lectures on Chemistry*, li. 253.

Deliquescence. s. State of anything that has deliquescence; process by which it deliquesces; tendency to deliquesce.

Deliquescence of solid saline bodies signifies their becoming moist or liquid by means of water which they absorb from the atmosphere, in consequence of their great attraction of that fluid. - *Parker, Chemical Catechism*, (Ord MS.)

Deliquescent. adj.

1. Becoming liquid.

Regenerated tartar is so deliquescent, that it is not easy to keep it dry. - *Black, Lectures on Chemistry*.

2. Melting with perspiration.

But substitute for him an averser, ordinary, uninteresting minister; obese, dumby; neither ill-natured nor good-natured, neither learned nor ignorant, striding over the styles to church with a second-rate wife—dumy and deliquescent. - *Sydney Smith, Third Letter to Archbishop Singleton*.

Deliquium. s. [Lat. -melting away so as to become liquid.]

1. In *Chemistry*. Deliquescence.

2. In *Medicine*. Fainting; (scarcely Anglicized, the common formula being *ad deliquium* - to the point of fainting).

If he be locked in a close room, he is afraid of being stifled for want of air; and carries basket, aque vite, or some strong waters about him, for fear of deliquium of being sick. - *Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 181.

Their conscience was not dark dead, but under a kind of spiritual apoplexy or deliquium. - *South, Sermons*, li. 454.

3. Failure of the light of heaven; eclipse.

All-idealizing worms, that thus could crowd And urge the sun into thy cloud; Forcing his soul-things eclipsed face to be A long deliquium to the light of thee.

With these must be reckoned some sudden intermissions of the light of the sun, occasioned, not by the veil of an eclipse, but before it, but some unaccountable emission of the luminous body itself. Such a deliquium was noted of immediately subsequent to the death of Caesar. - *J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodiges*, p. 234.

Earth's shadow then Was freshly pictur'd, and the point exact By computation noted, where the orb Of night first sende it, and her borrowed beam Slowly submitted, till her faded cheek Was all with wan deliquium sicklied o'er.

Milford, Tears of Affliction.

Delirancy. s. Folly; deluge. *Rare.*

Exercises of delirancy and deluge, that bring men first to strange fancies; - then to vent either nonsense or humphreous and scurrilous extravagances. - *Bishop Gauden, Sermon at the Funeral of Bishop Brewster*, p. 57; 1000.

Delirante. v. a. Maden. *Rare.*

Delirating. v. t. Maddening. *Rare.*

They say it [the icy] hath an infatigating and delirating spirit in it, transporting and bereaving of the senses. - *Putnam, Morale*, li. 323. (Ord MS.)

Deliration. s. Delirium. *Rare.*

masters of phys. k tell us of two kinds of deliration or alienation of the understanding. - *Macle, Discourse on divers Texts of Scripture*, p. 122; 1012.

Delirament. s. Delirium. *Rare.*

(Of whose delirament) [Mahomet's] further I proceed. - *Hegworth, Discourse of the Angels*, p. 25; 1034.

Delirious. adj. Mad in the way of Delirium.

From this state . . . the patient may sometimes be raised by loud speaking, or by the sight of a strange face; so that though incoherent and delirious just before he may become collected when his medical attendant enters the room. But he presently relapses. During the delirious state there is a great deficiency of sensation, and insensibility to impressions. - *Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxvii.

Deliriousness. s. Attribute suggested by Delirious.

Bolton sometimes wept over him in this state of helpless drows; and being told by Spence that Pope, at the intermission of his deliriousness, was always saying something kind either of his present or absent friends, and that his humanity seemed to have survived his understanding, answers J. 'It has not.' - *Johnson, Life of Pope*, (Ord MS.)

Delirium. s. pl. *deliria* (of which an example is given in the second extract; the word, however, being chiefly used in *Medicine* as the name of a state or condition, is not often required in the plural). [Lat.] Excitement and aberration of the mind. See extract.

a. In *General Medicine*.

Delirium has been defined: disorder of the intellectual powers, with or without derangement of the moral sentiments. But this . . . embraces the whole circle of mental diseases. J. Frank and some others have restricted it by adding: this disorder assuming a chronic form. Several writers retaining the preceding extended definition, have divided *delirium* into the acute and the chronic. Chronic *delirium*, therefore, comprises all those states of disordered mental manifestation treated in the article *Insanity*. Acute . . . *delirium* refers to those morbid affections of mind supervening in the course of febrile, inflammatory, and some chronic diseases. - *Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

b. As a specific form of insanity.

Persons after a delirium of liquor, or under the influence of terror, or in the *delirium* of a fever, or in a fit of lunacy, or even walking in their sleep, have had their brain so deeply impressed with chimerical representations, as they could possibly have been had these representations struck their senses. - *Shannon, Essay on Glands*, (Ord MS.)

Delirium, or ideosydelis (from *idea*, idea, and *sydelis*, confusion) which he states to be reaction and aberration of the ideas, wandering of the intellects, illusions, hallucinations. The acutest divided insanity into *mania* and *melancholia*. By *mania* they understood a general, and by *melancholia* a partial *delirium*. - *Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Delitescence. s. [Lat. *delitescere*; from *lateo* - lie hid.] Lying hid.

1. Seclusion; retirement.

Every man has those about him who wish to;

soothe him into inactivity and *delitescere*. - *Johnson*.

2. In *Medicine*. Period during which certain morbid poisons, such as smallpox, lie latent in the system (incubation, however, is the commoner term); sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms (adopted from the *French*).

Deliver. v. a. [Fr. *delivier*; from L. Lat. *delibero*, from *liber* - free.]

1. Set free; release; save; rescue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. - *Psalm*, lxxi. 1.

2. Make over; put in the hands of another; leave to the discretion of another.

In any case thou shalt *deliver* him the pledge, again when the sun goeth down. - *Deuteronomy*, xxiv. 22.

With *over*.

The constables have *delivered* her *over* to me, and she shall have whipping enough, I warrant her. - *Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II*, v. 4.

Deliver me not *over* into the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty. - *Psalm*, xxvii. 12.

3. Speak; tell; relate; utter; pronounce.

A north-moving *del*. Which his fair tongue, concert's exponent, *Delivers* in such apt and generous words, That aged ears play truant at his tales.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, li. 1. I knew a clergyman, who appeared to *deliver* his sermon without looking into his notes. - *Swift*.

4. Disburthen a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears, She is something before her time *delivered*. - *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, li. 2.

Used *metaphorically*.

Truly was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verses, and those poor ones. - *Twiss, On Poetry*.

6. Give from hand to hand; transmit; (with *over*).

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the present, your lordship will be *delivered over* to posterity in a fairer character than I have given. - *Deffen, Dedication to King Arthur*.

7. Surrender; give up; (with *up*).

Are the cities that I got with wounds, *Delivered up* again with penitent words?

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, v. 4. He that spared not his own son, but *delivered* him up for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things? - *Romans*, viii. 32.

Deliver. adj. [this obsolete, but not very rare, word is often treated as the origin or true form of *Clever*, which though probably not derived from it is a fair rendering.] Dexteros; brisk; active.

He was so wide and wild, From laugh to laugh he leaped light, Wimple and wight, quick and *delive*. - *R. K. on Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar, March*.

Deliverance. s.

1. Act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bound. - *Luke*, iv. 18.

What'er befalls, your life shall be my cure; One death or one *deliverance* we will share. - *Dryden*.

2. Act of bringing forth children.

Ne'er mother

Rejoic'd *deliverance* more. - *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, v. 5. People have a superstitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. - *Bacon*.

3. Act of speaking; utterance; (Delivery, in this and the preceding sense, commoner).

If seriously I may convey my thoughts In this my light *deliverance*, I have spoke With one that in her sex, her years, profession, Wisdom and constancy, hath amazed I Than I dare blame my weakness.

Shakespeare, All's Well that ends well, li. 1.

Deliverer. s. One who delivers.

1. Saver; rescuer; preserver; releaser.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and ferocious tyrants, not only so lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and this, although the *deliverer* came from the one end of the world unto the other. - *Bacon*.

By that seed
Is meant the great Deliverer, who shall form
The serpent's head. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii, 118.
2. Relater; one who communicates something
by speech or writing.

Tully, speaking of the law of nature, saith, that
thence God himself was inventor, disseminator, laborer,
the deliverer, the disseminator, and deliverer. *Book
Ecclesiastical Polity*, l. vii, § 160. (Ord MS.)
Diverse chemical experiments delivered by sober
authors, have been believed false, only because
the instruments were not as highly rectified, or ex-
actly dephlegmated, as those that were used by the
delivers of these experiments. *Boyle*.

Deliverers. *s.* Female deliverer. *Rare*.

Joan d'Arc . . . the deliverer of the town from
our countrymen when they besieged it. — *Keble,*
Memoria, ap. 21: 1011. (Rich.)

Delivering. *verbal abs.* Act of one who
delivers.

Excommunications, as in the apostles' times, they
were delivering over to Satan, so now shall be de-
liverings over to a foreign enemy or the people's
rage. — *Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Maxims*, s. 36.
(Rich.)

Deliverly. *adv.* In a deliver manner; briskly.
Rare.

The temperate may soon dispose
His members to their rest,
And rise again deliverly
To labour quick and preste.
Drake, Horace, l. ii, s. 2. (Rich.)

Deliverness. *s.* Attribute suggested by De-
liver; activity. *Rare*.

This, for his deliverance and swiftness, was sur-
named Herodote. *Edgum*, vol. i, c. 208. (Rich.)

Delivery. *s.* Act of delivering.

1. Release; rescue; saving.

He saved, with sobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
Shakespeare, Richard III, l. 4.

2. Surrender; act of giving up.

After the delivery of my father's person
into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the
queen mother, that I would find some means to get
access to him, she was pleased to send me. — *Sir J.
Denham*.

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the deli-
very of his house, which was at first imagined, be-
cause it was so old, or not at all defendible. — *Lord
Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

3. Utterance; pronouncement; speech.
We allow what the periphrases themselves do usually
speak, for the saving force of the word of God;
not with restraint to any certain kind of delivery,
but however the same shall chance to be made
known. *Hawke, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure
and delivery, as well as with his discourses. *Ad-
dison*.

4. Use of the limbs; activity.

Musicians could not perform any action on horse
or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more
nimble, or become the deliver more gracefully, or
employ all more virtuously. — *Sir P. Sidney*.
The earl was the taller, and much the stronger;
but the duke had the nearer limbs and freer delivery.
Sir H. Wotton.

5. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the
time of her delivery, is in pain, and crieth out. —
Isaiah, xvi, 17.

DELL. *s.* [A.S.] Cavity in the earth, wider
than a ditch and narrower than a valley.

The while, the same unhappy ewe,
Whose clotted leg her hurt death shew,
Fell headlong into a dell. *Spenser*.
I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or luscious dell, of this wild wood.

But, foes to sunshine, most they took delight
In dells and dikes, conceal'd from human sight.
Tuck.

Delph. *s.* Same as Delf.

A supper worthy of herself.
Five nothings in five plates of delph. *Swift*.

Delta. *s.* [name of the fourth letter in the
Greek alphabet; in Hebrew, *Daleth*; its
form, as a capital, being Δ; i.e. either an
equilateral or an isosceles triangle. Its
chief special application is in Physical Geo-
graphy and Geology, which it has tak'n
from the shape of the block of land en-
closed between the first and last of the
seven mouths of the Nile, which the Greeks
called the Delta (the approximate triangle
being viewed from the sea) of the Nile. It
has since been extended to the land at the

mouths of other rivers, in some of which
the likeness to the letter is scarcely to be
recognized; indeed where it means little
more than alluvial deposit.] Strand or
alluvial land enclosed within the forks of a
river and the sea, which forms its base.

Before the Restoration scarcely one ship from the
Thames had ever visited the Delta of the Ganges.
But, during the twenty-three years which followed
the Restoration, the value of the annual imports
from that rich and populous district increased from
a few pounds to three hundred thousand.
Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxi.

Deltoid. *adj.* [Gr. *Δρόνιον*, from *δ*,
form; shaped like the letter Δ, or Delta.]
Delta-shaped.

a. In Anatomy. Applied to the thick fleshy
muscle forming the upper and outer part of
the shoulder.

Cut still more of the deltoid muscle, and carry
the arm backward. — *Sharp, Surgery*.

b. In Botany. See extract.
Deltoid [leaf]; a solid, the transverse section of
which has a triangular outline like the Greek Δ; as
the leaf of *Mesocarpium obtusum* deltoidum. — *Lead-
ley, Introduction to Botany*, p. 67.

Deludable. *adj.* Liable to be deceived; that
is easily imposed on. *Rare*.

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not
ready to deceive himself, as to falsify into him whose
education is no ways deludable. *Sir T. Browne*,
Vulgar Errors.

Delude. *v. a.* [Lat. *deludo*.] Beguile; cheat;
deceive.

O, give me leave, I have deluded you;
'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke,
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, v, 4.
Let not the Trojans, with a feigned pretence
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince.
Virgil, Translation of the Æneid.

Deluder. One who deludes; juggler;
deceiver; impostor; cheat; false pretender.
And thus the sweet deluders tune their song.
Pope.

Deluding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who de-
ludes; deception.

Ananias' and Sapphira's dainty deludings with a
smooth lie. — *Bishop Prideaux, Eusebius*, p. 228.

Deluge. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *diluvium*.]

1. General inundation; laying entirely under
water.

The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old
world was subject to perish by a deluge, as this is
subject to perish by conflagration. — *T. Barret*,
Theory of the Earth.

2. Overflowing of the natural bounds of a
river.

But if with bays and dams they strive to force
His channel to a new or narrow course,
No longer then within his banks he dwells,
But to a torrent, then a deluge, swells.
Sir J. Denham.

Déluge. *v. a.*

1. Drawn; lay totally under water.

Still the bottom waves rush in
Impetuous, till they fill the town.
The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss. *Phillips*.

2. Overwhelm; cause to sink under the
weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall deluge all. *Pope*.

Déluge. *v. u.* Become a deluge. *Rare*.

I'll sweep the world to such a strain,
That it shall deluge once again. *Marquis of
Mandeville, On the Death of King Charles I*.

Deluging. *part. adj.* Rushing, or over-
whelming, like a deluge.

It is p-er; and the heavens fall in a gentle rain,
When they should burst and drown with deluging
storms. *Tennyson, Maud*, xii, 2.

Delusion. *s.* Act of deluding; cheat; guile;
deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; false-
hood; state of one deluded; illusion; er-
ror; chimerical thought.

Who therefore seeks in these
True wisdom, finds her not; or, by delusion,
Far worse, her false resemblance only meets.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv, 318.

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear delusion gone. *Prior*.
Any person who appreciated her paid a compli-
ment to the Major's good judgment—that is, if a
man may be said to have good judgment who is
under the influence of Love's delusion. — *Thackeray*,
Family Pair.

Delusive. *adj.* Apt to deceive; beguiling;
imposing on.

The happy whinnies you pursue,
Till you at length believe it true;
Caught by your own delusive art,
You fancy first, and then assert. *Prior*.

Delusory. *adj.* Delusive.

This confidence is founded on no better founda-
tion than a delusory prejudice. — *Gineville, Scrupu-
losities*.

Delve. *v. a.* [A.S. *delfian*.]

1. Dig; open the ground with a spade.

It shall go hard
But I will delve one yard below their mines,
And blow them at the moon.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii, 4.
Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor;
With temper'd clay then fill and flog it over.
Dryden.

2. Fathom; sift; sound one's opinion.

What's his name and birth?
I cannot delve him to the root; his father
Was called Sicilius. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, l, 1.

Delver. *s.* One who delves; digger.

The delver, bound and clogged in clouted buskin,
sings;
By unsought times his heavier task to easier pass
he brings. *Edenburgh, Athcomatiz*, s. 331

Delving. *verbal abs.* Digging.

Strang and violent exercises be these delvings
(specially in tangle clay and heavy). — *Sir T. Rishol*,
The Coast of North, l. ii. (Rich.)

Démagogue. *s.* [Gr. *δημαγωγος*, from *δημος* =
people, and *αγωγος* (from *αγω* = lead) =
leader.] Ring-leader of the rabble; popu-
lar and factions orator.

Who were the chief *démagogues* and patrons of
tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden
them. *Ribon Basilike*.

Demosthenes and Cicerone, though each of them a
leader, or as the Greeks called it, a *démagogue*, in a
popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. —
Swift.

No schoolman could be a great man but as a
schoolman. William of Ockham alone was a power-
ful *démagogue*—scholastic even in his political
writings, but still a *démagogue*. *Milman, History
of Latin Christianity*, l. xiv, ch. iii.

Dr. Grantley, however, has a holy horror of the
impious *démagogue*, as on one occasion he called
Bald. . . . Now, I will not say that the Archdeacon
is strictly correct in stigmatizing John Bald as a
démagogue, for I hardly know how extreme must be
a man's opinions before he can be justly called so;
but Bald is a strong reformer. — *A. Trollope, The
Warden*, ch. ii.

I will notice first some Greek immersions, the
time of whose meaning may in this way be pretty
accurately noted; but which have either seemed
the intention of our lexicographers, or have seemed
to them unworthy of notice. We should scarcely
suspect 'biography' to be so recent as it is, were it
not for the fact that Dryden continually uses 'biog-
raphical.' 'Cynosura,' employed by Hackett and
Henry More, preceded 'cynosure'; 'démagogue,' em-
ployed also by Hackett, went before 'démagogue';
bearing out the novelty of this last word in the
middle of the seventeenth century, let me just
remind you that Milton in his *Lycourgus* finds
in the use of 'démagogue' in the Ion Basilike. —
'this golden word,' as he calls it, an argument that
King Charles could not have been author of the
work. His words are so curious that, though quoted
by Richardson and referred to by Todd, I will append
them here: 'Setting aside the delirium of this
golden word (*démagogue*), for the king, by his leave,
cannot coin English as he could money to be current,
and it is believed this wording was above his known
style and orthography, and accuses the whole com-
pense to be conscious of some other author.' § 1.
*Archbishop French, On some Deficiencies in our
English Dictionary*, p. 26, and note.

Demand. *v. a.* [Fr. *démander*.]

1. Claim; ask for with authority.

The pound of flesh, which I demand of him,
Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv, 1.

2. Question; interrogate; (in the first ex-
tract the construction is demand [of] that
demi-deuil; the clause beginning with *Why*
&c., being the object governed).

Will you, I pray, demand that *demi-deuil*?
Why he hath thus murder'd my son and body?
Shakespeare, Othello, v, 2.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David de-
manded of him how Joab did, and how the people
did, and how the war prospered. — *2 Samuel*, xi, 7.

Demand. *s.*

1. Claim; challenging; asking of anything
with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and

except that is in the hands of freeholders, are said to be *demains*. . . . An *demain* is a land in the lord's hand, immutably occupied, some have thought this word derived from *de manu*; but it is from the French *demain* which is used for an inheritance, and that comes from *dominium*.—*Blount*.

Domanium properly signifies the king's land in France, appertaining to him in property; and in like manner do we in some sort use it here in England; for all lands, it is said, are either mediately or immediately held of the crown. . . . it hath been observed that lands in the hands of a common person cannot be true *demains*; and certain it is that lands in the possession of a subject are called *demains* in a different sense from the *demains* lands of the crown; for *demains* or *demains* in the hands of a subject have their derivation & *domo*; because they are lands in his possession for the maintenance of his house; but the *demains* of the crown are held of the king, who is absolute lord, having proper *dominion*.—*Wood, Institutions*, 139.

That land which a man holds originally of himself, called *dominium* by the civilians, and opposed to *feudum* or *feu*, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, & hands of his vassals, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders; although the copyhold belonging to any manor, according to many good lawyers, is also accounted *demain*.—*Phillips*.

The defects in these acts . . . have hitherto been wholly inefficual, except about the *demains* of a few gentlemen.—*Swift*.

Used adjectively.

The *demaine* lands of the crown . . . were abundantly sufficient to support its dignity and magnificence.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii, pt. 2.

Demi-. See Demy.

Demi-island. s. [two words.] Peninsula.

The place from whence the Turks were to have had the *demise* body, was almost in manner an island. . . . Thus was the Persian army quite discomfited in this *demi-island*.—*Knutler, History of the Turks*, (Ord MS.).

Demicaster. s. [Lat. *castor*—beaver, the fur of which animal is used in making hats.]

That so called; (literally) half-beaver.

I know in that more subtil air of yours times sometimes passes for tissue, Venice beads for pearl, and *demicasters* for beavers. *Thomel, Familiar Letters*, ii. 2. (Ord MS.).

Demicrown. s. In Heraldry. Crown divided vertically by Dimidiation for the purpose of impalement.

Not the least interesting figure that walked in procession at the second coronation of Richard III. was his only legitimate offspring, a child of two years of age, Edward Earl of Warwick. In his hand the boy held a rod of gold; his brows supported a *demicrown*, the appointed head-dress on such state occasions for the heir to the throne of England.—*J. H. Jones, Memoirs of King Richard III.*, ch. v.

Demi-devil. s. Half-devil.

These three have robbed me; and this *demi-devil* (For he's a lastard one) had plott'd with them To take my life. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, v. 1. (See also extract under *Demon* and *d. n. 2*.)

Demigod. s. One who is of divine nature; half a god; hero produced by the combination of divinities with mortals.

He took his bow of them, whose eyes had him furrow'd with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Be gods, or angels, *demi-gods*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 937.

Transported *demi-gods* stood round, And men grew heroes at the sound, Kulland with glory's charms. *Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*.

The Buddhists believe in the existence of Lokas, or heavens, each differing in glory, and serving as the temporary residences of *demigods* and divinities as well as of men whose etherealization is but inchoate, and who have yet to visit the earth in future births and acquire in future transmigration their complete attainment of Nirvana.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon*, pt. iv. ch. ii.

(See also last extract under *Demon*.)

Demigration. s. Banishment.

Are we so foolish, that whilst we may sweetly enjoy the settled estate of our primogeniture, we will needs bring upon ourselves the curse of Cain, & put ourselves from the side of Eden, into the land of Nod, that is of *demigration*?—*Bishop Hall, Quo vadis?* 22. (Ord MS.).

Demi-john. s. See extract.

Demi-john [in] a corruption of the French *demi-janne*, Langueven *demi-janne*, a large bottle covered with nothing.—*Walgreen, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Démilance. s. Light lance; spear; half-pike.

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw, Fusten'd with bethorn'd thornes to smite the foe. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.

Démiman. s. Half-man.

Without education, this *demi-man* but was made for the complaints of this lurking *demi-man*.—*Knutler, History of the Turks*.

Démiquaver. s. Same as Semiquaver.

Démirep. s. [rep from reputation.] Person with an impaired reputation. Colloquial.

The *Sirens*, those celebrated songstresses of Sicily, . . . *démireps*. . . . as the *demi-reps* of antiquity.—*Dr. Burney, History of Music*, i. 306.

Demise. s. [Fr.] Death; decrease; transference.

About a month before the *demise* of queen Anne, the retired.—*Swift*.

This plan had been dropped upon the detection of the Rye House Plot, but became again the subject of his thoughts after the *demise* of the crown.—*Marshall, History of England*, ch. v.

Demise. r. a. Grant at one's death; grant by will; bequest.

My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands to be purchased. *Swift, Last Will*.

Demissa. adj. Let down; depressed; submissive; humble.

Neither is humility a virtue made up of wearing of old clothes, or doing sordid and mean employments by voluntary undertaking, or of sullen postures, or *demissa* behaviour, and artifice of lowly expressions; for these may become means to invite and excite of honour, and they are cardinal virtues of pride and direct actions of hypocrisy.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life*, 365. (Ord MS.).

Demission. s. [Lat. *demissio*, -onis; from *demissus*, passive part. of *demittere*—send away.]

Letting down: (opposed to *keeping up*).

Inexorable rigour is worse than a *demissus* of sovereign authority. *Sir R. L. Edrington*.

Demissive. adj. Submissive; humble.

They pray with *demissive* eyes; . . . sitting with their knees dejected under them, to show it and reverence. *Lord, Discourse of the Bu*, p. 72: 1660.

Demit. r. a. [Lat. *demitto*—send away, let down.]

Depress; hang down; let fall; lay down.

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently *demit* and let fall the same.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

General Conway *demitted* his office, and my commission expired of course.—*Hume, Private Correspondence*, 237. (Ord MS.).

Démiswolf. s. Half-wolf; mongrel between a dog and a wolf.

Spaniels, curs, Showdogs, water-rings, and *demi-wolves*, are cleped All by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 1.

Democracy. s. [Gr. *dēmō*=people, *kratos*=strength, power, authority, from *spatros*—have, or exert, power.]

Form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in the collective body of the people.

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*.—*Locke*.

In . . . the preceding essay, the democratic form of government, and the power of the majority of the people, as characteristic of that form, have been referred to, as something clearly understood, and having a recognised meaning. The subject is, however, still involved in some obscurity. . . . (and) an attempt will be made to ascertain, in what the received opposition between aristocracy and *democracy*, as generally understood, really consists. . . . is, however, greater difficulty in defining it.

distinction between the two varieties of the latter [limited, as opposed to absolute] class of governments, which are respectively called aristocracies and *democracies*. The distinction between these two forms of government is commonly made to depend on the sovereign power residing, or not residing, in a majority of the people. If it is said, the sovereign power is vested in the people at large, or in a majority of the people, the government is a *democracy*; if only in a minority of the people, the government is an aristocracy.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in matters of Opinion*, appendix.

Démocrat. s. Advocate of democracy.

I would say to the most violent *démocrat* in the kingdom, 'Suppose the business done . . . what advantages will you have obtained beyond what you now possess?'—*Bishop Watson, Charge*, Jan. 1788, p. 19.

Démocratique. adj. Pertaining to, connected with, or consisting of, a democracy.

Here be it thine to calm and guide The swelling *démocratique* tide. *Akenside*. It is a mere *démocratique* body, unconnected with the crown or kingdom.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution*.

Démocratique. adj. Democratic.

They are still within the line of vulgarity, and are *démocratique* enemies to truth.—*Sir R. Boscawen*.

As the government of England has a mixture of *démocratique* in it, so the right is partly in the people.—*Arbutnot*.

Démocratiquement. /s. In a democratic manner; after the fashion of a democrat or a democracy.

The *démocratique* embassy was *démocratiquement* received.—*Ugerton Sidney*.

Démocratist. s. Democrat. Rare.

He endeavours to crush the aristocratic party, and to nourish one in unyielding connexion with the most furious *démocratists* in France.—*Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs*.

Démocraty. s. Older form of Democracy.

Forms of commonwealths, monarchies, aristocracies, *démocracies*. *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 37.

Démocraty is where all the people have power, authority sovereign. *Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. i.

At this rate, Phalaris could not have spoken any dialect of the Greek tongue; for every one of them was the language of a *démocraty* somewhere or other. *Boyle, On Bally's Dissertation of Phalaris*.

Démolisselle. s. [Fr. -young lady.] Bird akin to the crane: (so called from the grace of its movements).

The *démolisselle*. . . . [was] want! (two out of 'a *démolisselle*).—*Quæna, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xvii.

Démolish. v. a. [Fr. *démolir*, part. *démolissant*; Lat. *demolitor*.]

Throw down buildings; raze; destroy.

Is-d building play'd about the firmament, And their *démolish'd* works to pieces rent. *Dryden*.

Démolisher. s. One who demolishes; destroyer; layer waste.

Not are these masters such butchers and *démolishers* of stately and elegant buildings.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 153.

Démolishment. s. Demolition: (this latter being the commoner term).

Look on his honour, sister, That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it, No sad *démolishment*: nor death can reach it. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Mail Love*.

Démolition. s. Act of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; destruction.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in the *démolition* of Dunkirk.—*Swift*.

Démon. s. [Lat. *dæmon*; Gr. *δαίμων*.]

Spirit (generally an evil spirit); devil; genius.

I felt him strike, and now I see him fly: Curs'd *dæmon*! O for ever broken be. *Prince*.

He [Sokrates] had been accustomed to hear, even from his childhood, a divine voice, interfering at moments when he was about to act, in the way of restraint, but never in the way of instigation. . . . Though his writers speak of this as the *dæmon* of Sokrates, he himself does not personify it, but speaks of it merely as a divine sign, a prophetic or supernatural power. He was accustomed not only to obey it implicitly, but to speak of it publicly and familiarly. . . . Such was the *dæmon* or genius of Sokrates as described by himself and as received in the genuine Platonic Dialogues—a voice always prohibitory, and bearing exclusively upon his own personal conduct. That which Plutarch and other admirers of Sokrates conceived as a *dæmon* or intermediate being between gods and men, was looked upon by the fathers of the Christian church as a devil, by *La Certe* as one of the fallen angels, by some other commentators as mere irreal philosophy on the part of Sokrates himself.—*Græc, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. xxviii.

The followers of Buddha . . . have turned with instinctive terror to propitiate the powers of evil, by whom alone such miseries are supposed to be inflicted, and to worship the *demons* and incubators to whom their superstition is accustomed to attribute a circumscribed portion of the earth. *Demon* worship prevailed among the Singhalese before the in-

of demonstrator.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

2. One who teaches Anatomy by showing the details of structure on a dead body.

In 1805, he [Sir Benjamin Brodie] assisted Mr. Wilson in teaching anatomy, and in 1809 officiated as demonstrator.—*Gallery of Medicine, Sir B. Brodie.*

Demoralization. s. Lowering of morality or Morale.

The cause [of the crimes of the Creoles] is to be found in the existence of slavery; and the inviolable demoralization which this accursed practice produces is not checked by any system of religious teaching.—*Quarterly Review, Nov. 1810.*

Demoralize. v. a. Lower, or abolish, the morality of anything; lower the Morale.

This word is of late introduction into our language. It may be defined the opposite to our old word *moralize*, which, however, has not hitherto been explained according to its usage by the excellent author of the Christian Life. Those laws and circumstances which do moralize human actions, and render them reasonable, and holy and good. (Scott, Works, fol. 11. 124.) To demoralize is to render them unreasonable, unholy, unjust.—*Todd.*

Demoralized. part. adj. Lowered in morality or Morale.

A nation must be in a very demoralized state when its history disproves the saying that the people are happy while their annals are short.—*Shirley, History of Egypt.*

Where an army in contest with another has met several successive defeats, there is a tendency to look upon defeat as the natural result of engaging in a battle with their successful enemy; the army becomes what is called *demoralized*.—*Macdonnell, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery, ch. iv.*

Demoralizing. part. adj. Having a tendency to demoralize.

The pernicious influence of their demoralizing creed.—*Critical Review, August, 1808.*

The battle of Cannæ was a case in point, where the British army, after a long suffering and demoralizing retreat, having the sea behind, yet turned upon an exulting and superior enemy and baffled him so roughly that he could not in any way interfere with its embarkation.—*Macdonnell, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery, ch. ix.*

Demotic. adj. [Gr. *ἑθνος*—people.] Appertaining to the people: (its special application being in the study of the *Egyptian Hieroglyphics*, where it denotes a certain variety of sign, or style of writing). See Eucherial.

In Egyptian writing the *demotic* or eucherial system is a corruption of the hieratic, which is a degeneration of the hieroglyphic, which is but a modification of the pictorial.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language, ch. xiii.*

Demotes. v. a. Soothe; soften down. *Rare.* Wherever Saturn was demoted and appeared.—*Sir T. Ryot, The Government, fol. 41.*

Demulscation. s. Soothing; softening down. *Rare.*

We pass over all those soft, and smooth demulscations that sensibly do stroke us in our gliding life.—*Felltham, Rindera, 74. (Ord MS.)*

Demulcent. adj. [Lat. *demulcens*, -entis, part. of *demulco*; from *mulco*—soothe.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive.

Pears, being deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and demulcent in the highest degree; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Demulcent. s. In Medicine. That which soothes.

In general demulcents may be considered merely as substances less stimulating than the fluids usually applied.—*Hosper, Medical Dictionary.*

Demulging. part. adj. Soothing. *Rare.*

Arguments improved with the ear's demulging and well-tempered phrases.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams, p. 70.*

Demulston. s. That which soothes. *Rare.*

Vinegar mixed with all the soft demulstons of a recent contentment.—*Felltham, Rindera, 57. (Ord MS.)*

Demur. v. n. [Fr. *demeurer*; Lat. *demorari*.] 1. In Law. Delay in a process by alleging doubts and objections.

To this plea the plaintiff demurred.—*J. Walton.* If a man demure for form, he must show specially the cause for demurring.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

2. Pause in uncertainty; suspend determina-

tion; hesitate; delay the conclusion of an affair.

He must be of a very English or querulous humour, that shall demur upon settling out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.* News of my death from rumour he received. And what he wish'd he easily believ'd; But long demur'd, though from my hand he knew I liv'd, so loth he was to think it true.—*Dryden.*

3. Doubt; have scruples or difficulties; deliberate.

There is something in our composition that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, consents and denies; that wills and demurs, and resolves, and chooses, and rejects.—*Baillie.*

Demur. v. a. Doubt of.

The latter I demur; for in their looks Much reason, and in their notions, oft appears.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 558.*

Demur. s. Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion; objection.

O progeny of Heaven, empyreal thrones, With reason bath'd deep silence and demur Seiz'd us, though undismay'd.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 430.*

Certainly the highest and dearest possession of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal; and consequently ought, without any demur at all, to be sacrificed to them, whenever they come in competition with them.—*South, Sermons.*

All my demurs but double his attacks; At last he whips me, No, and we go snick.—*Pope.*

Demure. adj. [Fr. *des muers*.]

1. Sober; decent. *Obsolete.* Lo! two most lovely virgins came in place, With countenance demure, and modest grace.—*Spenser.*

Came, pensive maid, devout and pure, Sober, steadfast, and demure.—*Milton, Il Penseroso.*

2. Grave; affectedly modest. There be many wise men that have secret hearts and transparent countenances; yet this would be with a demure—*Tristram, The Warden, ch. x.*

It was but a sorry meal. The demure parlour maid, as she haunched the dishes and changed the plates, saw that all was not right, and was more demure than ever.—*Tristram, The Warden, ch. x.*

Demure. v. n. Look demurely, with affected modesty. *Rare.*

Your wife demurs, with her modest eyes And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour, Demurring upon me.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 73.*

Demure. v. a. Invest with a demure character. *Rare.*

Zeal mad, and voice demur'd with chilly paint.—*Bishop Henshaw, Daily Thoughts, p. 187: 1631.*

Demurely. adv.

1. In a demure manner. Put on a sober habit, Talk with respect, and swear but now and then, Wear prayer-books in thy pocket, look demurely.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.*

2. In accordance with custom: (in Latin, *de more*). *Rare.* Hark, how the drums demurely wake the sleepers.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. v.*

Demureness. s. Attribute suggested by Demure.

Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness, as nature seemed to smile in them; though her mouth and cheek obeyed to that pretty demureness, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor soul apt to believe.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Demurity. s. Character, or principle, of that which is demure; demureness: (in the following extract applied to an individual of so demure a character as to represent the class). Who will set after the fashion of Richardson's demurity.—*Lamb, Letter to Southey.*

Demurrage. s. Allowance made to the master or owner of a ship by the freighter for detaining her in port longer than the time agreed upon for her sailing. The claim for demurrage ceases as soon as the ship is cleared out and ready for sailing.—*McCulloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Demurral. s. Demur.

The same causes of demurrer existed which prevented British troops from assisting in the expulsion of the French from Rome.—*Southey, Life of Nelson, i. 74.*

Demurrant. s. One who demurs.

demurrant argues first, and the court will hear but two counsel on one day; viz. one on a side.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Demurrer. s. [Fr. *demeurer*.] 'One who demurs.

a. By doubt, hesitation, suspense, vacillation, exceptions, or objections in general.

And is Lavenza a demurrer still? Young, *Night Thoughts, ix. 1360.*

But the new campaign was soon marked by such reverses and perils as shewed these orthodox demurrers; and the dignitaries of the sword who longed for peace prevailed over the dignitaries of the law who denounced warfare.—*Sir R. Cressy, History of the Ottoman Turks, vol. ii. ch. vii.*

b. In Law. See extracts.

Demurrer [is] a kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controversy consists either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the case plain to the judge, or so clear and rare, as it breedeth just doubt. Until that point to the judge wherein he is assured of the law; and in such case the judge, with his associates, proceeds to judgment without further work. But when it is doubtful to him and his associates, then is there stay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think further upon it, and to agree, if they can; or else for all the justices to meet together in the Cloquer-chamber, and upon hearing that which the sergeants can say of both parts, to advise, and set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm, without further remu-*—Cressy.*

Demurrer [is] a pause or stop, put to any action, upon a point of difficulty, which must be determined by the court before any proceeding can be had therein; for, in every action, a point of controversy consists either in fact or in law; if in fact, that is tried by the jury; but if in law, that is determined by the court. A demurrer, then, is an issue upon a matter of law. . . . Demurrers are general without shewing any particular causes; or special where the causes of demurrers are particularly set down. . . . A demurrer in equity is nearly of the same nature as a demurrer in law; being an appeal to the judgment of the court whether the defendant shall be bound to answer the plaintiff's bill.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Applied to subjects other than legal.

The argument that evolution must come to a close in complete equilibrium or rest, . . . suggests that for awhile which appears to be contrary, the universal death thus implied will continue indefinitely; it is legitimate to point out how, on carrying the argument still further, we are led to infer a subsequent universal life. But while this last inference may fully be accepted as a demurrer to the first, it would be unwise to accept it in any more positive sense.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles, § 136.*

Demý. s. [Anglicized form of *demí*, from *dimidium*—half, with the accent changed from the first to the second syllable.] Member of Magdalen College, Oxford, with imperfect rights, who, in relation to the full and complete fellow, stands as a half-fellow.

The society [of Magdalen College, Oxford] consisted of a president, of forty fellows, of thirty scholars called *demies*, and of a train of chaplains, clerics, and choristers. . . . In the days of James the Second the riches of Magdalen were immense, and were exaggerated by report. The college was popularly said to be wealthier than the wealthiest abbeys of the Continent. When the leaves fell in, so ran the vulgar rumour,—the rents would be raised to the prodigious sum of forty thousand pounds a year.—*Manning, History of England, ch. viii.*

Den. s. [A.S. *den*.] Cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground (distinct from a *hole*, which runs down perpendicularly); cave of a wild beast.

They were dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth, some in the waters, some amongst the minerals, and some under the earth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.* The tyrant's den, whose use, though lost to fame, Was only the apartment of the royal damo; The cavern, only to her father known, By him was to his darling daughter shown.—*Dryden.*

Den. v. n. Occupy a den; live in, or as in, a den. *Rare.* They do as among rocks.—*Chambers, in v. Snake.*

Dénary. s. [Lat. *denarius*; of which it is merely an Anglicized form.] Coin so called.

But that servant heaving now free and at liberty, as soon as he was gone out of his master's sight, met by chance with one of his fellow ser-

unites which might him a little money; that is a hundredth denarius or piece of silver coin. *Udall, Mathew, xix.* (Rich.)

Denary, s. [Lat. *denarius* = ten.] Division of ten: (its chief applications being to *numbers* as such; *topographical districts*, where it coincides with Tithing; and to *divisions of an army*, or some similar body of men, where it coincides with Decury.)

The prince therefore having made the general partition of his kingdom into shires, or shires, he divided againe the same into lathes, as lathes into hundreds, and hundreds into tythings or *denaries*, as *denarii* have written. — *Holinshed, Description of England*, ch. iv. (Rich.)

They may very well be compared to the lowest figures, which are composed of lines that are their being to points, . . . or to centenaries that are composed of *denaries*, and of units. *Sir Kenneth Digby, Supplement to Cullen*, p. 264.

Denationalize, v. a. Divest of a national character.

The entire tendency of the modern or Malthusian political economy is to *denationalize*. It would dig up the rhetorical foundations of the temple of Epheusus to turn as fuel for a steam engine! — *Coleridge, Table Talk*.

At the very outset, what are we to think of the soundness of this modern system of political economy, the direct tendency of every rule of which is to *denationalize*, and to make the love of our country a foolish superstition? *Ibid.*

Bismarck's decree *denationalizes*, as he calls it, all ships that have touched at a British port. — *Collier, Parliamentary Debates*, x. 317.

His Royal Highness can never admit that neutral trade with Great Britain can be considered a public crime, the commission of which can expose our ships of any power to be *denationalized*. *Declaration of the Prince Regent of Great Britain and Ireland*, January, 1813.

Denay, v. a. Deny; say Nay to anything. *Obsolete.*

What were those three,
The which thy proffered earnest denay?
Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 7. 55.

The state of cardinal . . . was named *denay*.
Holinshed, Chronicle, p. 621.

Denay, s. Denial; refusal. *Obsolete.*

To her in haste, give her this jewel: say
My love can give no place, hide in *denay*.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

Dendritic, adj. Tree-like.

Bryozoa, which root, as with a delicate foot, shells, or other marine productions, or which rise in *dendritic* form, like the hydra, or some other, with which they were associated by lines, with which they would equally have passed for plants with they are, perhaps, the most striking examples of how complicated an animal structure may be masked by mere outward form. — *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. viii.

Dendrology, s. [Gr. *dendron* = tree, *logos* = word, speech, reason, principle.] Scientific arboriculture.

Whether a work upon the plant adopted by the author . . . be calculated to supply a *dendrology* in the list of those works relating to *dendrology* which we already possess must be left to the opinion . . . of that public to which his volume . . . is addressed. . . . Most of these treatises are . . . confined to certain departments of *dendrology*. — *Sibth, History of British Forest Trees*, preface.

Dendrometer, s. [Gr. *metron* = measure.] See extract.

Of timber measures and *dendrometers* there are various kinds, and their use is for taking the dimensions of standing timber without climbing the tree. — *London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, § 1784.

Denegation, s. [Lat. *denegatio*, = *negis*; from *denegatus*, pass. part. of *de* and *negare* = deny.] Denial.

He speaketh another language to all the world in deeds, and thereby so to: which us in *denegation* of justice, as he be infected and compelled to use the sword. — *Holinshed, Scotland*, A.D. 1512 (Rich.)

How did they assault me and earnestly tempt me in their wicked ways, or at least in a *denegation* of my faith and true opinions, though it were but by colour and dissimulation. *Letter of P. Virellet to J. Cartier*, in *Four Martyrs*, fol. 687. (Rich.)

Deniable, adj. Capable of being, or liable to be, denied.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. — *Sir T. Browne*.

Denial, s.

1. Negation; contrary of affirmation; contrary of confession.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs

were not manifest; no man more ready to confess with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault bolder. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Refusal: (opposed to *grant*, *allowance*, or *concession*).

Here comes your father; never make *denial*: I must and will have Katherine to my wife. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

He, at every fresh attempt, is repelled with faint *denials*, weaker than before. — *Dryden*.

3. Abjuration; contrary of acknowledgement or adherence.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: these are the proper scenes, in which we set our confessions or *denials* of him. — *South*.

Deniance, s. Denial. *Rare.*

He knew not the determinate pleasure of a king . . . either for the attainment or *denance* of the same. — *Hall, Edward IV.*, 22nd year. (Rich.)

Denier, s. (One who denies.

a. By *contradicting*, *opposing*, or *holding the negative* of a proposition.

By the word *virtue* the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word *virtue* means only courage, or, at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. — *Watts*.

b. By *refusing*.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier*, sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a priest. — *Eikon Basilike*.

c. By *not turning or acknowledging*.

If it was so fearful when Christ looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he shall look him into destruction! — *South*.

Denier, s. [Fr.; from *Latin denarius*.] Small coin.

You will not pay for the plassen you have looked? — No, not a *denier*. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, Induct. sc. 1.

Denigrate, v. a. [Lat. *denigratus*, passive part of *denigro* = blacken; from *niger* = black.] Blacken. *Rare.*

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are easily or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are churches made black by an infection of their own sullies. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Huishorn, and other white bodies, would be *denigrated* by heat; yet sulphure would not at all. — *White, &c.*, *Ibid.*

Denigration, s. Blackening, or making black.

These are the convenient and artificial ways of *denigration*, miserably whereunto may be the natural process. — *Sir T. Browne*.

In several instances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. — *Jayle*.

Denigrator, s. One who, or that which, denigrates. *Rare.*

However, in this way of thinking, it seemeth plain that iron and vitriol are the powerful *denigrators*. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, vi. 12. (Rich.)

Denialation, s. Act of enfranchising or making free.

That the mere Irish were a *denialation* appears by the charters of *denialation*, which in all ages were purchased by them. — *Sir J. Barrow, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

It is Basilicon House, it is the beauty and kindness of the king, to be born of his dominions, to give him the capacity of a subject, to sue and sit, and the like, which cannot be forfeited even for breach of conditions in the letters patent of *denialation*. — *State Trials*, ch. ii. 162. (Rich.)

Denialize, v. a. (never used.) Same as *Denizen*.

Denizen, v. a. (never used.) Same as *Denizen*.

But when their posterity became not altogether so warlike in bearing, as the . . . in comparison, the Irish language was less *denized* in the English jargon. — *Holinshed, Description of Ireland*, ch. i. (Rich.)

There was a private act made for *denializing* the children of Richard Hills, an ancient merchant abroad. — *Steggs, Memorial of Edward IV.*, 1362. (Rich.)

Denizen, s. [See last extract.]

1. Freeman; one enfranchised.

Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. — *Sir J. Barrow, preface*.

Thus the Almighty sire became: Ye gods, Natives, or *denizens*, of these abodes, From whence these murmurs? — *Dryden*.

A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their seed out of their native soil;

but corn, so necessary for all people, is fitted to grow and to seed as a free *denizen* of the world. — *Grew, Compendio Sæculi*, li. iii. ch. ii.

Inhabitant; occupant.

The ancient propensity that carried so many a ty of its *denizen* became a nuisance, for we read that early in the reign of Edward I. four men were chosen and sworn to 'take and kill all swine found wandering within the walls of the city, to whomsoever they might belong.' *Tinche, Romance of London, Phlebotomist*, p. 104.

Denizen is commonly explained as a foreigner enfranchised by the king's charter, one who receives the privilege of a native or *denizen* right, from the Old French *denizen*, *denizen*, a gift. But the general meaning of the word is simply one denaturalized in place. A *denizen* of the sky is an undisciplined of the skies. In the later Allow of the City of London the French *denizen*, the original of the English word, is constantly opposed to *foreign*, applied to traders within and without the privileges of the city franchise respectively. 'Et fait assavoir par cesdites ordonnances que toutz marchans forengers come as *denizens* de toutz maneres de biens lezpergins fuils dedens la dite franchise.' p. 350. 'Item que nulle puelleire *denizen* ne venient par acheter nulle maniere de puelleire de nulle force de puelleire.' p. 365.

'Que chescun quierz haiter assens tors on fenelement de *denizen* ou de *foreign* deinz la franchise de la citee.' p. 418. The correlatives are rendered in Latin by the terms *indigenæ* and *foreignæ*; 'nativitas forensis seu *indigena*,' p. 252; and as *foreignæ* and *foreignæ* are from *Latin forensis*, French *fore*, without, while the meaning of *indigena* is simply one who is within, so *denizen* is from the old form *denizen*, in which the modern *denizen*, in, within, always appears in the Liber Almus. *Denizen*, ne thus he pays. (L'apostrophe.) — *Waldwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Denizen, v. a. Invest with the character of a *denizen*; naturalize. *Rare.*

Pride, lust, covetize, being several To these three places, yet all are in all; Mighd thus, their issue is incestuous. — *Donne*.

Falshood is *denizen* of, virtue is barbarous. — *Donne*. These Anglo-Saxons, thus *denizens*, were now also natives, differing in nothing from the Anglo-Saxons or English, as they were then called, except in some difference of dialect, which was rapidly lessening, and, perhaps, in retarding more predilection for some of their heathenish customs. — *Southey, Lives of the British Admirals*, ch. 10.

Dennet, s. [? person so named.] Carriage so called, with two wheels and one horse, a variety of the gig: (the term and vehicle common about 1825).

In those days men drove 'gies' as they stave have driven stanhopes, gibbets, *denizens*, and cabriolets, and other lighted myself upon my 'turn out'; my chestnut horse was a fast trotter, and in little more than three quarters of an hour, from Westminster Bridge, I reached mine host's retreat. — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gervase*, vol. ii. ch. xi.

Denominable, adj. Capable of being denominated. *Rare.*

An inflammation either simple, consisting only of an hot and sanguineous affluxion, or else *denominable* from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, leucum, or choler. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, iii. 3. (Rich.)

Denominate, adj. Named.

Amongst the excellent acts of that king, one above all both the pre-eminence. It was the erection and institution of an order or society which we call Solomon's House; . . . Some think it beneath the founder's name a little corrupted, as if it should be Solomon's House. But the records write it as it is spoken. So as I take it to be *denominated* of the king of the Hebrews, which is famous with you and no stranger to us. — *Bacon, New Atlantis*, (3rd M.).

Denominate, v. a. [Lat. *de-nominatus*, pass. part. of *de-nominare*; from *nomen* = name.] Name; give a name to. See Denomination.

Their commendable purpose being not of every one understood, they have been in latter ages constructed as though they had superstitiously meant either that those places, which were *denominated* of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures; or else those glorified creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, l. v.

Predestination is destructive to all that is most precious to human nature, to all that is most precious to us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we of our will? — *Blount, On Predestination*.

(See also under Denominative, adj.)

Denomination, s.

1. Name significant and connotative. (A fuller explanation of this definition may

be got by comparing it with Connotation and contrasting it with Denotation. It agrees with the former in being founded upon some attribute belonging to the object to which it applies; such object having such denomination because it possesses the quality implied by the name; e.g. *Christian* is the denomination of a person whose religion is *Christianity*. Hence, we cannot use a denominative name without knowing something about its bearer. With names that are merely denotative, and with proper names, which are *not* denominations, this is not the case. Although, in general, they apply to the members of certain classes, they tell us nothing about the characteristics of those classes; besides which they may be applied to objects other than those to which they were originally attached, as is the case when the names of men or women are given to ships, dogs, race-horses, and the like. Here they simply *denote* the object, or mark it off from all others; without, however, giving us a single quality or attribute.)

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the denomination of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such.—*Dryden*.

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that denomination.—*Boyle*.

2. Sect, class, or division: (especially of *Christians*).

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many sects and denominations: as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like.—*South*.

3. In *Rhetoric*. See extract.

By a figurative speech called *denomination* (whereby the hole is named by part) they named the hole 'Hole' (Hole); that is, rougher; for as much as in many places the face of this strand (Hesperia) is rough by reason of the craggy mountains.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr*, 125. (Ord MS.)

Denominational. adj. Relating to, consisting in, or constituting a denomination; (its chief application being to divisions in the way of religious doctrine; whence it often coincides with *sectarian*, than which it is a less invidious term).

Their zeal was chiefly shown in the defence of their denominational differences.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. c. iii.

Denominative. adj. Having the character of a denomination.

Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denote is *denominated* by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote. Snow, and other objects, receive the name white, because they possess the attribute which is called whiteness; James, Mary, and others receive the name man, because they possess the attributes which are considered to constitute humanity. The attribute, or attributes, may therefore be said to *denominate* those objects, or to give them a common name.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. i. c. iii. § 4.

Denominative. s. That which has the character of a denomination.

This figure of my body, is my body, by the rule of denominatives, signifies. This is the figure of my body.—*Jeremy Taylor, Real Presence of Christ in the Sacrament*. (Ord MS.)

Denominative. s. That which denominates. Both the sense of one name should have a common denominator.—*Nic T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

In *Arithmetic*. See extract.

The denominator of a fraction, is the number below the line, showing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{3}{4}$ the denominator shows you, that the integer is supposed to be divided into 4 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 3 shows, that you take 3 of such parts, i.e. three quarters of the whole.—*Harris*.

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its denominator a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and peeling but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction.—*Cocker, Arithmetic*.

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the denominator of the proportion 30 bath to 5, because 6) 30 (5. This is 664

also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio.—*Harris*.

Denotable. adj. Capable of being denoted. In hot regions, and more spread and dissipated flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, *denotable* from several human expressions.—*Sir T. Browne, Of the Use of the Senses*, p. 25.

Denotate. v. a. Convey a denotation.

Wherefore serve names, but to denote the nature of things?—*Bishop Hall, Against Romaniism*, sec. 38. (Ord MS.)

Denotation. s. Marking off, or separation, of anything. (When this is conveyed by a name, the name merely serves for this purpose, and suggests no attribute connected with the object to which it applies. See Connotation, Denomination, and Definition. Proper names are preeminently denotative; telling us that such an object has such a term to denote it, but telling us nothing as to any single attribute.)

Mind and conscience are indistinguishable—the former being properly the *denotation* of the faculty merely speculative or intellectual; this latter, of the practical judgment.—*Hammond, Of Conscience*. Language, as Sir James Mackintosh used to say of governments, 'is not made, but grows.' A name is not imposed at once and by previous purpose upon a class of objects, but is first applied to one thing, and then extended by a series of transitions to another and another. By this process . . . a name not infrequently passes by successive links of resemblance from one object to another, until it becomes applied to things having nothing in common with the first things to which the name was given; which, however, do not, for that reason, drop the name. . . . When a name has fallen into this state, (it) can only be made serviceable by stripping it of some part of its multifarious denotation, and confining it to objects possessed of some attributes in common, which it may be made to connote. Such are the inconveniences of a language which 'is not made, but grows.' Like the governments which are in a similar case, it may be compared to a road which is not made but has made itself: it requires continual mending in order to be passable.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. i. c. iii. § 7.

Denotative. adj. Indicating denotation.

What are the effects of sickness? The attention it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health.—*Letters upon Physiology*, p. 121.

Denote. v. a. See Denotation.

Proper names are not connotative: they denote the individuals who are called by them; but they do not indicate or imply any attributes as belonging to those individuals. When we name a child by the name Paul, or a dog by the name Caesar, these names are simply marks used to enable those individuals to be made subjects of discourse.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. i. c. iii. § 6.

When the name which is the subject of the proposition is a general name, we may intend to affirm or deny the predicate, either of all the things that the subject denotes, or only of some. When the predicate is affirmed or denied of all and each of the things denoted by the subject, the proposition is universal; when of some non-assignable portion of them only, it is particular. Thus, All men are mortal; Every man is mortal; are universal propositions, since the predicate, immortal, is denied of each and every individual denoted by the term man; the negative proposition being exactly equivalent to the following, Every man is not-immortal. But 'some men are wise,' 'some men are not wise,' are particular propositions; the predicate wise being in the one case affirmed and in the other denied not of each and every individual denoted by the term man, but only of each and every one of some portion of those individuals, without specifying what portion.—*Ibid*.

Denotement. s. Denotation. Rare.

In a man that's just, They are close denotements working from the heart That passion cannot ride.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 3.

Denounce. v. a.

1. Threaten by proclamation.

I denounce unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish.—*Deuteronomy*, xxx. 18.

He of their wicked ways Shall then admonish, denouncing wrath to come On their impieties.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 814.

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and denounce war against all that receive them not.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

2. Threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and bitter dangerous To less than gods.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 100.

The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far, Like heralds, first denounce the wat'ry war.—*Dryden*.

3. Cry out against; stigmatize.

In the comparatively correct age in which our lot is cast, it would be almost unjust, to apply our more severe standard to him and his associates, as it would have been for the Ludlows and Hutchinsons of the seventeenth century, in writing a history of the Roman empire, to denounce the immorality of Julius Caesar.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Mr. Fox.

4. Give information against; delate; accuse publicly.

Archdeaconus ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by inferior clergy-men, and denounce such as are negligent.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Denounce. v. n. Act as, or display the nature of, a denouncer: (the construction sometimes being that of Decline and Declare).

Who drew the comet out to such a size, And pour'd his flaming train o'er half the skies? Did thy resentment hang him out? Does he glare on the nations, and denounce from thence?—*Young*.

Denouncement. s. Denunciation. Rare.

Philo is the reply of Cain upon the denouncement of his curse. My iniquity is greater than I can bear.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Denouncer. s. One who denounces.

Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate, To tell the mournful knell of separation.—*Dryden*.

Denouncing. verbal abs. Act of one who denounces.

Insolent and open denouncing of war.—*State Trials*, A. 1. 1581, *Edmund Campion*. (Rich.)

Dense. adj. [Lat. *densus*.] Thick; opaque. The pulse of cold is the density of the body, for all dense bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are heavier in heating than other bodies.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Denshiring. s. or verbal abs. [Derivative the true derivation: the *Denshire* lad, evidently from that county, is one of the characters in the Yorkshire Tragedy.] See extract.

Burnish of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is *denshiring* or *denshiring*, because most used, or first invented there.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Density. s. Character of dense objects.

(For example see extract under Dense.)

Dent. s. Indentation.

The bullet, shot at the distance of about twenty yards, made a very considerable dent in a door.—*History of the Royal Society*, L. 367. (Ord MS.)

High was his comb, and combed withal, In *dent* entangled like a castle wall.—*Dryden, Cock and Fox*. (Ord MS.)

Dent. v. a. Indent.

The shivered slaves here for thy beauty broke, With fierce encounters past at every stroke, When stormy courses answer'd call for call, Denting proud bovers with the counter-hall.—*Drayton, Lovers' to the Lady Geraldine*. (Ord MS.)

Dental. adj. [Lat. *dentalis*; from *dens*, *dentis* = tooth.] Belonging, relating to, or formed or characterized by, the teeth, as *Dental Surgery*: (one of its special applications is in *Graumur*, where it denotes the sounds akin to *d* or *t*, in the formation of which the tongue touches or approaches the teeth).

The H-brows have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural.—*Bacon*.

Dental s. Dental sound.

The dental consonants are *ray*, therefore let them be *ray*; first the labial-dentals, as also the lingual-dentals.—*Hulder*.

Next come different classes of dentals.—*Sir W. Jones*, vol. iii. p. 267, *On the Orthography of Asiatic Words*. (Rich.)

Dental. s. [Lat. *dentalium*.] Small shell-fish with a curved conical shell resembling an elephant's tusk.

Two small black and shining pieces, seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a dental.—*Woodward*.

Dentary. adj. Dental.

Each ramus of the lower jaw is composed of an articular and a dentary piece, the latter ankylosed together at the symphysis, and completing the lu-

DENT

veried tympano-mandibular arch. . . The *dentary* place has the notched and trenchant *dentinal* plate ankylosed to it, and ends up a strong coronoid process.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iv.

Dentate. adj. Same as *Dentated*.

In the little two-toed anterior the dorsal pleurophryges show a chelonian expansion; but overlap or join by squamous instead of *dentate* sutures.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Dentated. adj. Toothed.

They are what naturalists call serrated or *dentated* hills; the huddle of them, towards the edge, being thickly set with parallel or concentric rows of short, strong, sharp pointed prickles. These, though they should be called teeth, are not for the purpose of mastication. They form a filter.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xii. (Rich.)

It may possess a stomach with strong muscular walls and a *dentated* lining for trituration, and a second stomach with granular walls for digestive solution or clymification, and thus present an alimentary canal as complicated and as highly elaborated as in the bird.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. viii.

Dentation. s. Toothing; toothed character.

Should it be said that by continual endeavours to shoot out the tongue, the woodpecker's species may, by degrees, have lengthened the organ itself, beyond that of other birds, what account can be given of its form, of its tip? How, in particular, did it get its barb—its *dentation*?—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xiii. (Rich.)

Denticle. s. [Lat. *denticulus* = small tooth.]

This projects as a slender *denticle*.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*.

Denticulate. adj. In Botany and Zoology.

Furnished with denticles.

Pl. . . I with small *denticulate* processes.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*.

Denticulation. s. State of being set with

small teeth, or prominences resembling teeth, like those of a saw.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions, made for the better retention of the prey.—*Grew*.

Dentifice. s. [Lat. *frico* = rub.] Powder

made to scour or cleanse the teeth.

In this grey powder a good deal of friction.—*B. Johnson*. The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustic nature; most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifices*.—*Grew, Microsc.*

Dentigerous. adj. [Lat. *gero* = bear, carry, support.] Bearing, supporting, or supplied

with, a tooth or teeth.

I now reveal the cranial structure of the Murres, in which the intermaxillaries are absent, and the nasal bone *dentigerous*, as giving the true key to the special homology of the bone in question.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iv.

Dentinal. adj. Consisting of dentine.

(For example see extract under *Dentary*).

Dentine. s. In *Anatomy*. See extract.

The tissue which forms the body of the tooth is called *dentine*. The tissue which forms the outer crust is called enamel. The third tissue, when present, is situated between the *dentine* and enamel, and is called *dentalium*. *Dentine* consists of an organised animal basis, disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells, and of earthy particles.—*Owen, in Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, Teeth.

Dentist. s. Dental surgeon.

A kind *dentist* restored my spirits by declaring that he was possessed of an art which would prevent all bad consequences, and continue the beauty of my pearly ornaments set between rubies (for so he expressed himself) unimpaired during life.—*Knox, Winter Memoirs*, li. 373.

Dentistry. s. Dental surgery.

Notwithstanding the merit possessed by a few of the German works upon the teeth, practical *dentistry* has not attained a high degree of perfection in the German states and provinces as it has in some other countries.—*Harris, Dictionary of Dental Science, Dental Surgery*.

Dentition. s. Teething.

Dentition and *teething* are, for the most part, contemporaries; teething and speaking usually come and go together; the child cannot speak till he put forth his teeth, neither can he speak well when he sheds them, nor leave his lisping till they come again.—*Smith, Portraits of Old Age*, p. 110; 1100.

Dentise. v. a. Have the teeth renewed;

breed, or cut, teeth. *Rare*.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did *dentise* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place.—*Baron*.

DENY

Denigrate. v. a. Strip; lay naked; divest. *Rare*.

"Till he has *denigrated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Denudation. verbal abs. Stripping; laying bare: (one of its chief special applications is in *Geology*, where it denotes the washing or gnawing away of large superincumbent masses of land by water, so as to bring to the surface the underlying strata).

There must be a *denudation* of the mind from all those images of our phantasy, how pleasing soever, that may carry our thoughts aside from those better objects.—*Bishop Hall, Jesuit's Hunt*, § 10.

The earth's solid crust undergoes changes that supply another group of illustrations. The *denudation* of lands and the depositing of the renewed sediment in new strata at the bottom of seas and lakes, is a process throughout which motion is obviously determined in the same way as in that of the water effecting the transport.—*Herbert Spencer*.

I have already mentioned that the portion of a series of strata which during the formation of a fault has been elevated above the general level of the surface, is sometimes swept away, and leaves no vestige of the disturbance. . . This clearing away . . . is also common when an anticlinal axis has been formed, the softer beds being washed away. . . The process . . . is called *denudation*. When a valley is formed simply by the sweeping away of a portion of strata regularly bedded and undisturbed, it is usually called a valley of *denudation*; but when, in consequence of some subterranean movement, the lower level is in a hollow, and is surrounded by hills of the upper strata dipping away in all directions from it, there is then said to be a valley of elevation.—*Aschell, Geology*, vol. i, ch. ii, p. 37.

Denude. v. a. [Lat. *denudo*, pass. part. *denudatus*, from *nudus* = naked.] Strip; make

naked; divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would *denude* itself of all force to defend us.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity.—*Key, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to show the muscle.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Denul. v. a. Annul. *Rare*.

After the death of King Edward (that banishment was soon *denulled* by Edward's son).—*Fabyan, Chronicle*, A.D. 1300. (Rich.)

Denunciate. v. a. Publicly, solemnly, or

officially condemn.

The vicinity of Europe had not only a rich, but an indispensable duty and an exhaust interest, to *denunciate* this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.

Denunciation. s. [Lat. *denunciatio*, -onis; from *denunciatus*, pass. part. of *denuncio* = denounce.]

1. Act of denouncing; proclamation of a threat; public menace.

In a *denunciation* or induction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large.—*Bayne*.

Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read these *denunciations*?—*Bishop Ward*.

Miles of these *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting duration.—*Congress*.

2. Publication. *Obsolete*.

This public and reiterated *denunciation* of haunts before matrimony, is an institution required and kept both by the churches of the Roman correspondence and by all the Reformed.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

Denunciative. adj. Having a tendency to

denounce, the habit of denouncing, or the character of a denunciation.

Let those who love truth only consider what are the certain facts about our mortal bodies, and be still;—availing the gradual revelation of his own past workings which the all-wise Creator may yet vouchsafe, not necessarily to the clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly *denunciative*, but to humble and studious enquirers.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. iv.

Denunciator. s. One who denounces, pro-

claims any threat, or lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does.—*Aplice, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

Deny. v. a. [Fr. *dénier*; Lat. *denego*.]

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1. Contradict (opposed to *affirm*); not confess; refuse.

Ah, charming fair, said I,
How long can you my bliss and your's deny?
Dryden.

2. Abnegate; disown.

It shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest you *deny* your God.—*Joshua*, xxiv. 27.

3. Renounce; disregard; treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best sign and fruit of *denying* ourselves, is mercy to others.—*Bishop Stuart*.

When St. Paul says, If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable; he considers Christians as *denying* themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Deny. v. n. Answer in the negative; say No.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid.—*Genesis*, xviii. 15.

Denying. verbal abs. Act of one who denies; denial.

Some . . . stand in their errors or false *denying* of their own deeds.—*Sir T. More, Works*, ed. 161, A *Dialogue concerning Heresies*. (Rich.)

And thus to rack the sacred writings, to force them, whether they will or no, to bring evidence to our opinions, is an affront to their authority that's next to the *denying* out.—*Gloucester, Precedence of State*, ch. iii. (Rich.)

Deobstruct. v. a. [Lat. *obstructus*, pass.

part. of *obstruo* = obstruct, impede.] Clear from impediments; free from such things as hinder a passage. *Rare*.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*.

Such as carry off the feces and mucus, *deobstruct* the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Deobstruent. adj. [Lat. *obstruens*, -entis,

pres. part. of *obstruo* = obstruct.] Having the power to resolve obstructions, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All sores are attenuating and *deobstruent* the closed substances.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Deobstruent. s. Medicine of deobstruent

properties.

It is a powerful and safe *deobstruent* in cachectic and hysterical cases.—*Bishop Berkeley, Seris*, § 4.

Deoculate. v. a. [Lat. *oculus* = eye; appar-

ently, like a similar compound of *de*, Denigration, coined, or translated from some old work, by the author of extract.] Deprive of eyes or eyesight; blind.

Tell Mrs. W. her postscripts are always agreeable. They are an legible too. Your usual scribble is terrible, dark as Egyptian. 'Likelihood' for instance, is thus typified. I should not wonder if the constant working out of such paraphrases is the cause of that weakness in Mrs. W.'s eyes, as she is tenderly pleased to express it. Dorothea, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have *deoculated* two of your dearest relations in life. Well, God bless you, and continue to give you power to write with a fluency of power upon our hearts what you fail to impress in corresponding lucidity, upon our outward eye-sight!—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth*, April 9, 1816.

Deodand. s. [Lat. *Deo* = to God, *dandum*

= thing to be given.] See extract.

By *deodand* is meant whatever person or chattel is the immediate occasion of the death of any reasonable creature; which is forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses, and distributed in alms by his high almoner.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

Deodár. s. [Hindustanee.] Sacred Indian

fir (Cedrus Deodara), akin to the larch, and of recent introduction (1822), but naturalized in this country: (called also *Deodara* and *Deodar* cedar, the word being used as both *substantive* and *adjective*).

Deodar cedars grafted on the larch take freely, but soon die. . . . When, however, varieties of the yew are inserted upon the common yew, and *deodara* on cedars of Lebanon, the plants so obtained are permanent.—*Lindley, Theory and Practice of Horticulture*, b. ii. ch. xii.

Deodate. s. [Lat. *datum* = thing given, as

opposed to *dandum* = thing to be given.]

Gift or offering to God, or in the name of God. *Rare*.

Of this sort, whatsoever their certain contained,

DEOD

wherein that blessed widow's *deus* was laid up.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. vii. § 22. (Ord. M.S.)

Deodorization. *s.* Deodorization.

Deodorization. *s.* Process by which an odour is taken away.

Deodorize. *v. a.* Deprive of odour.

Deodorizer. *s.* That which deodorizes.

Deodorizing. *verbal abs.* Process by which deodorization is effected.

Deodorizing. *part. adj.* Having the power to deodorize.
(For examples of this word and its congeners see Disinfectant.)

Deocephalation. *s.* [Lat. *de + cephalo*, -*onia* = stopping up.] Act of clearing obstructions, espec. of the vital passages. *Rare.*
Though the crumier parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in deocephalations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Deocephalative. *adj.* Deobstruent.
Indeed I have found them generally to agree in divers of them, as in their being somewhat diaphanous, and very deocephalative.—*Boyle, Skeptical Chymist*, pt. iii. (Rich.)

Deocephalative. *s.* Deobstruent.
A physician prescribed him a deocephalative and purgative apozem.—*Harvey*.

Deordination. *s.*

1. Divesting of anything of the character of ordination.
Such a general deordination gives a taste and relish to the succeeding government.—*Modern Politics*, ascribed to Archbishop Sancroft, § 10.

2. Fact or thing contrary to ordinary law.
Miraculous events to us are deordinations, and the intervention of them, had man been more perfect than he is, would have been unnecessary: they are no complement to the powers of human intellect.—*Berkeley, History of Alcibiades*, 180.

Deosculatio. *s.* [Lat. *deosculatio*, -*onia*; from *osculum* = kiss.] Act of kissing.
We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thurifications and deosculations.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Deoxidation. *s.* In Chemistry. Process by which any compound is deprived of its oxygen; reduction.
That animal life is immediately or mediately dependent on vegetal life is a familiar truth; and that, in the main, the processes of animal life are opposite to those of vegetal life, is a truth long current among men of science. Chemically considered, vegetal life is chiefly a process of de-oxidation, and animal life chiefly a process of oxidation; chiefly, we must say, because in so far as plants are expenders of force for the purposes of organization, they are oxidizers (as is shown by the exhalation of carbonic acid during the night); and animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably de-oxidizers.—*Herbert Spencer*.

Deoxidize. *v. a.* In Chemistry. Reduce from the state of an oxide; deprive of oxygen.
If again we look at a smaller group, as the metallic oxides, we see that whereas those metals that have atoms nearest in weight to the atoms of oxygen, cannot be separated from oxygen by heat, even when it is joined by a powerful collateral affinity; those metals which differ more widely from oxygen in their atomic weights, can be de-oxidized by carbon at high temperatures; and those which differ from it most widely, combine with it very reluctantly, and yield it up if exposed to thermal undulations of moderate intensity. And here indeed, remembering the relations among the atomic weights in the two cases, we may not suspect a close analogy between the de-oxidation of a metallic oxide by carbon under the influence of the longer ethereal waves, and the de-carbonization of carbonic acid by hydrogen under the influence of the shorter ethereal waves.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*.

Deoxidizer. *s.* That which deoxidizes.
(For example see extract under Deoxidation.)

Deoxygenate. *v. a.* Deprive of oxygen; (with its congeners Deoxygenation, &c., nearly the same as Deoxidize, &c.: for further remarks see Oxygen).

Depaint. *v. a.* Picture; describe by colours; paint; show by a painted resemblance; describe. *Rare.*
He did unwilling worship to the saint, That or a shield, depainted he did see. *Spenser*.

DEPA

Such ladies fair would I depaint
In roundelay, or sonnet quatlet.

Depaint. *v. n.*

1. Go away from a place.
He, which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him depart; his passport shall be made.
Shakespeare, Henry V., iv. 3.
Barbarossa, appeared with presents, departed out of that bay.—*Kueller, History of the Turks*.

With from.
He said unto him, Go in peace; so he departed from him a little way.—*2 Kings*, v. 19.
They departed quickly from the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word.—*Matthew*, xxviii. 8.

2. Desist from a practice.
He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, he departed not therefrom.—*2 Kings*, iii. 3.
His majesty prevailed not with any of them to depart from the most unreasonableness of all their demands.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

3. Die; decess; leave the world.
Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word.—*Luke*, ix. 20.

Depart. *v. a.* Quit; leave; part from. *Rare.*
You have had dispatch in private by the consul; You are will'd by him this evening, To depart Rome. *H. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy*.

Depart. *s.* [Fr. *départ*.]

1. Act of going away. *Rare*; Departure being the commoner word.
I had in charge, at my depart for France, To marry princess Margaret. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.*, i. 1.

2. Death.
When your brave father breath'd his latest gasp, Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run, Were brought me of your loss and his depart. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III.*, ii. 1.

Deparable. *adj.* Divisible. *Rare.*
The kingdom shall go to the issue female; it shall not be deparable amongst daughters.—*Lucan, Case of the Post-Master*, iv. 323. (Ord. M.S.)

Departing. *verbal abs.* Act of anyone who departs; separation.
By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the departing of the children of Israel.—*Hebrews*, xi. 22.
Whose soul is that which takes a heavy leave, A deadly groan, like life and death's departing? *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III.*, ii. 6.

Département. *s.* [Fr. *département*.]

1. Province or business assigned to a particular person; section or division of a subject: (as 'a department in literature or science').
The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and départements; the most considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African.—*Arbuthnot*.
He was exasperated by the thought that he was ordered about and overruled by Russell, who, though his inferior in professional rank, exercised, as one of the Council of Nine, a supreme control over all the departments of the public service.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

2. Departure. *Rare.*
The separation, *département*, and absence of the soul from the body.—*Barrow*, ii. 382. (Ord. M.S.)

3. Territorial division in France.
The deputies of the département choose their deputies to the national assembly.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution*.

Departmental. *adj.*

1. Connected with some special department.
But he was one of those statesmen who, partly out of vanity, partly out of nervousness, take upon themselves the personal discharge of more duties than they are equal to; and who give disgust and annoyance to their colleagues and subordinate officials, by needlessly and unseasonably interfering with the petty details of departmental business.—*Mr. E. N. Cressay, History of the Ottoman Turks*, vol. ii. ch. v.

2. Connected with, or representing, the (French) Departments.
The game played by the revolutionists in 1789 with respect to the French guards of the unhappy king, was now played against the departmental guards, called together for the protection of the revolutionists.—*Burke, Preface to Brissot's Address*.

Departure. *s.*

1. Going away.
For thee, fellow,
Who needs must know of her departure, and
Do't seem an ignorant, we'll force it from thee
By a sharp torture. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iv. 3.

DEPE

2. Death; decess; act of leaving the present state of existence.
Happy was their good prince in his timely departure, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's inberies.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Forsaking; abandoning: (with from).
The fear of the Lord, and departure from evil, are phrases of like importance.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Depasture. *v. a.*

1. Eat up; consume by feeding upon it.
They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have depastured the former. *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

2. Pasture; feed.
If forty sheep yield eighty pounds of wool, and are depastured in one parish for a whole year, the parish shall have eight pounds of wool.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici*. (Ord. M.S.)

Depasture. *v. n.* Feed; graze.
If a man take in a horse or other cattle to graze, and depasture, in his grounds.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

Depatriate. *v. n.* [Lat. *de + from*, and *patria* = country.] Withdraw from a country.
A subject born in any state May, if he please, depatriate. *Milton, The Deans and the Squire*. (Rich.)

Depauperate. *v. a.* [Lat. *pauper* = poor.]

1. Make poor; impoverish; consume.
I cannot exclude hencefrom that change that befallth the blood and natural humours of the body in the time of age; for they become low, and much depauperated.—*Smith, Portraits of Old Age*, p. 15.
Ising does not depauperate; the ground will last long, and bear large grain.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.
Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, depauperate the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. In Botany. Starve or imperfectly develop: (commonest as a *part* or *part. adj.*).

Depesche. *v. a.* Impenach. *Rare.*
They shall be forthwith heard as soon as the party which they shall find before our justices shall be depesched, which party, being heard forthwith, and as soon as may, the said English merchants shall be ridde and depesched.—*Hackluyt, Voyages*, vol. i. p. 267. (Rich.)

Depéctible. *adj.* [Lat. *pecto* = comb, i. e. draw out in strings.] Tough; clammy; tenacious; capable of being extended.
It may be also, that some bodies have a kind of leator, and are of a more depéctible nature than oil: as we see it evident in coloration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brass or wine.—*Boon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Depéculatio. *s.* Penetration. *Rare.*
Also robbery and depéculatio of the public treasure or revenues, is a greater crime than the robbing or defrauding of a private man; because to rob the public is to rob many at once. *Hobbes, Of Commonwealth*, ch. xxvii. (Rich.)

Depend. *v. n.* [Lat. *dependeo*.]

1. Hang from.
From the frozen beard
Long icicles depend, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryden*.
There is a chain let down from Jove, So strong, that from the lower end, They say, all human things depend. *Swift*.
The dreadful monster was afar devery'd, Two bleeding babes depending at her side. *Pope*.

2. Be in a state influenced by some external cause; live subject to the will of others; be in a state of dependence.
He then desir'd
Of fifty to disquantity your train,
And the remainders, that shall still depend,
To be such men as may lessen your age. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.
Be connected with anything: (as with its cause, or something previous).
The peace and happiness of a society depend on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity of its members.—*Bogers*.

3. Be in suspense; be yet undetermined.
By no means be you persuaded to interpose yourself in any cause depending, or like to be depending in any court of justice.—*Blackstone*.

Depend upon. Rely on; trust to; rest upon with confidence; be certain of.
He resolved no more to depend upon the one, or to provoke the other.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.
But if you're rough, and use him like a dog, Depend upon it—he'll remain incog. *Addison*.

I am a stranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be depended upon.—*Swift*.

Dependable. *adj.* Fit to be depended on; trustworthy. *Rare*.

Nature, temper, and habit from my youth made me have but one strong desire; all other ambitions, my person, education, constitution, religion, etc., conspired to remove far from me; that desire was to fix and preserve a few lasting dependable friendships.—*Pope, Letter to Gay*, vi. 26, in *Warburton*, iv. 167, 4th ed. 1763. (Ord MS.)

Dependence. *s.* [see Dependence.]

1. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighboring tree depending light,
Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
And make a large dependence from the bough.
Dryden.

2. Concatenation; connection; relation of one thing to another.

In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and dependence of ideas should be followed, till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms.—*Locke*.

3. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another: (with upon).

Every moment we feel our dependence upon God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves so.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

4. Reliance.

They slept in peace by night,
Secure of bread, as of returning light;
And with such firm dependence on the day,
That need grew pumper'd, and forgot to pray.
Dryden.

Dependancy. *s.*

1. Thing, country, or person of which any man has the dominion or disposal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his dependencies by his council, except where there hath been either an over-creatures in one council, or an over-strict combination in divers. *Bacon*.

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependencies; or descend from ancestors, who have left them great inheritances.—*Swift*.

2. Reliance; trust; confidence.

Their dependencies on him were drowned in this convolt.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on, or affections of substances; such are the ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder.—*Locke*.

Dependant. *adj.* In the power of another.

On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are dependant.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Dependant. *s.* One who lives in subjection to, or at the discretion of, another.

A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the general dependants, as in the duke himself also, and your daughter.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.

For a six-elic. a person recommended a dependant upon him, who paid six thousand pounds ready money.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

His dependants shall quickly become his proselytes.—*South*.

Dependantly. *adv.* In a dependant manner.

The obligation of a law does not depend upon the acceptance of the people; and as a law hath not its beginning, so neither can it have its perpetuity dependantly upon them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dabitantium*, ii. 430. (Ord MS.)

Dependence. *s.* [Lat. *de* = from, and *pender* = hung, of which the present participle is *pendens*, -*entis*. In French the forms are *dependre* and *dependant*, giving *dependance* = dependence, and *dependant* = dependently; the practice in the Latin language being to form the participle in -*e* or -*a* according to the conjugation (*amant-is*, *docent-is*, *regent-is*), in the French to form the participle in -*a* in all cases. In English, the rule, subject to the remark under Excellent, is that when a word is derived from a Latin participle it is spelt with the characteristic vowel, *a* or *e*, as the case may be, when from the French with *a*. Hence, dependence and depend-

ence, with their respective congeners, are concurrent forms rather than instances of incorrect spelling.]

1. Relation of anything to another: (as of an effect to its cause).

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the dependence of one thing upon another in the visible creation.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our desire, is that we call dependence upon him for help and assistance.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Dependence. *s.*

1. Thing, country, or person at the disposal or discretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of dominion, that we may create dependencies.—*Collier, Essay on Pride*.

2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another: (the contrary to sovereignty).

Let me report to him
Your sweet dependency, and you shall find
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

At their setting out they must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their dependency upon the crown of England.—*Bacon*.

3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.

We speak of the sublimity worlds, this earth, and its dependencies, which rose out of a chaos about six thousand years ago.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

4. Concatenation; connection; rise of consequences from premises.

Her madness hath the oldest frame of sense;
Such a dependency of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madness.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Dependent. *adj.* Hanging down.

In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were dependent; but now that fashion is left, and the spurs only worn, without the tails.—*Franklin*.

Dependent. *s.* One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the dependants of his providence.—*Rogers*.

Depender. *s.* One who depends on the kindness or power of another: (Dependent the commoner word).

What shalt thou expect,
To be dependant on a thing that leaves?
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 6.

Depending. *verbal abs.* State of one who depends; reliance on others.

Delay is bad, doubt worse, depending worst.
B. Jonson, To W. Roe. (Rich.)

Dependingly. *adv.* As one who depends.

If that gives me this day supplies beyond the expense of this day, I will use it thankfully; and, nevertheless, dependingly; for I will renew my petition for my daily bread still.—*Male, Conf.* vol. ii. On the Lord's Prayer. (Rich.)

Depeçle. *v. a.* Depopulate. *Rare*.

All eyes
Must see Achilles in first sight depeçpling enemies.
Chapman, Homer, Iliad, b. ix. (Rich.)

I depeçpled it,
Ibid. *Odyssey*, b. ix. (Rich.)

Depèdit. *s.* [Lat. *deperditum*, neut. of *deperditus*, part. pass. of *perdo* = lose.] Anything lost, or said to be lost. *Rare*.

No reason can be given why, if these *deperditis* ever existed, they have now disappeared.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. v. § 3.

Depèditely. *adv.* In a lost manner; after the manner of one ruined. *Rare*.

The most *deperditely* wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness.—*Dean King, Sermons*, p. 17: 1684.

Deperdition. *s.* Loss; destruction. *Rare*.

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of good in the non-commission of evils, or deperdition of any pernicious particles.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Dephlegm. *v. a.* Clear from Phlegm (in the chemical sense).

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully dephlegm'd it.—*Boyle*.

Dephlegmate. *v. a.* Same as Dephlegm.

We dephlegmated some by more frequent rectifications.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. i. p. 323. (Rich.)

Dephlegmation. *s.* In Chemistry. Operation which separates any spirituous fluid from the Phlegm by repeated distillation, till it is at length left all behind.

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by dephlegmation: for many liquors contain also an unexpected quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle*.

Dephlegmedness. *s.* Quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the dephlegmedness of the latter, that it is scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken.—*Boyle*.

Dephlegmistic. *v. a.* Deprive of Phlogiston.

Are we not authorized to conclude that water is composed of dephlegmated air and phlogiston derived of part of their latent or elementary heat; that dephlegmated or pure air is composed of water deprived of its phlogiston and united to elementary heat and light; and that the latter are contained in it in a latent state, so as not to be sensible to the thermometer or to the eye; and if light be only a modification of heat, or a circumstance attending it, or a component part of the inflammable air, then pure or dephlegmated air is composed of water deprived of its phlogiston and united to elementary heat.—*Watt, Philosophical Transactions*, p. 332: 1784.

Dephlegmistic. *part. adj.* Deprived of phlogiston.

(For example *dephlegmistic* entry.)

Deplet. *v. a.* [Lat. *pictus*, pass. part. of *pingo* = paint.]

1. Paint; portray; represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacemon depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

2. Describe; represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly depicted, every object and every occurrence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them.—*Fellon*.

Depleture. *v. a.* Deplet.

They crack against the glass windows, wherein the cheeks of our blessed Saviour hanging on the cross, or any one of his saints, was depletured.—*Waver, Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent*.

Deplatory. *adj.* Having the quality of taking away hair.

Ælian says that they were deplatory, and, if macerated in vinegar, would take away the beard.—*Chambers, Cyclopædia, Urtica marina*.

Deplatory. *s.* [Lat. *pilus* = hair.] Application used to take away hair.

The effects of the deplatory were soon seen.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gas*.

Deplious. *adj.* Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and deplious; that is, without wool, fur, or hair.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Deplète. *v. a.* Reduce by depletion.

In some instances of this kind it will even be necessary to support the vital energies by suitable means, and to deplete the vascular system at the same time.—*Chapman, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Apoplexy*.

At no time (during 1864) were the flank cellars depleted to any alarming extent.—*Saturday Review*, Dec. 31, 1864.

Depletion. *s.* [Lat. *depletiv*, -*onis*, from *depletus*, pass. part. of *depleo*; from root of *plenus* = full.] Act of emptying: (its chief special application is in Medicine, where it means either a general or a local evacuation of the system, by bleeding).

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself.—*Arbuthnot*.

Depletive. *adj.* Producing, or having the character of, depletion.

Depletive treatment is contraindicated. . . . She had been exhausted by depletives.—*Wardrop, On Bleeding*.

Depletive. *s.* That which depletes.

(For example we extract under preceding entry.)

Depletory. *adj.* Same as Depletive.

The erysipelatous complication of encéphalitis

often requires a more antiphlogistic and deplory treatment than the typhoid form of the disease.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Inflammation of the Brain*, § 202.

Depliation. *s.* [Lat. *de*, and *plicatio*, -onis, folding; from *plicatus*, part. pass. of *plico* = fold.] Unfolding.

An unfolding and depliation of the inside of this order.—*Montaigne, Deutshe Essays*, pt. 1. treat. 15. n. 3. (Rich.)

Depliability. *s.* Capability of being deplior.

Prussia, whose aversion to their being at war is dictated much more by the fear of herself becoming involved than the specious arguments of the depliability of war in general.—*Times*, Jan. 18, 1855.

Deplorable. *adj.*

1. Lamentable; that which demands or causes lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.

This was the deplorable condition to which the king was reduced.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

The bill of all weapons gives the most ghastly and deplorable wounds.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Sometimes used for contemptible: (as, 'deplorable nonsense').

Deplorable. *s.* Attribute suggested by Deplorable.

To discern the wisdom and deplorable of this estate.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 636.

Deplorably. *adv.* In a deplorable manner; lamentably; miserably; hopelessly: (often in a contemptuous sense).

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are deplorably strangers to them.—*South*.

Deplorate. *adj.* Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most deplorate when reward goes over to the wrong side.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Deportation. *s.* Lamentation. *Rare.*

He will leave to those her beneficiaries the farther search of this argument and deploration of her fortune.—*Speed, Henry VII.* b. ix. c. 20, n. 10. (Rich.)

Deploro. *v. a.* [Lat. *deploro*, from *ploro* = weep.]

1. Lament; bewail; wail; mourn; bemoan; express sorrow.

But chaste Diana who his death deplor'd,
With Eucalyptian herbs his life restor'd.—*Dryden*.

2. Regard as hopeless; give over; give up. *Latinism; obsolete.*

Physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is deplorable; whereas in my judgement they ought both to acquire the skill and to give the attendance for the facilitating and assuaging of the pains and agonies of death.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii. (Trench.)

Deploror. *s.* One who deploro.

Not to be a mere spectator, or a lazy deploror of the danger.—*Considerations about Reason and Religion*, pref. p. vii. 1673.

Deplory. *v. a.* Expand a previously compact column of troops so as to present a larger front.

The rear guard maintains its attitude until the enemy has deplory a force so superior as to be able to turn the deplory position and to attack it in front at the same time, and must then decamp to follow the main body.—*Marxgall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. vii.

Deploryment. *s.* Expansion of a previously compact column of troops so as to present a larger front.

In this examination, all features which are capable of affording cover to the assaults in advancing must be noted—those especially which would cover the deploryment of the attacking columns sufficiently near to the enemy's main line to make that deploryment judicious.—*Marxgall, Modern Warfare as influenced by Modern Artillery*, ch. vii.

Deplumation. *s.* [Lat. *deplumatio*, -onis; from *de* and *pluma* = feather.] Plucking; stripping off of feathers; moulting of birds.

The soul of man having lost (says Hierocles) the pleasant meadow of truth, through the violence of her moulting, or depulmation, she comes into this earthly body, deprived of that blessed life which she before enjoyed.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacre*, b. iii. ch. iii. (Ord MS.)

Deplume. *v. a.* Pluck; deprive of feathers. *Rare.*

At every new change and choice the emperor

was deploved of some of his feathers, until in the end he was made naked of authority.—*Hayward, Answer to Dolman*, ch. v. 1683. (Rich.)

Depolarization. *s.* In *Physics* and *Chemistry*. Process by which anything is divested of its Polarity: (Depolarize, Depolarized, Depolarizing, &c., are congeners).

I will mention another supposition respecting the introduction of an improvement in scientific languages. The term *depolarization* was introduced, because it was believed that the effect of certain crystals, when polarized light was incident upon them in certain positions, was to destroy the peculiarity which polarization had produced. But it is now well known, that the effect of the second crystal in general is to divide the polarized ray of light into two rays, polarized in different planes. Still this effect is often spoken of as *depolarization*, no better term having been yet devised.—*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*.

Depone. *v. a.* [Lat. *depono* = put down.] Risk upon the success of an adventure.

On this I would depone
As much, as any cause I've known.—*Rudolf, Hudibras*.

Deponent. *adj.* In Grammar. See next entry under 2.

A verb deponent endeth in *v.* like a passive; and yet, in signification, is but either active or neuter.—*Lilly*.

Deposent. *s.*

1. One who deposes his testimony in a court of justice; evidence; witness.

He observed how the testimony of the other deponents confirmed that of Monseigneur.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, b. vi. ch. v.

2. In Grammar. Latin verb, with a passive conjugation but an active meaning, often with a reflexive or middle import.

This form of expression gives . . . an instrument of criticism in investigating the right of certain deponent verbs. In all languages there is a certain number of verbs denoting actions, reciprocal or mutual to the agents. Such are the words embrace, converse, strike against, wrestle, fight, rival, war, and several more. There are also other words where the existence of two parties is essential to the idea conveyed, and where the notion, if not that of reciprocal action, is akin to it; viz. reproach, compromise, approach, &c. Now in certain languages (the Latin and Greek) some of these verbs have a passive form; i.e. they are deponents—loquor, colloquor, luctor, reductor, amplexor, maneo, cœnor, suspicor, Latin: φιλοσοφώμαι, φιλοσοφώμαι, παύωμαι, διαλέγομαι, ἀλέγομαι, διαλύομαι, ἀνυμνέωμαι, &c. (Greek). Hence arises the hypothesis, that it is to their reciprocal power on the one hand, and to the connection between the passive, reflexive, and reciprocal forms on the other, that these verbs owe their deponent character.—*Jr. R. O. Latham, Transactions of the Philological Society*, March 22, 1854.

Depopulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *depopulor*.] Unpeople; lay waste; destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would depopulate the city?

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and depopulate, contrary to the laws both of war and peace.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations, thousands lay
His victims.—*Philips*.

Depopulate. *v. n.* Become depopulated. *Rare.*

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry whether the country be depopulating or not.—*Goldsmith*.

Depopulation. *s.* Act of unpeopling; havoc; waste; destruction of mankind.

How didst thou grieve thine Adam! to behold
The end of all thy offspring, end so sad,
Depopulation! Three another flood,
Of tears and sorrow a flood, then also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 754.

Depopulator. *s.* One who depopulates; destroyer of mankind; waster of inhabited countries.

Our puny depopulators allege for their doings, the king's and country's good; and we will believe them when they can persuade us that their private coffers are the king's exchequer.—*Fisher, Holy State*, p. 237.

Deport. *v. a.* [Fr. *déporter*.] Carry; demean; behave: (with self).

Let an ambassador deport himself in the most graceful manner before a prince.—*Pope*.

Deport. *s.* Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment. *Rare.*

She Della's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like deport.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 338.
Of middle age one rising, eminent
In wise deport, speaks much of right and wrong.
Ibid. xi. 686.

Deportation. *s.*

1. Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.

Ulpian makes this difference between *deportation* and *relegation*; that the former confined the party to one certain place for ever; whereas *relegation* was frequently revoked, and allowed the exile a little more liberty.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

2. Exile in general.

An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death.—*Adolph, Purgeon Jaria Canonici*.
The wings seemed to be like the wings of a stork; another expression of that sudden transmutation and *deportation* out of our country.—*Stokes, Explanation of the Twelve Minor Prophets*, p. 497: 1659.

Deportment. *s.* [Fr. *déportement*.]

1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes, touching the duke's own deportment in that island.—*Sir H. Watson*.

St. Paul writing to their bishop, and giving order for the constitution and deportment of the church orders and officers, gave direction first for bishops, then for deacons.—*Jeremy Taylor, (Ord MS.)*

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his deportment, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station.—*Swift*.

On no occasion did the character of William show itself in a more striking manner. 'Is this business over?' he said; 'or will your horse make more light?' 'On my honour, sir,' answered Hamilton, 'I believe that they will.' 'Your honour!' muttered William; 'your honour!' That half-suppressed exclamation was the only revenge which he considered to take for an injury for which many sovereigns, far more affable and generous in their ordinary deportment, would have exacted a terrible retribution.—*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. xvi.

Deposable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, deposed.

Henceforth they shall be only keepers of the great seal, which for title and office are *deposables*.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, (Ord MS.)

Deposal. *s.* Act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

The short interval between the deposal and death of princes is become proverbial.—*Fox, History of James II.* p. 14.

Depose. *v. a.* [Lat. *depono*, pass. part. of *depono*.]

1. Lay down; lodge; let fall.

His shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud dropped upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile.—*Woodward*.

2. Degrade from a throne or high station.

First, of the king; what shall of him become?—
The duke yet lives that Henry shall depose.
Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part II.* i. 4.

May your sick fame still languish 'till it die;
Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,
Unquity, be deposed, and after live.
(See also extract under Deposition, 2.)

3. Take away; divest; strip off. *Obsolete.*

You may my glories and my state depose,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those.
Shakespeare, *Richard II.* iv. 1.

4. Give testimony; attest.

'Twas he that made you to depose;
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous.
Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part III.* i. 2.
It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill Street, to depose the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the North, or other remote part of the realm.—*Bacon*.

5. Examine on oath. *Obsolete.*

According to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause.
Shakespeare, *Richard II.* i. 3.

Depose. *v. n.* Bear witness.

Lave straight stood up and deposed, a lie could not come from the mouth of Edmund.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Deposer. *s.* One who deposes.

Then through the covenant ventur'd so much face,
As kings depos'd shew, when through gates they
peer

To see depositors to their crowning pass.

Sir W. Davenant, *Guadibert*, iii. 3.

Depositing. verbal abs. Act of one who deposits.

The persecuting bulls, interdicts, excommunications, *depositions*, and such like, published and acted by them.—*Selden, Illustrations of Drayton*, § 17.

There shouldst thou find one heinous article
Containing the *deposition* of a king.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. 1.

Deposit. v. a.

1. Lay up; lodge in any place; lay up as a pledge or security; place at interest; lay aside.

Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to shew where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*.—*Garth*.

When vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, Reill diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and fast, and *deposit* their eggs there.—*Bentley*.

God commands us to return as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to *deposit* them with him, in hopes of meriting by them.—*Bishop Sprat*.

2. Let fall; throw down: (as *sediment*).

After remaining stationary for a few days, the waters begin to subside, and by the end of November have the land altogether, having *deposited* a rich alluvium.—*McCulloch, Geographical Dictionary, Egypt*.

Deposit. s.

1. Thing committed to the trust and care of another; pledge; pawn; thing given as a security; state of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had since Marcellus, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valtelline, and now have put it in *deposit*.—*Bacon*.

I am valied off to do the *deposits* on cotton wool—but why do I relate this to you, who want facilities to comprehend the great mystery of *deposits*, of interest, of warehouse rent, and contingent fund?—*Laub, Letter to Wordsworth*, April 9, 1816.

2. In *Geology*. Soil, or matter, left so as to form a layer or stratum.

Language, then, from whatever point of view we regard it, seems to confirm instead of weakening the inference to which we are irresistibly led by geology, history, and archaeology,—that man is a very much nobler and more exalted animal than the shivering and naked savages whose squalid and ghastly relics are exhumed from Danish *bjökken-møddings*, and glacial *deposits*, and the stalactite flooring of freshly-opened caves.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. iv.

3. In *Medicine*. Exudation, or secretion, of a solid morbid substance, generally of a membranous character.

The operation [tracheotomy] . . . is done rather to obviate the dangers of that spasm of the glottis which the inflammation or the *deposit* of false membrane occasions.—*West, Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, lect. xxiv.

4. In *Commerce*. Money lodged with a banker for safety and convenience.

By Banks of *Deposit* are meant banks for the custody and employment of the money deposited with them or intrusted to their care by their customers, or by the public; while by Banks of *Issue* are meant banks which, besides employing or issuing the money intrusted to them by others, issue money of their own, or notes payable on demand. . . . Until the recent introduction of joint-stock banks, none of the London bankers, except in peculiar cases, allowed interest on *deposits*; nor is it yet allowed by the great majority of the metropolitan private bankers.—*McCulloch, Commercial Dictionary, Banks*.

Depositary. s. One with whom, or that in which, anything is lodged in trust.

The universities are the *depositaries* of the public wisdom and virtue.—*Bishop Hurd*.

Experience proves that the *depositaries* of power, who are mere delegates of the people—that is, who are in a majority—are quite as ready (when they think they can count on popular support) as any organs of oligarchy to assume arbitrary power, and encroach unduly on the liberty of private life.—*J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy*, li. 368.

Depositing. verbal abs. Laying down: (in the extract in the sense of *abandoning*).

The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those lusts, which have, by I know not what fascination, so endur'd themselves.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Deposition. s.

1. Act of giving public testimony.

If you will examine the voracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side.—*Sir K. Digby*.

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his *deposition* is not valid.—*Aspliff, Farergon Juris Canonici*.

2. Act of degrading a prince from sovereignty; deposition.

After his *deposition* by the council of Lyons, the affairs of Frederic II. went rapidly into decay. With every allowance for the minority of the Lombaris and the jealousies of Germany, it must be confessed that the proscriptio of Innocent IV. and Alexander IV. was the main cause of the ruin of his family. There is, however, no other instance, in the history of any judgment, where the pretended right of *deposing* kings has been successfully exercised.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. 2.

3. Deposit.

The conclusion obtained by this new application of the method is, that criteria paribus the *deposition* of dew is also in some proportion to the power of radiating heat; and that the quality of doing this abundantly (or some cause on which that quality depends) is another of the causes which promote the *deposition* of dew on the substance.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles of Psychology*.

Depositor. s. One who deposits money in a bank.

It is plain that nothing could be more important, in the view of diffusing habits of forethought and economy amongst the labouring classes, than the establishment of Savings Banks, where the smallest sums are placed in perfect safety, are accumulated at compound interest, and are paid, with their accumulations, the moment they are demanded by the *depositors*.—*McCulloch, Commercial Dictionary, Banks for Savings*.

Depository. s. Place wherein, or person with whom, anything is deposited; trustee; receptacle.

Italy was still, as might be expected, the chief *depository* of ancient writings.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. i. ch. i. § 9.

A private man could do little for the good cause. One who was the director of the national finances, and the *depository* of the gravest secrets of state, might render incalculable services.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Depositum. s. [Lat.] Deposit.

Compare the tales of the elder Pliny with the Psephenoida Epidemion of Dr. Brown, and you will be surprised to find with what zeal the sacred *depositum* of error has been transmitted from age to age.—*Warburton, Critical and philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prophecies and Miracles*, p. 5. The secret . . . he delivered down to his successors in religious politics—a *depositum*, whereby his memory became so singularly endeared to them.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 4.

Depot. s. [Fr.; pronunciation varying between *dépot* and *depu*] Depository.

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are at present the great *depots* of this kingdom.—*British Critic*, p. 283: 1794.

Depravation. s.

1. Act of making anything bad; act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several *depravations*; however, few states are ruined by defect in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners.—*Swift*.

2. State of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature, in its highest *depravation*, is capable of committing.—*South*.

The apostle observed, that a man who had acquired great power and influence in a state, being rendered giddy by his elevation, often lost his self-command. . . . His newly-acquired power *depraved* his moral character—the *depravation* of his moral character destroyed his judgment—and, having lost his judgment, his career became like that of a ship without a rudder.—*Sir G. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

3. Defamation; censure. *Obscure*.

Stabrous critics are apt, without a theme for *depravation*, to square all the w.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

Deprave. v. a. [Lat. *depravo*—make wicked; from *pravus*—wicked.] Vitiates; corrupt; contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of heretics to *deprave*, the same.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

A taste which plenty does *deprave*,
Lusts lawful good, and lawless ill does crave.

Dryden.

Depraved. part. adj. Vitiated; corrupted; made bad.

(For example see last extract under Despicable.)

Depravedly. adv. In a depraved manner.

I have lived to behold the highest perversion of that excellent invention [the press], the name of his majesty defamed, the honour of parliament *depraved*; the writings of both *depravedly*, authoritatively, counterfeitedly imprinted.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, to the reader.

Depravedness. s. Attribute suggested by Depraved; corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

What sins do you mean? Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil.—*Armstrong*.

Depravement. s. Vitiated state. corruption.

He maketh men believe that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Depraver. s. One who depraves; violator; corrupter.

But I believe you as I ever knew you,
A glorious talker, and a brand-maker,
Of idle tales and trifles; a *depraver*
Of your own truth.

Benjamin and Fletcher, Wild-Goose Chase.

Depraving. verbal abs. Act of one who depraves; process of depravation.

If any person, vicar, or other whatsoever minister, shall preach, declare, or speak any thing in the *depraving* or *depraving* of the said book, &c.—*Act of the Uniformity of Common Prayer*, &c., 1 Eliz. c. 2.

Depravity. s. Wickedness.

To confound the notion of virtue and vice, shows as great a *depravity* in the understanding as it does in the senses to confound contrary perceptions.—*Trotter, Sermon before the University of Oxford*: 1767.

Depricable. adj. Capable of being, or liable to be, averted or begged off.

I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less *depricable* than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject.—*Bishop Basilide*, ch. iii.

Deprecate. v. a. [Lat. *deprecatus*, pass. part. of *deprecor*—beg, beg off; from *precor*—pray.]

1. Beg off; pray deliverance from; avert by prayer.

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to *deprecate* from themselves.—*Bogers*.
The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed.—*Bishop Smalbridge*.

2. Implore mercy of.

At length he sets
Those darts, whose points make gods adore
His might, and *deprecate* his power.

Prior.

Deprecating. part. adj. Deprecatory.

Deprecatingly. adv. In a deprecating manner; as one who deprecates.

Perhaps their tone is unpleasantly like that of the tradesman who *deprecatingly* presents his little bill, though the debtor is well aware that this is only a polite way of threatening writs and bailiffs.—*Saturday Review*, May 13, 1865.

Deprecation. s. Prayer against evil; entreaty; petitioning; excusing; begging pardon.

I, with leave of speech implored,
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 374.

Strenuous they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a deprecation for the other.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Deprecatory. adj. Serving to deprecate; apologetic; tending to avert evil by supplication.

Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish king was still discontent, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king to appease him.—*Bacon*.

Depreciate. v. a. [Lat. *pretium*—price.] Bysing a thing down to a lower price; undervalue.

They presumed upon that merry, which, in all their confutations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and misrepresent.—*Addison*.

Depreciation. s. Lowering in the way of price or value; disparagement.

It is fruitless to inquire which of two acts of duty be the more acceptable, where both are indispensable; and, dangerous, it would seem, to form comparisons of two indispensable duties, where the preference of one tends to the depreciation of the other. — *Bishop Burgess, On the Divinity of Christ*, p. 31.

Depreciate. v. a. [Lat. *prædatus*, pass. part. of *prædare* = rob; from *præda* = booty.] Rob; prey on.

It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and depreciated by the spirits. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Depredation. s. Robbing; spoiling.

The speedy depreciation of air upon watery molecule, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discolouring or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from glass, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body. — *Bacon*.

Depredator. s. Robber.

It is reported, that the shrub called our lady's seal which is a kind of briary, and clematis, set next together, one or both will die; the cause is, for that they be both great depredators of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. — *Bacon*.

Deprehend. v. a. [Lat. *deprehendo*; from *prehendo* = catch, seize.]

1. Catch one; take unawares; take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Discover; find out a thing; come to the knowledge or understanding of.

Surely in the books of Tully men may *deprehend* that in him lacked not the knowledge of geometry, or music, or grammar. — *Sir T. Elton, The Government*, fol. 46. h.

The notions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Deprehension. s. Discovery in the fact.

Her *deprehension* is made in aggravation of her sinners. — *Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Woman taken in Adultery*.

Depreñable. adj. Discoverable.

Such [qualities] as are not discoverable by sense or *depreñable* by certain experiments. — *Sir W. Petty, Advice to Martin*, p. 13: 1643.

Depress. v. a. [Lat. *depressus*, pass. part. of *deprimere* = press down.]

1. Press or thrust down; let fall; let down.

The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise moving it, to make the angle of a just magnitude. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

2. Humble; deject; sink.

Others *depress* their own minds, despond at the first difficulty, and conclude that the making any progress in knowledge is above their capacities. — *Locke*.

Depression. s.

1. Act of pressing down.

Bricks of a rectangular form, if laid one by another in a level row between supporters sustaining the two ends, all the pieces between will necessarily sink by their own gravity; and much more, if they suffer any *depression* by other weight above them. — *Sir H. Walton*.

2. Sinking or falling in of a surface.

The beams of light are such subtle bodies, that, in respect of them, even surfaces, that are sensibly smooth, are not exactly so; they have their own degrees of roughness, consisting of little protuberances and *depressions*; and consequently such inequalities may suffice to give bodies different colours, as we see in marble that appears white or black or red or blue, even when most carefully polished. — *Boyle*.

3. Act of humbling; abasement.

Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe. — *Bacon*.

Far from seeking to raise himself by their *depression*, his [Erskine's] vanity was of the best-natured and least selfish kind; it was wholly social and tolerant, and, as it were, generous; any, he always seemed to find the dejection of others with fully more enthusiasm than he ever displayed in revelling his own. — *Lord Bringham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Erskine*.

4. State of bodily or mental dejection; debility; lowness of spirits.

Whether it be so or not, it tends to reduce the patient's strength very much, and, if persistent for any considerable time, almost invariably occasions

fatal depression. — *West, Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, lect. xiv.

Depressive. adj. Having a tendency to depress.

We must pronounce that substance to be ponderous, *depressive*, and earthy, which such a soul draws with it; and therefore it is burdened by such a clog. — *T. Warburton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems*.

Depressor. s. One who depresses.

The greatest *depressor* of God's grace, and the advancement of men's abilities, were Eragius and Celestius. — *Archbishop Usher, On the Religion of the ancient Irish*, ch. ii.

Depressant. adj. [Lat. *deprimens*, -entis, pres. part. of *deprimere* = press down.] Pressing down; (its chief special application is in *Anatomy*).

The exquisite equilibration of all opposite and antagonistic muscles is effected partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which is the case of the atollent and *depressant* muscles. — *Derham*.

Deprivable. adj. Capable of being, or liable to be, deprived.

Upon surmise . . . they gather, that the persons that enjoy them [the church's grants and tolerations] possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 81.

Deprivation. s. Act of depriving, or taking away from; condition so produced; loss.

Fools whom end is destruction, and eternal deprivation of being. — *Bentley*.

The system of exterminating heresy by capital executions and wholesale deportation, may be considered as exploded in civilized Europe; but the discouragement of religious error by civil disabilities — by exclusion from certain political rights — still maintains its ground in some cases. *Deprivation* of civil rights is a species of penal infliction, and has been so considered in all systems of criminal law. The objection to its use for the purpose of repressing religious error, though less in degree, is therefore the same in principle. — *Sir G. O. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

Deprive. v. a. [Lat. *de* = from, *privo* = deprive.]

1. Bereave one of a thing; take it away from him; (with *of*).

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding. — *Job*, xxxii. 17.

He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived* of him. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Now wretched Calipus, *deprived* of sight, Led a long death in everlasting night. — *Pope*.

2. hinder; debar from; (generally with *of*).

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived* His blessed countenance. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 316.

The ghosts rejected, are the unhappy crew, *Deprived* of sepulchres and funeral due. — *Dryden*.

3. Take away; divest.

Most happy he, Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive* Remembrance of all pains which him oppress. — *Spenser*.

4. Put out of an office.

A minister, *deprived* for inconstancy, said, that if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. — *Bacon*.

Deprivation. s. Deprivation. *Rare*.

Our Levites, undergoing no such law of *deprivation*, can have no right to any such compensation. — *Milton, The Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church*, (Ord MS.)

The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivations*; and, having proved the troubles and importunities of the flesh, may find time and leisure for prayer and repentance. — *Sir P. Heyrick, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 301.

Depriver. s. One who deprives.

Depriver of those solid joys Which mock cruels. — *Cleveland, Poems*, &c. p. 33.

Depth. s.

1. Deepness; measure of anything from the surface downwards.

As for them, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water. — *Bacon*.

2. Deep place; (in water as opposed to a shoal or shallow).

The false tides skin o'er the cover'd land, And wamen with dissimul'd *depths* betray. — *Dryden*.

3. Abyss; gulf of infinite profundity; (with *the*).

When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he set a compass upon the face of *the depth*. — *Proverbs*, viii. 27.

4. Middle of a season.

The Earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

5. Abstruseness; obscurity.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. — *Addison, Whig Examiner*.

Depthless. adj. Wanting depth.

Notions, the *depthless* abstractions of fleeting phenomena, the shadows of flitting vapours, the colourless repetitions of rainbows, have effected their utmost when they add to the distinctness of our knowledge. — *Coleridge*.

Depurate. v. a. [Lat. *depuratus*, pass. part. of *depurare* = make pure, purify, purge.] Purify; cleanse; free anything from its impurities.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analyse them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others know what manner of bodies we employ. — *Boyle*.

Depurate. adj. Cleanse; freed from dregs and impurities; pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the dilemma of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh. — *Glasseville, Scripta Scientifica*.

Depurating. part. adj. Having the power to depurate; having the function of depurating; purifying.

As the sea is incessantly contracting, . . . the organ . . . is probably a very efficient *depurating* agent. — *Huxley, Philosophical Transactions*, vol. cxlii. pt. 1.

Depuration. s. Act of separating the pure from the impure part of anything.

Brimstone is a mineral body, of soft and inflammable parts; and this is either wet crude, and called sulphur vivo, or is of a sadder colour, and, after *depuration*, such as we have in magickum, or rolls of a lighter yellow. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

What hath been hitherto discoursed, inclineth us to look upon the ventilation and *depuration* of the blood as one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. — *Boyle*.

Depare. v. a. [Fr. *dépurer*.] Cleanse; free from impurities; purge; free from some noxious quality.

It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or *depare*, but that the same deflection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Deputation. s. Act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission; person or persons so deputed; vicegerency.

Cut me off the head Of all the favours that the absent king In *deputation* left behind him here. When he was personal in the Irish war. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part 1. iv. 3.*

Depôte. v. a. [Fr. *députer*; Lat. *deputo*.]

1. Send with a special commission; empower to transact instead of another.

And Abimeon said unto him, See, thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. — *2 Samuel*, xv. 3.

2. Appoint.

They came into a very large square court, with buildings and galleries round about it, the kitchens standing on the right hand, with other lodgings for such as belonged to the court, and on the left hand likewise rooms *deputed* to like service. — *Knutson, History of the Turks*, p. 33. (Ord MS.)

Though the church may change the day of the Christian Sabbath, yet we know by the light of nature, that some certain day ought to be especially *deputed* and set aside for divine worship. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, 471. (Ord MS.)

Député. s. One deputed.

Lieutenant; viceroy; one appointed by a special commission to govern or act instead of another.

He exerciseth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. — *Sir M. Hale, Originations of Manhood*.

He was vouchsafed his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and vicerey of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. — *South*.

2. Anyone who transacts business for another; proxy.

Presbyters, absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those *deputies*, who, in their stead, did read homilies. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Dequantitate. v. a. Diminish the quantity of. *Rare.*

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its alloy, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by use, and possibly by frequent extinction.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Deracinate. v. a. [Fr. *déraciner*; Lat. *radix* = root.] Pluck or tear up by the roots. *Rare.*

Her fellow less,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon; while that the culter rusts
That should deracinate such weedy.
Shakespeare, Henry V. v. 2.

Deracination. s. Plucking up by the root; eradication; extirpation. *Rare.*

Nothing can resist an extreme desire to appear beautiful. The women submit to a painful operation—to a violent and total *deracination*.—*Bonini, Travels, l. 227.*

Derain. v. a. [see *Darrain*.] Call to account; account for.

When the person of any church is disturbed to demand tythes in the next parish by a writ of *inducavit*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythe being in demand; and when it is *deraind*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraind* in the king's court.—*Blount.*

Derange. v. a. [Fr. *déranger*.—see second extract.] Put out of order; spoil in the way of arrangement; unfix; unsettle.

The republic of Regicide . . . has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has disarmed, dismantled, deranged, and broke to pieces all the rest.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Our word is modern. About twenty years since, it was condemned as a Gallicism. We cannot but take notice, in derogation from our praise for correctness of style, that some few Gallicisms occur, such as *derange* for disarrange, &c. (British Critic, Sept. 1795), but *derange* has gained ground, and is now common.—*Todd.*

Deranged. part. adj. Disordered in mind; crazy; mad, than which it is a milder term.

It is the story of a poor deranged parish lad.—*Laub, Letter to Wardsworth.*

Derangement. s. Disorder.

a. General.

An anatomist, who understands the structure of the heart, might say beforehand that it would play; but he would expect, I think, from the complexity of its mechanism, and the delicacy of many of its parts, that it should always be liable to *derangement*, or that it would soon work itself out.—*Foley, Natural Theology, ch. 2.*

b. Mental.

The misfortune of mental *derangement* is a topic of such extreme delicacy that I consider it as the duty of a biographer rather to sink in tender silence, than to proclaim with circumstantial and offensive tenderness, the minute particulars of a calamity to which all human beings are exposed, and perhaps in proportion as they have received from Nature these delightful but dangerous gifts, a heart of exquisite tenderness, and a mind of creative energy.—*Hagley, Life of Goethe, l. 106. (Ord M.)*

Derelict. adj. Lapsed.

Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for derelict lands.—*Letters, Sir P. Pett to A. Wood, l. 61.*

Derelict. s. [Lat. *derelictum* = thing left, pass. part. neuter of *derelinquo* = leave.] That which has lapsed.

To write upon the crown as a *derelict*.—*Letter of an American, p. 33: 1810.*

Dereliction. s. Act of forsaking or leaving; abandonment; state of being forsaken.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Must not the ministerial plan for the West Indies lead necessarily to a change of property, either by force or *dereliction*? I can't see any way of escaping it.—*Cadogan, Table Talk.*

Deride. v. a. [Lat. *derideo*, pass. part. *derisus*.] Laugh at; mock; turn to ridicule; scorn.

Before such presence to offend with any the least unbecomeliness, we should be sure as loth as they who most reprehend or *deride* what we do.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Derider. s. One who derides; mocker; scoffer.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contemptu offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of diving revenge have been known to follow.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Deridingly. adv. After the manner of one who derides.

His parasite was wont *deridingly* to advise him.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions, ch. xxviii.*

Derision. s.

1. Act of deriding or laughing at.

Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of the profane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men.—*Angels.*

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and *derision* of those he covetous with.—*Addison.*

2. Contempt; scorn; laughingstock.

I am in *derision* daily; every mocketh me.—*Jeremiah, xl. 7.*

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about us.—*Psalm, xlv. 13.*

Derisive. adj. Mocking; scoffing.

His (Christ's) head harrowed with the thorns, and his *derisive* purple stained, yet drenched, with blood.—*Bishop Gauden, On the Sacrament, p. 26.*

But when you wish to expose to ridicule something really deserving of it which has been advanced seriously, or to rescue from ridicule what has been unfairly made a jest of, it will usually be advisable to keep a little aloof, for a time, from the very point, in question, till you have brought men's minds, by the introduction of suitable topics, into the mood required,—the *derisive*, or the *serious*, as th. . . may be,—and then to bring them up to that point, prepared to view it quite differently from what they had done. And if this be skillfully managed, the effect will sometimes be very striking.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric, pt. l. ch. iii. § 6.*

Derisively. adv. In a derisive manner.

The Persians . . . [were] thence called *Maugessed derisively* by other ethnicks.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relations of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 233.*

Derivable. adj. Attainable by derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him.—*South.*

And again, as to the argument *derivable* from the dogmas.—*Arrian, Development of Christian Doctrine, introd.*

Derivation. s.

1. Draining of water; turning of its course; letting out.

When the water began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or *derivations* of the ground; and these hours and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters, pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. In Grammar. Tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice, that the *derivation* of the word substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology.—*Locke.*

3. Transmission of anything from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call canonical and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation*.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

4. In Medicine. Drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from *revelion* only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that *revelion*; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*.—*Wise, Surgery.*

To denote this mode of cure by simulating distant parts, the terms *counter-irritation*, *derivation*, and *revelion* are employed.—*Wolman, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, lect. 2.*

5. Thing deduced or derived. *Obsolete.*

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they claim to.—*Glauville.*

Derivative. adj. Derived from another; connected by derivation.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Derivative. s. Thing or word derived from another.

For honour,
This a *derivative* from me to mine.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ill. 2.
The word *Honestus* originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative*

from *honos*, which signifies credit or honour.—*Smith.*

Derive. v. a. [Fr. *dérivé*; Lat. *derivo*, pass. part. *derivatus*; from *rivus* = river, of which the course is turned as implied by *de*.]

1. Turn the course of water from its channel (used metaphorically in abstract).

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels.—*Smith.*

2. Deduce: (us from a root, cause, or principle).

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct process or motion of these globules to their circumsolution, or motion about their own centre.—*Hagley.*

Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings.—*Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, *derived* all diseases of human bodies with a great deal of reason; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the solids.—*Archibald.*

3. Communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *derives* not nature, but incarnation, and therefore immediately from his own person, into all that belong unto him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Receive by transmission.

This property seems rather to have been *derived* from the pretorian soldiers.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The censures of these wretches, who, I am sure, could *derive* no sanctity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering income in them, were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use.—*South.*

Communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Edmon.*

6. Spread; diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the publick justice were *derived* to every part of the kingdom.—*Sir J. Justice.*

Derive. v. a. Come from; owe its origin to.

He that resists the power of Ptolemy,
Resists the power of heaven; for power from heaven
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed.
Prior.

Deriver. s. One who draws or fetches: (as from the source or principle).

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole entire guilt of them to himself. *South.*

Dermal. adj. [Gr. *derma* = skin.] Relating to, or consisting of, the skin, or its equivalent external bodily covering.

Besides these general characters of affinity to birds and reptiles, there are other striking indications of the same low position in particular orders or genera of the subclass. Such, e.g., are the cloaca, convoluted trachea, supernumerary cervical vertebrae and their floating ribs, in the three-toed sloth; . . . the *dermal* bony armour of the armadillo like that of horned saurians; the quills of the porcupine and hedgehog.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Derna. adj. [A.S. *dearn*.] Secret; sul. *Obsolete.*

Now with their backs to the den's mouth they sit,
Yet shoulder not all light from the *dearn* pit.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, l. 10: 1637.

Dernful. adj. Dern; sul. *Obsolete.*

The birds of ill presage this luckless chance foretold
By *derful* tobes.

Brykett, Mourning Muse of Theophilus.

Dernly. adv. In a dern manner. *Obsolete.*

Next stroke him should have slain
Had not the lady, which by him stood bound,
Dernly unto her called to abstain
From doing him to dy. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Derogate. v. a. [Lat. *derogatus*, pass. part. of *derogo*.] Do an act so far contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent: (distinguished from *abrogate*).

By several contrary customs and statutes used here, many of those civil and canon laws are contradicted and *derogated*.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Derogate. v. n.

1. Detract; lessen reputation: (with from).
We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did *derogate* from them whom their industry hath made great.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Degenerate; act beneath one's rank, place, or birth.

Is there no derogation in't?
You cannot derogate, my lord.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 1.

Dérogate. *adj.* Degraded; damaged; lessened in value.

Into her womb convey sterility,
Dry up in her the organs of increase,
And from her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honour her!

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

Dérogately. *adv.* In a derogatory manner.

I must be . . . laugh'd at, that I should
Once name you *derogately*.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Dérégation. *s.*

1. Act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a woful ambassage, with good respects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or hamled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. — *Bacon*.

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. — *South*.

2. Defamation; detraction; act of lessening or taking away the honour of any person or thing; (with *from*).

Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of *derogation* from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

None of these patriots will think it a *derogation* from their merit to have it said, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers. — *Addison*.

With *to*.

No surely he is a very brave man, neither is that anything which I speak to his *derogation*; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no disparage. — *Speaer, View of the State of Ireland*.

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or *derogation* to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. — *Bacon*.

I say not this in *derogation* to Virgil, neither do I contradict anything which I have formerly said in his just praise. — *Dryden*.

Dérégative. *adj.* Derogating; lessening the honour of.

That spirits are corporeal seems to me a conceit *derogative* to himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of insubstitions, univerts, and charms. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Dérégatorily. *adv.* In a derogatory manner.

It is the petition of a people: I should not *derogatorily* to its importance if I did not state that. — *Grattan*.

Dérégatory. *adj.* Having a tendency to derogate; (with *to*).

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, *derogatory* unto God and the wisdom of the creation. — *Sir T. Browne*.

Devothire moved that Tuesday the twenty-ninth should be the day. "By that time," he said with more truth than discretion, "we may have some lights from below which may be useful for our guidance." His motion was carried; but his language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory* to their order. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. x.*

With *from*.

These deputed beings are *derogatory* from the wisdom and power of the Author of nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divinities. — *Chryse*.

Dérvis. *s.* [Persian, the application being special and Oriental.] Religious mendicant in Mahometan countries.

Even there, where Christ vouchsaf'd to teach,
Their *dervises* dare an impostor preach. *G. Sandys*.

The *dervis* at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying brahman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince. — *Spectator*.

Désécant. *s.* [Ital. *discanto*.]

1. Song or tune composed in parts.

Inasmuch that twenty doctors expound one text twenty different ways, as children make *désécant* upon playne song. — *Tindal, (Rich.)*

2. Discourse; disputation; disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads.

Lo! as yet a prayer-book in your hand,

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And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll make a holy *désécant*.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.
Kindness would supplumt our unkind reportings
and severe *désécants* upon our brethren. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Désécant. *v. n.* Sing in parts; discourse at large; make speeches: (in the metrical extracts with the accent on the first syllable; i.e. with the accent of the *substantive*, instead of that of the *verb*).

Com'st thou for this, vain bowdler, to survey me,
To *désécant* on my strength, and give thy verdict?

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1226.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *désécanting* upon his actions, because, when they are thoroughly canvassed and examined, they turn to his honour. — *Addison*.

Désécanting. *verbul uba.* Act of one who *désécants*.

If mysteries were received rather in the simplicity in which they are delivered in the Scriptures, than according to the *désécantings* of fanciful men upon them, they would not appear much more incredible than some of the common objects of sense and perception. — *Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester*.

Désécant. *v. a.* [Lat. *descendo*, pres. part. *descendens*, -entis, pass. part. *descensus*.]

1. Go downwards; come from a higher place to a lower; fall; sink.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock. — *Matthew, vii. 25.*

2. Come down: (implying only an arrival at one place from another).

Hosahail *descend* into battle, and perish. — *1 Samuel, xvi. 10.*

3. Come suddenly or violently; fall upon us from an eminence.

For the pious also preserve the son;
His wish'd return with happy pow'r befriend,
And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*. — *Pope*.

4. Go down: (in a figurative sense).

[He] with holiest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*.

Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 110.

5. Make an invasion.

The goddess gives th' alarm; and soon is known
The Grecian fleet, *descending* on the town. — *Dryden*

6. Proceed as from an original; be derived from.

Despair *descends* from a mean original; the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience. — *Collier, Essay against Despair*.

With *is*.

Will is younger brother to a baronet, and *descended* of the ancient family of the Wimble. — *Addison, Spectator*.

7. Fall, in order of inheritance, to a successor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the estate of the father, ought to *descend* to the eldest son; yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot *descend* unto him by inheritance. — *Locke*.

8. Extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

Congregations discerned the small accord that was among themselves, when they *descended* to particulars. — *Dr. H. More, Devay of Christian Piety*.

Désécant. *v. a.* Walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both *descend* the hill;
Descended, Adam to the bow'r, where Eve
Lay sleeping, ran before. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 600.*

In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we climbed as when we *descended* them, we had still a river running along with the road. — *Addison*.

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill, so very steep, that there would be no mounting or *descending* it, were not it made up of a loose crumbled earth. — *Id.*

Désécant. *s.* Offspring of an ancestor; one in the line of generation at whatever distance.

The *descendants* of Neptune were planted there. — *Bacon*.

O, true *descendant* of a patriot line,
Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see. — *Dryden*.

He revealed his own will and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my *descendants* before them. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Désécant. *adj.*

1. Falling; sinking; coming down; descend-

ing.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above

downwards; and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of æthereal race. — *Pope*.

Désécant. *s.* One who *descends*.

From among the *descenders* into the pit, or from going down. — *Hammond, Works, iv. 13.*

Désécantibility. *s.* Capability of descending.

He must necessarily take the crown subject to these laws, and with all its inherent properties; the first and principal of which is its *descendibility*. — *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

Désécantible. *adj.* Transmissible by descent or inheritance.

According to the customs of other countries those honorary fees and infundations were *descendible* to the eldest, and not to all the males. — *Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England*.

Désécanting. *part. adj.* Coming down.

He clef his head with one *descending* blow. — *Dryden*.

Désécanting. *verbul uba.* Process of descent.

Our author provides for the *descending* and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power to posterity, by the inheritance of his heir, succeeding to his father's authority. — *Locke*.

Désécantingly. *adv.* In a descending manner.

"Twixt these two seas, down from this liberal front,
Descendingly ascends a pretty mount.
Sylvester, De Raribus, 488. 1. (Ord MS.)

Désécension. *s.* Act of going downwards, falling, or sinking; descent; declension; degradation.

From a good to a bad? a heavy *descension*! It was Jove's case, from a prince to a pretence? a low transformation! that shall be mine. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 2.*

Désécant. *s.* Act of passing from a higher to a lower place.

1. Progress downwards.

Observing such gradual and gentle *descents* downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of mimicry may make it probable, that it is so also in things above. — *Locke*.

2. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descant*, or an inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all. — *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth, p. 111.*

3. Fall from a higher state; degradation.

O foul *descant*, that I who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and mix with brutish kind
This essence to incarnate and imbrute.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 163.

4. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom.

The duke was general himself, and made that unfortunate *descant* upon the Isle of Re, which was attended with a miserable retreat, in which the flower of the army was lost. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

5. Transmission of anything by succession and inheritance.

If the agreement and consent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct its *descant* and conveyance. — *Locke*.

6. State of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth; extraction; process of lineage.

I give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's heirs in true *descant*!
God knows I would not do it.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 2.

Turnus, for high *descant* and graceful mien,
Was first, and favour'd by the Latian queen. — *Dryden*.

All of them, even without such a particular claim, had great reason to glory in their common *descant* from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, to whom the promise of the blessed seed was severally made. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

7. Offspring; inheritors; those proceeding in the line of generation.

From him
His whole *descant*, who thus shall Canaan win.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 268.

8. Single step in the scale of genealogy; generation; degree.

No man living is a thousand *descants* removed from Adam himself. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

9. Rank in the scale of subordination.

How lone I then with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creature which I made, and those
To me inferior, infinite descends
Beneath what other creatures are to thee?

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 408.

Describable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, described. *Rare.*

Keith has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles, disectible and describable; and has assigned a use to every one of this number.—*Paley, Natural Theology, ch. ix.*

Describe. *v. a.* [Lat. *describo*, pass. part. *descriptus*.]

1. Delimitate; mark out; trace (as 'a torch waved about the head describes a circle'); mark out anything by the mention of its properties.

I pray thee overname them; and as thou nam'st them, I will describe them; and according to my description, level at my affection.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 2.*

2. Distribute into proper heads or divisions.

Men passed through the land, and described it by cities into seven parts in a book.—*Joshua, xviii. 9.*

Describer. *s.* One who describes.

From a plantation and colony, an island near Spain was by the Greek describers named Erythra.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Descriptor. *s.* Discoverer; detector.

The glad descriptor shall not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss. *Crashaw.*

Description. *s.*

1. Act of delineating or expressing any person or thing by perceptible properties.

The description is either of the earth and water both together; and it is done by circles; or of the water considered by itself; and is not so much a description of that, as of the manner's course upon it, or to show the way of a ship upon the sea.—*Gregory, Pastimes, Use of the Terrestrial Globe, p. 257.*

2. Sentence or passage in which anything is described.

A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary descriptions; a rule which is too heavy is less an ornament than a burthen.—*Dryden.*
Somehow misquoting by the trencher throng,
I look for streams immortal'd in soap,
That lost in silence and oblivion lie,
Drench are their fountains, and their channels dry,
That run for ever by the muse's skill,
And in the smooth description murmur still. *Addison.*

3. Kind, sort, character.

I'll pay six thousand, and deface the bond,
Before a friend of this description
Shall lose a hair. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.*

Deserv. *v. a.*

1. Give notice of anything suddenly discovered. *Obsolete.*

I cannot blame the Egyptian, that he was so easily induced to desert these unkind Amalekites to merciful Israelites.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, i. Stan. 222.*

2. Spy out; examine at a distance.

And the house of Joseph went to desert Bethel.—*Judges, i. 23.*

3. Detect; find out anything concealed.

Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen-mother at her own table; in neither place *deserv'd*, no, not by Calicut, who had been lately ambassador in England.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

4. Discover; perceive by the eye; see anything distant or obscure.

Thus light, into the court he took his way;
Both through the guard, which never him *deserv'd*,
And through the watchmen, who him never spy'd.
That planet would, unto our eyes, *deserv* only
That part wherein the light fills, appear to be horned,
As the moon seem.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Deserv. *s.* Discovery; thing discovered. *Obsolete.*

How near's the other army—
Near, and on speedy foot, the main *deserv*
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.*

Desecrate. *v. a.* Divert anything from the purpose to which it is consecrated; render unhallowed.

The founders of monasteries imprecated evil on those who should *desecrate* their donations.—*Malmon, Survey.*

I sat between them, as Garriok stands between Tragedy and Comedy, in the profane theatrical monument which some superannuated or careless dean of other days has permitted to disgrace and *desecrate*.

orate the walls of Westminster Abbey.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurnes, vol. i. ch. iii.*

Desecration. *s.* Act of one who desecrates; condition of anything desecrated.

Having with great concern observed that various profanations of the Sabbath have of late years been evidently gaining ground among us so as to threaten a gradual *desecration* of that holy day, I must earnestly request you to exert your utmost efforts within the precincts of the parishes committed to your care, to counteract, as much as possible, the progress of this alarming evil.—*Bishop Porteus, On the Profanation of the Lord's Day. (Rich.)*

Desert. *s.* Wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place.

Be alive again,
And dare me to the *desert* with thy sword,
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.
He, looking round on every side, beheld
A pathless *desert*, dark with horrid shades.
Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 295.

Desert. *adj.* Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untill'd.

That would be howl'd out in the *desert* air,
Where hearing should not catch them.

He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness.—*Deuteronomy, xxxii. 10.*

The promises and bargains between two men in a *desert* stand up; binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

Desert. *v. a.* [Lat. *desertus*, pass. part. of *desero*.]

1. Forsake; fall away from; leave meanly or treacherously; abandon.

I do not remember one man, who heartily wished the passing of that hill, that ever *deserted* them to the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden.*

2. Leave; quit.

What is it that holds and keeps the orbs in fixed stations and intervals, against an incessant and inherent tendency to *desert* them?—*Keble.*

Desert. *v. n.* Abscond from service in the army or navy.

The poor fellow had *deserted*, and was now afraid of being overtaken and carried back.—*Gullamith, Romany.*

Desert. *s.*

1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit.

Being of necessity a thing common, it is, through the manifold persuasions, dispositions, and occasions of men, with equal *desert* both of praise and dispraise, shunned by some, by others desired.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All *desert* imports an equality between the good conferred and the good deserved, or made due.—*South.*

2. Claim to reward.

More to move you,
Take my *deserts* to him, and join them both
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 5.

Deserter. *s.* One who deserts.

a. By forsaking a cause or party.

Heads of *deserters*, who your honour sold,
And basely broke your faith for bribes of gold. *Dryden.*

b. By absconding from service in the army or navy.

They are the same *deserters*, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says thearrison is brought to the utmost necessity.—*Trotter, c. 59.*

c. By abandoning any individual object.

The fair sex, if they had the *deserter* in their power, would certainly have shown him more mercy than the Barabbas and Crispinus.—*Dryden.*

Thou, false guardian of a church too good,
Thou mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood. *Pope.*

Desertful. *adj.* Meritorious; deserving.

My lords, how much the country owes you both,
Due reward of your *desertful* glories,
Must to posterity remain.—*Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.*

Desertfully. *adv.* Appropriately. *Rare.*

Upon this occasion, Aristotle (and very *desertfully*) calleth the common-wealth of the Mammillians oligarchy, and not aristocracy.—*Time's Storehouse, 88, 2. (Ord MS.)*

Desertion.

1. Act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post, specially of absconding from service in the army or navy.

Every complaint that we are persuaded to by our, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one will necessarily involve us in a *desertion* of the other.—*Rogers.*

2. In *Theology*. Spiritual despondency; sense of the dereliction of God; opinion that grace is withdrawn.

Christ bears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some shocking affliction.—*South.*

3. Desolation.

My own carb and flint of my wife and children,
The *desertion* in which we lived, the simple benches,
The unben-rattlers, the naked walls, all told me
What it was I had done.—*Gudwin, St. Leon, l. 211.*

Desertless. *adj.* [desert = merit.] Destitute of merit, or of claim to favour or reward.

Low'd me *desertless*, who, with shame, content
Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast. *Dryden.*
I was, however, pleased you, gentleman, rather in your indulgence than your wisdom, to observe in your election to the chair the *Shakespearean* maxim of choosing the most *desertless* man to be consulted, and you must take the consequences. *Lord Alington, Address to the Geographical Society, 1865.*

Desertlessly. *adv.* In a desertless manner; undeservingly.

But now people call you valiant, *desertlessly* I think; yet for this satisfaction I will have you fight with me.—*Keats and Fletcher, King and no King.*

Deserter. *s.* Female deserter. *Rare.*

Cleave to a wife and let her be a wife, let her be a most help, a solace, not a nothing, not an adversary, not a *deserter*.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Deserve. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *deservir* = earn by service; work out by service; Lat. *deservio*.] Be worthy of either good or ill.

Yet well, if here would end
The misery: I *deserv'd* it, and he would bear
My own *deservings*. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 725.*

A mother cannot give him death; though he *deserves* it, he *deserves* it not from me. *Dryden.*

Deserve. *v. n.* Be worthy of reward: (with *of*).

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Deservedly. *adv.* According to desert.

For him I was not sent, nor yet to free
That pseudo victor meek, now vile and base,
Deservedly made vassal. *Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 133.*

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affection of that community which he endeavours to mislead.—*Addison.*

Deserver. *s.* One who deserves.

Their love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
Till his *deserts* are pass'd. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, l. 2.*

Heavy, with some high minds, is an overweight of obligation; or otherwise great *deservings* do perchance grow intolerable burdens.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
Emulation will never be wanting amongst poets, when particular rewards and prizes are proposed to the best *deservings*.—*Dryden.*

Deserving. *part. adj.* Meritorious.

Courts are the places where best manners flourish,
Where the *deserving* ought to rise. *Olney.*

Deserving. *verbal abs.* Desert.

None of us love you well; and even those some
Ruvy your great *deservings*, and good name. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I, iv. 2.*

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all for
The cup of their *deservings*. *Id., King Lear, v. 2.*

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republic, was an admirable speaker, and very popular. *Swift.*

Our man... would be almost content, for a reward of a life of virtue (if he could acquire such acceptance to his name performance), to take up his portion with those he loved, and was made to love, in this good world, which he knows—which was created so lowly, beyond his *deservings*.—*Lamb, Elia to Southey.*

Deservingly. *adv.* In a deserving manner; according to desert.

We have raised *Scjanus* from obscure and almost unknown gentry to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and we hope *deservingly*.—*B. Jonson, Scjanus.*

Desiccant. *s.* In *Surgery*. Applications that dry up the discharge of sores.

This, in the beginning may be prevented by *desiccants*, and washed.—*Wismann, Surgery.*

Desiccate. *v. a.* [Lat. *desiccatus*, part. pass. of *desicco* = dry, pres. part. *desiccans*, -antis;

from *siccus*—dry.] Dry up; exhaust of moisture.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores.—*Bacon*.

Desiccate. v. n. Dry up.

It is also recounted amongst the Greeks themselves as a miracle and a peculiar grace and favour of God to the bodies of such whom they have canonized for saints to continue uncorrupted, and in the moist damps of a vault to dry and *desiccate* like the mummies of Egypt. — *Sir P. Ricaut, Present State of the Greeks and Armenians Churches*, p. 277.

Desiccated. part. adj. Dried up.

With but few exceptions, and these only partial ones, the lowest animal and vegetal forms are inhabitants of the water; and water is almost their sole constituent. *Desiccated* Protodidyma and Protodidyma shrink into mere dust; and among the Acalephes, we find but a few grains of solid matter to a pound of water. — *Herbert Spencer, First Principles*.

Used metaphorically.

In the present stereotyped condition of language, . . . a direct sound-imitation, particularly if it be rude and harsh, is probably too special and limited in significance to give birth to a family of words. Yet . . . the greatest and most popular parts of every age and nation, from Homer to Tennyson, . . . have employed these echoes of Nature freely. The timid rhetoricisms of the Silver Age, and the *desiccated* pedantic grammarians of a later period, might not venture to use such a privilege, but . . . there is no poet worthy of the name who does not abound in indicative expressions.— *Parrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. xv.

Desiccation. s. Act of making dry; state of being dried.

If the spirits issue out of the body, there followeth *desiccation*, induration, and consumption.—*Bacon*.

Desiccative. s. Drier.

The ashes of a leechbone are said to be a great *desiccative* of distills. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*, iv. 576.

Desiccatory. adj. Desiccative.

Park is *desiccatory*, but it strengthens and passes easily. — *Trotter of Anabaptists*, ii. 107.

Desiderate. v. a. Regret; feel the want of; miss.

I perceive all the beauty of all the grand prospects, but not without *desiderating* the pleasant limitations of Enfield. — *Lamb, Letter to Hazlitt*.

Desideratum. s. *pl. desiderata*. [Lat., *pass.* part. of *desidero*—miss, regret: this rather than *desire*, its common though exceptionable translation, being the original sense.] Requirement.

The great *desiderata* are taste and common sense. — *Colbridge, Table Talk*.

Design. v. a. [Lat. *designo*; Fr. *dessiner*.]

1. Purpose; intend anything; form or order with a particular purpose: (with *for*).

The acts of religious worship were purposely *designed* for the acknowledgment of a being, whom the most excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.
You are not for obscurity *designed*,
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. — *Dryden*.

2. Devote intentionally: (with *to*).

One of those places was *designed* by the old man to his son. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.
He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he was *designed* to the study of the law. — *Dryden*.

3. Plan; project; form in idea.

We are to observe whether the picture or outline be well drawn, or, as more elegant artists term it, well *designed*. — *Sir H. Wallis*.
While they speed their pace, the prince *designs* the new elected seat, and draws the lines. — *Dryden*.

4. Mark out by particular tokens.

'Tis not enough to make a man a subject to convince him that there is real power in the world; but there must be ways of *designing* and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs. — *Locke*.

Design. s.

1. Intention; purpose; scheme; plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays *designs* only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life? — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Scheme formed to the detriment of another.

A subtle settled *design* upon another man's life put him in a state of war with him against whom he has *designed* such an intention. — *Locke*.

3. Idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

I doubt not but in the *designs* of several Greek medals one may often see in hand of an Apelles or Praxiteles. — *Addison*.

Thy hand strikes out some new *design*.

Where life awakes and dawns at every line. — *Pope*.

Designable. adj. Capable of being, or liable to be, designed; distinguishable; capable of being particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited; the mover must be confined to observe those proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite *designable* degrees in an instant. — *Sir K. Digby*.

Designate. adj. Designated; named prospectively for an office (as 'consul designate' in Latin).

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, and King of England, . . . was the younger son of Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth son of that royal family, and King of England, *designate* by King Henry the Sixth, and by the most noble senate and universal synod of this kingdom, the high court of parliament. — *Sir G. Buck, History of the Life and Reign of Richard III.*, p. 3, 164.

Designate. v. a. Mark out; determine; fix upon; name.

A more savage would divide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, *designating* the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator. — *Barlow, Advice to the privileged Orders*, pt. i. p. 27.

Designation. s.

1. Act of pointing or marking out by some particular token.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough; one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called *marle*, and every body knows that *borough* is a name for a town. — *Swift*.

2. Act of naming; appellation; name.

The more savage (i.e. the more natural and primitive) any language is, the more liberally does it abound in onomatopoeias, and the more certain are we to find that the larger majority of animals has an onomatopoeic *designation*. — *Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. ii.

3. Appointment; direction.

William the conqueror forbore to use that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a titular pretence, grounded upon the will and *designation* of Edward the Confessor. — *Bacon*.

4. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution. — *Locke*.

Designedly. adv. Purposely; intentionally; by design or purpose; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitously.

Cases made *designedly*; that is to say, some things were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve to. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

The next thing is sometimes *designedly* to put children in pain; but care must be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour. — *Locke*.

Designedness. s. Attribute suggested by Designed.

All the portraiture of human nature is drawn over with the dusky shades and irregular features of base *designedness* and malicious cunning. — *Barrow*.

Designer. s. One who designs.

a. In the way of intention or purpose, as a plotter or contriver.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the public interest, to countenance and cover their private. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

b. In painting or sculpture.

There is a great affinity between *designing* and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. — *Addison*.

Designing. part. adj. Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'Twould show me poor, isolated, and compell'd, *Designing*, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought. — *Southern*.

Designing. verbal abs. Design.

(For example see last extract under Designer.)

Designless. adj. Without intention; without design; unknowing; inadvertent; without scheme or project.

That *designless* love of shaming and ruining his own soul. — *Hammond, Works*, iv. 513.

Designlessly. adv. Unintentionally; ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are no differing as the conditions of the respective fingers. — *Bayly*.

Designment. s.

1. Purpose and intent.

The sanctity of the Christian religion excludes fraud and subterfuge from the *designments* and aims of its first promulgators. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

'Tis a greater credit to know the ways of capitalizing nature, and making her subservient our purposes and *designments*, than to have learned all the intricacies of policy. — *Glasville*.

2. Scheme of hostility.

News, lords, our are done:
In desperate contest both we laugh'd the Turks,
That their *designment* built. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 1.

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate, and of the duke's *designments* against her. — *Sir J. Hayward*.

3. Idea, or sketch, of a work; project.

The principal end of our *designments* was to make a perfect discovery of all those parts where I should arrive, as well known as unknown, with their heights and latitudes; the lying of their coasts; their ports and bays; their cities, towns, and villages; their manner of government, with the commodious which the country yielded, and of which they have want and are in necessity. — *Observations of Sir R. Hooking*, etc., A.D. 1653.

The scenes which represent cities and countries are not really such, but only painted on boards and canvases; but shall that excuse the ill painture or *designment* of them? — *Dryden*.

When absent, yet we conquer'd in his right;
For though that some mean artist's skill were shown

In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own. — *Dryden*.

Designment. s. Ending; termination.

In their posies the feltering together the series of the verses, with the bounds of like cadence or dream over of rhyme, which if it be musically abrupt and not dependent in sense upon so near an affinity of words, I know not what handsome kind of harshness and dissonance it breatheth to my judgement. — *Bishop Hall, Satires*, postscript.

Desinent. adj. [Lat. *desinens*, -entis, pres. part. of *desino*—end, pass. part. *desinus*.]

Ending; forming an end; terminating.

In front of this sea were placed six titious — their upper parts human their *desinent* parts fish. — *R. Jonson, Masques at Court*.

Desirable. adj.

1. Proper to be desired.

Adjusted cases, collected by men of great sagacity, will improve his mind, toward acquiring this *desirable* sagacity and extent of thought. — *Wells*.

He would not confess, that it is a thing the most *desirable* to man, and most agreeable to the goodness of God, that he should send forth his light and his truth by a special revelation of this will. — *Kepler*.

2. Pleasing; delightful.

She then let drop some expressions about an agent's snuff-box; I immediately took the hint, and brought me, being unwilling to omit any thing that might make me *desirable* in her eyes. — *Addison*.

Our own sea, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, seem to have something good and *desirable* in them. — *Watts*.

Desirableness. s. Attribute suggested by Desirable.

Political complexity is one of the errors that take strongest hold on the understanding; and it was only by ideas suggested by the French revolution that I was reconciled to the *desirableness* of a government of the simplest construction. — *Godwin, Political Justice*, pref. viii.

That the opinions of mankind should so often be formed in this manner, has been a matter of regret to many writers; others again have enforced the duty of submitting our convictions, in certain cases, to the guidance of fit judges; but all have admitted the wide extent to which the deprivation of opinion upon trust prevails, and the *desirableness* that the choice of guides in these matters should be regulated by a sound discretion. — *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. i.

The question as to the duty of the state, with respect to the encouragement of truth and the discouragement of error, must be decided on these grounds. Everybody admits that (provided his own standard of judgment be adopted) it is right and fitting to encourage truth and discourage error. About the *desirableness* of the end there is an universal agreement. — *Ibid.*, ch. ix.

The *desirableness* of the Austrian alliance in it.

self, and the extreme anxiety for it among English statesmen, kept alive the jealous fears of the French. — *Froude, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth*, ch. ix.

Desire. *s.* [Fr. *désir*; from Lat. *desiderium*.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

Desire is the weakness a man finds in himself upon the absence of anything, whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. — *Locke*.
Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the desire, but it takes away the performance. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 3.
Desire's the vast extent of human mind; It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. — *Dryden*.

It is in a man's power only to observe what the Deity takes their turns in his understanding, or else to direct the soul, and call in such as he hath a desire or use of. — *Locke*.

Desire. *v. n.* [Fr. *désirer*.]

1. Wish; long for; covet.

Thou shalt not desire the silver or gold. — *Deuteronomy*, vii. 25.

2. Ask; entreat.

Sir, I entreat you home with me to dinner. — I humbly do desire your grace of pardon; I must away this night. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

But since you take such interest in our war, And Troy's illustrious ruins end desire to know, I will restrain my tears, and briefly tell What in our last and fatal — it befell. — *Dryden*.

3. Require; demand. *Obsolete*.

A doubtful case *desires* a doubtful issue, Without vain art or curious compliments. — *Spenser*.

4. Regret.

He Jehoram reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being desired. — *2 Chronicles*, xxi. 20, authorized version. (French.)
She should be pleasant while she lives, and desired when she dies. — *Jacoby Taylor, The Marriage King*, (French).

Desireless. *adj.* Destitute of desire.

The appetite is dull and *desireless*. — *Boone, Deceit*, p. 25.

Desirer. *s.* One who longs for anything; wisher.

I will counterfeited the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it beautifully to the *desirers*. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Desiring. *part. adj.* Greedy.

Love beheld it with a *desiring* look. — *Dryden*.

Desirous. *adj.* Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for.

The same piety which maketh them that are in authority *desirous* to please and resemble God by justice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good. — *Hosier, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Be not *desirous* of his dominions; for they are deceitful work. — *Psalms*, xliii. 3.
Men are drowsy and *desirous* to sleep before the fit of an ague, and green and stretch. — *Lucan*.
Adam the while, Waiting *desirous* her return, had wife Of choicest flow'rs a garland. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 838.

Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt, Hath led it on, *desirous* to behold Once more thy face. — *Id., Samson Agonistes*, 739.

Desirousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Desirous; fullness of desire; eagerness.

Rare; Desire being the commoner word.
We shall find a common *desirousness* in all men to seek their welfare. — *Trennise of the Christian Religion*, 358. (Ord MS.)

Desist. *v. n.* [Lat. *desisto*.] Cease from anything; stop; (with from).

Desist, that not diacery'd, And toll'd in vain; nor in vain modest. — *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 397.

There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it perilous or absurd; but will readily *desist* from it, when they are convinced it is impracticable. — *Adams*.

Desistance. *s.* Act of desisting.

Men usually give freest desistance where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already. — *Hugle*.

Desition. *s.* [see Desiney.] End; ending. *Rare*.

The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or *desition*. — *The Soul's Immortality defended*, p. 27: 1045.

Desitive. *adj.* Ending; concludent; final. *Rare*.

Inceptive and *desitive* propositions are of this sort: The fog vanishes as the sun rises, but the fog has not yet begun to vanish; therefore the sun is not yet risen. — *Watts*.

Desk. *s.* [see Dish.] Inclining table for the use of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repository under it.

Tell her in the *desk*, That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry, There is a purse of ducats. — *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his bible before him. — *L. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Not the *desk* with silver nails, Nor bureau of expense, Nor staidish well-japan'd dials, Avail To writing of good sense. — *Swift*.

Desk. *v. n.* Support by means of, or as by means of, a desk.

Or if you into some blind convent fly, You're inquisitor d'estrail for heresy, Unless your daring front-piece can tell News of a relic or leave miracle. These you are censured and *desk* up by Our ladies' penitence and the censure; There to remain, till that their wondrous phantas To let you loose among the novices. — *John Hall, Dreams*, p. 2: 1610.

Désolate. *adj.* [Lat. *desolatus*.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us seek some *désolate* shade, and there Weep our sad losses empty. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

2. Deprived of inhabitants; mid waste; solitary.

This city will be *désolate*, without an inhabitant. — *Jeremiah*, xxi.

Désolate. *v. n.* Deprive of inhabitants; lay waste; make desert.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *désolated* by a particular desolator. — *Bacon*.

Thick around Thunders the spirit of those, who with the gun And dew, impatient bounding at the shot, Worse than the season, *désolate* the fields. — *Thomson, Seasons*, Winter.

Désolateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Désolate.

In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to record my *désolateness*. — *Bacon, Works*, vi. 38. (Ord MS.)

Désolator. *s.* One who desolates.

He shall cease the meretric and oblation to cease, and commanding over a wing of abominations, he a *désolator* or make desolation. — *Moh, On Daniel*, p. 39.

But who is this *désolator* maker of desolations? — *Id.*, p. 44.

Désolation. *s.*

1. Destruction of inhabitants; reduction to solitude.

What with your praises of the country, what with your discourse of the humilitate *désolation* thereof made by those Scots, you have filled me with great compassion. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy; destitution.

That dwelling place is unnatural to mankind; and then the terriblest of the continual motion, the *désolation* of the far being from comfort, the eye and the ear having only times before it, doth still vex the mind, even when it is best armed against it. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Place wasted and forsaken.

How is Babylon become a *désolation* among the nations! — *Jeremiah*, l. 24.

4. Agency by which anything is desolated: (in the extract *personified*).

O sister! *Désolation* is a delicate thing, It moves not on the earth, and it floats not in the air; But it trends with silent footstep, and it fans with silent wing The tender hopes that, in their breasts, the best and gentlest bear; Who lulled to soft repose by the fanning plumes above And the music-stirring motion of its soft and lissay feet, Dream visions of aerial joy, and call the phantom Love. And wake and find the monster Pain, whom in its place they erst. — *Shelley, Prometheus unbound*.

Désolator. *s.* One who desolates

The *désolator* desolated The victor overthrown! The arbiter of others' fate A suppliant for his own. — *Byron, Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte*.

Désolatory. *adj.* Desolating. *Rare*.

The *désolatory* judgments are a notable improvement of God's mercy. — *Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 55.

Despair. *s.* [Fr. *désespérer*; Lat. *de* - from, and *spero* - hope.]

1. Hopelessness; despondence; loss of hope.

You had either never attempted this chance, set on with hope, or never discovered it, stood with *despair*. — *Sir P. Sidney*.
We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in *despair*. — *2 Corinthians*.

2. That which inspires despondence; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely visited people, All swoll'n and bloated, pitiful to the eye; The cure *despair* of surgery, he cures; Having a golden stamp about their necks, Put on with holy prayers. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

3. In Theology. Loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all or most evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extinction? As the re is, God knows, too often a defect on the one side, so there may be an excess on the other; they not hope in God, or only sorrow, be perverted into presumption or *despair*. — *Bishop Sprat*.

Despair. *v. n.* [Lat. *desperare*.] Be without hope; despond; (with of).

Though thou dost wear a sword at thy friend, yet *despair* not; for there may be a turn. — *Richard III.*

All these indignities, for such they are From thine, these evils I deserve, not more, Acknowledge them from God, yielded on the Justly, yet *despair* not of the final pardon. — *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1168.

Despair. *v. n.* Reduce to despair. *Rare*.

Having no hope to *despair* the government to deliver it (the fort) into the enemies' hands. — *Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 30.

Despairer. *s.* One who despairs; one without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commands a bold, And makes *despairers* re-joice for good. — *Dryden*.

Despairful. *adj.* Hopeless. *Obsolete*.

That sweet but near *despairful* care. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Other cries amongst the Irish savour of the Scottish barbarism; as the lamentations for their burials, with *despairful* utterances. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Despairingly. *adv.* In a despairing manner.

He speaks severely and *despairingly* of our society. — *Baph*.

Despatch. *v. n.* [for spelling see Dispatch.]

1. Send away hastily.

Doctor Theobald Cobly, a soldier man, I *despatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring the money, and learn the exact method of using it. — *Sir W. Temple*.
The good, *despatch*, whose paternal care, hitherto could no longer bear, *despatch'd* Achilles to the ships in haste, To give a sad relation of the past. — *Dryden*.

2. Send out of the world; put to death.

In pity of his misery, to *despatch* His nighted life. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 5.
And the company shall slay them with stones, and *despatch* them with their swords. — *Eschylus*, xliii. 17.

In combat, but two of you will fall; And we resolve we will *despatch* you all. — *Dryden*.

3. Perform a business quickly.

Therefore commanded by his charid-man to drive without ceasing, and to *despatch* the journey, the judgment of God now following him. — *2 Maccabees*, ii. 1.

No sooner is one action *despatched*, which, by such a determination as the will, we are set upon, but another unbusiness is ready to set us on work. — *Locke*.

Despatch. *v. n.* Conclude an affair with, another. *Rare*.

What are the brothers parted? — They have *despatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone. — *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 2.

Despatch. *s.* [see Dispatch.]

1. Hasty execution; speedy performance.

Affected *despatch* is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be. — *Jacobs*.
The *despatch* of a good officer is very often as beneficial to the soldier as the good officer itself. — *Adams*.

2. Conduct; management. *Obsolete*.

You shall put This night's great business into my *despatch*, Which shall, to all our nights and days to come, Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 1.

If therefore any English government should suffer the Conventions, as now constituted, to meet for the despatch of business, two independent synods would be legislating at the same time for one Church.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

3. Message, letter, or order, sent with speed or specially forwarded.

It is equally established, by the *despatches* of Napoleon, by the testimony of the French generals, and by Wellington's correspondence, that the most exact and detailed information, respecting the strength and position of the allied troops, was supplied to head quarters by the English newspapers.—*Gilpin, Life of the Duke of Wellington*, ii. 271a

Despectio. s. [Lat. *despectivus*, -*onia*; from *despectus*, pass. part. of *despicio*.] Looking down; contempt. *Rare*.

They who take either of these sudden, reason or grace, to carry them up to this cliff of meditation may cast down their thoughts in a calm *despectio* of all those shining attractions which they see to be so transitory.—*W. Montague, Devout Exercises*, pt. I. p. 302: 1648.

Desperado. s. [Spanish.] Desperate person. This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private desperadoes of that faction.—*The Clerk in his Colours*, p. 9: 1679.

Kobespierre, most renowned desperado,
Next claims your profound admiration;
Who emulates the veins like Sancerre,
Phlebotomist chief of the nation.
Topog. Turcy, p. 8.

Desperate. adj.

1. Destitute of hope.

Since his exile she hath despis'd me most;
Forsworn my company, and rail'd at me,
That I am desperate of obtaining her.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

2. Without cure of safety; rash; precipitant; fearless of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
That any Englishman dare give me counsel,
Or be a known friend, 'gainst his highness' pleasure,
(Though he be grown so desperate to be honest.)
And live a subject? *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.
He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, such an one we vulgarly call a desperate person. *Hammond*.

3. Irrecoverable; insurmountable; irreconcilable.

These debts may be well called desperate ones; for a mad man owns them.—*Shakespeare, Titus of Athens*, iii. 4.

In a part of Asia the sick, when their case comes to be thought desperate, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there.—*Locke*.

I am a man of desperate fortunes, that is, a man whose friends are dead; for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends.—*Pope, Letter to Swift*.

4. Mad; hotbrained; furious.

Were it not the part of a desperate physician to wish his friend dead, rather than to apply the best endeavours of his skill for his recovery?—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

5. It is sometimes used in a sense nearly ludicrous, and only marks the extreme predominance of any bad quality.

Concluding all mere desperate acts and fools,
That durst depart from Aristotle's rules. *Pope*.

Desperately. adv. In a desperate manner.

1. Furiously; madly; without attention to safety or danger; hopelessly; despairingly. Your eldest daughters have foredoom'd themselves, And desperately are dead.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.
There might be somewhat in it, that he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as desperately as before he had done uncivilly.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. In a great degree; violently. *Colloquial*.
She fell desperately in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him.—*Addison*.

Desperateness. s. Attribute suggested by Desperate; madness; fury; precipitance: (Desperation the commoner word).

The going on not only in terrors and amazement of conscience, but also badly, hopelessly, confidently, in wilful habits of sin, is called a desperateness also; and the more bold thus, the more desperate.—*Hammond*.

Desperation. s. Hopelessness; despair; despondency.

As long as we are guilty of any past sin, and have no promise of remission, whatever our future care be, this desperation of success chills all our industry, and we sin on, because we have sinned.—*Hammond*.

Despicable. adj. Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God were in his sight so vile and despicable as men's disdainful speech would make it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Their hums as low
Row'd down in battle, sunk before the spears
Of despicable foes. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 437.
Not less ev'n in this despicable hero,
Than when my name shook Africk with affright,
And froze your hearts beneath your torrid zone.

Dryden.
When men of rank and figure pass away their lives in criminal pursuits and pleasures, they render themselves more vile and despicable than any innocent man can be, whatever low station his fortune and birth have placed him in.—*Addison*.

There are two feelings which often prevent an unprincipled layman from becoming utterly depraved and despicable, domestic feeling, and chivalrous feeling. His heart may be softened by the endearments of a family. His pride may revolt from the thought of doing what does not become a gentleman. But neither with the domestic feeling nor with the chivalrous feeling has the wicked priest any sympathy.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Despicableness. s. Attribute suggested by Despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

We consider the great disproportion between the infinity of the reward and the despicableness of our service. *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Despicably. adv. In a despicable manner; meanly; sordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor despicably poor;
The town in soft domestic pleasures,
And gentle pasts to her arms invites. *Addison*.

Despicency. s. Contempt. *Rare*.

It is very probable, that to show their despicency of the poor Catholics, and to pride themselves on their prerogative and discretion from them, they [the Jews], affected to have such acts there done. *Macle, Histories*, p. 191.

Despicable. adj. Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt.

I am obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old distressed confessor, commonly the most despicable thing in the world.—*Arbuthnot, Letter to Pope*.

Despical. s. Contempt.

No man is so mean but he is sensible of despical, and may find means to show his resentment.—*Bishop Patrick, Commentaries and Paraphrases on the Old Testament, Proverbs*, xi. 12.

Policy, the great idol of a casual reason, in that which insensibly works the soul to a despical of religion.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 385.

Despise. v. a. [N. Fr. *despiser*; Lat. *despicio* - look down on anything.]

1. Scorn; contempt; slight; disrespect.
For, lo, I will make thee small among the heathen, and despised among men.—*Jeremiah*, xlii. 15.

My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope*.

2. In Shakespeare it seems in one instance to signify *abhor*, as from the Italian *despettare*. Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever, Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound That ever yet they heard. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Despiser. s. One who despises; contemner; scorner.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress?
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so empty?

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7.
Wisdom is commonly, at long running, justified even of her despisers.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Thus the atheists, libertines, and despisers of religion, usually pass under the name of free-thinkers. *North*.

Despising. verbal abs. Act of one who despises

If any person shall declare or speak anything in derogation, deriding, or despising of the same book, then, &c.—*Act for Uniformity of Common Prayer*, &c., i. Eliz. cap. 2.

Despisingly. adv. In a despising manner.

For want of calculating times and seasons he begins to think despisingly of us, and we, in spite of all his sneers, grow tired of him, and dread his company.—*Shrewsbury*, no. 99. (Ord. M.)

Despise. s. [Fr. *dépit*.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; maliciousness; spleen; hatred;

Thou wretch! despise o'erwhelm thee!

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
With men these considerations are usually the cause of despise, disdain, or aversion from others;

but with God they pass for reasons of our greater tenderness towards others.—*Bishop Sprat*.

2. Defiance; unsubdued opposition: (often used with an *ellipsis* of *in*, or of both *in* and *of*).

The life, thou gav'st me first, was lost and done;
'Till with thy warlike sword, despite of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., iv. a.
I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own despite. *Dryden*.

Despite his exceeding sensibility, our friend sometimes says the most astounding things.—*Saturday Review*, April 20, 1863.

3. Act of malice; act of opposition.

His punishment, eternal misery,
It would be all his malice and revenge.
As a despite done against the most High,
Thou once to gain companion of his was.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 904.

Despise. v. a. Vex; offend; disappoint; give meanness to.

Return, with his wife Rhea, led by night, setting the town on fire, to despise Bacchus.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

To what purpose did the Jews cry, The temple of the Lord, while they despised the Lord of that temple?—*Bishop Hall, Revivifier*.

Despightful. adj. Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate; malignant; mischievous: (used both of persons and things).

I, his despightful Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends with ramping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 4, letter.
Mean while the heinous and despightful act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, was known
In heav'n. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 1.

Despightfully. adv. In a despightful manner; maliciously; malignantly.

Pray for them that despightfully use you and persecute you.—*Matthew*, v. 44.

Despightfulness. s. Attribute suggested by Despightful; malice; hate; malignity.

Let us examine him with despightfulness and torture, that we know his meanness, and prove his patience. *Wisdom*, ii. 19.

Despiteous. adj. Malicious; furious. *Obsolete*.

The knight of the red-cross, when him he spy'd
Spurring so hot with rage despiteous,
'Gan fairly couch his spear.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Turning despiteous torture out of door.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 1.

Despiteously. adv. In a despiteous manner. *Obsolete*.

The mortal steel despiteously entail'd,
Deep in their flesh, quite thro' the iron walls,
That in large purple stream adown their glistening fall. *Spenser*.

Despoil. v. a. [Lat. *despolio*.] (with *of*).

1. Rob; deprive.

Despoil'd of warlike arms, and knowne shield. *Spenser*.

You are nobly born,

Despoil'd of your honour in your life.

Shakespeare, King John, v. 1.

He waits with hellish rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way, or send thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, of faith, of bliss.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 409.

He, pale as death, despoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryden*.

When England had cast James out, when Scotland had rejected him, the Irish had still been true to him; and he had, in return, solemnly given his sanction to a law which rendered to them an immense domain of which they had been despoiled.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

2. Divest by any accident.

These armed stones despoil'd of their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time moulder away.—*Woodward*.

3. Simply strip. *Obsolete*.

A groom can despoil
Of puissant arms, and laid in easy bed. *Spenser*.

Despoil. s. Spoil, as the translation of the Latin *spolia*, meaning something stripped from an antagonist, and worn as a mark of success: (sometimes, as in the extract, applied to the skin of an animal). *Rare*.

Lucian was willing to have the Gaulish Hercules depicted, not only covered with the despoils of a lion, and a many club, but also decrepitate, bald, aged, wrinkled and meagre.—*Time's Storehouse*, 55. (Ord. M.)

Despoiler. s. One who despoils.

Henry VIII., the founder of the reformation in

this country, and the despoiler of the clergy.—*Petre, Reflections*, p. 23.

Despond. *v. a.* [Lat. *despondeo*.] Despair; lose hope; become hopeless or desperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to despond for any misarriages or disappointments that were not in his power to prevent.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

The learned leeches in despair depart,
And shake their heads, desponding of their art.

Dryden.

Others depress their own minds, despond at the first difficulty; and conclude that making any progress in knowledge, farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities.—*Locke*.

Despondency. *s.* Despair; hopelessness; desperation.

The death of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey has generally been attributed to his own act, from constitutional and hereditary melancholy, his father having destroyed himself during a fit of mental despondency; but, considering the use that was made of it by the incendiaries engaged in the fabrication of the popish plot, that it was the hinge on which the whole of the machinery turned, there is every reason to believe that the murder was perpetrated by themselves, for the purpose of charging it upon those who were marked out for their victims. — *Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Catharine de Braganza*.

Despondent. *adj.* Despairing; hopeless; without hope.

It is well known, both from ancient and modern experience, that the very boldest atheists, out of their delusions and company, when they chance to be surprised with solitude or sickness, are the most suspicious, timorous, and despondent wretches in the world.—*Bentley*.

Congregated thrushes, linnets, &c.
On the dead tree, a dull despondent flock. — *Thomson*.

Despondently. *adv.* In a despondent manner; without hope.

He thus despondently concludes.—*Narrow, Sermons*, p. 319: 1679.

Desponds. *s.* One who desponds.

I am no desponder in my nature. — *Swift*.

Desponding. *part. adj.* Becoming or rendered hopeless; sinking in spirit.

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and desponding weakness, than first to govern ourselves by the best improvement of that reason which Providence has given us for a guide; and then, when we have done our own parts, to commit all cheerfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of Heaven with trust and resignation. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

He considers what is the natural tendency of such a virtue, or such a vice; he is well apprized that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, some may terrify the conscience, some may allure the slothful, and some encourage the desponding mind. — *Watts*.

Despondingly. *adv.* In a desponding manner.

Swift, without a penny in his purse, was despondingly looking out of his window to gaze away the time.—*Sherrin, Life of Swift*.

Desponsation. *s.* [Lat. *desponsatio, -onis*.] Betrothal.

She was espoused to an honest and just person of her kindred and family; yet, for all this desponsation of her, she had not one step forward, &c.—*Lancelinus Apostolicus, &c.*, by Rev. W. Mickman, pref. s. 2. h. 1: 1690.

Despot. *s.* [Gr. *despotein* = master.]

1. Title, under the Byzantine empire, of certain independent, or approximately independent, dynasts, princes, or rulers. (The Wallachian and Moldavian terms, *Hospodar* (*Gospodar*), are forms of the same word; and it is these that are probably meant by the word *Ducian* in the extract from Johnson. With this sense, the term, being a title, is a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name, and is generally preceded by the definite article; the domain over which the *Despot's* rule extends, and his station, being a *Despotat*: see extracts.)

Palaeologus was both by the patriarch and the young emperor honored with the title of the *despot*, another step into the empire.—*Knodler, History of the Turks*, 112. (Ord 318.)

That portion of the Byzantine empire situated to the west of the range of Pindus, was saved from a feudal domination by Michael... The *despotat* of Epirus was merely a change in the name of the government... The absence of all feudal organization, and the employment of a large body of native militia, mingled with hired mercenaries, gave the *despotat* of Epirus a Byzantine type... The *despotes*

of Epirus long ruled their dominions by employing the various resources of the different classes of their subjects for the general good... The wealth of the Greeks enabled the *despotes* to maintain a respectable army of mercenaries... Almost the only facts that have been preserved relate to the wars and alliances of the *despotes* and their families with the Byzantine emperors and the Latin princes... They all assumed the title of Augustus, Komnenus, Ducas; and the title of *despot*, by which they are generally distinguished, was a Byzantine honorary distinction, never borne by the earlier members of the family until it had been conferred on them by the Greek emperor. Michael I., the founder of the *despotat*, distinguished himself by his talents as a soldier and a negotiator. — *Finlay, Medieval Greece and Trebizond*, ch. vi. s. 1.

2. Absolute ruler: (generally in a bad sense, the rule of a despot in this sense being a *Despotism*).

An absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in use except as applied to some Eastern prince;—as, the *despot* of Serbia. So far Dr. Johnson. Mr. Alison observes, that 'the foregoing remark was true enough at the time it was written; but the French revolutionists have been very liberal in conferring this title.' If Dr. Johnson or Mr. Alison had opened the old dictionary of Oudry, the word would have presented itself to them, and as one of exclusive or modern usage only; for thus Oudry writes, two centuries since: *Despote, or despot*, the chief or sovereign lord of a country. — *Tobit*.

Despotat. *s.* See *Despat*, 1.

Despotie. *adj.* Absolute in power; unlimited in authority; arbitrary; irresponsible.

God's universal law

Gave to the man despotie power.

Over his kindred. — *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1053.

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill consequences of having a *despotic* prince, for notwithstanding there is no extent of hands, and many of them better than those of the Swiss and Grisons, the common people among the latter are in a much better situation. — *Addison*.

Patrids were forced to give way to the madness of the people, who were now wholly bent upon single and despotical slavery. — *Swift*.
(See also first extract under *Despotism*.)

Despotical. *adj.* Same as *Despotic*: (this latter the *commoner* form).

In all its directions of the inferior faculties, reason conveyed its suggestions with clearness, and enjoined them with power; it had the passions in perfect subjection; though its command over them but persuasive and partial, yet it had the so exactive and despotical. — *South*.

Despotically. *adv.* In a despotie manner.

Partes we well distinguished between a merely despotically regal, and a political or civic monarchy. — *Burke*.

Despotism. *s.* State, domain, or rule of a despot; autocratic, or tyrannical, character of a government.

He [William the Conqueror] permitted no rapine but his own. The feuds of private revenge, the lawlessness of robbery, were repressed. But this was the tranquillity of an imperious and violent despotism, the degree of which may be measured by these effects, in which no improvement of civilization has any share... From the reign of Stephen... we are enabled to trace the character of the government by existing records... It was not a sanguinary despotism... It [Anglo-Norman] is still the keystone of English liberty... and, if every subsequent law were to be swept away, there would still remain the bold features which distinguish a free from a despotie monarchy. — *Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

In his [Hobbes's] chapter on despotie monarchy, he again denies that governments were founded on original contract. The power of one man, in the origin of political society, was absolute; and Aristotle was wrong in supposing a fabulous golden age, in which kings were chosen by salfrage. *Despotism* is distinguished from monarchy by the subjects being truly slaves, without a right over their properties; but as the despot may use them well, even this is not necessarily a tyranny. Monarchy, on the other hand, is the rule of one man according to the law of nature, who maintains the liberties and properties of others as much as his own. As this definition does not imply any other restraint than the will of the prince imposed on himself, Bodin labours under the same difficulty as Montesquieu. Every English reader of the *Esprit des Loix* has been struck by the want of a precise distinction between despotism and monarchy. Tyranny differs, Bodin says, from despotism, merely by the personal character of the prince, but severely towards a sedition populace is not tyranny; but here he confuses the law government of Henry II. Tyrannical he justifies in respect of an usurper who has no title except force; but not as to lawful princes, or such as have become so by prescription. — *Id.*, Introduction to the *Literature of Europe in the fifteenth*

sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries, pt. II. ch. iv. § 51.

Despumate. *v. a.* Throw off.

They were thrown off and despumated upon the larger excretory and open glands. — *Cheyne, English Malady*, p. 360.

Despumate. *v. n.* Be given off.

That discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help it the sooner and faster to discharge itself and purify, and so to get into perfect good health. — *Cheyne, English Malady*, p. 360.

Desquamate. *v. n.* [Lat. *squama* = scale.] Peel off as scales; (its chief application, and that of its derivatives, being in *Medicine*; where it refers to the peeling off of the epidermis or epithelium, in eruptive, exanthematic, and other diseases).

The cuticle now begins to desquamate. — *Plumbe, Diseases of the Skin*.

Desquamation. *s.* Peeling off of the cuticle. See *Desquamate*.

The only consequence of the inflammation being the separation of the cuticle in small branny fragments in one word, desquamation. — *Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xi.

The eruption of [infantile] syphilis usually makes its appearance about the buttocks and nates in the form of small circular spots of a coppery red colour, having a slightly shining surface, and disposed to become somewhat rough at their centre from the desquamation of the epidermis in that situation. — *West, Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, lect. xi.

Desquamative. *adj.* Desquamatory.

These are the anatomical symptoms of what Dr. Johnson calls acute desquamative nephritis. — *Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxviii.

Desquatory. *adj.* Relating to, consisting in, or partaking of the nature or character of, desquamation.

The desquatory stage now begins. — *Plumbe, Diseases of the Skin*.

Dessert. *s.* [Fr.] Last course at an entertainment; fruit or sweetmeats set on the table after meat.

To give them all thy due, thou hast the art
To make a supper with a fine desert. — *Dryden*.
At your desert bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate.
— *King, Art of Cookery*.

Déstiné. *v. n.* Design for any particular end or purpose.

Birds are destiné to fly among the branches of trees and bushes. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Déstiné. *adj.* Destined.

The first exposition of our opposites is set down by Wala Messalimus, a *destiné* necessary to episcopacy. — *Bishop Morton, Episcopacy asserted*, p. 99.

Art cannot regain
One poor hour lost, nor rescue a small fly
By a fool's liver destiné to die.
— *Habington, Cantara, Funeral of G. Talbot*.

Destination. *s.*

1. Purpose for which anything is appointed; ultimate design.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular destinations without losing their way. — *Glasse, Sermons Scientific*.

2. Place for which anyone is bound.

'It [the fleet] had as many destinations,' he [Nelson] said, 'as there were countries.' — *Southey, Life of Nelson*, l. 129.

Déstiné. *v. n.* [Fr. *destiner*.]

1. Doom; devote; appoint unalterably to any state or condition.

Reserv'd, and destin'd to eternal woe;
Whatever doing, can we suffer more?
— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 128.

2. Appoint to any use or purpose.

Too thin blood strays into the immediately subcutaneous vessels, which are destin'd to carry humours secreted from the blood. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Déstiné. *part. adj.* Doomed; devoted: appointed.

All altars flame; before each altar lies,
Drewn'd in his gore, the destin'd sacrifice. — *Dryden*.

Déstiny. *s.*

1. Power that spins the life, and determines the fate, of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy wife or dam;
But like a foul mis-shapen thing,
Mark'd by the heavens to be avoided.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

2. Fate; invincible necessity.

He said, Dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the stream of destiny,
Or break the chain of strong necessity?
Which fate is 'told to Jove's eternal seat?

Can hearts, not free, be try'd whether they serve
Willin' or no, who will but what they must
By destiny, and can no other choose?

Chance, or forceful destiny,
Which forms in causes first what'er shall be,
Dryden.

3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Acheron
Meet me this morning; thither he
Will come to know his doom.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 5.

Destitute. *adj.* Failing; wanting; deficient.

When any emotion intrinsically and in the nature of the thing included in an affirmative proposition is *destitute* or wanting, the duty itself falls without interpretation. — *J. R. Taylor, Doctor Dialectic, i. 100. (Ord MS.)*

Destitute. *adj.* [Lat. *destitutus*, pass. part. of *destitu* = fail, cease, fall short; pres. part. *-ens, -entis*.] Deprived, devoid (with *of*); subject; friendless; indigent.

To forsake the true fold of heaven, to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men either *destitute* of grace divine may commit, or unpunished from above may endure. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*, and not despise their prayer. — *Psalm, cii. 17.*

No thing can be a greater instance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than such a savage mountain covered with people, and the Campana of Rome, which lies in the same country, *destitute* of inhabitants. — *Johnson.*

Destitute. *s.* Destitute person.

Oh, my friends! have pity on this poor *destitute*, for the hand of God hath touched her. — *P. St. John, Sermons, p. 224: 1747.*

Destitute. *s. a.* Desert; abandon; disappoint. *Rare.*

It is the sinfulness thing in the world to forsake or *destitute* a plantation, once in forwardness; for, besides the dishonour, it is the ruinousness of blood of many commensurable persons. — *Johnson, Essays, Of Plantations. (Ord MS.)*

To serve, and not to please, is no man's condition. Therefore, upon knowledge of her pleasure, he was willing to part with his dress, upon hopes not to be *destitute*, but to be preferred to one of the Emperor's places in Ireland. — *Ed. Lettins, p. 38. (Ord MS.)*

It is used in all cases for every man to understand not only his own advantages, but also his disadvantages; but, respecting greater matters than the cause will afford, he be needlessly offend'd, when his expectation is *destitute*. — *Fotherby, Atheism, p. 8.*

Destitution. *s.* Want; state in which something is wanted; state of one deserted and distressed.

That *destitution* in food and clothing is such an impediment, as, till it be removed, sufficeth not the mind of man to admit any other cure. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The order of paying the debts of contract or restitution is set down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in *destitution* or want of such rules, we are to observe the necessity of the creditor, the time of the day, and the special obligations of friendship. — *Jeremy Taylor.*

Destroy. *v. a.* [Lat. *destruo*; Fr. *détruire*.]

1. Overtune; raze; ruin; lay waste; make desolate.

The Lord will *destroy* this city. — *Genesis, xix. 14.*
Solymun sent his army, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages. — *Kudler, History of the Turks.*

2. Kill.

A people great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord *destroyed* them before them, and they succeeded them, and dwell in their stead. — *Deuteronomy, ii. 21.*

3. Put an end to; bring to nought.

Do we not see that selfish, intemperate, and incontinent persons *destroy* their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want? — *Bradley.*

There will be as many sovereigns as fathers; the mother too hath her title, which *destroys* the sovereignty of one supreme monarch. — *Locke.*

Destroyable. *adj.* Capable of being destroyed. Propagating themselves in a manner everywhere.

and scarcely *destroyable* by the weather, the plough, or any art. — *Derham, Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 11. (Rich.)*

Destroyer. *s.* One who destroys.

It is said that Assur both founded it and ruined it: it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Nimin, and Assur the *destroyer* was an Assyrian. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods!
Destroyers kinder call'd, and saviors of men.

Yet, guiltless too, this bright *destroyer* lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound she gives.
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Destruetibility. *s.* Capability of, or liability to, being destroyed.

Destruetible. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, destroyed: (neither this nor the preceding is so common as their negative compounds).

Therefore forms, qualities, and essences are produced by composition, *destruetible* by dissolution. — *Search, Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. I. c. 2. (Rich.)*

Destruetion. *s.*

1. Art of destroying; subversion; demolition; state of being destroyed; ruin; murder suffered.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by *destruction* dwell in doubtful joy.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

When that which we immortal thought,
We saw so near *destruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. — *Waller.*

2. Cause of destruction; destroyer; depopulator (as a running plague).

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. — *Psalms, xxi. 6.*

3. In Theology. Eternal death.

Heed is the way that leadeth to *destruction*. — *Matthew, vii. 13.*

Destruetive. *adj.*

1. Wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; bringing destruction.

Our my think, that the continuation of existence with a kind of resistance to any *destruative* force, is the continuation of solidity. — *Locke.*

With *of*.

He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions *destruative* of all politeness. — *Johnson.*

Both are defects equally *destruative* of true religion. — *Rogers.*

With *to*.

In a fire building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish which is of a perishable kind, *destruative* to the structure. — *Dryden.*

Excess of cold, as well as heat, injures us; because it is equally *destruative* to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. — *Locke.*

2. Having a tendency to destroy; gleehing in destruction; (applied to the habits, instincts, and propensities of certain animals, such as Carnivora, and others so far as they resemble them).

The *destruative* passions are shown in a general tension of the muscular system, in gnashing of the teeth and protrusion of the claws, in dilated eyes and nostrils, in growls; and these are weaker forms of the actions that accompany the killing of prey. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

3. In Chemistry. See extract.

When organized substances, or their products, are exposed to distillation until the whole has suffered all that the furnace can effect, the process is called *destruative* distillation. — *Che. Dictionary of Chemistry.*

4. In Logic. See Indirect.

In a *destruative* series, you, of course, go back from the denial of the last consequent to the denial of the first antecedent: 'G is not H; therefore A is not B.' — *Whately, Elements of Logic, b. ii. ch. iv. § 7.*

5. In Politics. See next entry.

Destruetive. *s.* That which, or one who, destroys or has a tendency to destroy: (its chief special application being in Politics, as the opposite to Conservative).

Applying to each other what Bentham would have called the dyslogistic names of the day, Anarchist, *Destruetive*, and the like. — *Finslay, History of Greece.*

Destruetively. *adv.* In a destructive manner; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breathe out Mow's wish? O that men were not so *destruative* foolish. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Destruetiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Destruetive.

1. Quality of destroying or ruining.

The vice of professors exceeds the *destruiveness* of the most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Specially applied in Phenology to a part of the brain called the organ of destruetiveness.

Destruetor. *s.* Destroyer; consumer.

Hellmont wittily calls the fire the *destrueto* and the artificial death of things. — *Hog.*

Desuetude. *s.* [Lat. *desuetudo*.] Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

We see in all things how *desuetude* does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things wherein we are conversant. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

We have numbers of books on the study of words, and the changes through which words have passed, — what have fallen into *desuetude*, what still survive; what additions have been made to our existing stock. But nothing I believe has yet been done to illustrate the idiosyncrasy of our language, or to classify its constructions. And yet, important as the study of words is, that of idiosyncrasy is certainly not less important. — *Archbishop Trench, On some Idiosyncrasies in English Dictionaries.*

Desultorious. *adj.* Same as Desultory.

Let but the best, trifles cross his way, and his *desultorious* fancy presently takes the seal, leaves the unfinished and half-nurtured notion, and skips away in pursuit of the new game. — *Norris.*

Desultory. *adj.* [Lat. *desultorius*.] Roving from thing to thing, without system or method; unsettled; inconstant.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for any thing but the superinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. — *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Take my *desultory* thoughts in their native order, as they rise in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and untroubled according to art. — *Fulton, Dissertation on reading the Classics.*

Desume. *v. a.* [Lat. *desumo*.] Take from anything; borrow. *Rare.*

This jodde cloth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*, the heat and influence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter. — *Sir J. Hale.*

They have left its relations suitable to those of Adam and Eve, whence they *desumed* their immortals. — *Sir J. Hale.*

And if convenient and useful, are never the worse, though they be *desumed* and taken from the laws of other countries. — *Sir J. Hale.*

Desynonymize. *v. a.* Take a word out of the class of synonyms, by showing a distinction of meaning between it and its supposed or apparent equivalent.

Desynonymizing. *part. adj.* Having the power to desynonymize.

(For examples of both this word and the preceding, see extract under *AL* entry.)

Desynonymizing. *verbal abs.* Process by which a word is desynonymized; act of one who desynonymizes.

By and bye, however, as a language becomes itself an object of closer attention, at the same time that society, advancing from a simpler to a more complex state, has more things to designate, more thoughts to utter, and more distinctions to draw, it is felt a waste of resources to employ two or more words for the signifying of one and the same object. Men feel, and rightly, that with a boundless world lying around them and demanding to be named, and which they only make their own in the measure and to the extent that they do name it, with infinite shades and varieties of thought and feeling subsisting in their own minds, and claiming to find utterance in words, it is a mere and wanton extravagance to expend two or more signs on that which could adequately be set forth by one — an extravagance in one part of their expenditure, which will be almost sure to be made in, and to be punished by, a corresponding scantiness and straits in another. Some thought or feeling will wholly want its adequacy, because another has two. Hereupon that which has been well called the process of '*desynonymizing*' begins — that is, of gradually discriminating in use between words which have hitherto been accounted perfectly equivalent, and, as such, indifferently employed. It is a positive enriching of a language when this process is at any point felt to be accomplished, when two or more words, once promiscuously used, are felt to have had each its own

peculiar domain assigned to it, which it shall not itself overstep, upon which the others shall not encroach. This may seem at first sight but as a better regulation of old territory; for all practical purposes it is the acquisition of new. It is not to be supposed that this *designating* process is effected according to any prearranged purpose or plan. . . . It is to characterize, we use the word *designate*, against which indeed jurists will object that it is of hybrid formation, the prefix Latin, the body of the word Greek; and his own contributions direct and indirect in this province are perhaps both more in number and more important than those of any English writer; as, for instance, the disentangling of 'familiarism' and 'enthusiasm,' which we mainly owe to him; of 'keenness' and 'subtlety,' 'poetry' and 'poesy;' and that on which he himself laid so great a stress, 'reason' and 'understanding.' — *Archbishop Trench, Lectures on the Study of Words*, book vi.

Detach. *v. a.* [Fr. *détacher*.]

1. Separate; disengage; part from something. The heat takes along with it a sort of vegetation and terrestrial matter, which it *detaches* from the uppermost stratum. — *Woodward*.
The several parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how. — *Pope*.

2. Separate part of a body of men for any duty: (especially *troops*).

— ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? — *Addison*.

Detachment. *s.* Division; section; body of troops sent out from the main army.

The Czar dispatched instructions to send out *detachments* of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army. — *Volter*, no. 55.
Campbell found what he wanted at Winton, and was just leaving that town on his return, when a strong *detachment* of Sarsfield's troops approached. — *Macaulay, History of England*, &c. ix.

Detail. *v. a.* [Fr. *détailier*.] Relate particularly; particularize; display minutely and distinctly; tell off for any service.

They will perceive the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them. — *Chapin*.

Detail. *s.* Item; particular; incidental circumstance; minute and particular account; account invested with circumstances; circumstantiality.

I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to refer them to their proper place. — *Woodward*.

In detail. Circumstantially; by part after part.

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more *in detail*, without becoming dry and tedious. — *Pope*.
Concentrate your own force, divide that of your enemy, and overwhelm him *in detail*; that is the great principle of military action. — *Marshall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, &c. iii.

Detailed. *part. adj.* Circumstantial: (as a 'detailed account').

Detailer. *s.* One who details.

Indisputably, was sunk in the number of *detailers*. — *Seaward, Letters*, vi. 133.

Detain. *v. a.* [Lat. *detinere*.]

1. Keep that which belongs to another.

Detain and the woe of the hircine; for every degree of detention of it beyond the time is injustice and inhumanity. — *Jeremy Taylor*.

2. Withhold; keep back.

Those things sting him
So venomously, that burning shame *detains* him
From Cordelia. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 3.

3. Restrain from departure.

Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere,
So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
The wife had been *detained* to keep her husband
there. — *Depden*.

4. Hold in custody by writ of Detainer.

Detainer. *s.*

1. One who holds back anyone's right; one who detains anything.

Judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons: the sacrificers, the *detainers* of titles, and cheaters of men's inheritances. — *Jeremy Taylor*.

2. In *Law*. Writ so called, for holding, or continuing to hold, anyone in custody.

Detaining. *verbal abs.* Act of one who detains.

(For example see extract under *Detinue*.)

Detainment. *s.* Detention. *Rare*.

The eye, without the least *detainment* in any of

the particular parts, may see at once all which is there exhibited to the sight. — *Lord Shaftesbury, Characteristics*, iii. 383. (Ord. M8.)
(See also extract under *Detinue*.)

Detect. *v. a.* [Lat. *delectus*, part. pass. of *delego* = uncover.]

1. Discover; find out any crime or artifice.

There's no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute and groaning every hour, would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. — *Shakespeare, As you like it*, li. 2.

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou
Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal.
— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 133.

2. Discover in general.

The utmost infinite ramifications and insensations of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be *detected* by glasses. — *Rapin*.

Detectible. *adj.* Capable of being detected: (as, 'These errors are *detectible* at a glance').

Detection. *s.*

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or of any other fault.

That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affection, than in the vehement and wrathful passions. — *Bishop Speer*.

Detection of the incoherence of loose discourses was wholly owing to the syllogistic form. — *Luttrell*.

2. Discovery of anything hidden.

Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the *detection* of matter, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that concealed them. — *Woodward*.

Detective. *adj.* Having a tendency to detect; invested with the power or business of detecting or discovering that which is concealed or attempts concealment: (especially applied to *policemen*).

His whole aspect, from his iron-gray hair and iron-gray whiskers to his iron-hoofed boots, was commercial and north-country, or at least such as would have suited a veteran of the coal, iron, and cloth and cotton districts, one who had journeyed nearly a mile in the coach before railways existed; and yet he was merely Sergeant Skinner, of the metropolitan police force, *detective officer*. — *Chambers's Journal*, April 22, 1865.

Detective. *s.* Policeman so called. See preceding entry.

For once the police were not charged with stupidity, nor were the *detective* blamed for inability to construct bricks without straw: for the most shallow examination of the evidence, so in as it was, proved that of legal facts on which to ground a criminal prosecution against anybody there were absolutely none. — *Saturday Review*, April 23, 1865.

If there is one grievance which, more than any other, has been a stock subject of complaint against the Roman Catholic Church, it is the way in which the confessional is supposed to work, especially in Ireland, as a bar to the discovery of crime. The true function of the priest, if we are to listen to some Protestant counter-assertions, is to act as a sort of superannuated *detective*, with the advantage of not being bound to confess his penitent that anything he says will be used against him. — *Ibid.*, May 13, 1865.

Detector. *s.* One who detects; discoverer; one who finds out what another desires to hide.

Oh heavens! that this treason were not; or had I the *detector*. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 3.
His poetry has a secret hint of its *detector*; that which will bring it to a test, which it cannot pass. — *Dr. H. Alcott, Theory of Christian Poetry*.

Detention. *s.*

1. Act of keeping that which belongs to another.

How goes the world, that I can thus encounter
With clamorous claims of debt, of broken bonds,
And the *detention* of long since the debt?
— *Shakespeare, Titus of Athens*, li. 2.

2. Confinement; restraint.

This worketh by *detention* of the spirits, and consumption of the tangible parts. — *Boyle*.

Deterr. *v. a.* [Lat. *deterrere*.] Discourage by terror; frighten from anything.

I never yet the trickiest strain essay'd,
Deterr'd by thy imitable mind. — *Walker*.
Many and potent embassies had *deterr'd* us from our duty, yet our cue is not hard, so long as we have a greater strength on our side. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

Beauty or imbecillities are of more force to draw or *deterr* imitation, than any discourses which can be made to them. — *Locke*.

Deterge. *v. a.* [Lat. *detergeo*.] Cleanse a

sure; purge any part from feculence or obstructions.

Consider the part and habit of body, and add or diminish your sinners as you design to *deterge* or incense. — *Bacon, Surveys*.

Sea salt preserves bodies, through which it passeth, from corruption, and it *deterges* the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction. — *Arbuthnot*.

Detergent. *adj.* Cleansing.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*. — *Arbuthnot*.

Detergent. *s.* That which deterges or deterrises.

The virtues of the most valuable preparation, I mean in a great degree answered. — *Bishop Berkeley, Sermon*.

Deteriorate. *v. a.* [Lat. *deterioratus*, pass. part. of *deterioro*; from *deterior* = worse.] Make worse; impair.

These were designed most magnificent cloysters, the true design whereof Dr. J. Fell hath *deteriorated* with his new device. — *Acheson, Architecture*, li. 288.

The intellectual and moral character of the Europeans is *deteriorated* by the mixture of black or red blood; while, on the other hand, an infusion of white blood tends in an equal degree to improve and enable the qualities of the dark varieties. — *Luttrell, Lectures on Man*, vol. ii. ch. ii. (Ord. M8.)

It may be said, however, . . . that they do not prove any thing against the best efforts, with a view to moral excellence, . . . of early practice in extemporary speaking, and accordingly, . . . that afforded by debating societies. This excellence may indeed, we will suppose, be purchased at the expense of impairing the philosophical powers, and, on the whole, *deteriorating* the mind; but the present question is as to the mere improvement of oratory. — *Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, introd.

Deteriorate. *v. n.* Become worse.

Under such conditions the mind rapidly *deteriorates*. — *Goldsmith, Essay*.

Deterioration. *s.* Act of making anything worse; state of growing worse.

This has the Porte . . . after reducing the Ottoman empire to extreme weakness, and internal symptoms of ruin, irretrievable by a government in a regular process of *deterioration*, lost an important victory. — *Geoffrey, Geography, Russia*.

Deteriority. *s.* Inferiority.

I have shown that this diminution of age is to be attributed either to the change of the temperature of the air, or to salubrity or equality, or else to the *deteriority* of the diet, or to both these causes. — *Reg. Ther. Discoursus concernens causas, Effectus, et Remedia, de Morbis, &c.* (Ord. M8.)
It may be considered that this whole creation labours to throw off this present load of corruption, *deteriority*, and lapse, that it may require its original spirituality, purity, and liberty. — *Chapin, Philosophical Conjectures and Discourses*, (Ord. M8.)

Determent. *s.* Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred.

This will not be thought a . . . agreement into . . . which endeavours to . . . nature by art; nor will the success of some or more be sufficient *determent* unto others. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. — *Boyle*.

Determinable. *adj.* Capable of being determined, or made to terminate.

For the excess, or humour, of this court of chancery, I shall divide it into five natures. The first is, when the court both enlarge or retain causes both in matter and substance merely *determinable*, and fit for the common law. — *Bacon, Speech in Chancery*.
Whether all plants have seeds were more easily *determinable*, if we could exclude concurring laws, causes, time, and some others. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

About this matter, which seems so easily *determinable* by sense, accurate and sober men widely disagree. — *Boyle*.

Determinate. *v. a.* Limit; fix; determine; terminate. *Rare*.

The fly-show hours shall *determinate*

The dateless limit of thy dear exile. — *Shakespeare, Richard II.*, i. 3.

Determinate. *adj.* Settled; definite; determined; positive; decisive; conclusive.

Like men dissuad in a long peace, more *determinate* to do, than skillful how to do. — *Sir P. Sidney*.
Scriptures are read before the time of *determination*, and, without either choice or shift, appointed by any *determinate* order. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

To make all the planets move about the sun in circular orbits, there must be given to each, by a *determinate* impulse, those precise particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their distances from the sun and to the quantity of the solar matter. — *Kepler*.

Determinately, adv. In a determinate manner; in a determined manner; definitely.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of racing agonies, and *determinately* bent, that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmune.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

In those errors they are so *determinately* settled, that they pay into falsity the whole sum of whatsover love is owing unto God's truth.—*Hooker, Relectionist Poetry*.

Think thus with yourselves, that you have not the making of things true or false; but that the truth and existence of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or false, before you think of them.—*An Archbishop Tillotson*.

Determination, s.

1. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that randomness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of will or desire to the greatest apparent good.—*Locke*.

2. Result of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution taken.

It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and upon very nice and dangerous principles stand their *determinations* on either side.—*South*.

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and equity, and to the speedy *determination* of civil and criminal causes.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

4. In *Medicine*. Tendency or afflux (as a 'determination of blood to the head'); crisis (in the older writers).

He carefully noted the *determination* of these maladies.—*Swan, Translation of Sydenham*.

Determinative, adj. Having a tendency to determine; having the power of determining, directing, limiting, or fixing.

That individual action which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and *determinative* power of a just cause.—*Bishop Branchell, Apology*.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, Every pious man shall be happy.—*Watts*.

Determinator, s. One who determines.

They have recourse unto the great *determinator* of virginity, conception, fertility, and the inscrutable infinitudes of the whole body.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Choose them an author out of all protestant divines, whom they would make judge and *determinator* between us and them.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy asserted*, p. 20.

Determine, v. a. [Fr. *déterminer*; Lat. *determino*, pass. part. *determinatus*; from *terminus* = boundary.]

1. Fix; settle.

More particularly to *determine* the proper season for grammar, I do not see how it can be made a study, but as an introduction to rhetoric.—*Locke*.

Probability in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may, or may not be so, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly *determined* on the other side.—*South*.

Milton's subject was still greater than Homer's or Virgil's: it does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species.—*Addison*.

Destruction hangs on every word we speak, On every thought, till the concluding stroke *determines* all, and closes our design.—*Id.*

With to.

As soon as the studious man's hunger and thirst makes him uneasy, he whose will was never *determined* to any pursuit of good cheer, is by the unconscious of hunger and thirst, presently *determined* to eating and drinking.—*Addison*.

2. Bound; confine.

The principium individuationis is existence itself, which *determines* a being of any sort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the same kind.—*Locke*.

No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus *determines* their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

3. Influence the choice: (with *for* and *with against*).

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being *determined for or against* the thing proposed, till he has examined it.—*Locke*.

4. Resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was *determined* of his father to slay David.—*1 Samuel, xx. 23*.

5. Decide.

I do; I ask whether bodies so exist, that the

motion of one cannot be without the motion of another: to *determine* this either way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum.—*Locke*.

6. Put an end to; destroy.

Now where is he, that will not stay so long Till his friend sickness hath *determined* me?—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4*.

Determine, v. n.

1. Decide; conclude; settle; end consequentially.

They were apprehended, and after conviction the dancer *determined* by their deaths.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs *determine* with that passion.—*South*.

Revolutions of state, many times, make way for new institutions and forms; and often *determine* in either settling up some tyranny at home, or bringing in some conquest from abroad.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Resolve: (with *of*).

Now, noble poets, the cause why we are met is to *determine* of the coronation.—*Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 4*.

Ever! now expect great tidings, which perhaps Of us will soon determine, or impose New laws to be observ'd.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 236*.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned shall *determine* of it.—*Locke*.

Determiner, s. One who makes a determination or decision.

Good M. doctor *determiner*, how prove you that Antichrist's persecution shall dure but three years and a half?—*Fulke, Reference to dog good Christians*, p. 138.

Those which know best of things past or present, are usually the most confident *determiners* upon many men's opinions concerning things future.—*J. Spenser, Discourse concerning Prudential*, p. 62.

Deterration, s. [Lat. *de* = from, and *terra* = earth.] Discovery of anything by removal of the earth that hides it; act of unburying; removal of earth from a higher to a lower level by geological agency; landslip. *Rare*.

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterrations* or the deviation of earth down upon the valleys, from the hills and higher crannies.—*Woodward*.

Deterrant, adj. Having the power or tendency to deter.

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Deterrant, s. That which deters, or has the power or tendency to do so.

The *deterrant* effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty. . . . No *deterrant* is more effective than a punishment which if incurred . . . is sure, speedy, and severe.—*Bentham, Rationale of Punishments*.

Deterring, part. adj. Repulsive: (than which it is a milder term).

Few of classical taste will dedicate their time to these dry and *deterring* books, in which these scattered reliques were deposited.—*Obsequer*, no. 101. (Ord MS.)

Detersion, s. [Lat. *detersion*, -onis = wiping; from *deterso*, pass. part. of *detergeo* = wipe.] Cleansing a sore.

I enbavoured *detersion*; but the matter could not be discharged.—*Wicamun, Surgery*.

Detersive, adj. Having the power to deter or cleanse; detergent; wiping; cleansing: (special application in *Medicine*).

The wood of the fig-tree is full of sap, and as it burns sends forth a very biting smoke, and the ashes of it thoroughly burnt are so acrimonious, that they make a lye extremely *detersive*.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, iii. 319. (Ord MS.)

Detersive, s. In *Medicine*. Application to cleanse wounds.

We frequently see simple ulcers afflicted with sharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful soiled ulcers. If not timely relieved by *detersive* and lenients.—*Wicamun, Surgery*.

Detest, v. a. [Lat. *detestor*.] Hate; abhor; abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast Dared not approach; for he was deadly made, And all that life preserved did *detest*.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors sin as sin, and consequently would make him *detest* it both in himself and others too.—*South, Sermons*.

Who dares think one thing, and another tell, My heart *detests* him as the gates of hell.—*Pope*.

Detestable, adj. Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

He went also that *detestable* ring-leader Apollonius with an army of two and twenty thousand.—*Macpherson, v. 21*.

With the accent on the *first* syllable.

Recall'd, divorce'd, wrong'd, splighted, slain! Most *detestable* death!—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5*.

Detestableness, s. Attribute suggested by Detestable; quality of being detestable.

It is their intrinsic hatefulness and *detestableness*, which originally influence us against them [detestable principles].—*Adam Smith, Theory of Moral Sentiments*, pt. ii. § 2.

Detestably, adv. In a detestable manner.

It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a temper of mind, rendering men so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor deires to make them worse.—*South*.

Detestation, s. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her see what she had done, especially finding in us rather *detestation* than pity.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

With *for*.

The *detestation* you express For vice in all its glittering dress.—*Swift*. Our love of God will inspire us with a *detestation* for sin, as what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature.—*Id.*

With *of*, the commoner construction.

Blasphemed . . . a sin, in the hatred and *detestation* of which heaven and earth seem to strive for the mastery.—*South, Sermons*, xi. 41.

Detested, part. adj. Hated to detestation.

They grow guilty of *detested* crimes, When for fame's sake, for praise an outward part, We lend to that the working of the heart.—*Shakespeare, Lear's Labour's lost, iv. 1*.

Detester, s. One who detests, hates, or abhors.

It grew high thus for the English nation to think of recovering itself from some of that infamy and loud reproach, that the spilling of innocent royal blood, and the profane invasion of all that was sacred or civil, had brought upon it, in the opinion of all the nations round about, that stood as spectators and *detesters* of those religious barbarities, those villanies checked and sanctified with the name of reformation.—*South, Sermons*, xi. 116.

Detroner, v. a. [Fr. *détrôner*.] Divest of regality; throw down from the throne, or from power or authority in general.

The republicans, being *detroned* by Cromwell, were the party whose resentment he had the greatest reason to apprehend.—*Hume, History of England*, vi. ch. lxi. p. 234. (Ord MS.)

The majority was made up of two classes. One class consisted of eager and vehement Whigs. . . . The other class admitted that a revolution was necessary. . . . and wished to disguise it as much as possible, under the show of legitimacy. The former class demanded a distinct recognition of the right of subjects to *detroner* bad princes. The latter class desired to rid the country of one bad prince, without promulgating any doctrine which might be abused for the purpose of weakening the just and salutary authority of future monarchs.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Detronement, s. Deposal from a throne; process by which anyone is dethroned.

The *dethronement* of a lawful king was held to be as little of a crime as the deposition of a wrongful usurper.—*Carte, History of England*.

Dethroner, s. One who dethrones, or helps to do so.

The hand of our *dethroners* is not only against, but hath prevailed against, and (to their power) blotted out the remembrance of the regal and sacrosanct throne.—*Archdeacon Anstey, The Tables*, p. 178: 1601.

Détineo, s. [Fr. *détenu*, pass. part. of *détenir* = hold back, withhold, detain; from Lat. *détineo*.] In *Law*. Illegal withholding of property, the original acquisition of which was legal. See extract.

Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust *détineo* of another's goods, though the original taking was lawful. . . . If I detain another man's cattle damage-free, and before they are impounded he tenders me sufficient amends; now though the original taking was lawful, my subsequent *détineo* of them after tender of amends is wrongful; and he shall have an action of replevin against me to recover them, in which he shall recover damages only for the detention and not for the caption, because the original taking was lawful. Or, if I lend a man a horse, and he afterwards refuses to restore it, the injury consists in the *détineo*.

ing, and not the original taking, and the regular method for me to recover possession is an action of detinue.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. iii. ch. ix. § 2.

Detonate, *v. n.* [Lat. *detonatus*, pass. part. of *tono* = thunder.] Crack like thunder; eddort itself like thunder, either in the way of an explosion or a flash.

(For examples of this and its congeners, see Fulminating.)

Detonating, *part. adj.* Comporting itself as thunder.

Detonation, *s.* Act of that which detonates; process by which anything detonates.

Detonator, *s.* That which detonates: (its special application being to a gun so called fired by means of a Percussion cap, covering a detonating or fulminating preparation).

Detonize, *v. a.* [Fr. *détoniser*.] Make to detonate. *Rare*.

Detonize, *part. adj.* Made to detonate. Nineteen parts in twenty of detonized nitre is destroyed in eighteen days.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

Detorsion, *s.* [Lat. *detorsio*, -*onis*; from *torvus*, pass. part. of *torqueo*.] Twist; warping; departure from the original design. *Rare*.

Cross those detorsions, when it [the heart] downward tends,
And when it to forbidden heights pretends.

Johnson, Poems, p. 327.

Detort, *v. a.* Wrest from the original import, meaning, or design. *Rare*.

He hath not willingly detorted any thing in this discourse.—*Bishop Bancroft, Dangerous Positions and Proceedings under Pretence of Reformation*, preface: 1638.

They have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit, and have detorted texts of scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruction of the civil government.—*Dryden*.

Detour, *s.* [Fr.] Roundabout way.

This is in fact saying the same thing, only with more detour and circumlocution.—*Dr. Tucker, Letters to Dr. Kippis*, p. 63: 1773.

Detract, *v. n.* [Lat. *detrahens*, pass. part. of *detraho* = draw off.] (with *from*.)

1. Derogate; take away by envy, calumny, or censure, anything from the reputation of another.

Those were assistants in private, but not trusted to manage the affairs in publick; for that would detract from the honour of the principal ambassador.—*Bacon*.

No envy can detract from this: it will shine in history, and like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures.—*Dryden*.

2. Take away; withdraw; subtract.

By the largeness of the canvas, they hinder both the light within, and likewise detract much from the view of the front without.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the publickness of it lessen property in it.—*Boyle*.

Detract, *v. a.* Defame. *Rare*.

Nor I, with biting verse, have yet
Detracted any man.

Hudoc, in v. Detract.

Detractor, *s.* That which detracts; injurer of another's reputation; calumniator.

I am right glad to be thus satisfied, in that I yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of such detractors with the certain knowledge of their dangerous intruſion.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Whether we are so entirely sure of their loyalty upon the present foot of government as you may imagine, their detractors make a question.—*Swift*.

Detracting, *part. adj.* Having a tendency to detract; fond of detraction; curping; censorious.

There will never be another Judocus in France, says Joseph Realizer, the most curious and detracting, though the most learned, of the tribe.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. v. § 13.

Detractingly, *adv.* In the way of detraction; in a detracting manner.

Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate his error in him than detractingly blame it.—*Bishop Henshaw, Daily Thoughts*, p. 13: 1681.

Detraction. s.

1. Derogation effected by means of calumny. *Detraction*, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame, rendering him less valued and esteemed by others, which is the final aim of detraction.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

To render an author as the subject of derision and detraction, we may observe with what pleasure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls short of himself.—*Addison*.

2. Taking away; stealing.

You shall enquire of the unlawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the detraction of the eggs of the said wild-fowl, &c.—*Bacon, Charge at the Sessions for the Verge*, p. 13.

Detractive. adj.

1. Having the power to take or draw away. *Rare*.

Philing that his patient hath any store of heries in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a detractive plaiſter.—*Knight, Trials of Truth*, b. 2: 1680.

2. Disposed to derogate or slander.

The iniquity of an envious and detractive adversary.—*Bishop Morton, Discharge of five Imputations from the Romish Party*, p. 270: 1633.

Detractor, *s.* Same as Detracter.

All poets are mail, a company of bitter-antists, detractors, or else juridical applauders.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

The detractor represents the perfection of him whom he latest lessened and diminished from what they really are, partly by a malicious misconception, partly by calumny and direct slander.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 103.

Detractory, *adj.* Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory.

The detractory lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him.—*Arbuthnot*.

With to,

This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God, who hath proposed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himself, but also detractory unto the intellect and sense of man, expressly disposed for that inquisition.—*Sir T. Browne*.

With from.

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the expressions I find less detractory from a theme above our praises.—*Boyle*.

Detractory, *s.* Female detractor.

If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless also be absent, the said detractory shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room.—*Addison*.

Detrect, *v. a.* [Lat. *detrecto*.] Refuse; decline. *Obsolete*.

He [Moses] detrected his going into Egypt, upon pretence that he was not eloquent.—*Fletcher, Alcornuſia*, p. 191: 1622.

Detriment, *s.* [Lat. *detrimentum* = rubbing away, loss; from *tritus*, pass. part. of *tero* = wear.] Loss; damage; mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must be for one Christian church to establish that which all had received and held for the space of many ages, and that without any detriment unto religion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Let a family burn but a candle a night less than the usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without detriment to their private affairs.—*Addison*.

Detrimental, *adj.* Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor detrimental to the donor, I remember none so remarkable as the titles which are bestowed by the emperor of China: these are never given to any subject till the subject is dead.—*Addison*.

Detrimental, *s.* One who, whilst he is likely to be favoured as a lover, is ineligible for a husband: (a term generally put in the mouths of the mothers of heroines of novels). *General slang*.

If she had a speciality, it was the knack of utterly crushing and abolishing, in a pleasant noisive way, a dangerous detrimental.—*Burton Honour*, ch. iii.

Detrition, *s.* Act of wearing away.

The brush of time is the gradual detrition of time.—*Steevens, Note on Shakespeare's King Henry VI. Part II*.

Detritus, *s.* [Lat. *tritus* = worn, pass. part. of *tero* = rub, wear.] Matter or mass pro-

duced by the wearing away, rubbing, or rasping of anything: (its chief special application being in *Geology*).

The belt of low lands [in Ceylon] known as the Maritime Province, consists, to a great extent, of soil from the *denudation* of the rocks, *detritus* from the hills, alluvium carried down the river, and marine deposits gradually collected on the shore.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. i.

Used metaphorically. Waste; disintegration.

The Laplanders have the unaccountable "to slum" in the very same sense as ourselves, although countless ages must have elapsed since their ancestors and ours parted from a common stock. Probably there are not many words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of *detritus* of which modern languages are composed.—*Barnes, Chaucer's Language*, ch. xv.

Detride, *v. a.* [Lat. *detrido*.] Thrust down; force into a lower place.

Such as are detrided down to hell,
Either, for shame, they still themselves retire;
Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell.

Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul. Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of men may, for their misdeeds, be detrided into the bodies of beasts.—*Lucke*.

Detraction, *s.* Act of lopping or cutting off anything abruptly: (Truncation the commoner term).

It may sometimes happen, by hasty detraction, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.—*Johnson, Preface to his Dictionary*.

Detraction, *s.* Thrusting or forcing down.

The insolent detraction of imperial authority.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 282: 1620.

Upon this foul revolt and apostasy of their's [the angels] from their principal lord, followed their punishment; which was their detraction and *detraction* into the caliginous regions of the air.—*Hall'swell, Melancthon*, p. 13: 1681.

From this detraction of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased.—*Kell, Examination of Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

Deturb, *v. a.* [Lat. *deturbo*.] Throw down. *Rare*.

As soon may the walls of heaven be sealed and thy throne deturbed as he can be falsed that is defended with thy power.—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World*, b. iv. (Ord MS.)

Deturpate, *v. a.* [Lat. *deturpatus*, pass. part. of *deturpo* = make base; from *turpis*.] Defile. *Rare*.

Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impieties, which had deturped the face of the church.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissertation against Popery*, ch. i. § 11.

Deturpation, *s.* Making foul. *Rare*.

The books of the fathers have passed through the corrections, and deturpations, and mistakes of transcribers.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dabundant*, iv. 401. (Ord MS.)

Deuce, *s.* [Fr. *deux* = two.] Card or die with two spots.

You are a gentleman and a gamester; then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of deuce ne amounts to.—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, l. 2.

Deuse, *s.* [Dusius, the name, according to St. Augustine, of a Gallic demon, 'dæmones quos Dusius Galli nuncupant.' (De Civitate Dei, xv. 23.) Often spelt with e; yet s is both etymologically correct and convenient as a distinction.] Devil; exclamation of astonishment or confusion.

It was the prettiest prologue as he wrote it; Well! the deuce take me if I don't forget it.

Congreve.

Deused, *adj.* (often used *adverbially*). Excessive.

'He is in Parliament, is not he?' 'Gad, I believe he is,' said Mr. Cassilis; 'I never know who is in Parliament in these days. I remember when there were only ten men in the House of Commons who were not either members of Brookes' or this place. Everything is so deuced changed.'—*Diary of the Younger, Contingency*, b. viii. ch. iv.

Deusedly, *adv.* Extremely; excessively.

Deuterogamist, *s.* One who marries a second time.

He had published for me against the deuterogamists of the age.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xviii.

Deuterogamy. *s.* [Gr. *τετερος* = second, *γάμος* = marriage.] Second marriage; system of marrying a second time.

You here see that unfortunate divine who has so long, and it would ill become me to say successfully, fought against the *deuterogamy* of our age.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiv.

Deuteronomy. *s.* [Gr. *νόμος* = law.] Fifth book of the Pentateuch so called.

The book of *Deuteronomy* brings down the Sacred History to the year of the world 3333, and completes the volume of the Pentateuch; of which every part is uniformly and consistently perfect.—*Gray, Key to the Old Testament*.

Deuteronomy. *s.* [Gr. *σκορός* = mark, aim.] Second intention; meaning beyond the literal sense. *Rare*.

Not attaining the *deuteronomy*, or second intention of the world, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherence, figures, or tropologies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Devast. *v. a.* [Lat. *devastor*.] Plunder; waste; destroy. *Rare*.

Devastate. *v. a.* Lny waste.

The Duke of Lorraine had marched into the Palatinate, already twice *devastated*, and had found that Turenne and Duras had left him something to destroy.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xz.

Devastation. *s.* Waste; havoc; desolation; destruction.

The flames of hostile fury rising up in our towns and cities; the *devastation* of our fruitful and pleasant villages.—*Virgil, Æneid*, p. 133.

By *devastation* the rough warlike gains, And farmers' fatten most when famine reigns, Earth, That flood which overflowed Aithia in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Therois in Deucalion's time, made cruel havoc and *devastation* among them.—*Woodward*.

Devastating. *part. adj.* Devastating. *Rare*.

She [the eagle] dwells among the rocks . . . Front wounds her eaglets such the reeking blood, And all *devastating* war provides her food.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 38.

Dévolin. *s.* Bird so called; Swift (*Cypselus Apus*).

Dévelop. *v. a.* [Fr. *développer*.]

1. Disengage an object from that which enfolds or covers it so as to conceal its character; (such as *clothes*, outer *leaves* of a flowerbud, or anything which envelopes).

Take him to *develop*, if you can, And hew the block off and get out the man.

Pope, Dunciad.
2. In its later sense, and one which is now common, not only in biological science, but also in historical, political, and theological literature, this notion of the exhibition of the object developed being effected by taking away its *external* parts is superseded by that of growth determined by either *internal* influences, or some so-called final cause; development meaning growth with the full progress and advancement proper to the original idea, intention, or powers in *posse* of the object developed.

With the great accession of facts with which comparative anatomy has since been enriched . . . we may now attempt a more exact enumeration of the resemblance which a higher organized animal presents to those of a lower order in its progress to maturity. . . . All animals resemble each other at the earliest period of their *development*. . . . The Bryozoa, after simulating the higher Infusoria by their spheroid shape and active movements, . . . mask their low molluscous character beneath the polype form. The acedlan mollusks typify more fleshly and transiently the polype state; . . . the bivalve retaining the acedlanous condition, the nutritive ascending in its *development* to the acquisition of its appropriate head, jaws, and organs of sense. Thus all mollusks are at one period like mounds, at another are acedlans; but few typify the polype, and none the acedlan, or echinodermis. In the cephalopoda division we meet with many interesting examples of the prevalence of unity of organization at early periods, which is lost in the diversity of the special forms as *development* proceeds. . . . Thus, as we trace the *development* of the molluscous animal, we find the application of the term unity of organization progressively narrowed as *development* advances; for whilst all mollusks manifest, at their earliest and most transitory period, a resemblance to the lowest or monadiform acedphytes, only the lowest order of mollusks in the next stage of *development* represents the polype; and all analogy to the radiated type is afterwards lost, until we reach

the summit of the molluscous series. . . . In the great articulated branch of the animal kingdom there is unity of organization with the molluscous series at the earliest periods of *development*, in so far as the germ divides and subdivides and multiplies itself. . . . Unity of organization prevails through a very great proportion of the articulated series in reference to their primitive condition as apical worms. Only in the higher arachnida, the nucleated cells are aggregated under a form more nearly like that of the mature animal. . . . In lower or more verniform coelodipods, the rudimental conditions of the locomotive appendages, which are retained in the anelides and the lower crustaceans, are passed through in the progress of the *development* of the complex-jointed limbs. In the great series of air-breathing insects, we have seen that the diverging branch of the myriapods manifests at an early period the prevailing hexapod type, and that all insects are at first apterous, and acquire the jointed legs before the wings are fully developed. It will be found when we enter upon the consideration of the *development* of the vertebrate embryo, that its unity of organization with the invertebrata is restricted to a narrow and transitory point as that of the articulate with the molluscous series. . . . Thus every animal in the course of its *development* represents some of the permanent forms of animals inferior to itself. . . . Other forms are represented less exclusively in the *development* of the animal kingdom, and may be regarded as secondary forms. These are, the polype, the worm, the tunicate, and the lamprey; they are secondary in relation to the animal kingdom at large, but are primary in respect of the primary divisions or provinces. Thus the Radiata, after having passed through the monad-stage, enter that of the polype; many there find their final *development*; others proceed to be metamorphosed into the acedlan or the echinoderm. Articulation, at an early stage of their *development*, assumes the form or condition of the apical and acedlanous worms; some find their mature *development* at that stage, as the parasitic Echinia; others proceed to acquire annulations, a head, rudimental feet, jointed feet, and finally wings; radiating in various directions and degrees from the primary or final form of their sub-kingdom. The Mollusca pass from the condition of the clustered mound to that of a shell-less acedlan, and in like manner either remain to work out the perfection of that stage, or diverge to achieve the *development* of shells, of a head, of a pair of fins, of a ventral foot, or of repulsive arms, with all the complexities of organization which have been demonstrated in the concluding lectures of this course. The vertebrate germ having manifested its monadiform relations by the spontaneous fusion, growth, and multiplication of the primordial nucleated cells, next assumes, by their metamorphosis and primary arrangement, the form and condition of the flukes cartilaginous fish, from which fundamental form *development* radiates in so many and diversified directions and extents, and attains more extraordinary heights of complication and perfection than any of the lower secondary types appear to be susceptible of.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xxiv. concluding summary.

Development. *s.* Process by which anything is developed; developmental growth.

A man born without the capacity for external sensations would also be of necessity soulless and mindless, because, though not the single source of all our thoughts and faculties, the senses are yet the necessary condition of their *development*. . . . Speech is undoubtedly the product of the thinking spirit, but this spirit received the first impulse of *development* from the impressions of the outer world and the needs of practical life.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. v.

(See also extract under preceding entry.)

Developmental. *adj.* Connected with, characteristic of, or formed by, development.

As that which is engendered by a mammal is mammalian from its beginning, each step of its building up has the building of the mammal for its rule, and shows it the more as it nears the goal. The *developmental* phenomena of the head neither supersede nor can supply the better evidences of homology afforded by relative position and connections any more than do those of the foot.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xxi.

Devenustate. *v. a.* [Lat. *devenustatus*, pass. part. of *devenusto* = disfigure; from *venustus* = handsome.] Debauch; despoil. *Rare*.

They . . . would rejoice to see what yet remains of beauty and order *devenustated*, and exposed to shame and dishonour.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 245: 1033.

Devést. *v. a.* [Fr. *dévêtir*; Lat. *devestio*.] See Divest. *Rare*.

1. Strip; deprive of clothes.

Friends all but now In quarter and in terms like bribe and groom *Devesting* them for bed. *Shakespeare, Othello*, li. 3.
Then of his arms Androgynus he *devests*, His sword, his shield he takes, and plumes *crests*.
Sir J. Denham.

2. Annul; take away anything good.

What are those branches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon*.

3. Free from anything bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast, Which for thy sake from passions I *devest*. *Prior*.

Devés. *s.* [Lat. *deveo*, pass. part. of *deveho* = carry down.] Same as Develocity. *Rare*. Upon the western lands.

Following the world's *devés*, he meant to tread, To compass both the poles, and drink Nile's head.
May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, 1.

Devéxity. *s.* Incurvation downwards; declivity. *Rare*.

The heaven's *devéxity* [devority].
Sir J. Davies, Wille's Pilgrimage, sign. N. i. b.

Déviate. *v. n.* [Lat. *deviatus* = strayed from the way; from *de* = from, and *via* = way.] Wander from the right or common way; go astray; err; digress.

The road to some faint unmeaning make pretence, But Shadwell never *deviates* into sense. *Dryden*.
Thus Pegasus, a newer way to take, May boldly *deviate* from the common track. *Pope*.

Deviation. *s.*

1. Act of quitting the right way; error; wandering; digression.

These ladies constantly more found in the same tracts, without making the least *deviation*.—*Cheyne*.

2. Variation from established rule.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it, in all the alphabets in use, either by defect of single characters, of letters, or by confusion of them.—*Mahler*.

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground, that they may not bring error into habit.—*Christie*.

Devitory. *adj.* Devious.

I do not question but to satisfy your curiosity, and remove your prejudices about the *devitory* motion of the atoms, the lightness of the sun, and the reasonableness of the improvements made by Epicurus upon Democritus.—*Tully, Moral Ends*, 20. (Ord. M.)

Devise. *s.* [See last extract.]

1. Contrivance; stratagem.

This is our *devise*.
That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with na. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.
He intended it as a political *devise* to lessen their interest, and keep them low in the world.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Design; scheme formed; project; speculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in *devise*, which they say are better for the state of the church, if they might take place: the farther we examine them, the greater cause we find to conclude, although we continue the same we are, the harm is not great. *Hooks, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
His *devise* is against Babylon, to destroy it.—*Jeremiah*, li. 11.

There are many *devises* in a man's heart; nevertheless, the counsel of the Lord shall stand.—*Proverbs*, xix. 21.

3. Emblem on a shield; ensign armorial of a nation or family.

Then change we shields, and their *devises* bear; Let fraud supply the want of force in war. *Dryden*.
Hibernia's harp, *devise* of her command, And parent of her birth, shall there be seen.

Prior.
They intend to let the world see what party they are of, by figures and designs upon their flags; as the knights errant used to distinguish themselves by *devises* on their shields.—*Addison*.

4. Invention; genius.

He's gentle; never school'd; and yet learned; full of noble *devise*, of all sorts enchantingly belov'd.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, i. 1.

5. Spectacle; show.

Masques and *devises*, welcome!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

[*Devise*.]—Two senses of the word must be distinguished; 1. That of French *devise*, a poem, emblem, conceit, coat, or cognizance borne to distinguish an individual, or a party (Colgrave); and 2. A contrivance. The first of these is derived from a fashion prevalent in Italy about the 15th century, of wearing suits with the two halves of the body of different colours, by which the retainers of a particular house were distinguished. These uniforms were called *costi* or *panti distanti*, *costi alla diavola*, the colours adopted for the purpose constituting the *partita*, *diavola*, or *devise* of the livery. . . . *Devise* or *devise*, in the sense of arrangement or contrivance, is the Italian *disegno*, to think, imagine; *devise*;

also to appear, to seem unto, and also (to communicate one's thoughts) to discourse. (Florida.) French, *devier*, to communicate, discourse, also to order, direct, dispose of. (Cotgrave.) The origin is the Latin *vincere*, Italian *vino*, what appears to us, view, opinion; to *devise*, to arrange one's thoughts; to *devise* by will, to express the intentions of the testator as to the way in which his property is to go. Under the present head may be explained the expression *point device*, which has been much misunderstood. The French *devise* is to imagine, to plan, and a *device* is used as a superlative of praise.

'Un noble château à devise.'

(Fah. et Contes, fil. 185.)

'Li vordiers fut bien à devise.' (Ib. fil. 115.)

The garden was fair as would be imagined, or as we say with greater exaggeration, fair beyond imagination.

— went down in their barges to Greenwich, and every barge as goodly drest as they could devise. (Chron. II. vii. in Cam. Miscell. iv.)

'Ele fut portrait à devise:—

N'est eue ni robe ni mailles

Qui mont devier tant holo

En nule terre eue eole.—

Bien fu fite par grant maistris

Nature la list à devise.' (Fah. et Contes, fil. 424.)

She was a specimen of the beau idéal; no count, or king, or admiral, could imagine one so fair.

On the other hand *point* is used in the sense of condition; *en bon point*, in good condition; *mettre à point*, to put into condition, to dress. A *point device* then would signify, in the condition of ideal excellence, precisely the sense in which *point device* is always used.

'So noble was he of his stature,

So fair, so julio and so feline,

With limnia wrought at *point device*.' (R. II. 830.)

(Fah. et Contes, fil. 424.)

Widgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.]

Devicetful. *adj.* Full of devices.

a. In the way of *shines* or exhibitions.

To tell the glory of the feast that day,

The goodly service, the *devicetful* sights,

The bridegroom's state, the bride's most rich array. (Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 3, 3.)

b. In the way of *ingenuity*.

Some clerks doe doubt in their *devicetful* art,

Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,

To weeten Mercie, be of Justice part. (Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 10, 1.)

Devicetfully. *adv.* In a devicetful manner; in a manner curiously contrived.

I had not taught thee then the alphabet

Of flow'rs: how they, *devicetfully* being set

And bound up, might with secrecy

Deliver errands. (Donne, Poems, p. 77.)

Devil. *s.* [A.S. *diabol*, *deaf*; Gr. *δαιμόνιον*.]

1. Fallen angel; tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind.

Are you a man?

Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that

Which might appal the *devil*. (Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.)

2. Wicked man or woman.

See thyself, *devil*;

Proper deformity seems not in the fiend

So horrid as in woman. (Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.)

3. Height of unpleasantness or inconvenience. *Ludicrous.*

A war of jest mingles the evil;

But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the *devil*. (Granville.)

4. Expletive, expressing wonder or vexation.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;

But wonder how the *devil* they get there! (Pope.)

5. Negative, in an *adverbial* sense (sometimes *devil a bit*, meaning *not a bit*).

When the *devil* was sick, the *devil* a monk would be;

When the *devil* was well, the *devil* a monk was he! (Proverb.)

It is a *devil* thing to visit castles, and lodge in them

at a man's pleasure, without paying the *devil* a penny. (Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote, iv. 25.)

The devil and all. Numerous others; great quantity.

Baptized bells, beads, organs, songs, wax-lycht,

pyretures, reliques, burners, cresses, alters, holy

water, and the *devil* and all of such idolatrous

beggery. (Bale, A Courtiers at the Bouquie Fair, fol. 66: 1545.)

Go to the devil. Go about your business, which, for all the speaker cares, may be a destructive one; go be hanged: (an English equivalent to the Latin *Abi in malum rem*).

Gone, or going, to the devil. Ruined, or going to ruin.

The devil to pay. Much mischief. **Play the devil.** Act so as to cause much mischief.

Dévil. *s. a.* Grill with Cayenne pepper.

Devil-bird. *s.* See extract.

Of the nocturnal screeper the most remarkable is the brown owl, which, from its hideous yell, has acquired the name of the *devil-bird*. The Singalese regard it literally with horror, and its scream by night in the vicinity of a village is bewailed as a harbinger of approaching calamity. . . . Mr. Milford . . . regards the identification of the Singalese *devil-bird* as open to doubt: he says, 'The *devil-bird* is not an owl. . . . Its ordinary note is a magnificent clear shout, like that of a human being, and which can be heard at a great distance, and has a fine effect in the silence of the closing night. It has another cry like that of a hen. . . . I believe it is a plover or night hawk.'—Sir J. B. Tennant, Ceylon, i. 107.

Dévilé. *part. adj.* Grilled with Cayenne pepper.

He rose early, freshened, and in fine spirits. And by the time the *devilé* chicken and the buttered toast (that mysterious and incomparable luxury which only can be obtained at an inn) had disappeared, he felt all the delightful excitement of travel.—Dierckx the younger, Canningby, b. iv. ch. ii.

Déviling. *s.* Young devil.

Engender young *déviling*.

Brownson and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

Dévillish. *adj.*

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; mischievous; malicious; destructive.

Gynecea mistrusted greatly Cæcropsia, because she had heard much of the *dévillish* wickedness of her heart.—Sir P. Sidney.

2. Epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

A *dévillish* knave! besides, the knave is handsome, young, and blithe: all these requisites are in him that delight.—Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.

3. Excessive.

Thy hair and beard are of a different die, Short of one foot, distorted of one eye, With all these tokens of a knave complete, If thou art honest, thou'rt a *dévillish* cheat. (Addison.)

Used adverbially.

As soon as he heard felt the blow, and saw him, he turns about, and comes after him, taking *dévillish* long strides, and shuffling on at a strange rate, so as would have put a horse to maddening gallop.—Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. (See another example under *Devilment*.)

Dévillishly. *adv.* In a devilish manner; diabolically; excessively.

Being so brutish, so *dévillish* bent one towards another, how is it possible but that we should be discontent of all sides, full of envy, woe, and rage.—Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 116. Those trumpeters followed them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and *dévillish* these impostors called the cause of God.—South, Sermons, i. 450.

Dévillishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Devilish*; quality of a devil.

Some shall they see with the awe of their false doctrine, leaving a glorious field of wisdom in superstition and *dévillishness*.—Bale, Discourse on the Revelations, p. 1, sign. F. 2.

Beside the *dévillishness* of the doctrine in contravening the ordinance of God.—Bishop Sanderson, Sermons, p. 232.

Dévillism. *s.* State of the devil, or of devils.

Did ever any man look for heaven in hell before? Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresy, but meer *dévillism*.—Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 150.

Dévillize. *v. a.* Make a devil of anyone.

Unjust favours are no less injurious than derogations; he that should shroud a saint, should wrong him as much, as he that should *dévillize* him.—Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 13.

Déviltism. *s.* Devil's tricks.

What, old Nick alive! you grow *déviltish* like your namesake! but! but! . . . This is our war, our pretty Rose! launch her out to town to see all the *déviltisms* and things. —Morton, Servants worth knowing, l. 1.

Déviltiry. *s.* Devilment.

But better this honest simplicity [of Marlowe] than the *déviltiry* of the Faust of Goethe.—Hazlitt, Lectures on Dramatic Literature.

Déviltship. *s.* Character of a devil.

Noisy *bothing*; stalking shade! By what witchcraft wert thou made? Empty curse of woid harrus! But I shall find out counter charm

Thy *alry deviltship* to remove
From this circle here of love.

Cutley, Description of Honour.

Dévieux. *adj.* [Lat. *devius*; from *de* = from, and *vias* = way.]

1. Out of the common track.

Crenna kept behind: by choice we stray
Through every dark and every *devieux* way. (Dryden.)

In this minute *devieux* subject I have been necessitated to explain myself in more words than may seem needful.—Holder.

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every muse,
And every blooming pleasure wait without
To bless the witty *devieux* morning walk. (Thomson.)

3. Used metaphorically. Erring; going astray from rectitude.

One *devieux* step, at first setting out, frequently leads a person into a wilderness of doubt and error.—Caroline.

Devirginate. *v. a.* [Lat. *devirginatus*, part. of *virgino*.] Deflower; deprive of virginity. *Rare.*

This very expression of 'virgin' does direct us to make few of watchfulness over ourselves, that sin do not *devirginate* us.—Allotree, Forty Sermons, pt. ii. p. 104: 1694.

Devirginate. *adj.* Deprived of virginity. *Rare.*

Fair Hero, left *devirginate*,
Weighs, and with fury wails her state:
But with her love and woman's wit
She argues and approveth it. (Chapman and Marlowe, Translation of Mucius, The Argument of the Third Scenial.)

Devirgination. *s.* Deprivation of virginity. *Rare.*

Even blushing brings them to their *devirgination*. (Felltham, Remains. (Ord MS.))

Devisable. *adj.*

1. Capable of being contrived or invented. In courts on earth, if there be no records, there is *no devisable* a legal traverse or trial.—Butler, Rights of the Kingdom, p. 189: 1690.

2. Possible to be excogitated.

God hath and prevented all exceptions or evils *devisable* by various or capitious wits, against his dispensations.—Burton, Sermons, vol. ii. serm. ii.

3. That may be granted by will.

It seems sufficiently clear, that, before the conquest, lands were *devisable* by will.—Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.

Devise. *v. a.* [see last extract under *Devise*.]

1. Contrive; form by art; invent; excogitate; strike out by thought.

Whether they, at their first coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned some of them, or *devised* them among themselves, is very doubtful.—Spencer, View of the State of Ireland.

He could by his skill draw after him the weight of five thousand bushels of grain, and *devise* those rare engines which shot small stones at hand, but great ones afar off. —Peacham.

Ye sons of art, one curious piece *devise*,
From whose constructive motion shall arise, (Sir R. Blackmore.)

2. Plan; scheme.

Behold, I frame evil against you, and *devise* a device against you.—Jeremiah, xlii. 11.

The person on whom devolved the task of *devising* ways and means was Sir Dudley North, younger brother of the Lord Keeper.—Macaulay, History of England, etc. iv.

3. Bequeath.

The statute of wills (32 Hen. VIII.) enacted, that all persons being seized in fee-simple (except feme-coverts, infants, idiots, and persons of nonsane memory) might by will and testament in writing *devise* to any other person, but not to bodies corporate, two thirds of their land, tenements, and hereditaments.—Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England, li. 375. (Ord MS.)

I give and I *devise* (old English said,
And sigh'd) my lands and tenements to Ned, (Pope, Epistles. (Ord MS.))

Devise. *v. n.* Consider; contrive; lay plans; form schemes.

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes,
And let us two *devise* to bring him thither. (Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.)

With'of.

Her merry fit she freshly ran to rear,
And did of joy and jollity *devise*,
Herself to cherish and her guest to cheer. (Spenser, Faerie Queen.)

But with now safe ye seized have the shore,
And will arrived are, high God be blest,
Let us *devise* of ease and everlasting rest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray you, a
little *devise* of those evils by which that country is
held in this wretched case, that it cannot, as you
say, be returned. *Id., View of the State of Ireland.*

Devise. *s.* [Lat. *divisio* = division.] Act of
giving or bequeathing by will.

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will
only, and the third part of these profits is there dis-
tributable. *Locke.*

Deviser. *s.* Contriver; inventor.
Being divided from truth in themselves, they are
yet further removed by adventitious deception; for
true it is, if I say they are daily wooed into error
by *devisers*. *Sir T. Browne.*
The authors of useful inventions, the *devisers* of
wholesome laws, as were the philosophers of ancient
times, were honoured as the fathers and prophets of
their country. *Grew.*

Devising. *verbal abs.* Device.
We do not think that in them God hath omitted
any thing useful into his purposes, and left his
intent to be accomplished by our *devisings*. *Hooker,*
Academical Polity, b. ii. § 8. (Orel MS.)

Devotion. *s.* [Lat. *devotio*, -onis; from
vocatus, pass. part. of *voco* = call.] Calling
off.

He that makes it his business to be freed and re-
leased from all his [society's] hindrances and
flattering *devotions*, and endeavours wholly to
withdraw himself from the love of corporeity, and
too near a sympathy with the frail flesh; he by it
enkindles such a divine principle, as lifts him up
above the fate of this inferior world, and adorns
his mind with such an awful majesty as beats back
all imbecilities. *Milton, M. Masque*, c. p. 67.

Devot. *adj.* [Fr. *devot*.]
1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke and found her place *devot*,
And thought but pressed earth where she had been,
I sorrow'd all so much as erst I joy'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Without anything, whether good or evil;
free from; in want of.

He flung it from him, and *devot* of dread,
Upon him lightly leaped without heed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

That the soul and soul are *devot* of quantity
and dimension, and that they have nothing to do
with proper locality, is generally opinioned. *Glanville.*

The motion of this chariot will still be easier as
it ascends higher, till at length it shall become at-
tend *devot* of civility, when the least strength will
be able to brow beat upon it a swift motion. *Bishop*
Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.

His warlike mind, his soul *devot* of fear,
His high dedicating thoughts were there'd there,
As when, by magic, ghosts are made appear.
Dryden.

We Tyrants are not so *devot* of sense,
Nor so remote from Phobus influence. *Id.*

Devot. *s.* [Fr.].

1. Duty; service. *Obsolete.*
To restore again the kingdom of the Mamalukes, I
offered him their most *devot* and service. *Audley,*
History of the Turks.

Madam, if any service or *devot*
Of a poor errand knight may right your wrongs,
Command it. *Knave of the Burning Pestle.*

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness.
Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay
their *devots* to one particular fair. *Spectator.*
Awkward and simple, each *devot* to pay,
She flatters her self holy twice a day. *Pope.*

Devotion. *s.*

1. Act of rolling down.
The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the
demolition of earth down upon the valleys from the
hills and high grounds, will fall under our considera-
tion. *Woodward.*

Removal in succession from one person,
or one jurisdiction, to another.

From the crown of England, and the last *devot*
tion is to the king by way of appeal. *Sir M. Hale,*
History of the Common Law of England.

The paper soon assumed not only a right of de-
cision but of *devotion*; that is, of supplying the
want of election, or the unwillingness of the elected, by
a nomination of their own. Thus Archbishop
Langton, if not absolutely nominal, was at least
chosen in an invalid and compulsory manner, by
the order of Innocent III.; . . . and several succeeding
archbishops of Canterbury equally owed their
promotion to the papal prerogative. Some instances
of the same kind occurred in Germany, and it be-
came the constant practice in Naples. *Italian,*
View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages,
ch. vii. . . 2.

Devote. *v. a.* [Lat. *devotus*.]

1. Roll down.
Through splendid kingdoms he *devotes* his man,
Now wanders wild through solitary tracts
Of life-deserted sand. *Thomson.*

Every headlong stream
Devotes its winding waters to the main.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. ii.

2. Move from one person, or body of per-
sons, to another.

Because they found too much confusion in such a
multitude of statesmen, they *devoted* their whole
authority into the hands of the council of sixty. *Adrian.*

With upon.
Upon the Duke of Ormond, the king had wholly
devoted the care and disposition of all affairs in
Ireland. *Sir W. Temple.*

The whole power, at home and abroad, was
devoted upon that family. *Swift.*

Devote. *v. n.*

1. Roll down.
Stratus that had in rolling currents, from the
top of the mountains, *devoted* into the rivers be-
low. *Lord, History of the Danians*, p. 18: 1630.

2. Fall in succession into new hands: (with
to).

Supposing people, by wanting spiritual blessings,
did lose all their right to temporal, yet that forci-
tury must *devote* only to the supreme Lord. *Dr. H.*
More, Decay of Christian Piety.

His estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a
year, which by his death *devoted* to Lord Somerville
of Scotland. *Johnson, Life of Somerville.*

With upon.
Upon ministers, therefore, *devoted* the entire
burden of public affairs; they relieved the crown of
its cares and perils, but, at the same time, they ap-
propriated nearly all its authority. The king reigned,
but his ministers governed. *T. Erskine May, Consti-*
tutional History of England, ch. i.

Devotary. *s.* One devoted to a particular
worship; votary. *Rare.*

To whose shrine, [Diana's] there went up a more
famous and frequent pilgrimage of *devotaries*, than
to any holy land of their whatsoever. *Gregory,*
Works, p. 59: 1684.

Devote. *v. a.* [Lat. *devotus*, pass. part. of
devotus = vow.]

1. Dedicate; consecrate; appropriate by vow.
No devoted thing that a man shall *devote* unto the
Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and
of the field of his possession, shall be sold or re-
deemed. *Leviticus*, xvii. 21.

They, impious, dar'd to prey
On herds *devoted* to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. Addict: (as to a sect or study).
If persons of this make should ever *devote* them-
selves to . . . , they should be well assured of a
solid and strong constitution of body. *Watts.*

3. Condemn; resign to ill.
Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and despoil.
— *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

4. Addict; give up to ill.
The Romans having once debauched their senses
with the pleasures of other nations, they *devoted*
themselves unto all wickedness. *Grew.*

5. Curse; execrate; doom to destruction.
Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born:
Like me to dwells and to darkness run. *Rowe.*

Devote. *adj.* Devoted. *Obsolete.*
Holy-devote friars, whom hunger and loss of hope
have made wickedly irreful. *Sir E. Sandys, State of*
Religion.

Al, why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings insecure?
Alike *devote* to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

Devoted. *part. adj.* Dedicated; fated.
Godless of minds, and conscious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which *Devoted* basely felt. *Dryden.*

Devotedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Devoted; state of being devoted or de-
dicated; consecration; addictiveness.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her disadvan-
tage, relates to her but as she was, or may again be,
an obstacle to your *devotedness* to scrupulous love. *Anglo.*

The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be
styled natural religion; that is to say, a *devotedness*
unto God, so as to act according to his will. *Grew.*

Devote. *s.* One devotedly religious.
A *devotee* is one of those who disparage religion
by their indifference and unseasonable introduction
of the mention of virtue on all occasions. *Id.*
Spectator, no. 354.

Let not then either the sober moralist, or the gay

man of the world, any longer treat this most holy
affection [the love of God] with derision and con-
tempt, as a mere idle unintelligible notion, fit only
for the clayeyest monk, or the superstitious devotee.
— *Bishop Porteus, Sermons*, l. 1.

Devotement. *s.* Act of devoting by a solemn
dedication.

Her [Iphigenia's] *devotement* was the demand of
Apollo, and the joint petition of all Greece. — *Bishop*
Hart, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.

Devotion. *s.*

1. Devoutness.
Meantime her warlike brother on the main
His waving streamers to the winds displays,
And vows for his return, with vain *devotion* pays.
Dryden.

2. Act of external worship.
Religious minds are inflamed with the love of
public *devotion*. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

For as I passed by and beheld your *devotion*, I
found an altar with this inscription, To the unknown
God. — *Acts*, xvii. 23.

3. Prayer; expression of devotion.
An aged holy man,
That day and night said his *devotion*,
His worldly business did apply.

Your *devotion* has its opportunity; we must pray
always, but chiefly at certain times. — *Bishop Sprat.*

4. Oblation devoted to charitable or pious
use.
Whilst these sentences are in reading, the cler-
ical church-servants, or other fit person appointed for
that purpose, shall receive the alms for the poor,
and other *devotions* of the people, in a devout man-
ner. — *Communion Service, Rubric after the Offertory.*

5. State of the mind under a strong sense of
dependence upon God; devoutness; piety.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
descends, either with heart, and voice, and eyes
directed in *devotion*, to adore
And worship God supreme, who made him chief
Of all his works. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 512.

From the full choir, when loud Hosannas rise,
And swell the pomp of dreadful sacrifice;
Amid that scene, if some relenting eye
Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie,
Devotion's self shall start a thought from heav'n,
One human tear shall drop, and be forgiven. *Pope.*

Devotion may be considered either as an exercise
of public or private prayers at set times and occa-
sions, or as a temper of the mind, a state and dispo-
sition of the heart, which is rightly affected with
such exercises. — *Law, Treatise on Christian Per-*
fection.

6. Act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.
Whether away so fast I —
Upon the like *devotion* as yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princess there.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iv. 1.

7. Strong affection; ardent love (such as
makes the lover the sole property of the
person loved).

Be opposite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love,
Immaculate *devotion*, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauties princely laughter.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iv. 1.

He had a particular reverence for the person of the
king, and the more extraordinary *devotion* for that
of the prince, as he had had the honour to be trusted
with his education. — *Lord Clarendon, History of*
the Grand Rebellion.

8. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.
He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than
they can render it him; and leaves nothing undone
that may fully discover him their opposite. — *Shake-*
speare, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

9. Disposal; power; state of dependence on
anyone. *Rare.*

Arundel castle would keep that rich corner of the
country at his majesty's *devotion*. *Lord Clarendon.*

Devotional. *adj.* Pertaining to devotion;
unmixed to worship; religious.

Nor are the solemnity of them so apt for that *devot*
ional compliances and junctures of hearts, which I
desire to bear in holy offices, to be performed with
me. — *Bishop Basil.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men
comes oftentimes at a very easy rate, by a few de-
mure looks, with some *devotional* postures and
grimaces. *South.*

How much the *devotional* spirit of the church has
suffered by that necessary evil, the Reformation! —
Oberidge, Table Talk.

Devotionalist. *s.* One who is over-given to
devotion.

This point being once admitted, it is but to give a
religious turn to this natural softness, and you have
the complete image of a French *devotionalist*. —
Covey, Philomena, conv. 1.

Devotionist. *s.* Same as preceding.

There are certain zealous *devotionists*, which abhor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation.—*Bishop Hall, Soliloquies*, 73.
Such is way to the *devo* of the saint, and the glutton to her wanton mood, naturally leads the fancy of the *devotional* to think suitable for her.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*, ch. iv.

Devote. *s.* [Italian.] Same as Devotee.

In consequence of this conceit, much numbers of *devotes* in all times have pre-ordained enthusiasm and extraordinary raptures from heaven.—*J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies*, pref. a. 2. b: 1605.
This hath been commonly experienced by the *devotes* of all religions.—*Scott, Works*, ii. 129: 1714.

Devour. *v. a.* [Fr. *dévorer*; Lat. *devoro*.]

1. Eat up ravenously: (as a wild beast or animal of prey).

We've willing flames enough: there cannot be that virtue in you to devour so many As will to greatness dedicate themselves, Flinging it so lucidly.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.
We will say some evil beast hath devoured him.—*Genius*, xxvii. 33.

The ladies of the house, whose business it had commonly been to cook the repast, retired as soon as the dishes had been devoured, and left the gentlemen to their ale and tobacco.—*Miscellany, History of England*, ch. iii.

2. Destroy or consume with rapidity and violence.

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd, Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd; It was the waste of war.—*Dryden*.

3. Swallow up; annihilate.

Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is water devour'd.—*South*.
Death stalks behind thee, and each flying hour Does some loose remnant of thy life devour.—*Dryden*.

Devour. *v. n.* Act as a devourer: (in the strictest, however, the construction is as in *Devourer*, *v. n.*)

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame burneth.—*Job*, ii. 3.

Devourable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, devoured. *Rare*.

A clear and unobscured appetite renders every thing sweet and delightful to a sound body, and the Homer expresses it) *devourable*.—*Plutarch, Morals*, pt. ii. 116. (Ord. M.)

Devourer. *s.* One who devours; one who preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderness of tigers: Tigers must prey, and Rome affords no prey But me and mine: how happy art thou then, From these devourers to be banished!

Since these levitisms are withdrawn, the lesser *devourers* supply their place: fraud succeeds to violence.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.
Carp and trench do best together, all other fish being devourers of their spawn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Devouring. *part. adj.* Consuming; ravenous; destroying.

So looks the pent-up lion o'er the wretch That trembles under his devouring jaws.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III*, i. 3.

Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the time of this devouring pestilence at Athens, he never caught the least infection.—*Addison*.

Devout. *adj.* [Fr. *dévot*; Lat. *devotus*.]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.
We must be constant and devout in the worship of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour.—*Rogers*.

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with soul devout, he thank'd the god; And, of success secure, return'd to his abode.—*Dryden*.

3. Expressive of devotion or piety.

Anon thy sacred appears, and from his ark The ancient sire descends, with all his train: Then with uplifted hands, and eyes devout, Grateful to heaven.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 561.

Devote. *s.* Same as Devotee.

They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be in his special *devotes*, and as it were sworn slaves.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 247: 1610.

Devoutless. *adj.* Destitute of devotion.

Devoutness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Devoutness; want of devotion.

The last point of this armour be the darts of *devoutness*, unmercifulness, and enviousness; which fly abroad in every place; for few or none there be

that serve God devoutly.—*Bishop of Chichester, Two Sermons*, sign. C. d. b. 1576.

Devoutly. *adv.* In a devout manner; piously; with ardent devotion; religiously.

Her grace rose, and with modest pace Came to the altar, where she kneel'd; and saintlike, Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, v. 1.

One of the wise men having a while attentively and devoutly viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face.—*Baron*.
Her twilight was more clear than our mid-day, She dreamt *devoutlier* than most use to pray.—*Thomson*.

Think, O my soul, devoutly think, How, with afflicted eyes, Time saw't the wide extended deep In all its horrors rise!—*Addison*.

To second causes we seem to trust, without expressing, so devoutly as we ought to do, our dependence on the first.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Devoutness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Devout.

'Twas observed before, that there are some who have a sort of *devoutness* and religion in their particular complexion.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 52.

Devow. *v. a.* [Lat. *devoco*.] Devote.

To the inquiry And warch of which, your unbecom'ng head Hath so devow'd itself.—*B. Jonson, Magistrate Lady*.

Dew. *s.* [A.S. *deaw*.] Moisture imperceptibly deposited on grass, &c., when they have become colder than the surrounding atmosphere; (*figuratively*) anything which falls lightly, or in a refreshing manner.

She looks as clear As morning roses newly wash'd with dew.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

Never yet our hour in bed Did I enjoy the golden dew of sleep, But with his tim'rous dreams was still awak'd.—*Id., Richard III*, iv. 1.

That churchman bears a bounteous mind indeed; A head as fruitful as the land that feeds us; His *dew* fall every where.—*Id., Henry VIII*, i. 3.

No sliding streams the thirsty plants renew, And feed their blades with reviving dew.—*Pope*.

Dew. *v. a.* Wet us with dew; moisten; bedew.

A trickling stream of balm and sovereignty, And dainty dew, which on the ground still fell, And overflow'd all the fertile plain, As it had *dew'd* been with timely rain.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

With him pour we in our country's purge, Each drop of us,—or so much as he needs To dew the sovereign flower, and draw the weeds.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 2.

Give me thy hand, That I may dew it with my mournful tears.—*Id., Henry VI. Part III*, ii. 2.

He cens'd; discerning Adam with such joy Surchard'd, as had, like grief, been *dew'd* in tears, Without the vent of words, which these he breath'd.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 372.

Palmon above the rest appears, In sable garments, *dew'd* with gushing tears.—*Dryden*.

Now, first, no dew is parched on the surface of polished metals, but it is very copiously on glass, both exposed with their faces upwards, and in some cases the under side of a horizontal plate of glass is also *dew'd*.—*Wells, On Dew*.

Dewbent. *part. pref.* Bent by dew.

This is the balmy breath of morn, Just as the dew-bent rose is born.—*Thomson, Hymn on Solitude*.

The dew-bent primrose kiss'd the freeze-swept ground.—*J. Hill, The Wedding Day*.

Dewberry. *s.* Fruit of the grey bramble, *Rubus cæsius*.

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*, With purple grapes, green flag, and mulberries.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 1.
Dewberries, as they stand here among the more delicate fruits, must be understood to mean *berries*, which are also of the bramble kind.—*Sir T. Hanmer, Notes on Shakespeare*.

Dewbesprent. *adj.* Sprinkled with dew. *Rhetorical*.

This evening late, by then the clustering flocks Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb Of knot-grass *dewbesprent*, and were in fold, I sat me down to watch upon a bank With ivy enwined, and interweave With flunting heavy-suckle.—*Milton, Comus*, 540.

Dewclaw. *s.* [? import of *dew*.] Uppermost claw in a dog's foot, smaller than the rest, and not touching the ground.

Some cut off the dew-claws.—*Stonehenge, The Gryphind*.

Dewdrop. *s.* Drop of dew.

I must go seek some dewdrops here, And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

Imnumerable I as the stars of night, Or stars of morning, *dewdrops*, which the sun Impurles on every leaf, and every flower.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 744.

Rest, sweet as dewdrops on the flow'ry lawn, When the sky opens, and the morning dawns.—*Tickel*.

Dewfall. *s.* Full of the dew.

Expanding while the dew-fall flows.—*Moore, Lull's Book, Light of the Harrow*.

Dewlap. *s.* [? import of *dew*.] Flesh that hangs down from the throat of an ox.

Large rolls of fat about his shoulders slung, And from his neck the double dewlap hung.—*Addison*.

Used by Shakespeare for either a *fluacid lip* or *voluble chin*.

And sometimes lurk I in a goddess's bow, In very likeness of a ram's head; And when she strikes against her lips I lub, And on the withered dewlap pour the ale.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

Dewlap. *adj.* Furnished with a dewlap.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers Dewlap'd like lambs, whose throats had hanging at 'em Wallets of flesh?—*Shakespeare, Troilus*, iii. 3.

The dewlap hath now chafed along the plain, While burning hot ferments in every vein.—*Gay*.

Dewpoint. *s.* See extract.

The temperature denominated *dew point* is that which represents the point at which vapour is deposited upon an object colder than itself. When the *dew-point* and the atmospheric temperature are the same, the amount of moisture floating in the air is at its maximum, i. e. no more will be suspended without an increase of temperature; but this does not often occur, the atmosphere being generally a few degrees warmer than the *dew-point*, and, consequently, able either to suspend a larger amount of vapour, or to fall in temperature before the precipitation of that moisture, in a visible form, will take place.—*Thompson, Introduction to Meteorology*, § 126.

Deworm. *s.* Earthworm.

For the trout, the *dew-worm*, which some call the lob-worm, and the handling, are the *dux*.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Dewy. *adj.* Resembling, consisting of, or moist with, dew.

The joyous day you early to appear, And fair Aurora from her dewy bed Of aged Tithonus gave herself to rear, With rosy cheeks, for shame as blushing red.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

From the earth a dewy mist Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each Plant of the field.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 335.
The rocks of Hercules and dewy fields.—*Dryden*.

Dexter. *adj.* [Lat. *dexter*, from *dextera* or *dextra* (manus) = hand understood] = right hand.] In *Heraldry* and *Rhetorically*. Right: (as opposed to *left*, when applied to hand or side).

My mother's blood Runs on the *dexter* side, and this sinister Bonds in my side.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

Dexterity. *s.* Readiness; skill; expertness.

His wisdom, by after evading from perils, was turned rather into a *dexterity* to deliver himself from dangers, when they pressed him, than into a prudence to prevent and remove them afar off.—*Baron*.

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dexterity*.—*South*.

The same Protestants may, by their *dexterity*, make themselves the national religion, and disperse the church-revenues among their pastors.—*Swift*.

Dexterous. *adj.*

1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready.

For both their *dexterous* hands the lance could wield.—*Id.*

2. Expert in contrivance; subtle; full of expedients.

They confine themselves, and are *dexterous* managers enough of the wares and products of that corner, with which they content themselves.—*Locke*.

Dexterously. *adv.* In a dexterous manner; expertly; skillfully; artfully.

The magistrate sometimes cannot do his own office *dexterously*, but by acting the minister.—*South*.

But then my study was to cox the dice, And *dexterously* to throw the lucky dice.—*Dryden*.

The first information which he received led him to believe that they were few in number; and so

dexterously did they conceal their strength that, till they were within half an hour's sail, he had no suspicion that he was opposed.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Dexterousness. s. Attribute suggested by Dexterous; skill.

Besides the *dexterousness* and propensity of the child, being descended literally from so many of the same trade, the father is more careful to instruct him, and to discover to him all the mystery thereof.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iii. 8.

A man surprised is even in reason more than half beaten; being taken at a disadvantage, from which he hath no way to extricate himself but by the *dexterousness* of his ingenuity.—*Pollard, Biograph*, ii. 60.

Dextral. adj. Right: (as opposed to the left). *Rare*.

As for any tunics or skins, which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts, we must not conceive it difficult its virtue by mere irradiation, but by its veins and proper vessels.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Dextrality. s. State of being on the right side: (as opposed to the left). *Rare*.

If there were a determinate propensity in the right, and such an arising from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differentiated by *dextrality*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Dextrine. s. In *Botany* and *Chemistry*. Peculiar principle by which, in germinating barley, the starch of the seed is converted into sugar; soluble or gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by diastase and by certain acids: (the name being given from its property of turning the plane of polarization to the right).

(For example see extract under *Diasase*.)

Diabētes. s. [Gr. διαβήτης = passer through; from διά = through, and root of βίωω = go, pass.] In *Medicine*. Disease so called, in which, by an inordinate discharge of urine, the nutriment appears to pass through the body: (at present the term is limited to that form where not only the quantity but the specific gravity of the urine, which generally contains sugar, is increased; in the technical language of Nosology, *Diabetes mellitus*).

An increase of that secretion may increase the general colligations; as in fluxes, hectic coughs, sweats, and *diabetes*, and other consumptions.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Diabētice. adj. Relating to, bearing the character of, or indicative of, diabetes.

Diabetic urine has a greenish tint.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*.

Diabolice. adj. [See Devil.] Devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil; iniquitous; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

This, in other hands observ'd, Doubt might breed of diabolical power, Active within, beyond the sense of brute.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 64.

Diabolical. adj. Same as Diabolic.

Does not the ambitious, the covinous, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirst of blood, and affectation of dominion by violence and oppression, is a most *diabolical* outrage upon the laws of God and nature?—*Sir R. E. Estlin*.

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children.—*Rog*.

Diabolicalness. s. Attribute suggested by Diabolical; quality or character of a devil.

You must know then that H-I-G-R, the manager of masquerades, is a devil disguised in human shape. I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive *diabolicalness*.—*J. Walton, Satire on Ranelagh House*.

Diaboly. v. a. Ascribe diabolical qualities to: turn into, or treat as, a devil.

Our faction turns them against another; the Lutherans against the Calvinists, and *diabolizes* him; and the Calvinists against the Lutherans, and *super-diabolizes* him.—*Paradise, Sermons*, p. 69: 1647.

Diabolism. s.

1. Action of the devil.

While thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of *diabolism*.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, l. 16.

2. Possession by the devil.

He was now profecting... the farr of *diabolisms* and exorcisms.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, ii. 234.

Diachylon. s. [Gr. διαχYLON.] Adhesive plaster so called.

He thought it better, as better it was, to amaze his brains daintily with half a yard square of balmy diplomatic *diachylon*.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.

Diacodium. s. [Gr. διακόδιον.] Syrup of poppies.

I can keep my cough quiet by *diacodium*.—*Johnson, Letters*.

Diacōnate. adj. Superintended by deacons. *Rare*.

There should be a common treasury for this one great *diacōnate* church.—*Goodwin, Works*, vol. iv. pt. iv. p. 189. (Rich.)

Diacōnate. s. Office or order of deacon.

Diacōnatus. s. See extract, see also *Acoustics*.

Some writers have divided acoustics into *diacōnatus*, which explains the properties of those sounds which proceed directly from the sonorous body to the ear, and catenacoustics, which treats of reflected sounds.—*Krey, Cyclopaedia, Acoustics*.

Diacritic. adj. [Gr. διακριτικός = distinguishing; from κρίνω = I judge.] Distinguishing by a point or mark.

The Greek γ does of course pass into the Arabic ha or cha—distinguished only by the *diacritical* points; the one having two points, the other three adjoined to the same character.—*Wallis to Bishop Lloyd, Nicolson's Literary Correspondence*, l. 125: 1684.

Diacritical. adj. Same as Diacritic.

From *f*, in the Icelandic alphabet, *r* is distinguished only by a *diacritical* point.—*Johnson, Grammar of the English Tongue*.

Diadem. s. [Gr. διάδημα; from διά, and δέω = tie, bind.] Ensign of royalty bound about the head of an Eastern monarch; tiara; crown in general. *Rhetorical*.

Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns; Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights To him who wears the royal *diadem*.—*Milton, Paradise Regained*, li. 459.

A list the colours' temples tie, To keep the hair out of their eyes; From whence 'tis plain the *diadem*, That princess wear, derives from thence.—*Swift*.

Diadem. v. a. Adorn with a diadem. *Rhetorical*.

Not so, when *diadem'd* with rays divine, Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's shrine, Her priestly muse forbids the good to die, And opens the temple of eternity.—*Pope*.

Diadrom. s. [Gr. διαδρόμος = running across.] Time in which any cross motion is performed; time in which a pendulum performs its vibration; space passed through in its performance.

A cry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch, an inch one tenth of a philosophical foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendulum; whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are equal to one second of time, or a sixteenth of a minute.—*Locke*.

Diagnōse. v. a. and v. n. Distinguish in general; distinguish a disease by its symptoms. See *Diagnosticate*.

Diagnōsis. s. [Gr. διάγνωσις = distinction, discrimination.] In *Medicine*. Study of the characteristic or pathognomonic symptoms by which the nature of the disease and its nosological position are ascertained; distinction of diseases.

To ascertain the seat and kind of the disease under which our patient is labouring [is] in technical language to pronounce the *diagnōsis*.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. viii.

Diagnostice. adj. Relating to, or consisting of, diagnosis.

It is mainly to this imperfection in the *diagnostice* part of medicine that we must attribute [its] uncertainty and variation.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. viii.

Diagnosticate. v. a. and v. n. [Both this and *Diagnose*, the more colloquial word of the two, are, as compared with *Diagnosis*

and *Diagnostic*, rare words; it being the practice in writing to avoid them either altogether or by a periphrasis. and that rightly. In favour of *Diagnosticate* there is the analogy of *Pragmaticate*; itself a hybrid word, i. e. one with *pro-* and *-gnostic-* from the Greek, and *-ate* from the Latin.] Same as *Diagnose*.

Diagnostice, more rarely Diagnostice. [see *Chromatics*.] *s.* Division of medicine consisting in the study of symptoms by which one disease is distinguished from another; symptomatology.

I shall lay down some indubitable marks of this view, that whenever we see the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the house;... let us hear our *diagnostice*.—*Cutler, Essay on Plague*.

Sir Thomas Millington, who was physician in ordinariness to the King, thought that she [Queen Mary] had the measles. But Radcliffe, who, with common manners and little book learning, had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in *diagnostice*, uttered the more alarming words, small pox.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Diagonal. adj. [Fr. diagonale; Gr. γωνία = angle.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The inconstancy of the badger is ill-contrived, and with some disadvantage; the shortness being fixed into the legs of one side, that might have been more properly placed upon the *diagonal* members.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Diagonal. s. Line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the side and *diagonal* of a square, whereof the *diagonal* is an inch long, he may have the idea also of the division of that line into a certain number of equal parts.—*Locke*.

Diagonally. adv. In a diagonal manner.

The right and left are not defined by philosophers according to common acceptance, that is, respectively from one man into another, or any constant site in each, as though that should be the right in one, which, upon confront or facing, stands athwart or *diagonally* into the other; but were distinguished, according to their activity and predominant locution, on the either side.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Diagram. s. [Gr. διάγραμμα = line drawn through.] Delineation of a geometrical figure; mathematical scheme; scheme, table, or illustration in general, wherein the bounding lines, or outlines, are either exclusively or chiefly delineated.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematics; very specious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanical operation.—*Dryden*.

Why do we see these persons make a *diagram* of their cogitative lines and angles, and demonstrate their properties of perception and appetites, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles?—*Hentley*.

Thus Dr. Dalton, in his *Elements of Chemistry*, in which he gave to the world the Atomic Theory as a representation of the doctrine of definite and multiple proportions, also published a large collection of *diagrams*, exhibiting what he conceived to be the configuration of the atoms in a great number of the most common combinations of chemical elements.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. vii. ch. iii.

The Revolution had found him [Montague] a young student in a cell by the Can, poring on the *diagrams* which illustrated the newly discovered laws of centripetal and centrifugal force, writing little copies of verses, and indulging visions of personages with rich gloves, and of cloaks in old reddish brown; had developed in him new talents; had held out to him the hope of prizes of a very different sort from a rectory or a prebend.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xlv.

Diagrydiate. s. Purgative medicine either consisting of, or containing, Diagrydium, i. e. Scammony. *Obsolete*.

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by *diagrydiate*, mixed with tartar, or some acid, or rhubarb powder.—*Sir J. Floyer*.

Dial. s. [Lat. *diale*, from *dies* = day.] Plate marked with lines, on which the shadow thrown by the sun marks the hour of the day; face of a clock or watch on which the hours are marked.

Still ending at the arrival of an hour.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.
If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not; we have no sense of the secret motion of plants or animals; and the slow motion steals away upon the dial, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone.—*Guizot*.

Dialect. s. [Gr. *δialektos*.]

1. Variety or subdivision of a language.

Hardly had Aristotle and Demosthenes ceased to live, when that Attic which had been gradually formed into such a noble instrument of thought in the hands of Aristophanes, Euripides, Plato, and the orators, and had come to supersede for general use all the other dialects, became at the same time the language of the civilized world and was stricken with a mortal decay.—*Mure, Translation of Lucrætiæ*, prof.

2. Language; speech; style; manner of expression.

When themselves do practise that whereof they write, they change their dialect; and those words they shun, as if there were in them some secret sting.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred, to the return of gratitude, why, in the universal dialect of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations?—*South*.

Dialectic. adj. Relating to, or having the character of, Dialectics.

Ministers of the dialectic sciences, so able to guide our reason, assist in the discovery of truth, and fix the understanding in possession of it.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 337.

Dialectical. adj. [from Gr. *διαλεκτικά* = dialectics.] Logical.

Those dialectical subtleties that the schoolmen employ about physiological mysteries, more declare the wit of him that uses them, than increase the knowledge of sober lovers of truth.—*Boyle*.

Dialectical. adj. [from Gr. *διαλεκτός* = dialect.] Respecting dialects, or the subdivisions of a language.

Schultens supposes, that we have the book of Job as it was penned at first without any translations, as at that time the Hebrew and Arabic language was the same, with a small dialectical variation only.—*Hodges, On Job's Preliminary Discourse*.

Dr. Johnson was scarcely at all aware of the authenticity of ancient Dialectical words, and therefore seldom gives them any place in his dictionary.—*Peage, Anecdotes of the English Language*.

[In speaking of dialects this is, probably, the commoner term; though, except as an artificially differentiated word, it has no advantage over Dialectic. A definitely distinct and generally recognized adjective corresponding to (provincial) dialect is one of the desiderata of the English language.]

Dialectician. s. Logician.

But aware as I am in common with the great poetical dialecticians (Dryden), and, indeed, with every novice in the art of logic, that fallacies often live in universals, I cannot assent to Mr. Burke's observation.—*Dr. Parr, Speech to the Printed Paper*, (Rich).

Dialectics. s. Logic; science of reasoning justly.

Had Baron lived in the present day, I am inclined to think he would have made his chief complaint against unmethodical inquiry and illogical reasoning. Certainly he would not have complained of dialectics as corrupting philosophy. To guard now against the evils prevalent in his time, would be to fortify a tower against battering rams, instead of against cannon.—*Whately, Introductory Lectures on Political Economy*, lect. ix.

Dialing. s. Construction of dials.

This hypothesis may be tolerated in physics, as it is not necessary in the arts of dialling or navigation to mention the true system or earth's motion.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, p. 230.

Dialist. s. Constructor of dials.

Scientific dialists, by the geometrical considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes.—*Mason*.

Dialogism. s. Discussion, or argument, between two or more. *Rare*.

His foolish dialogism is a fighting with his own shadow.—*Fulke, Sermon to a good Christian*, p. 304, 1880.

Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their dialogisms and colloquies.—*Milnes, Replication of the Twelve minor Prophets*, prof., p. 1630.

Dialogist. s. Speaker in a dialogue or conference; writer of dialogues.

The like doth Cicero assert in many places, sometimes in the persons of his dialogists, sometimes according to his own sense.—*Barron, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. viii.

I am very far from conceitedly insinuating, that this dialogist is the only person who hath managed the dispute, I speak of, with candour.—*Skilton, Delam revealed*, prof.

Dialogistical. adj. Speaking in dialogue.

Dialogistically. adv. In the manner of a dialogue. *Rare*.

In his prophecy, he [Malsch] proceeds most dialogistically.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 440.

Dialogize. v. n. Discourse in dialogue.

These interludical and dialogizing dramas were not unknown even to the very heathens.—*Fotherby, Athanasia*, p. 124.

Dialogue. s. [Fr. *dialogue*; Gr. *διαλογος*.] Conference; conversation between two or more real or fictitious interlocutors.

Will you hear the dialogue that the two learned men have compiled in praise of the owl and cuckoo?—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

Oh, the impudence of this wicked sex! Lascivious dialogues are innocent with you.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

Dialogue. v. n. Discourse with another; confer; take part in a dialogue.

Don't dialogue with thy shadow?—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

Dilysis. s. [Gr. = dissolution, separation.]

Analysis by diffusion through a septum.

(For example see extract under Diffusible.)

Diamagnetic. adj. Connected with, relating to, or consisting in, the opposition of certain bodies under certain conditions to others which comport themselves magnetically. See extract. (The word, both recent and limited to Physics, has *Diamagnetism* and *Diamagnetism* for its congeners.)

In the paper on 'New Magnetic Actions' it is shown that every substance placed between the poles of a powerful magnet is influenced in one of two ways: it either takes a position coincident with the magnetic forces, as is the case with a bar of iron, and other bodies usually called magnetic; or it places itself at right angles to the line of force, as is the case with a bar of glass, of bisulphide, and, apparently, of every other body: the former of these bodies the author [Faraday] distinguishes as magnetic, the latter as *diamagnetic*, and the respective positions between the poles are termed axial and equatorial. . . . the number of simple magnets is very limited. . . . all other bodies are *diamagnetic*, corresponding to bisulphide, but with varying intensities.—*Brande, Chemistry*, as a notice of a paper by Faraday, in *Philosophical Transactions*, p. 1. p. 258.

Diamantine. adj. Adamantine. *Rare*.

In Destiny's hard adamant rock,

Sylvestre, In Merlin, p. 43: 1021.

Diameter. s. [Gr. *διά* = through, and *μετρον* = measure.] Line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the diameter of the earth, which makes, in a gross account, about one hundred and twenty thousand miles.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw: it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter.—*Adrian, Travels in Italy*.

Diametral. adj.

1. Having the qualities of a diameter; relating to a diameter. *Rare*.

That conjunction or opposition maketh an ellipse which is *diametral*, that is, when the center of the earth and the centers of both the lunaries shall be in the same line, which happeneth to be there only when the moon's eccentric cutteth the sun's in that line, which is therefore called the ecliptic.—*Gregory, Pathoma*, p. 130: 1620.

2. Opposite; extremely different.

There are gentlemen and male guests, Of several humours, carriage, constitution, Profession too; but so *diametral* One to another, and so much oppos'd, As if I can but hold them altogether, And draw 'em to a suffrage of themselves But till the dissolution of the dinner, I shall have just occasion to believe My wit *diametral*.—*J. R. Jones, Magnetic Lady*.
Your own oppositions [are] direct and *diametral* to God and his holy law.—*Archbishop Bancroft, Sermons*, p. 74.

Diametrically. adv. In a diametral manner; according to the direction of a diameter; in direct opposition. *Rare*.

A learned priest might have known councils *diametrically* opposite to each other. *Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 230.

Christian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrically* opposed to profaneness and impiety of actions.—*Hammond*.

Diametrical. adj. Having the properties of a diameter; extreme.

The sin of calumny is set in a most *diametrical* opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourselves.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

His mind misgave him that he had committed a crime. At all events he had exposed himself to reproach, by active in *diametrical* opposition to the professions of his whole life.—*Marsden, History of England*, ch. ix.

Diametrically. adv. In a diametrical manner; extremely (always with the idea of opposition or difference, the most distant points of a circle being those at the extremities of the diameter).

He persuaded the king to consent to what was *diametrically* against his conscience and his honour.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.
The real leaders of the party, as far as it can be said to have had leaders, were men bred in principles *diametrically* opposed to Toryism, men who had carried Whiggism to the verge of republicanism, and who had long been considered not merely as Low Churchmen, but as more than half Presbyterians. Of these men the most eminent were two great Herefordshire squires, Robert Harley and Paul Foley.—*Murray, History of England*, ch. 12.

Diamond. s. [Fr. *diamant*; Lat. *adamas*.]

1. Gem so called.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;

Or, for my diamond, the chain you promised.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

The diamond, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water; and is eminently distinguished from all other substances by its vivid splendour, and the brightness of its reflections. It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small, and the larger ones extremely seldom met with. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The diamond bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fierce of all fires does it no injury, unless directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glass-house fire for many days, and if taken carefully out and suffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken hastily out, it will sometimes crack, and even split into two or three pieces. The places where we have diamonds are the East Indies and the Brazil; and though they are usually found clear and colourless yet they are sometimes slightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of some metalline particles.—*Sir J. Hill, On Gems*.

The diamond is preferable and vastly superior to all others in lustre and beauty; as also in hardness, which renders it more durable and lasting, and therefore much more valuable than any other stone.—*Hawford, On Gems*.

2. Figure like that of the ace of diamonds in cards.

3. Glazier's tool for cutting glass.

The glazier's diamond is the natural diamond so set that one of its edges is brought to bear on the glass. The extreme point of any diamond will scratch glass, making a white streak; but when the rounded edge of a diamond is slid over a sheet of glass with but slight pressure, it produces a cut which is scarcely visible, but which really extends through the mass. Dr. Wallaston succeeded in giving to the ruby, topaz, and rock crystal, forms similar to that of the diamond, and with these he succeeded in cutting glass, proving that this useful property of the diamond depended on its form. . . . The irregular octahedron with round facets are those proper for glazier's diamonds. . . . Notwithstanding the hardness of the diamond, yet in large glassworks as many as one or two dozens are worn out every week.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, (Hunt).

Diamonded. adj. In squares like diamonds. Break a stone in the middle, or by a bough of a tree, and one shall behold the radii thereof by some secret cause in nature) diamonded or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge.—*Pether, Preface State*, p. 368.

Diapase. s. Same as Diapason.

And 'twixt them both a quadrant was the base, Proportion'd equally by mown and mine; Nine was the circle set in heaven's place, All which compacted made a good diapase. *Spenser*.

Diapasm. *s.* [Gr. *διάπασμα*, from *πάσσω* = sprinkle.] Powderpuff.

There is an excellent *diapasm*, in a chain too, if you like it.—*R. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels*, v. 4. (Rich.) (See also under *Pomander*.)

Diapason. *s.* [Gr. *δίω* = through, and *πάσσω*, gen. pl. fem. of *πάω*.—*all*.] See last extract. It discovereth the true coincidence of sounds into *diapasons*, which is the return of the same sound.—*Bacon*.

Harsh din
Broke the fair music that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whose love their motion sway'd
In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood
In first obedience, and their state of good.

Milton, Ode at a solemn Music, 20.
Many a sweet rise, many as sweet a fall,
A full-mouth'd *diapason* swallows all.

Crashaw.
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in man. *Dryden*.
Diapason denotes a chord which includes all tones:
It is the same with that we call an eighth, or an octave; because there are but seven tones or notes,
and then the eighth is the same again with the first.
—*Harriar*.

Diaper. *s.* [Fr. *diapré*.— see last extract.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers and other figures; finest species of figured linen after damask.

Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft silken twine:
Nor any waver, which his work doth boast
In *diaper*, in damask, or in linc.
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this so curious net-work to compare.

Spenser.

2. Napkin; towel.

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, induct. sc. 1.
[*Diaper*.—Italian, *diapra*, a Jasper or Jasper stone. (Florio.) Greek, *iaspis*; Latin, *iaspis*. Then as Jasper was much used in ornamenting Jewellery, Middle Latin *diapras*, an ornamented texture, passed into modern species. (DuRoi.) 'Parvula *diapras* sunt hinc nuda textis.' 'Dura cruce de argento, munit de *diapra*, et unum de crystallo duo pluvialis de *diapra* et paucis barbaricis.' *Diapras* etiam, munitur with lincat work, embroidery, or the like. 'Sancula cum enlris de rubro sancto *diapras* eto, brevata cum inachibus regum.'
'A stede lay, trapped in stele,
Covered with cloth of gold *diapred* well.'

(Chaucer, Knight's Tale.)
French *diapré*, variegated, 'versicolor iudar jaspidis.' (DuRoi.) In Old English poetry a meadow is frequently spoken of as *diapred* with flowers. At a later period the reference to different colours was lost, and the sense was confined to the figure with which a stuff was ornamented. French *diapré*, d'ore, diversified with flourishes on sundry tints (Cotgrave). As now understood it is applied to linen cloth, woven with a pattern of diamond-shaped flowers.—*Wetwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Diaper. *v. a.*
1. Variegate; diversify; flower.
For fear the stones her tender foot should wrong,
The ground he strew'd with flowers all along.
And *diaper'd* like the discoloured mead. *Spenser*.
Flora went to chide our grand-dame Earth with
a new livery, *diaper'd* with various flowers, and chequer'd with delightful objects.—*Huicell, Vocal Portent*.

2. Draw flowers upon cloth.
If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken,
and taken, as it were, by the half; for reason tells you, that your fold must cover somewhat unseem.—*Peachment, On Drawing*.

Diaphaned. *adj.* Transparent. *Rare*.
Drinking of much wine hath the virtue to make bodies *diaphaned* or transparent!—*Translation of Boccaccio*, p. 53: 1620.

Diaphanēty. *s.* Transparency. *Rare*.
Because the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid, to transmit the light, which, if the eyes should always stand open, would be apt to grow dry and shrink, and lose their *diaphanēty*; therefore are the eyelids so contrived as often to wink, that so they may, as it were, glaze and varnish them over with the moisture they contain.—*Ray*.

Diaphanēty. *adj.* [Gr. *διὰ* = through, and *φανέω* = show; nearly the equivalent to the Latin *trans* = across, and *pareo* = appareo = appear.] Transparent or Translucent: (probably used without the distinction between the two being recognized).

Air is an element superior and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtle, *diaphanēty*, or transparent body, the light afterwards created easily transpired.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Diaphanous. *adj.* Transparent.

Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleaving to a *diaphanous* body. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

When he had taken off the insect, he found in the leaf very little and *diaphanous* eggs, exactly like to those which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb.—*Ray*.

But the beauty of the countenance was not the beauty of the Saxon. It was a radiant face, one of those that seem as if touched in their cradle by a sun, and to have retained all its brilliancy and unclouded and mantling lustre. One marks sometimes such faces, *diaphanous* with delicate spleen, in the southern regions of France. Her eye too was the rare eye of Aquitaine; soft and lone, with lashes drooping over the cheek, dark as her shimmering ringlets.—*Diarrhi the younger, Counting*, b. iv. ch. iv.

Diaphoretic. *s.* [Gr.] Perspiration.

The insensible halitus, when in a quantity to be perspired, and in this state sensible to the faculty is the *diaphoretic*.—*Farr, Medical Dictionary*. (Ord M8.)

Diaphoretic. *adj.* Promoting a diaphoresis or perspiration.

A *diaphoretic* medicine, or a sudorific, is something that will provoke sweating. *Watts*.

Diaphoretic. *s.* Sudorific medicine.

Diaphoretic, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable.—*Arbuthnot*.

Diaphoretical. *adj.* Sudorific.

Medicines there may be an excellent medicinal extraction drawn (by prudence directed by grace) out of the nature of temporal felicity, in order to the fortifying our minds, which may not improperly be called the spirit or salt of human frailty, since it may work upon the mind as physicians say those kind of *diaphoretic* medicines do upon the body.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 60: 1648.

Diaphragm. *s.* [Gr. *διαφραγμα*.]

1. Midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

It must be owned, we are not conscious of the systole and diastole of the heart, or the motion of the *diaphragm*.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 257.

2. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

It consists of a fasciculus of bodies, round, about one sixth of an inch in diameter, hollow, and joined into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms*, thick set throughout the whole length of the body.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Diarian. *adj.* In the following extract, connected with, or formed by, the journals or daily papers.

You take a name; Philander's odes are seen,
Printed, and prais'd, in every magazine;
Diarian snags greet their brother sage,
And your dark pages please the 'milkmaid's age.

Cottle, News-paper. (Ord M8.)

Diarian. *s.* Keeper of a daybook or journal: (in the following extract it means a humble historian who is little more than a registrar of daily events).

William [of Malmesbury] stands next in order of time after Bede in the series of our historical writers, properly so called, as distinguished from mere compilers and *diarians*.—*Craik, History of English Literature*.

(See also last extract under *Chronicle*.)

Diarrhea. *s.* [Gr. *διάρρεια*.] Purging; flux of the bowels.

There are several very different affections classed together under the head of *diarrhea*; by which term is usually signified the occurrence of frequent, loose, or liquid alvine evacuations.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxii.

Diarrhetic. *adj.* Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative. *Obsolete*.

Millet is *diarrhetic*, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Diary. *s.* [Fr. *diare*; Lat. *diarium*.] Account of the transactions, accidents, and observations of every day; journal.

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men make *diaries*; but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, they suit it. *Bacon*.

I go on in my intended *diary*.—*Tutler*.

Diastase. *s.* [Gr. *διαστάναι* = strutting apart, or in a divided manner.] See extract. The most remarkable conversion of starch into

dextrine (and ultimately into sugar) is that which is effected by a peculiar acidified principle, to which the term *diastase* has been applied, and which is produced in germinating seeds, and in buds during the period of their development. *Diastase* was first obtained from barley malt by Payen and Berzeli.—*Zeller, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 1170.

Diastole. *s.* [Gr.] Dilatation of the heart.

The systole seems to resemble the forcible heaving of a spring, and the *diastole* its flying out again to its natural state.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Diastolic. *adj.* Consisting of, or formed by, the diastole.

The other of the two sounds coincides with the *diastole*, and is spoken of the second or the *diastolic* sound. *Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lii.

Diathesis. *s.* Disposition (of which it is the Greek equivalent).

There are medicines . . . of which the effect is to correct the lithic *diathesis*, as it is called. . . . The urine of persons who have the lithic *diathesis* is bright, of a dark golden or coppery colour, like brown slurry.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxvi.

Diatribe. *s.* [Gr.; from *διὰτριβω* = wear through, wear out.] Prolonged treatment of anything; anything done thoroughly: (chiefly in a bad sense, as applied to long and exhaustive *inectives*).

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Diatribe. *s.* One who exercises himself in diatribes.

And the same I desire may introduce my address to this *diatribe*, and the tasks by him set before me, the subjects which he hath chosen to consider with me being such as well deserve some care from each of us, that we neither deceive others nor ourselves in them. . . . But I, that am not by his *diatribe* so instructed, or improved, as to discern one real misadventure in these discourses, find it impossible for me to be collid by his clarity.—*Hammond, Works*, vol. II. pt. iv. pp. 133-134. (Rich.)

Dib. *s.* [F.]

1. Dibstone: (game played with them being called *dibs*). See Hucklebone.

2. Slang for mouey.

Make murky surrender his *dibs*. *Reflected Address*.

Dibble. *s.* Pointed instrument with which gardeners make holes for planting.

Through running, with *dibble*, rake, mattock, and spade.

By fur and by level trim garden is made.

Tusser, One hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Dibble. *v. n.* In Angling. Same as Dip. This stone-fly, then we dape or *dibble* with, as with the drake. *F. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Dibstone. *s.* See Hucklebone.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours to getter, and take abundance of pains to be expert at *dibstones*.—*Locks*.

Dicacity. *s.* [Fr. *dicacité*; Lat. *dicucitas*.] Pertness; sauciness; much talk or prating.

As every one had something to say to Jerry, so Jerry had something to say to every one; and this gave a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his remarks, by no means agreeable to the natural civility of his disposition.—*Graces, Spiritual Quixote*, l. 8.

Dice. *s.* See Die. [This form, though generally treated as that of an irregular plural, is *collective*; being in the same class as *Penée*. The final *-ce*, though etymologically the *-s* of the ordinary plurals, is differentiated both in spelling and sound; the ordinary *-s* being sounded as *z* (*dies, pennies - dice, pennies*). Not to be confounded with the *-ce* in *mice*, which is part of the root, the change of import being denoted by the change of vowel.]

Dice. *v. n.* Gamble with dice.

I was as virtuously given as a gentleman need to be; virtuous enough; swore little: *diced* not above seven times a week.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 2.

Dicebox. *s.* Box from which the dice are thrown.

What would you say, should you see the sparkler shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a *dice-box*?—*Addison, Guardian*.

It mattered not what the novice preferred, galantry or field sports, the *dicier* or the bottle.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Diceplayer. s. Dicier.

A common name for *dice-player* may call himself Christian, but indeed he is not. *Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dabulatum*, ii. 471. (Ord MS.)

Dicer. s. One who plays with dice; gambler; gamester.

They make marriage crows
As false as dicers' calls. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Dich. See Dit.

Dichotomist. s. One who dichotomizes, or frames dichotomies in the way of classification.

The *dichotomists* . . . would wrest . . . whatever doth not fall aptly within those dichotomies.—*Bacon, On Learning*, b. vi. ch. ii. s. 1. By G. Watts. (Rich.)

Dichotomize. v. a. Part off in divisions by pairs.

That great city might well be *dichotomized* into cloisters and hospitals. — *Bishop Hall, Epistles*, dec. i. ep. 5.

Then was all Italy (assembled by geographers for the fashion thereof, to a man's leg) troubled with the incurable gout of schism and faction: not a city of note in it which was not *dichotomized* into the sect of the Guelphs, which favoured the Pope, and Ghibellines, which adhered to the Emperor.—*Feller, History of the Holy War*, p. 164.

Dichotomize. v. n. Become dichotomous.

An analogous but more complicated structure obtains when the radiating, wavy, vertical plates of dentine *dichotomize*, not give off from their sides, throughout their course, numerous branch plates and processes, which are traversed by subsidiary sinuses and canals with their peripheral terminations dilated, and becoming the centres of lobes or columns or hard dentine. The transverse section of such teeth gives the appearance of branches of a tree, with leaf-stalks and leaves, radiating from the central pulp-cavity to the circumference of the tooth; and I have called the fossil fish in which this structure was first detected, *Dendrodus*.—*Our Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ix.

Dichotomous. adj. Chiefly used in Botany. See extract.

Dichotomous (is) having the divisions always in pairs, as the branches and inflorescence of *Scleria hederacea*; if they are in threes, we say *trichotomous*, as the stem of *Mirabilis jalapa*.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, ii. 362.

Dichotomy. s. [Gr. *di* + *tomē* = cutting into two parts; from *teino* = in a two-fold manner, and the root of *teipno* = cut.] Distribution by pairs; (when not applied to physical objects, applied to systems of arrangement or classification).

Some persons have disturbed the order of nature, and abused their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, *trichotomies*, *arborescences*, &c. Let the nature of the subject, considered together with the design which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it.—*Watts*.

Dicing. verbal use. Playing at dice.

The capitol of Charles the Great joins *dicing* and drunkenness together, as being near companions, and forbids them both alike to bishops, priests, and deacons. *Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dabulatum*, ii. 472. (Ord MS.)

Dicinghouse. s. Gamblinghouse.

The public peace cannot be kept where public *dicing-houses* are permitted. *Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dabulatum*, ii. 470. (Ord MS.)

Dickens. s. and interj. [See last extract.] Deuse, devil; exclamation of astonishment or confusion.

Where had you this pretty weathercock?—I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is my husband had him of.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

What a *dickens* does he mean by a trivial sum?—But hast' you found it, sir?—*Congreve, Old Bachelor*.

[*Dence*.—*Dickens*. A euphemism for the devil. The Platt Deutsch use *dicker*, *dicks*, or *duns*, in the same sense; do *dicks* you do them! *Die duns*: as in English, *do deuce!* or *do dickens!* Swabian, *tans*; *dans* dich der Teufel!—Schmidt.—*Walwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Dicker. s. [?] Measure or package for certain articles, especially leather.

I have spent but a groat; a penny for my two jades, a penny for the poor, a penny pot of ale, and a penny cake for my man and me, a *dicker* of cow-hides cost me.—*Itepsand, First Part of King Edward IV.* 1600. (Named by H. and W.)

Dicky. s. [?]

1. Box at the back of a coach.

But never a traveller, out or in,
Could jolly Dick Neck-or-naught find;
Have a sallow-faced gentleman tall and thin,
That sat on the dicky behind.

Hallist, New Monthly Review.

2. Slang for a false shirt-front.

Dictionn. adj. [Gr. *dic* = twice, *κίνη* = couch.] In Botany. Having the male and female organs on separate receptacles; unisexual. See *Dicecious*.
(For example see extract under Dimorphism, 2.)

Dicetyledonous. adj. In Botany. Having two Cotyledons.

Very few of the genera of plants, or even of the families, can be pronounced with certainty to be kinds. The great distinctions of vascular and cellular, *dicetyledonous* or exogenous and monocetyledonous or endogenous, are perhaps differences of kind: the lines of demarcation which divide those classes seem (though even on this I would not pronounce positively) to go through the whole nature of the plants. But the different species of a genus, or genera of a family, usually have in common only a limited number of characters.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*.

Dictionn. s. [L. Lat.] Dictate. Rare.

The matter is next taxed, and the petition challenged, that we are not involved with you in those same desires, judgments and opinions; will not against the *dictionn* of our consciousness vote and reverence our own judgments, and captivate them to the sense of others. *Drummond, Zoroastrian*. (Ord MS.)

Dictament. s. Dictate. Rare.

I make no doubt at all, but if any followed in the whole train of their lives, the *dictaments* of right reason, but that their journey was secure to heaven.—*Sir K. Digby, Observations on Sir T. Browne's Religio Medici*. (Ord MS.)

Dictame. s. See Dictany.

Dictate. v. a. Deliver, or enjoin, with authority; prescribe to an amanuensis; deliver words to one learning to spell.

The specks of elephants the roofs indy,
And studded under darts a golden ray;
Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
My wonder *dictates* is the dome of Jove.

Spenser, Homer's Odysseus.

The earliest example given by Dr. Johnson, of this word, *dictate*, is from *Isaac*. It appears among words not familiarly used, in the list of such, at the end of Bagwell's *Mystery of Astronomy*, 1655. — *Yidd*.

Dictator. s. Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; prescript.

These right helps of art which will serve be found by those who seriously confine themselves to the *dictates* of others.—*Lacke*.

Dictation. s. Art or practice of dictating; words dictated; delivery of words to one learning to spell or write; injunction.

What heresies and prodigious opinions have been set on foot, and maintained to the death, under the pretence of the *dictation* and warrant of God's Spirit!—*Bishop Hall, Romane*, p. 138.

Dictator. s. [Lat.]

1. Magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority.

Kind *dictators* made, when they came home,
Their vanquish'd foes free citizens of Rome.

Waller.

2. One invested with absolute authority.

Continuous they all commit the care
And management of this much enterprise,
To him their great *dictator*.

Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 111.

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Say, that you were the emperor of pleasures,
The great *dictator* of fashions, for all Europe,
And had the pomp of all the courts and kingdoms,
Laid forth unto the show? to make yourself
Glad and admir'd at? you must go to bed,
And take your natural rest: then all this vanishes.

H. Jonson, Staple of News.

Dictatorial. adj. After the manner of a dictator; authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academic often dwells upon a journal, or an observer that treats of trade and politics in a *dictatorial* style, and is lavish in the praise of the author.—*Watts*.

He was really interested in what Comingsby had seen, and what he had felt; and his sympathy devoted his manner of the illogical effect that ac-

companies a tone inclined to be *dictatorial*.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. iv.

Dictatorial. adj. Dictatorial. Rare.

A *dictatorial* power, more accommodate to the first production of things.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*, 397. (Ord MS.)

Dictatorship. s.

1. Office of dictator.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the principate, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship*.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

2. Authority; insolent confidence.

This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lærtius, though often in the wrong.—*Dryden*.

Dictatory. adj. Overbearing; dogmatical.

Our English, the language of men ever famous and foremost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily find servile letters enough to spell such a *dictatory* presumption Englished.—*Milton, Areopagitica*.

Diction. s. [Lat. *dictio*, -onis; from *dictus*, pass. part. of *dicere* = say.] Style; language; expression.

There appears in every part of his *diction*, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity.—*Dryden*.

Dictionary. s. Book containing the words of a language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; lexicon; vocabulary; wordbook.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account that they stand in awe of charms, spells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes, and dashes, which set together, do signify nothing; and not only in the *diction* of man, but in the sadder vocabulary of Satan.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.
Is it such a fault to translate similitudes? I see what a good thing it is to have a good catholic *dictionary*.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; *synonymy*, or nomenclature, is a collection of words. *Watts*.

Used adjectively. As found or given in a dictionary, or in dictionaries generally.

None of the modes of assuming what should be proved are in more frequent use than what are termed by Bentham, 'question-begging appellatives'; names which beg the question under the guise of stating it. The most potent of these are such as have a laudatory or vituperative character. For instance, in politics, the word *innovation*. The *dictionary* meaning of this term being merely 'a change to something new,' it is difficult for the defenders even of the most salutary improvement to deny that it is an innovation; yet the word having acquired in common usage a vituperative connotation in addition to its *dictionary* meaning, the admission is always construed as a large concession to the disadvantage of the thing proposed.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, v. 7.

Dictum. s. pl. dicta. [Lat. neuter of *dictus* = thing said. — see Diction.] Apophthegm.

The maxim resulting from the examination of a syllogism in the foregoing form, and of the application of which, every valid argument is in reality an instance, is, 'that whatever is predicated, i. e. affirmed or denied universally, of any class of things, may be predicated, in like manner, (viz. affirmed or denied) of any thing comprehended in that class.' This is the principle, commonly called the 'dictum doctum et nullo,' for the indication of which we are indebted to Aristotle, and which is the keystone of his whole logical system. . . . The object of Aristotle's *dictum* is precisely analogous. . . . his design was to point out the general principle on which that process is conducted which takes place in each syllogism. And as the laws of nature (as they are called) are in reality merely generalized facts, of which all the phenomena coming under them are particular instances; so, the proof drawn from Aristotle's *dictum* is not a distinct demonstration brought to confirm another demonstration, but is merely a generalized and abstract statement of all demonstration whatever; and is, therefore, in fact, the very demonstration which constitutes mathematics, accommodated to the various subject-matters, is actually employed in each particular case. Some persons have remarked of the *dictum* (meaning it as a disparagement) that it is merely a somewhat circuitous explanation of what is meant by a class. It is, in truth, just such an explanation of this as is needful to the student, and which must be kept before his mind in reasoning.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, h. i. § 4.

For example: in questions of language, the issue of the greater number is practically the standard of decision, according to the well-known *dictum* of Horace, in order that a person should be intelligible, it is necessary that he should conform to the grammatical forms and identifications of words generally recognized by those whom he addresses.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vi.

Didactic. *adj.* [Gr. *didaktikos*, from root of *didasko* = teach; *didaskalia* = teaching.] Teaching; preceptive; conveying instruction.

I am very glad that no funds vacuancy from his other care to bestow some hours upon the institution of youth; he finding in himself a great propensity in such didactic work.—*Worthington, Letter to Harbitt*, ep. 14: 1641.

Didactical. *adj.* Same as Didactic.

We shall not need here to describe, out of their didactical writings, what kind of prayers, and what causes of confidence they teach towards the Blessed Virgin Mary and all Saints. —*Jeremy Taylor, Discourse against Popery*, ch. ii. § 9.

Didactically. *adv.* In a didactic manner.

Points best resolved by the books of the Fathers, written doctrinally or didactically. —*Bishop Andrews, Answer to Cardinal Perron*, p. 20.

Didapper. *s.* [? *diner-dipper*.] Natural water-bird so called; little grebe, or dab-chick (Podiceps minor).

The misery of man may fitly be compared to a didapper, who when she is under water, just out of sight, and indeed, not be seen any more to us, rises again, shakes but herself, and is the same as she was. —*Benjamin and Fletcher, Woman-hater*, iv. 3.

Didascalic. *adj.* [see Didactic.] Preceptive; didactic; giving precepts in an art.

I found it necessary to form some story, and give a kind of body to the poem; under what species it may be comprehended, whether didascalic or heroic, I leave to the judgement of the critics. —*Prior*.

Didde. *v. n.* Tetter; move like a child or an aged person.

And when his forward strength began to bloom, To see him didde up and down the room! O, who would think so sweet a babe as this Should o'er be slain by a false-hearted kins? —*Quarles, Divine Rurics*, l. 4.

Didde. *v. n.* Cheat; crook.

I should absolutely have diddled Hounslow, if it had not been for a confounded pretty face sitting about my stupid brain. —*Diarradi the younger, The young Duke*, l. ii. ch. iii.

Didrachm. *s.* [Gr. *dic* = twice, *δραχμή* = Greek coin worth 9*d.*] Piece of money so called.

A ... didrachm, the fourth part of an ounce of silver, which was the tribute, &c.—*John Taylor, Great Exemption of Nobility and holy Life*, iii. § 14.

Diduction. *s.* [Lat. *diductio*, -*ductus*; from *di* (dis) = in a different direction, and *ductus*, pass. part. of *ducere* = lead.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

He ought to shew what kind of scines they are, which, though strongly fastened to the inside of the receiver and superfluous of the bladder, must draw as forcibly one as another, in comparison of those that within the bladder draw so as to hinder the diduction of its sides. —*Bogt*.

Didymium. *s.* [Gr. *διδυμος* = twin.] Metal so called, discovered in association with Lantanium, of which, for the purposes of the artificial nomenclature of Chemistry, it is fancifully considered the twin brother.

(For example see extract under Lantanium.)

Die. *v. n.* [A.S. *deadian*.]

1. Lose life; expire; pass into another state of existence: (applied to all organized objects, vegetable as well as animal).

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood; and it grieves me not to die, but it grieves me that thou art the murderer. —*Sir P. Soling*.

With *by*.

Their young men shall die by the sword; their sons and daughters shall die by famine. —*Jeremiah*, xi. 22.

With *of*.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of sound bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have died of it, or at least have been very ill. —*Wiemann, Surgery*.

With *for*.

At first she startles, then she stands amazed; At last with terror she from thence doth fly, And loaths the wat'ry kiss wherein she gasps, And shuns it still, although for third she die. —*S. J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul*.

He in the laden vineyard dies for thirst.

—*Addison*.

2. Be punished with death.

If I die for it, as no less is threatened me, the king my old master must be relieved. —*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 3.

What is the love of our neighbour?—The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Christ died. —*Hammond, Practical Catechism*.

3. Be lost; perish; come to nothing.

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret die within his own breast. —*Spectator*.

4. Sink; faint.

His heart died within him, and he became as a stone. —*Samuel*, xiv. 1.

5. Perish everlastingly.

So long as God shall live so long shall the damned die. —*Hakewell, Apology*.

6. Laughish with pleasure, tenderness, or affection.

To sounds of heavenly harps she dies away, And melts in visions of eternal day. —*Pope*.

7. Vanish; become extinct.

The smaller status and blemishes may die away and disappear, amidst the brightness that surrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character. —*Addison, Spectator*.

With *out*.

The system of bribery did not long survive the ministry of Lord North. It may not have wholly died out; and has probably since been resorted to on rare and exceptional occasions. —*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Die. *s.* [Fr. *die*.]

1. Small cube, marked on its faces with spots from one to six, and used in gambling: (pl. *dice*, which see).

Keep a compass from thence, and a good student from his book, and it will be wonderful. —*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

I have set my life upon a cube, And I will stand the hazard of the die. —*Shakespeare, Richard III.* v. 4.

2. Chance.

So both to battle fierce arranged are; In which his harder fortune was to fall Under my spear; such is the die of war. —*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

3. Any cubic body: (pl. *dies*).

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or dies. —*Watts*.

Die. *s.* Stamp used for making the impressions in coining: (pl. *dies*).

Such variety of dies made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeiters more difficult. —*Nesbit*.

Diaceous. *adj.* [Gr. *dic* = twice, *αἰος* = house, family.] In Botany. Bearing the male and female organs not only on different flowers, but the flowers themselves on different plants: (differing from *dielous*, which is applied to cases where the male and female organs are simply on different flowers, i.e. with a different *bed*, *αἰων*, for each, but without reference to the plant on which such flowers grow).

Plants with imperfect, *diaceous*, or unisexual flowers are (a) staminate, or sterile, with stamens and no pistils; (b) pistillate, or fertile, with pistils and stamens; (c) neuter, without essential organs. Plants with imperfect flowers are also (A) monocious, with the staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant; (B) *diaceous* when on separate plants; (C) polygamous, with staminate and perfect flowers intermixed, either on the same plant or on different individuals. —*Heslop, Rudiments of Botany*, ch. iii. § 2.

If the structure and functions of the human mechanism had been illustrated only by comparison with those of other vertebrates, the physiologist would have been acquainted with only one leading modification of the generative system in the animal kingdom, namely, the *diaceous* or bisexual. The analogy between animals and plants in the modes of continuing the species is fully illustrated only by the invertebrates. Here the anatomist finds the self-sufficing combination of fertilizing and productive organs in the same individual, as in most flowers. —*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*.

Diæresis. *s.* [Gr. *διαίρεσις* = division, separation, differentiation.] See extract.

If any two vowels are to be read as two distinct syllables, the latter is marked with a *diæresis* or two dots over it; *naïc*, *boy*, and *awoke*, *sleopless*. —*Sharpe, On the Greek Tongue*, p. 16. (Rich.)

Diet. *s.* [L. Lat. *dieta*; Gr. *διαίτη*.]

1. Food; victuals in general.

They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curiosity of diet, than to maintain life. —*Sir W. Raleigh*.

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any disease.

I commend rather some diet for certain seasons, than frequent use of physick; for those diets alter the body more, and trouble it less. —*Bacon*.

3. Allowance of provision.

For his diet, there was a continual diet given him of the king of Babilon. —*Jeremiah*, iii. 34.

Diet. *v. a.* Regulate food medicinally.

She diets him with fasting every day, The swelling of his wounds to mitigate, And made him pray both early and late. —*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Diet. *v. n.* Take regular meals; eat.

And join with thee calm Peace and Quiet; Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth diet. —*Milton, Il Penseroso*.

Diet. *s.* [Fr. *diette*; L. Lat. *dieta*, *dieta*, from *dies* = day; the original import of the word being the day fixed for some meeting, judicial or political, rather than the meeting itself.] Assembly, more especially of estates in the political sense of the term, either within the Germanic empire itself, or in the countries influenced by it; German, also Polish, parliament.

An emperor in title without territory, who can claim no holding of importance but by a diet, or assembly of the estates of many free princes, ecclesiastical and temporal. —*Sir W. Raleigh*.

And save diet in Warsaw's diet, He reigned in most unseemly quiet. —*Byron, Mazeppa*.

A diet at Aix-la-Chapelle was among the earliest acts of Louis the Pious. From this council commissioners were despatched throughout the empire to receive complaints and to redress all acts of oppression. . . . Louis the Pious held his plenary court a second time at Aix-la-Chapelle. The four great acts of this council were among the boldest and most comprehensive ever submitted to a great national assembly. The emperor was still in theory the sole legislator; not only were the secret suggestions, but the initiatory motions in the council, from the supreme power. It might seem, that in the three acts which regarded the hierarchy, the emperor legislated for the church; but it was in truth the church legislating for herself through the emperor. . . . The Council Diet of Aix-la-Chapelle, having thus legislated for the church, contemplated the dismember of the state. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. ii.

On such liberal principles the diet constituted the most ignorant class in the province ignorant to such an extent that it does not even know upon reading and writing as necessary qualifications in its deputies elects 72 members, while the nobles—that is to say, all the old landed proprietors, great and small, have only 43 representatives, the townspeople only 22. The Universities of Cracow and Leubers are represented through their rectors, who sit ex officio; the chambers of commerce of Leubers, Cracow, and Brody send one member each to the diet, who is elected. But as the influence of the landed proprietors and citizens is weakened by that of the peasants, so is that of the educational and commercial bodies by a formidable clerical party consisting of three archbishops (one Roman Catholic, one United Greek, and one Armenian), and four bishops (three Roman Catholic, and one United Greek). With the intelligence, patriotism, and property of the country on the one side, and with the priests and peasants on the other, the government, putting its faith in numbers calculated and carefully balanced beforehand, does not find the Galician diet such a troublesome body as might have been expected. —*S. Edwards, Polish Captivity*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Diet-drink. *s.* Medicated liquor; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

The observation will do that better than the lady's diet-drinks, or apothecary's medicines. —*Locke*.

Dietary. *s.* Allowance in the way of diet in penal, parochial, or other institutions wherein the food of the inmates is regulated.

Lord Everingham overwhelmed him with quotations from commissioners' rules and sub-commissioners' reports, statistical tables, and references to *diæresis*. . . . Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, dietary tables, commissioners' rules, sub-commissioners' reports. —*Diarradi the younger, Coningsby*.

Dietary. *adj.* Relating to diet; exhibiting, or connected with, a dietary. (For example see extract under preceding entry).

Dietet. s. One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

And sauc'd our broths as Juno had been sick;
And hush'd dietet. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, fr. 2.*

Dietetic. adj. Relating to diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

This book of Chyren's became the subject of conversation, and produced new sects in the dietetic philosophy. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments, pref.*

Dietetical. adj. Same as Dietetic.

He received no other counsel than to refrain from food drink, which was but a dietetical caution, and such an ordinary prescription might have afforded. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Dietetics. s. [for form see Chromatics.] System or principles of diet considered as an object for study or exposition; philosophy of, or rules for, diet.

(For example see extract under Hygiene.)

Dietical. adj. Dietetic. *Rare.*

The three fountains of physick, namely, dietical, chirurgicall, and pharmacicall. — *Perrault, L'art Médecin, p. 251*; 1610.

Dieting. verbal abn. Feeding by rule.

With much greater care, doubtless, than the Persian king could afford for his queen Esther, those maiden dietings and set prescriptions of laths and colours, which may render her at last more amiable to his eye. — *Milton, Reason of Church Government.*

Differ. v. n. [Lat. *differe*.]

1. Be distinguished from, or have properties and qualities not the same with, those of another person or thing: (with *from*).

Thy prejudice, Syphax, went above
What virtues grow from ignorance and art. —
Nor how the hero differs from this brute. — *Addison, Cato.*

2. Contend; be at variance.

A man of judgement shall sometimes hear his
neighbour men differ, and know well within himself
that those which so differ mean one thing, and yet
they themselves never agree. — *Baron.*

3. Be of a contrary opinion: (in conversation at least, the construction with *with*, though less logical, is commoner than that with *from*; such sentences as 'I differ with you' being more usual than 'I differ from you').

Differ. v. a. Make different. *Rare.*

In the immortal part
Man, as well as I, thou art;
But something 'tis that differs thee and me. — *Cowley.*

Difference. s.

1. State of being distinct from something; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a difference between customs of the church doth no harm. — *Munster, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

2. Quality by which one differs from another.

This quality, or difference from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the succession of blood, but to the succession of virtue. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Dispute; debate; quarrel; question; controversy.

What was the difference? — It was a contention in pulpit. — *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 5.*

4. Distinction: (with *between*).

Our constitution does not only make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, but even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal. — *Addison, Freucholder.*

In Logic this is often interchanged with the Latin form *differentia*.

Of these predicable, genus and species are commonly said, in the language of logicians, to be predicated 'in quid'; i. e. to answer to the question, 'what?' as, 'what is Caesar?' Answer, 'a man'; 'what is a man?' Answer, 'an animal'; 'difference' in 'quid quid'. . . It is evident from what has been said, that the genus and difference put together make up the species. E. g. 'rational' and 'animal' constitute 'man'. . . But when logicians speak of species as a 'whole', this is, properly, in reference to the genus and the difference; each of which denotes a 'part' of that species which we constitute by joining those two together. But then it should be remembered that a species is not a predicable in respect of its genus and difference (since it cannot be predicated of them), but only in respect of the individuals, or lower species, of which it can be predicated.

... When I say of a magnet, that it is 'a kind of iron-ore,' that is called its proximum-genus, because it is the closest (or lowest) genus that is predicated of it: 'mineral' is its more remote genus. When I say that the difference of a magnet is its 'attractive iron,' and that its property is 'polarity,' these are called respectively a specific difference and property; because magnet is (I have supposed) an idiom species (i. e. only a species). When I say that the difference of iron ore is its 'containing iron,' and its property, 'being attracted by the magnet,' these are called respectively, a generic difference and property, because 'iron-ore' is a subaltern species or genus; being both the genus of magnet, and a species of mineral. . . An individual is so called because it is incapable of logical division; which is a metaphorical expression, to signify 'the distinct (i. e. separate) enumeration of several things signified by one common name.' This operation is directly opposite to generalization, (which is performed by means of 'abstraction'); for as, in that, you set aside the difference by which several things are distinguished, so as to call them all by one common name, so, in division, you select the difference, so as to enumerate them by their several distinct names. Thus, 'mineral' is said to be divided into 'earths, metals, &c.;' and metals again into 'gold, iron, &c.;' and these are called the parts (or members) of the division. . . You may say of a beast or bird that it is an 'animal,' and the term 'beast' implies not only the term 'animal,' but something more besides; namely, whatever 'difference' characterizes 'beast,' and separates it from 'bird,' 'fish,' &c. 'Wholly, Elements of Logic, supplement to chap. i. § 3, 4, 5.

In the plural. Evidence of distinction; differential mark.

Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and difference of sovereignty. — *Sir J. Bacon.*

6. In Heraldry. Figure added to coats of arms to distinguish one family from another, and to show how far distant younger branches are from the principal branch.

The original of difference is controverted. Camden will have them to have begun about the time of Richard I. Paradin assigns difference as early as the year 570. The president Parquet observes difference to have been hereditary in the French families before the time of Louis le Gros, who came to the crown in the year 1110. Morcan refers them to the time of St. Louis and Lailaette, before 1, &c., to that of Philip Augustus. — *Ross, Cyrtopædia, Difference.*

7. Distinct kind, variety, or species. *Rare.*

This is notoriously known in some difference of brake or fern. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

8. In Mathematics. Excess of one quantity above another.

Difference. r. a. Cause a difference; make one thing not the same as another. Differentiate in the commoner word.

You know it in common practice in your trades and merchandise, that when a man hath bought a parcel of commodities he sets his mark upon them, to distinguish them from the rest in the warehouse; so doth our God; he sets a mark upon his own; whereby they are easily differented from others. — *Bishop Hall, Kermis, l. 131.*

In the Samsan Agonistes, colloquial language is left at the greatest distance, so that nothing of it is preserved, to render the dialogue unobscured; in this manner the style is differented, but differented in the smallest degree possible, from animated conversation by the vein of poetry. — *Coleridge, Told Talk.*

Different. adj.

1. Distinct; not the same.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to live different churches. — *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Of contrary qualities.

The Britons change
Sweet native humors for unseason'd air,
And other climes, where different food and soil
Portend distempers. — *Philips.*

3. Unlike; dissimilar.

Neither the shape of faces, nor the age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all hours, any more than the hair; because men are as different from each other, as the regions in which they are born are different. — *Drayden, Translation of Despreaux's Art of Printing.*

Happiness consists in things which produce pleasure, and in the absence of those which cause any pain; now those, to different men, are very different things. — *Locke.*

Differential. adj.

1. Relating to, consisting in, or indicating, difference: (almost always with some specific application; generally in connection with *differentia*, in the logical sense of that term).

a. In Mathematics. To the calculus of infinitesimals, or the differential calculus.

Differential method is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetic of fluxions. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together those infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be; and from thence it takes the name of the differential calculus, or analysis of infinitesimals. — *Harris.*

b. In Commerce. To duties of a compensatory character.

Up to that year [1850] there existed a differential import duty on foreign paper, which had been imposed to counter-bail the export duties levied by almost every foreign government on raw—the raw material of the manufacture. One of the stipulations in the commercial treaty was that this duty should be removed, but by an oversight on the part of the negotiators of the treaty no attempt was made to secure the simultaneous abolition of the export duty on French rags. The consequence of the abolition of the import duty while the export duty on the raw material was retained could be easily foreseen, and it was in fact predicted. A great trade had grown up under the differential duty. The duty was suddenly withdrawn. The consumer would get his commodity cheaper, but the producer must work at lower profits and possibly be driven out of the market. — *Times, May 21, 1852.*

2. In Meteorology. See extract.

This instrument [the differential thermometer] consists of a glass tube bent twice at right angles, so that the balls blown as near as possible of the same size, at its extremities, are on a plane with the instrument, and perpendicular to the stand on which it rests. The tube and part of a ball are filled with a coloured fluid, and the rest contains air. It is termed differential because its use is to distinguish between the temperatures of the balls; when one of these is affected by caloric, the expanded air depresses the fluid on that side and raises it on the other; the comparison therefore is between the aerial fluids in the separate limbs of the instrument. — *Thompson, Introduction to Meteorology, § 117.*

Differentially. adv. In a differential manner; in the way of differentiation.

Whether, as some contend, everything is explicable on the hypothesis of universal pressure, whence what we call tension results differentially from inequalities of pressure in opposite directions; or whether, as might be with equal propriety concluded, things may be explained on the hypothesis of universal tension, from which pressure is a differential result; or whether, as most physicists hold, pressure and tension everywhere co-exist; are questions which it is impossible to settle. — *Herbert Spencer, First Principles, ch. 2.*

Differentiate. v. a. Effect a differentia, or difference, in its logical sense, i. e. as a point of classification: (its chief special applications being in *Biology*, where it denotes the changes which result in the development of differential characters). As the process, being one of growth, is less noticed than the result, the *participial* or *adjectival* form is commoner than that of the ordinary verb.

Cypripedium, in having three stigmas developed, and therefore in not having a rostellum, in having two fertile anthers with a large rudiment of a third, and in the state of its pedicel, seems a remnant of the order which, in a simpler condition, . . . These broken groups do not indicate to us the structure of the common parent-form of all orchids, but they probably serve to show the state of the order in ancient times, when none of the forms had become so widely differentiated from each other and from other plants, as are the existing orchids, especially the Vandeæ and the Odontæ; and when, consequently, the order made a nearer approach in all its characters, than at present, to such allied groups as the Marantaceæ. — *Darwin, Fertilisation of Orchids, ch. vii.*

Differentiation. s. Determination by means of a change producing a differential character or logical differentia; state so produced.

The first distinction we noted between the kind of change shown in life, and other kinds of change, was its serial character: we saw that vital change is substantially unlike non-vital change, in being made up of successive changes. Now some organic bodies display in so much higher a degree than inorganic bodies, these continuous differentiations and integrations which constitute evolution. . . It is clear that in a given time, organic bodies must undergo changes so comparatively numerous as to render the successiveness of their changes a marked characteristic. . . We reached the conclusion, that a force falling on any aggregate is divided into se-

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veral forces; that when the aggregate consists of parts that are unlike, each part becomes a centre of unlike differentiations of the incident force; and that thus the multiplicity of such differentiations must increase with the multiplicity of the unlike parts.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 36. (See also examples under *Integration*.)

Differently, adv. In a different manner.

He may consider how *differently* he is affected by the same thought, which presents itself in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by an ordinary genius.—*Addison*.

Differing, part. adj. Different.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a *differing* sound from the same pipe dry.—*Bacon*.

Differingly, adv. In a differing manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may emit the light so *differingly*, as to vary a colour.—*Huyg.*

Difficile, adj.1. Difficult. *Rare.*

Nothing almost escaped that he achieved not, were the thing never so *difficile*.—*Sir T. Egrot, The Governor*, fol. 71.

Hope off fancies that to be facile in the attainment, which reason in the event shows *difficile*: no as prudence we see is of force, where force prevails not.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 38.

That that should give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itself hath neither bulk nor motion, of as *difficile* apprehension as any mystery in nature. *Glauville, Serpina Scientifica*.

With the accent on the second syllable.

Latin was no more *difficil*.

Than for a blackbird 'tis to whistle.

Butler, Indubitas.

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficile* in granting the dispensation, took use of it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit, that he had touched none of those denials which had been levied by popes in England. *Bacon*.

Difficulousness, s. Attribute suggested by Difficile; incompliance; impracticability. *Rare.*

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others; the lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a enviousness, or frigiditiveness, or stiffness to open, or *difficulousness*, or the like; but the deeper sort, in envy and mere mischief.—*Bacon, Essay of Goodness*.

Difficult, adj. Hard; not easy; not facile.

If he *difficult*! in the margin in the eyes of this people.—*Zachariah*, viii. 8.

Difficult, c. a. Render difficult. *Rare.*

Their credulosity having desolved from their pretensions, which had *difficult* the power. *Sir W. Temple, Works*, ii. 484. (Orel MS.)

The late lord chancellor Thurlow was fond of using the verb *difficult*; as, he *difficult* the matter; but he was pronounced unjustifiable in this usage. The old French verb, we see, signifies him; and the old English offers a synonyme.—*Cythere and Sherwood*.

Difficultly, adv. In a difficult manner; hardly; not easily.

A man who has always indulged himself in the full enjoyment of his station, will *difficultly* be persuaded to think any methods unjust that offer to continue it. *Rogers, Nervous*.

Difficulty, s.

1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility; anything hard to accomplish.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and *difficulty*; a service that requires our greatest care and attention.—*Rogers*.

They mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities: a pernicious mistake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are seldom convinced of it, till their convictions do them no good. *South, Sermons*.

With under.

They lie under some *difficulties*, by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

2. Objection; cavil.

Men should consider, that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion, cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous.—*Swift*.

In difficulties. Embarrassed; (mostly from an urgent need of money).

Diffide, v. n. [Lat. *diffidam*.] Distrust; have no confidence in. *Rare.*

To *diffide* the soul from sin, and still *diffida*

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Whether our reason's eye be clear enough
To introuit true light.

Dr. H. More, Cupid's Conflict.

With hope and fear

The woman did the new solution hear:
The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods.

Dryden.

Diffidence, s.

1. Distrust; want of confidence in others.

No man almost thought himself secure, and men durst scarce commune or talk one with another; but there was a general *diffidence* every where.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

You have brought scandal
To Israel, *diffidence* of God and doubt
In feeble hearts. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 433.

2. Doubt; want of confidence in ourselves.

If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true sense, be only on probable proofs, our assent can reach no higher than an assurance or *diffidence*, arising from the more or less apparent probability of the proofs.—*Locke*.

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence*.
Pope.

Diffident, adj.

1. Distrustful; doubting others.

Of wisdom: who deserts them not, if thou
Doubts not her. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 562.
Many speaks of the Seres, the same people with the Chinese, as being very shy and *diffident* in their manner of dealing.—*Arbuthnot*.

Doubtful of an event.

a. Used of things.

I was really so *diffident* of it, as to let it lie by me these two years, just as you now see it.—*Pope*.

b. Used of one's self.

I am not so confident of my own sufficiency as not willingly to admit the counsel of others; but yet I am not so *diffident* of myself, as brashly to submit to any man's dictates.—*Bishop Butler*.
Distrust makes the humble heart *diffident*.—*Clarissa*.

Diffidently, adv. In a diffident manner.

In man humility's alone sublime,
Who *diffidently* hopes his Christ's own care.
Smart, Hymn to the Supreme Being.

Diffinitive, adj. [Lat. *diffinitivus*.] Final; conclusive; determinate: (different from, though liable to be confounded with, *Definitive*).

The trifling where we speak being not *diffinitive* (which is no small advantage) I now promised to ease his memory myself with an extract of what I had said. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonianae*, p. 337.

Diffusency, s. [Lat. *diffusentia*.] Flowing off in different directions.] Quality of falling away on all sides; effect of fluidity, as opposed to consistency. *Rare.*

Ice is water congealed by the frigiditv of the air, whereby it acquirith no new form; but rather a consistency or determination of its *diffusency*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Difform, adj. [Lat. *difformis*.] Having parts of different structures; dissimilar; unlike; irregular: (opposed to *uniform*).

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; such as are veins, an uneven polish, or fortuitous position of the parts of glass. *Sir I. Newton*.

Difformity, s. Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude.

In respect of uniformity with the primitive church, use of *difformity*.—*Stopford, Fortunes of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. 138 b: 1563.

There must [thus] needs be infinite *difformity* in the public worship; and all the benefits which were, before, the consequences of conformity and unity, will be lost. —*Jeremy Taylor, Discourse on extempore Prayer*.

Necessity, absolute in itself, is simple and uniform and universal, without any possible difference, *difformity*, or variety whatsoever.—*Clarke, Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God*, § 7.

Diffuse, Adj. [Lat. *diffusus*, pass. part. of *diffundo*.] pour, or spread by pouring, in different directions.]

1. Scattered; spread abroad; lax; prolix.

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style *diffuse* and verbose.—*J. Warton, Essay on Pope*.

2. Difficult; tedious.

John Lydgate
Wrote after an higher rate;
It is *diffuse* to symde
The sentence of his mind. *Sholton, Poems*, p. 237.

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Diffuse, v. a. [Lat. *diffusus*.] poured out so as to spread in different directions.]

1. Pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way; pour without particular direction.

When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuse* themselves every way.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Spread; scatter; disperse.

That Iron man
With his huge sail began to lay about;
From whose stern pressure they *diffused* ran,
Like scatter'd chaff, the which the wind away doth fan.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 47.

Diffused, part. adj.

1. Extended; at full length.

See how he lies at random, *carelessly diffused*,
With languish'd head unprop'd.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 118.

2. Loose; irregular.

Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once,
With some *diffused* song.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

He grows like savages,
Like scatter'd seeds, *diffused* at large,
And everything that seems unatural.
Id., Henry V, v. 2.

Diffuseness, s. Attribute suggested by Diffuse.

Though his works are voluminous, Cujacius has not the reputation of *diffuseness*; on the contrary, the art of lucid explanation with brevity is said to have been one of his great characteristics. *Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. ii. ch. iv. s. 3, § 74.

Diffuser, s. One who diffuses.

If the Jews were such *diffusers* of secular learning, why are the wisest men of their own nation, such as Joseph, Moses, Solomon, and David, characterized and described to us in the Bible with a comparison so advantageous to the wisdom of other nations; as, that they were skilled in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, that their wisdom reached all the wisdom of the east countries and of Babylon?—*Manningham, Discourse*, p. 33: 1681.

Diffusibility, s. Capability of being diffused; readiness to diffuse itself. (For example see extract under next entry.)**Diffusible, adj.** Capable of diffusion.

But the fact of chief interest to us here, is that the relatively small-atomed crystalloids have immensely greater diffusive power than the relatively large-atomed colloids. Among the crystalloids themselves, there are marked differences of *diffusibility*; and among the colloids themselves, there are parallel differences, though less marked ones. But these differences are small compared with that between the *diffusibility* of the crystalloids as a class, and the *diffusibility* of the colloids as a class. Hydrochloric acid is seven times as *diffusible* as sulphate of magnesium; but it is fifty times as *diffusible* as albumen, and a hundred times as *diffusible* as curd. These differences of *diffusibility* manifest themselves with nearly equal distinctness, when a permeable septum is placed between the solution and the water. And the result is, that when a solution contains substances of different *diffusibilities*, the process of *diffusion*, as Professor Graham calls it, becomes a means of separating the mixed substances; especially when such mixed substances are partly crystalloids and partly colloids.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*.

Diffusion, s. Dispersion; state of being scattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their nature, or by the impression and vibration of their motion, by the *diffusion* of species visible enough to participate more of the former operation, and the species audible of the latter.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Diffusive, adj.

1. Having the quality of scattering anything every way.

Diffusive of themselves, where'er they pass
They make that warmth in others they expect:
Their valour works like bodies on a glass.
And down its image on their men project. *Dryden*.

2. Scattered; dispersed; having the quality of suffering diffusion.

All liquid bodies are *diffusive*; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion, but slide and fall off any way.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Diffusively, adv. In a diffusive manner; widely; extensively; every way.

Kazanga . . . means *diffusively* the whole community of the Christian name.—*Bentley, Philoanthropus Epitaniensis*.

Diffusiveness, s. Attribute suggested by Diffusive.

1. Extension; dispersion; power of diffusing; state of being diffused.

The reflection of this quality upon us should be our *diffusiveness*; that we should be as lights, as that we should give light; so have light in ourselves, that we should give it unto others.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 43.

The most obvious and most general notion of this catholicism consisteth in the *diffusiveness* of the church.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ix.

2. Want of conciseness; large compass of expression.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, in its *diffusiveness*: you have sometimes the whole side of a medal overrun with it.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals*.

Dig. v. a. Pierce with a spade; form, or obtain, by digging.

It is *digged* out of even the highest mountains, and all parts of the earth continually; as the pyramid.—*Woodward*.

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her annual income to the roused shore;
But greedy mortals, rummaging her store,
Dig'd from her entrails forth the precious ore.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

With up.

If I *dig'd* up thy forefathers' graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not shake mine ire.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 3.

Dig. v. a. Work with a spade; work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not: and *dig* for it more than for hid treasures.—*Job*, iii. 21.

Then said he unto me, Son of man, *dig* now in the wall; and when I had *digged* in the wall, I beheld a door.—*Ezekiel*, viii. 8.

The Italians have often *dig* into lands described in old authors, as the places where statues or obelisks stood, and seldom failed of success.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Dig. s. Thrust; poke; (as, 'a dig with a sword'; 'a dig in the ribs'). *Colloquial*.

Digamist. s. One who marries a second wife after the death of the first; deutergamist. See Bigamist, for which it has been sometimes used.

And for the ordinary digamy, the marrying a second time after the decease of the former, that should be so reprehensible or blameworthy in any, as to render one incapable of holy orders (which they are capable of, which have been guilty of some faults), this is not imaginable neither. . . . They for the other interpretation, that here the *digamist*, or he that hath had two wives successively, one after another, should be made incapable of holy orders, or be under reproach for so doing, &c.—*Hammond, Works*, vol. viii. p. 597. (Rich.)

Digamma. s. [Gr.] Double gamma: (the equivalent in form, place, origin, and perhaps in power, to *tau*, the sixth letter in the alphabet from which the early Greek characters were derived; of these the digamma formed one, but was afterwards ejected).

Towering o'er your alphabet, like Sael,
Stands our digamma, and o'ersteps them all.

Pope, Dunciad.

From this use of the gamma probably came the *digamma*, which from its form, as well as its name, seems to have been composed of two gammas placed one upon another. . . . The *digamma* was certainly pronounced rather as a simple aspirate than as an aspirated consonant. . . . It is generally supposed among the learned at present, that the *digamma* was sounded like our W. . . . The Latin dialect, we know, had more guttural sounds than any other, and more particularly employed the *digamma*, which is thence called *W* by the later grammarians.—*R. Payne Knight, Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet*, p. 12: 1791.

It has been a common assertion, that the old Greek alphabet consisted of only sixteen letters. But Piny and Plutarch seem, in the first place, to be the sole authority for the statement. . . . In defence of Ω , Ψ , Φ , we say nothing; but the character \digamma certainly did exist, not indeed as a long vowel, but as an aspirate. Thus with the *digamma*, the letter Π (*chew*), and the Θ , the old alphabet possessed a complete trio of aspirates; no erroneous is the notion that they should all be excluded.—*Key, Alphabet, Trrentian Metres*, &c.

Digamy. s. [Gr. *dygamin*.] Second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first; deutergamy. S Bigamy, for which it has been sometimes used.

They parallel the antick Romans, who (as Tacitus,

Marcellin, and Tertullian tell us) so hated *digamy* (both in enjoying two wives at one time, and being twice married) as no holocaust was ever offered, no holy fire lookt unto by such, nor such as issued from such parents.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 46.

Dr. Champny only proves, that archbishop Cranmer was twice married; which is not denied: but brings nothing to prove that such bigamy or *digamy* rather deprives a bishop of the lawful use of his power of ordaining.—*Bishop Burnet*.

Digastrie. adj. [Gr. *dyg-*=double, *stria*=belly.] Applied to a muscle of the lower jaw, having, as it were, a double belly.

A certain muscle, called the *digastrick*, rises on the side of the face.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, p. 142.

Digest. s. Thing digested: (with reference to the systematic embodiment and exhibition of a mass of detail previously unarranged, more especially to *laws*). For *The Digest*, which is a *proper* rather than a common name, see Pandect, and extract from Gibbon.

I had a purpose to make a particular *digest*, or recompilment to the laws of mine own nation.—*Bacon*.

Laws in the *Digest* show that the Romans applied themselves to trade.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient China, Wright, and Aeneas*.

If they had obeyed his commands in ten years, Justinian would have been satisfied with their diligence, and the rapid composition of the *Digest*, or *Pandects*, in three years, will deserve praise or commendation according to the merit of the execution. . . . The (general receiver) is a common title of the Greek miscellanies. The *Digesta* of the Sarcophagi, Marcellinus, Celsus, were equally familiar to the civilians. But Justinian was wiser, when he chose the two appellations as synonymous. *Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. xlv. and note.

Digest. v. a. [Lat. *digestus*, pass. part. of *digero*.]

1. Distribute into various classes or repositories; range or dispose methodically.

When that I heard where Richmond did arrive,
I did *digest* my hands in battle-myre.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 763.

2. Concoct in the stomach.

Each of these has organs to *digest* his food:
One to break, and one receive the brood. *Prior*.

Used metaphorically.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and *digested*,
Appear? *Shakespeare, Henry V. li. 2.*

3. In Chemistry. Act upon anything by maceration and partial solution in such a manner as to imitate the digestive operation of the stomach.

Range methodically in the mind; apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use.

Blessed Lord, who hast caused all holy sermons to be written for our learning; grant that we may in such wise hear them read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them, that by patience and comfort of thy holy word we may embrace, and ever hold fast, the blessed hope of everlasting life, which thou hast given us in our Saviour Jesus Christ. *Book of Common Prayer, Collect for second Sunday in Advent*.

5. Reduce to any plan, scheme, or method.

My words and deeds they daily wrest,
And in their thoughts my fall *digest*.

G. Sandys, Poems, p. 84.

6. Receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.

First, let us go to dinner.—
Nay, let me praise you while I have a stomach.—
No, pray thee, let it serve for table-talk;
Then howsoever thou speak'st, 'mong other things
I shall *digest* it.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

7. Receive and enjoy.

Cornwall and Albany,
With my two daughters' dowers, *digest* the third.
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

Digestedly. adv. In a digested manner; after the manner of things digested; methodically. *Rare*.

Thus, we doo but talk with our friends by our pen, and express ourselves no whit less easily, much but more *digestedly*.—*Bishop Hall, Dedication to Epistoles* (Ord MS.).

Not in a slight and perfunctory manner, but studiously and *digestedly*.—*Life of Meade, Preface to his Works*, p. xxxix.

Digester. s.

1. That which digests; one who digests or concocts his food.

People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill *digesters*.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. That which causes or strengthens the coactive power.

Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of the stomach, a great restorer of health, and a great *digester*.—*Sir W. Temple*.

3. Vessel capable of boiling substances at a temperature above 212° Fahr., used in the preparation of soups, and especially in the extraction of gelatine from bones. See extract.

The *digester* is an instrument invented by M. Papin about the beginning of the last century. It is a strong vessel of copper or iron, with a cover adapted to screw on with a piece of felt or paper interposed. A valve with a small aperture is made in the cover, the stopper of which valve may be more or less loaded either by actual weights or by pressure from an apparatus on the principle of the sphygmometer. The purpose of this vessel is to prevent the loss of heat by evaporation. The solvent power of water when heated in this vessel is greatly increased.—*Enc. Dictionary of Chemistry*.

Digestible. s. Capability of being digested.

The flesh of adult animals is, at present, considered as indigestible, in point of *digestibility*, to that of young ones, because experiments on the gastric juice have shown the former to be more readily dissolved in this liquid. *Chayne, Natural Method of curing the Diseases of the Body*. (Ord MS.)

Digestible. adj. Capable of being, or liable to be, digested.

These medicines that purge by stool are, at the first, not *digestible* by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Digestion. s.

1. Act of digesting or concocting food in the stomach; power of doing so, in which sense it is nearly equivalent to stomach.

Now good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 4.
Digestion is a fermentation begun, because there are all the requisites of such a fermentation: heat, air, and motion; but it is not a complete fermentation, because that requires a greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the stomach; vegetable putrefaction resembles very much animal *digestion*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Quantity of food cannot be determined by measures and weights, or any general Lesson rules; but must vary with the vigour or decay of age or of health, and the use or disuse of air or of exercise, with the changes of appetite; and then, by what every man may find or suspect of the present strength or weakness of *digestion*. *Sir W. Temple*.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired *digestion*.—*South, Sermons*.

The briefest consideration of the many continuous actions constituting the life of the body at large, suffices to show that they are synchronous—that *digestion*, circulation, respiration, excretion, nutrition, &c., in all their many subdivisions, are going on at one time, in mutual dependence.—*H. Spencer, Laws of Biology*.

2. In Chemistry. Preparation by slow soaking and moderate heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digestion*, or maturation of some metals, will produce gold.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

3. Reduction to a plan; maturation of a design.

The *digestion* of the council in Sweden is made in senate, consisting of forty counsellors who are generally the greatest men.—*Sir W. Temple*.

4. In Medicine. Disposition of a wound or sore to generate matter; maturation.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called *digestion*.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Digestive. adj.

1. Having the power to cause digestion, or to strengthen the stomach.

A chylifactory mendment, or a *digestive* preparation, drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapidulous bodies.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

It again, leaving those lowest animal forms revealed by the microscope, . . . we pass to those somewhat higher and larger forms which possess a digestive cavity. . . . we see in them a correspondence between certain actions in the digestive act,

and the properties of certain surrounding bodies. That a creature of this order may continue to live, it is, on the one hand, necessary, that there be available substances in the environment capable of transformation into its own tissue; and on the other hand it is necessary that the introduction of these substances into the digestive sac, shall be followed by the secretion of a solvent fluid capable of reducing them into a fit state for absorption.—*Herbert Spencer*.

2. Capable by heat of softening and subduing.
The earth and sun were in that very state; the one active, incandescent, and digestive by its heat; the other passive, receptive, and stored with materials for such a production.—*Sir Matthew Hale*.

3. Methodizing; adjusting.
To business, ripen'd by digestive thought,
This future rule is into method brought.—*Dryden*

Digestive. s. Application which disposes a wound to generate matter.
I dressed it with digestives.—*Wiemann, Surgery*.

Digesture. s. Digestion. *Obsolete*.
Neither the yourself always to eat meats of easy digesture; such as veal, sweetbread.—*Harey*.

Digger. s. One who digs.
When we visited mines, we have been told by diggers, that even when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a steam so thick, that it would put out their candles.—*Boyle*.

Digging. verbal abs. Act of one who digs; condition of anything dug.

He shall have the pinnage; that is, the fruit of the subterranean of a tree, as herb or grass is of the soil. He shall have the seasonable loquings; so he shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine.—*Bacon, Impugnatio* of Wale, (1618).

As our hopes must be confined, so must our designs; let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and diggings so deep, that the intricacies of a design shall never be unfolded, till our grand-children have forgotten our virtues or our vices.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*, ch. i. s. 2. (Ord MS.)

Within the last few years this word has first taken the special meaning of 'gold diggings,' and, thence, the colloquial or slang sense of *apportioned district, premises*, and the like.

Dight. v. a. [A.S. *dihhtan* = prepare.]

1. Dress; deck; bedeck; embellish; adorn.
But now, ye sleep-fetters, who shall lead
Your wandering troops, or siner your virelays?
Or who shall dight your bow'rs, with side is dead
That was the lady of your holy-days!—*Spenser, Epithetion*.

Have a care you dight things handsomely; I will look over you.—*Hammond and Fletcher, Cæcumb*.
In an instant they were dighted, and came elms off, though they went fully on.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*.

Let my due foot never fall
To walk the staidous chadders pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antique pillar mazy proof,
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.—*Milton, Il Penseroso*.

Just so the proud insulting laws
Array'd and dighted Hudibras.—*Burton, Hudibras*.

2. Put on.
On his head his dreadful hat he dight,
Which maketh him invisible to sight.—*Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

Dight. s. [Lat. *digitus* = finger.]

1. Measure of length containing three fourths of an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five digits high, or somewhat more, the quicksilver will not fall, but remain suspended in the tube, because it cannot press the subjacent mercury with so great a force as doth the incumbent cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top of the atmosphere.—*Boyle, Experiments touching the Spring of the Air*.

2. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number under ten; (so called from counting upon the fingers).

Not only the number seven and nine, from considerations above, have been extolled by most, but all for most of other digits have been as systematically adjudged.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

3. Finger, or corresponding part.

The ruminants have the 'clawed foot,' i.e. two hooved digits on each foot, forming a symmetrical pair, as by the cleavage of a single hoof. . . . The third division of the Gyroncephalus enjoy a higher degree of the sense of touch through the greater number and mobility of the digits, and the smaller extent to which they are covered by horny matter. This substance forms a single plate, in the shape of a claw or nail, which is applied chiefly to one of the surfaces of the extremity of the digit, leaving the

other, usually the lower, surface possessed of its tactile faculty, whence the name 'unguicula,' which, in the present classification, is restricted to this group. . . . The claw is rudimentary or absent; the innermost digit is often stunted or absent. . . . The Carnivora are divided, according to modifications of the limbs, into 'plantigrades,' 'digitigrades,' and 'digitigrades.'—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xiv.

Digit. v. a. Point out with the finger. *Rare*; the extract being but a pedantic translation of a well-known line in Persius.

I shall never care to be digit with a 'That is he.'—*Filliam, Recluse*, 28.

In the original:
'At pulchrum est, digito monstrari, et dicere: Hoc est.' (Persius, Sat. i.)

Digital. adj. Consisting, or having the character, of a digit or finger.

The wings of the bat, osteologically considered, are hands; the bony stretchers of the cutaneous membrane being the digital phalanges extremely elongated. *Lawrence, Lectures*, lect. ii. (Ord MS.)

Digitate. v. a. Point out as with a finger. *Rare*.

The resting on water, without motion, doth digitate a reason.—*Robinson, Endura*, p. 46: 1658.

Digitated. part. adj. [Lat. *digitatus* = fingered.] Branched out into divisions like fingers.

For animals multifidus, or such as are digitated, or have several divisions in their feet, there are but two that are unipartite; that is, men and elephants.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Digitigrade. adj. In Zoology. Walking upon that part only of the feet which corresponds to the fingers and toes, as opposed to placing upon the ground the parts corresponding with the wrist and heel as well. See Plantigrade and extract.

We may advantageously insert, in this place, some general observations taken from M. Cuvier, who includes all these genera, together with the dogs, in his division named Carnivora. The most prevalent scientific character of the animals in question, according to the *Logue Animal*, is the constant presence of four large and long canine teeth separated, and between them six incisors in each jaw; the second of which, in the lower row, has always its root more deeply seated than the rest. . . . These animals are more exclusively carnivorous in proportion as their teeth are more or less cutting, and their regimen may be accurately known by comparing the extent of the tuberculous surface of their teeth with the part which is cutting. . . . M. Cuvier then proceeds to divide the whole into two primary groups, from a consideration of their different modes of walking, as exemplified by the structure of the hind feet. These are named the plantigrades and the digitigrades. The first stand or walk upon the entire sole of their feet; while the latter, in the same positions, are supported only upon their toes. . . . The bear family is alone plantigrade, while all the rest of the Carnivora are digitigrade. The distinction, indeed, is a good one; but, like every other, it may be badly used: the fact being, that the whole of the Felidae and the types of the Mustelidae walk upon their toes.—*Macleay, Natural History, Classification of Quadrupeds*, p. 162, 163.

Digitigrade. s. Digitigrade animal.
(For examples see extract under preceding entry, also under Digit, 3.)

Digladiate. v. n. [Lat. *digladialis*, part. of *digladior*; from *dis* = two, and *gladius* = sword.] Quarrel; fence; fight.

Digladiating, like *Eschimes* and *Demosthenes*, they reciprocally lay open each other's ill-nature to the view and scorn of the world.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 42.

Warring and digladiating amongst themselves in controversy.—*Bishop Reynolds, On Brotherly Agreement*, p. ii. p. 165.

Digladiation. s. Combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.

Mingle no matter of doubtful credit with the simplicity of truth, but gently stir the mud about the root of the question, and avoid all digladiations.—*B. Johnson, Dissertations*.

The noblest digladiation is in the theatre of ourselves.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 23.
Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of controversial digladiations, by his own affectation of an intricate obscurity.—*Clunville, Scæpis Scientifica*.

Dignation. s. Honour. *Rare*.

The time was, when religion and all the more eminent dignations and favours of (49), seemed to be enclosed and confined within the narrow compass of the land and people of the Jews.—*Bishop Kidder, Demonstration of the Messiah*, p. 7. (Ord MS.)

Dignification. s. Exaltation.

I grant that where a noble and ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person.—*L. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Dignified. part. adj. Invested with dignity; stately in deportment.

Absbts are called dignified clerks, as having some dignity in the church.—*Swift, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

It might have been supposed that the popularizing of religious teaching, which was the exalted and avowed object of the friar preachers and of the minorities, would have left the higher places of alms-trust and learned theology to the older orders, or to the more dignified secular ecclesiastics.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Dignify. v. a. Advance; prefer; exalt; honour; adorn; give lustre to; improve by some adventitious excellence or honourable distinction.

Such a day,
So fought, so follow'd, and so fairly won,
Can't not till now to dignify the times,
Since Cæsar's fortunes!—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1*.

Not that we think us worthy such a gown,
But your worth will dignify our East.—*B. Jonson*.
No turbans dignify my boards;
But judicious flounders, what my Thames affords.—*Pope*.

Dignitary. s. Clergyman advanced to some dignity or rank above that of a parochial priest.

If there be any dignitaries, whose preferences are perhaps not likely to the accumulation of superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit.—*Swift*.

In the summer of 1520, the queen appointed a general ecclesiastical visitation, to compel the observance of the protestant formularies. It appears from their reports that only about one hundred dignitaries, and eight parochial priests, resigned their benefices, or were deprived.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. iii.

Dignity. s. [Fr. *dignité*.]

1. Rank of elevation; grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect; advancement; preferment; high place.

Angels are not anywhere spoken so highly of as our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are not in dignity equal to him.—*Hunter, Ecclesiastical History*.
Faster than spring-tides show its course thought on
And not a thought but thinks on dignity.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1*.

For these of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them.
Id., Macbeth, i. 4.

2. Maxims; general principles.

The sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare asseverations.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Dignotion. s. [Lat. *dignotio, -onis*.] Distinction; distinguishing mark. *Obsolete*.

That super-natural dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Digraph. s. [Gr. *δίς* = twice, *γραφή* = writing; from *γράφω* = write.] Pair of signs used as letters to represent a single sound; (as *ai* in *ail*).

All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them *digraphs*, are changed into the single vowels which they stand for.—*Sheridan*.

Digress. v. n. [Lat. *digressus* = step in a different direction; deviation from the straight way.] Turn aside out of the road; depart from the main design of a discourse, or chief tenor of an argument; wander; deviate.

I am come to keep my word,
Though in some part am forced to digress,
Which at more leisure I will so excuse
As you shall well be satisfied.—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Thy noble shape is but a form of wax,
Digressing from the valour of a man.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

Thus far have I digressed, readers, from my former subject.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnua*.

Digression. s.

1. Passage deviating from the main tenor or design of a discourse.

The good man thought so much of his late enervated commonwealth, that all other matters were but digressions to him.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high disputes
With conjugal careers.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 54.
Here some digression I must make, 't'wixt us
Thou, my bargeful and ungrateful muse.

Sir J. Denham.
To content and fill the eye of the understanding,
The best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing
digressions, with which they recreate the minds of
their readers.—*Dryden*.

2. Deviation.

The digression of the sun is not equal; but near
the equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater;
near the solstices, more oblique and lesser.—*Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Digressional, *adj.* Having the character of,
relating to, or consisting of, a digression;
deviating from the main purpose.

Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's digres-
sional ornaments, which, however poetical, are here
unnecessary.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's ju-
venile Poems*.

Digressive, *adj.* Expatiating.

The wild diffusion of the sentiments, and the
digressive sallies of imagination, would have been
conspicuous and restrained by confinement of rhyme.
—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Young*.

The one frequently was digressive, even narrative
and eulogical in illustration; in the other no deviation
from his course was ever to be perceived.—*Lord
Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the
Reign of George III., Fox*.

Dijudicant, *s.* One who dijudicates.

And if great dijudicators doubt of many things
which vulgar dijudicators hold as certain in their
creeds, I suppose ignorance itself will not say, it is
because they are more ignorant.—*Glaucell, Vanity of
Dogmatizing*, ch. 23. (Rich.)

Dijudicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dijudicare*, pass. part.
of *dijudico*.] Determine; decide.

Dijudicating, *verbal abs.* Act of one who
dijudicates.

The church of Rome, when she commands unto
us the authority of the church in *dijudicating* of
scriptures, seems only to speak of herself.—*Miles,
Golden Remains*, p. 200.

Dijudication, *s.* Judgement.

It cannot be otherwise but that the love of our-
selves should strangely incline us in our most ab-
stracted *dijudications*.—*Glaucell, Vanity of Dog-
matizing*, ch. 13. (Rich.)

Dike, *s.* [A.S. *dice*.—for spelling see *Ditch*.]

1. Channel to receive water.

The *dikes* are filled, and with a roaring sound
The rising rivers flood the nether ground.
—*Dryden, Virgil's Georgics*.

The king of *dikes*, than whom no statue of mud
With deeper wide blots the silver flood.
—*Pope, Dunciad*.

2. Mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the floodgates of sea great
a deluge, and all the art and industry of man is not
sufficient to raise up *dikes* and ramparts against it.
—*Chelcy*.

3. In *Geology*. See extract.

Pauli, occur in rocks of all ages and vary in mag-
nitude indefinitely. The . . . space between the
fractured edges . . . is occasionally filled up by thick
walls of igneous rock poured into the fissure in a
molten state. In this latter condition the dikes
with their contents are called *dikes*.—*Antell,
Geology*, p. 37.

Tricks of vesicular and amygdaloidal lava are also
seen traversing marine buff or pebbly sand of Pro-
terozoic.—*Logg, Manual of Elementary Geology*, ch.
122.

Dike, *v. n.* Work as a ditcher.

It were better *dike* and delve,
And stand upon the right faith,
Than know all that the bible saith,
And erre as some clerks do.

—*Chelcy, Confessio Amantis*, prod.

Dilacerate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dilaceratus*, pass. part.
of *dilacero*.] Tear; rend; force in two.

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling
to come forth, dilacerates and breaks those parts
which restrained him before.—*Sir T. Browne, Vul-
gar Errors*.

Their greatest pride is expressed in the adorning
their ears and noses; supposing them most comely
who dilacerate their ears widest.—*Sir T. Herbert,
Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the
Great Asia*, p. 337.

Dilaceration, *s.* Act of rending in two.

Deep was that acute and grievous was that pain
which these agonies produced, when the plowers
plowed upon his back and made him the furrows:
the dilaceration of those nervous parts created a
most sharp and dolorous sensation.—*Bishop Pear-
son, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruc-

tion of the small vessels, and dilaceration of the
nervous fibres.—*Arbuthnot*.

Dilaniate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dilaniatus*, pass. part.
of *dilano*.] Tear; rend in pieces.

Rather than they would dilaniate the entrails of
their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ra-
vished, they met half way in a gallant kind.—*Howell,
England's Tears*.

Dilapidate, *v. n.* [Lat. *dilapidatus*, pass. part.
of *dilapido*.] Go to ruin; fall by decay.

The church of Elgin had, in the intestine tumults
of the barbarous ages, been laid waste by the ir-
ruption of a Highland chief, whom the bishop had
offended; but it was gradually restored to the state
of which the traces may be now discerned, and was
at last not destroyed by the tumultuous violence of
Kimo, but more shamefully suffered to dilapidate by
deliberate robbery and frigid indifference.—*Johnson,
Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

Large the domain, but all within equalling
To correspond with the distant ruin sign,
And all around dilapidate; you call—
But none replies, they're inevitable all;
At length a ruin'd stable holds your steed,
While you through large and dirty rooms proceed,
Sneaking and cold; a proof they once had been
In honour,—now ungraciously mean;
Till in some small half-furnished room you rest,
Whose dying fire denotes it but a nest.

—*Crabbe, The Borough, Tass*.

Dilapidate, *v. a.* Make desert; consume
wastefully.

Many pluralists do reside at one living for the
greater part, and at the other for some considerable
part of the year; and do neither dilapidate, nor
neglect aims or hospitality.—*H. Warton, Defence
of Paratitica*, p. 130: 1632.

Was her moderation seen in dilapidating the re-
venues of the church?—*Bishop Horst*.
The old patrimonial mansion is desolated, and
even the parish church unroofed and dilapidated.—
T. Warton, History of English Poetry, iv. 43.

Dilapidated, *part. adj.* Reduced by dilapi-
dation; ruined; broken; falling.

He would then retire to his country seat at Al-
thorpe, and try to repair his dilapidated fortunes
by economy.—*Mansel, History of England*, ch. ix.

Dilapidation, *s.*

1. Decay in buildings in the occupancy of a
tenant.

'Tis the duty of all churchwardens to prevent the
dilapidations of the church and mission-house be-
longing to the rector or vicar.—*Agilffe, Paragon
Jury*.

So great a demand as the bishop had upon his
predecessor's revenues for dilapidations, could not
very soon, or very easily, be brought to an accom-
modation.—*Bishop Lenth, Life of Wicliffe*, p. 66.

2. Ruin or decay in general.

I have often heard it said, that by keeping a strict
account of incomes and expenses, a man might easily
preserve an estate from dilapidation.—*Glaucell,
Vanity of Dogmatizing*, p. 1.

Dilapidator, *s.* One who occasions dilapi-
dation.

It is alleged, that non-residence and dilapidations
for the most part go hand in hand; that you shall
scarcely see a non-resident, but he is also a dilapi-
dator.—*H. Wharton, Defence of Paratitica*, p. 161.

Dilatability, *s.* Quality of admitting ex-
pansion.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or
extensiveness of the gullets of serpents: I have
taken two adult mice out of the stomach of an old-
der, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger.
—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of
the Creation*.

Dilatable, *adj.* Capable of expansion.

The windpipe divides itself into a great number of
branches called bronchi: these end in small air-
bladders, *dilatable* and contractile, capable to be
inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at
the expiration of it.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and
Cause of Asthma*.

Dilatation, *s.* [Lat. *dilatatio*, -onis.]

1. Act of extending into greater space: (op-
posed to contraction.)

The motions of the Lympha, by contraction and
dilatation, are so easy and so subtle, that you can
hardly conceive or distinguish them right.—*Hobler,
Elements of Physics*.

I might also add . . . the contraction or dilatation
of the apple of the eye.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*,
p. 100.

2. State of being extended; state in which
the parts are at more distance from each
other.

Joy caught a cheerfulness and vigour in the eyes;
alighting, leaping, dashing, and sometimes tears: all
these are the effects of the dilatation, and cooling

forth of the spirits into the outward parts.—*Bacon,
Natural and Experimental History*.

The first force being converted into movements
of the parts of the peria thereby subjected, the ex-
pansion of the yellow area is the first sign of such
change; in this area appears the cylindrical trace, in
the form of the parallel lines called 'plane primi-
tives,' which diverge to form the cephalic dilatations,
. . . The vessel of the labyrinth swells into four
dilatations, of which three are 'annular,' and the
fourth 'cochlear': the annular dilatations extend
into very slender canals, at first almost in the same
plane, by which they are brought into mutual com-
munication: as the canals expand and elongate,
they assume their characteristic relative positions,
an external superior, posterior: the hinder end of
the external canal being extended beneath the
posterior canal. The cochlear dilatation curves as
it elongates: an inner layer becomes distinct from
the common membrane, and forms the acoustic
lamina.—*Quev, A History of Vertebrates*, ch. xxiv.

Dilate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dilato*—widen, broaden.]

1. Extend; spread out; enlarge: (opposed
to contract).

But ye thereby much greater glory gain,
Than had ye sorted with a prince's peer;
For now your light doth more itself dilate,
And in my darkness greater doth appear.

—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
He hath so dilated himself with the beams of
prosperity, that he lies open to all dangers.—*Bishop
Hall, Characters, The Luteist*.

I have been banished, and dilated upon the
avil, as our countryman Breakspare (Adrian IV.)
said of himself; I have been strained through the
humble of affliction.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*,
vi. 50.

Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, dilated stood,
Like Tenebris, or Atlas, unmov'd.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 983.

Opener of mine eyes,
Dim erst; dilated spirits, ampler heart,
And growing up to godhead; which for thee
Chiefly I sought; without thee, can decay.
—*Ibid*, ix. 873.

2. Relate at large; tell diffusely and copiously.

But he would not endure that woful theme
For to dilate at large; but urged sore,
With piteous words, and pitiful implore,
Him lusty to arise.
—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

I observing,
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by parables she had something heard,
But not distinctively.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

Dilate, *v. n.*

1. Widen; grow wide.

And Naphthali, which borders on
Old Jordan, where his stream dilates.
—*G. Sandys, Poems*, p. 107.

His heart dilates and glories in his strength.
—*Addison*.

2. Speak largely and copiously: (generally
with *on* or *upon*).

It may be behaviour for princes, in matters of
grace, to transact the same publicly, and by them-
selves; or their ministers to dilate upon it, and im-
prove their lustre, by any addition or eloquence of
speech.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion*.

But still they on their ancient joys dilate,
Still with regret departed glories stain,
And mourn their grievous fall, and curse their rig-
orous fate.
—*Crabbe, The Borough*.

With of *Nare*.

I will not talk of that, at which himself was silent,
his contemplation; whereby the Lord of life was de-
livered to the power of death: nor will I dilate of
his emptying.—*Walsall, Life of Christ*, sign. C. i.
b. 161b.

Dilate, *adj.* Extensive.

And it is fit a good and honest prince,
When they out of their bounty have instructed
With so dilate and absolute a power,
Should own the office of it to their service,
And good of all and every citizen.

—*R. Johnson, Scjano*.

Dilatedly, *adv.* In a dilated manner.

Let the worldling tell me, if he find it not true
that all his unwarantable affirmations, wherein he
hath dilatedly furnished himself, end at last either in
ambiguity or confusion.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 21. (Ord
315.)

Dilater, *s.* One who enlarges or extends.

They labours show thy will to dignify
The first dilaters of thy famous nation,
And whilst they lines their glories signify,
They likewise do increase thy reputation.
—*Veres prefatory to Veres's Translation of the
Revelation*.

Dilation, *s.* [Lat. *dilatatio*, -onis.] Delay.

What construction can thou make of our wilful
dilations, but as a stubborn contempt?—*Bishop
Hall, Contemplations*, h. iv.

Dilator. *s.* That which widens or extends.

The *dilatatoria*, or blowers-up of the cheeks, and the *dilatata* of the nose, are too strong in choleric people.—*Arbuthnot*.

Dilatatory. *adv.* In a dilatory manner.

Some time in March I finished the Lives of the Poets, which I wrote in my usual way, *dilatatorily* and lazily, unwilling to work, and working with vigour and haste.—*Johnson, Prayers and Meditations*, p. 190.

Dilatation. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dilatory; slowness; sluggishness.

If the parliament would enact that a sum should be defailed from the ordinary fees of the lawyer, and that no cause should depend in any court above a time which they should prefer; this would very much remedy the *dilatation* of their processes.—*Moral State of England*, p. 63: 1670.

Dilatory. *adj.* Turdy; slow; given to procrastination; addicted to delay; sluggish; loitering.

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor This dilatory sloth, and tricks of Rome.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. II. 4.

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, without sin,
To throw herself away on fools and knaves. *Otway*.

Dilection. *s.* [Lat. *dilectio*, -onis.] Act of loving; kindness.

These words, 'mine' and 'thine,' proceeded first of infidelity, because men did not observe mutual and natural *dilection*.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests*, sign. II. ii. 1635.

And this was the first testimony of the infinite *dilection* of God towards man.—*Herman, Translation of Hezekiah's Sermons*, p. 29: 1646.

A love not far from his heart, to put him in mind of *dilection* and love to the woman.—*Bishop King, Vita Paulina*, p. 27: 1614.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief.—*Hogbe, Discourses on Seraphick Love*.

Dilemma. *s.* [Gr. *δύλωμα*.]

1. In *Logic*. Argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions.

A *dilemma*, that Morton used, to raise benevolence, some called his fork, and some his crutch.—*Baron, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Hope, whose weak being ruined is
Alike if it succeed, and if it miss;
When good or ill does equally confound,
And both the horns of Fabius's *dilemma* wound.

A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he should gain a cause. The master said for his reward, and the scholar endeavoured to prove his claim by a *dilemma*. If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it.—*Johnson*.

Every *dilemma* may be reduced into two or more simple conditional-syllogisms; e.g. 'If *Eschines* joined, &c. he is inconsistent; he did join, &c. therefore he is inconsistent;' and again, 'If *Eschines* did not join, &c. he is impatriotic; he did not, &c. therefore he is impatriotic.' Now an opponent might deny either of the minor premises in the above syllogisms, but he could not deny both; and therefore he must admit one or the other of the conclusions; for, when a *dilemma* is employed, it is supposed that some one of the antecedents must be true, (or, in the destructive kind, some one of the consequents false), but that we cannot tell which of these is so; and this is the reason why the argument is stated in the form of a *dilemma*. Sometimes it may happen that both antecedents may be true, and that we may be aware of this; and yet there may be an advantage in stating (either separately or conjointly) both arguments, even when each proves the same conclusion, so as not to derive any additional confirmation from the other; still, I say, it may sometimes be advisable to state both, because, of two propositions equally true, one man may deny or be ignorant of the one, while he admits the other; and another man, vice versa. From what has been said, it may easily be seen that all *dilemmas* are in fact conditional-syllogisms.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, ch. iv. § 5.

2. Difficult or doubtful choice; vexatious alternative.

Between this *dilemma* of deaths, the sharp pikes of the soldiers on the one side, and fury of the fire on the other; he preferred the former, not as most honourable, and best complying with a military soul; (not being at leisure, alas, in time of tumult, to stand on terms of credit); but as least painful.—*Fuller, Profrase State*, p. 476.

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case!
To not with!—any, or quit the place. *Swift*.

Dilettante. *s.* pl. *dilettanti*. [Italian.] One who delights in cultivating or promoting science or art; amateur.

He told me a current story of a simple English country squire, who was persuaded by certain *dilettanti* of his acquaintance to see the world, and to become knowing in men and manners.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.

Dilettantism. *s.* Character, occupation, object, or habits of a dilettante.

All these things combined not only to lift up the Turk, but to keep him aloft at a high pressure. This was not inspired by the succeeding period of *dilettantism*; of light touristic books of travel in the East, then newly opened and newly made safe to Europeans; of kindly Western poets trying to catch a spark of divine fire from the Eastern imagination; even of fabled peculiar institutions like polygamy and the harem, as we used to call it, under the impression that what was right for Egypt would be right for Turkey too.—*Lady Strangford, Eastern Shore of the Adriatic in 1835*, p. 333.

Diligence. *s.* Industry; assiduity; constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; unintermitted application.

Do thy *diligence* to come shortly unto me.—*2 Thess.* iv. 10.
I have given thee *diligence* to make your calling and election sure.—*2 Peter*, i. 10.

Diligent. *adj.* [Lat. *diligens*, -entis.]

1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous.

Beest thou a man *diligent* in his husbandry? he shall stand before kings.—*Proverbs*, xii. 29.

2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

And the judges shall make *diligent* inquiry.—*Deuteronomy*, xix.

Diligently. *adv.* In a diligent manner.

If you inquire not attentively and *diligently*, you shall never be able to discern a number of mechanical notions.—*Bacon*.

The ancients have *diligently* examined in what consists the beauty of good pictures.—*Dryden, Translation of DePompey's Art of Painting*.

Dill. *s.* [A.S. *dile*.] Umbelliferous plant so called (Anethum graveolens).

Dill is raised of seed, which is ripe in August.—*Mortimer*.

Dilling. *s.* See extract. *Provincialism*.

Swilttrough.—A *dilling*, or child born when the parents are old.—*Phillips*, in voce.

Dilly. *s.* [Fr. *diligence*, of which it is a shortened colloquial form.] Stagecoach.

So down thy bill, romantic Ashtorath, glides
The derry *dilly*, with its six wheels.
Lovers of the Triangle.

Dilucid. *adj.* Clear.

[Obscurity of laws springs] from an ambiguous or not perspicuous and *dilucid* description of laws.—*Bacon, On Learning*, b. viii. aph. 3. (G. Wals.) (Rich.)

Dilucidate. *v. a.* Make clear or plain; explain; free from obscurity.

I shall not extenuate, but explain and *dilucidate*, according to the custom of the ancients.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Dilucidation. *s.* Exhibition of anything clearly.

An observation which is largely delivered and exemplified in the dissertations, and of which there is no small use for the *dilucidation* of obscurities in ancient story, &c.—*Hammond, Works*, vol. ii. pt. iii. p. 6. (Rich.)

Dilucidity. *s.* Clearness.

And together with plainness and *dilucidity* belief was so turned and altered . . . the vulgar sort . . . was astonished therewith and held it venerable.—*Mortimer, Pictarch*, p. 377. (Rich.)

Diluent. *adj.* Having the power, or tendency, to dilute.

(For examples see extracts under next entry.)

Diluent. *s.* That which dilutes, or has a diluent action.

There is no real *diluent* but water: every fluid is *diluent*, as it contains water in it.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

The use of *diluents* is commoner on the Continent than in England. . . . The *diluent* action of such remedies is easily understood.—*Sir H. Halliday, Medical Notes and Reflections, On the Use of Diluents*.

Dilute. *v. a.*

1. Make thin or weak; attenuate or weaken by the admixture of other fluids, especially water.

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent

to temper, or acid to subdue.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Make weak.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Dilute. *adj.* Thin; attenuated; weakened; (figuratively) paltry.

I say, it is not evident that he so much reprehends him for the notation of the word, as for the application of it to such a sense as he there expresses; which is much different from that sense we have proposed, and far more *dilute*.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches, preface*.
The religion of the Jews was much wrapped up in shadow and mystery; they had but *dilute* ideas of God's nature, and scant discoveries of his will.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. iii.

Now it seems very *dilute* and insipid to direct the intention of those laws only against judges, miralrongers, or impostors.—*Hallstead, Melanopneon*.

If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch, and if they were more intense and full, that distance would be greater.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Diluted. *part. adj.* Weakened.

Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea, as was ordered by a physician, did not do him.—*Locke*.

Diluter. *s.* That which dilutes.

Water is the only *diluter*, and the best solvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Dilution. *s.* Act of making thin or making weak.

Opposite to *dilution* in coagulation, or thickening, which is performed by disuniting the most liquid parts by heat, or by dissolving some substances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more strongly.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Diluvial. *adj.* Diluvian; in *Geology*, connected with, formed by means of, or indicative of, Diluvium.

Since the date of the 'Reliquia Diluviane' and 'Oscure Fossils,' many geologists have been accustomed to refer to a particular era and a violent agency the destruction of many land animals which lived with elephants and mastodons on the surface of Europe: the era was supposed to be the termination of a long post-tertiary period in which these animals lived;—the agency something of the nature of a cataclysm, and very extensive, if not universal. Their opinions were founded principally on the superficiality of situation, confused aggregation, and similarity of organic contents in the gravel, sands, and clays which constituted the deposits, and in many instances appeared to have been moved enormous distances across valleys and seas, or over elevated ranges of ground. These deposits were supposed to have happened on the dried and elevated land, because of the occasional abundance of bones of land animals in them; yet they appeared to be due to the action of large bodies of water; and the notion commonly entertained was, that the sea had been, by some violence of nature, thrown over the land, so as to destroy, at one definite epoch, over large tracts of the globe, whole races of existing mammals, and greatly modify the physical aspect of our planet. Fresh discoveries showed that the *diluvial* accumulations contained a great variety of deposits accumulated under different circumstances by water moving in different directions, and with various degrees of force; the remains of elephants, mastodons, &c., were found, though rarely, in really tertiary strata, both marine and freshwater; it was further observed, that the *diluvial* masses were totally absent from some districts, and in others appeared to have come in various directions from a particular group or range of mountains. Influenced by these considerations and the growing importance of the study of modern canals in action, some of the most eminent geologists of England discredited totally from the views of Dr. Buckland, and declared, from the chair of the Geological Society, their conviction that the *diluvial* deposits did not belong to the efforts of one general flood, and were not really distinguishable in origin, on the one hand, from the tertiary; and on the other from the modern effects of the sea, the rivers, and the land.—*J. Phillips, Treatise on Geology*, i. 24: 1852.

Diluvian. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or formed by, a, or the, deluge. See Diluvium. [Reliquia Diluviane being the title of a well-known and influential work of Dr. Buckland's, the form in -as is commoner than it would have been otherwise; that in -al best matching with Alluvial. Both, however, are in use.]

Suppose that this *diluvial* lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Diluviate. *v. n.* Run or spread as a flood.

These inundations have so wholly diluviated over all the south. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, sign. A. 2. 1605.

Diluvial. *s.* [Lat.] In *Geology*. Deluge; matter deposited by a deluge. See extracts under Drift.

The accumulation of these bones, then, appears to have been a long process, going on during a succession of years, whilst all the animals in question were natives of this country. The general dispersion of bones of the same animals through the *diluvial* gravel of high latitudes, over great part of the northern hemisphere, shows that the period in which they inhabited these regions was that immediately preceding the formation of this gravel, and that they perished by the same waters which produced it. M. Cuvier has moreover ascertained that the fossil elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and hyena belong to species now unknown; and as there is no evidence that they have at any time, subsequent to the formation of the *diluvium*, existed in these regions, we may conclude that the period at which the bones of these extinct species were introduced into the ravine at Kirkdale, was *antediluvian*. Had these species ever re-established themselves in the northern portions of the world since the Deluge, it is probable their remains would have been found like those of the ox, horse, deer, hog, &c., preserved in the *postdiluvian* accumulations of gravel, sand, silt, mud, and peat, which are referable to causes still in operation, and which, by careful examination of their relations to the adjacent country, can be readily distinguished from those which are of *diluvial* origin. — *Dr. Buckland, Reliquiæ Diluvii*, vol. ii. 1825.

The term *diluvium* was for a time the popular name of the boulder formation, because it was referred by some to the deluge, whilst others retained the name as expressive of their opinion that a series of *diluvial* waves, raised by hurricanes and storms, or by earthquakes, or by the sudden upheaval of the land from the bed of the sea, had swept over continents, carrying with them vast masses of mud and heavy stones, and forcing these stones over rocky surfaces so as to polish and imprint upon them hoof furrows and striae. — *Lynch, Manual of Elementary Geology*, ch. ix.

Diluvy. *s.* Deluge. *Rare.*

In the *diluvy*, or general flood, he saved the married household of Nine, y^e seven virgins perishing therein. — *Bala, Apology*, fol. 101. (Rich.)

Dim. *adj.* [see last extract.]

1. Not having a quick sight; not seeing clearly.

For her true form, how can my spark discern,
Which, *dim* by nature, art did never clear? *Sir J. Davis.*

2. Dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*, and clouded by its natural light discover spiritual truths. — *Boyd.*

3. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly discovered.

We might be able to aim at some *dim* and seeming conception, how matter might begin to exist by the power of that eternal first Being. — *Locke.*

Something, as *dim* to our internal view,
Is thus perhaps the cause of all we do. *Pope.*

4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat dark.

Her face right wondrous fair did seem to be,
That her broad beauty's beam great brightness threw.
Through the *dim* shade, that all men might it see. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

How is the gold become *dim*? how is the most fine gold changed? — *Lamentations*, iv. 1.

[*Dim*.—One of the numerous class of words branching out from the root *tap, dib, dam* in the sense of stop, obstruct, mentioned under *Deaf* and *Dim*. Language, *tapa* *to stop*, to stop one's light; Portuguese, *tapa* *to close*, to cast a mist before one's eyes, *tapara* to darken, become dark; *tapa* on occasion; *languear*, *se tapa* *he acurdece*, to stop one's ears. Bavarian, *dunab*, *dum*, *taum*, stopper, walling; *daumen*, *verdaumen*, to run down, to stop; *damper*, *dimper*, dull in sound or in colour; *dimper*, *fusca* *vix*, *cavus* *mutis*, *finberis* *schonchen*, the dark clouds; *ein dimperer* *schel*, a dark mist. *Timber*, *caligo* (Nötker), identical with Latin *tenebra*; *vertamperta* *augen*, oculi contenebrati. (Schmeller.) Swabian, *dimmer*, *damper*, gloomy, of the weather, *verdaupen*, *vertaumen*, to make thick (krähe). *Teuch*, *berdaupen*, to darken, to make dim, obscurely, *terris* (Hafner); *ein dimmig* *hals*, a close dark house. Teutonic, *dimmer*, dark, thick; *dimma*, *dunba*, darkness; *dimmaht*, *dimmba*, dark-coloured; *dunbungr*, thickness of air, covered weather; *dimmaradda*, *voce* *obscura* et *gravi*; *dimma*, to grow dark. Swedish, *dimba*, a fog, haze; *dimba*, *dum*, *dumh*, dim, obscure, dull, low (of sound), stupid. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Dim. *v. a.*

1. Cloud; darken; hinder from a full perception.

ception of light, and free exercise of vision.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,

It *dims* the dazzled eye, and daunts the senses quite. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much use of Venus doth *dim* the sight; and yet emmetia, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also dim-sighted. — *Placens.*

Every one declares against blindness, and yet who almost is not found of that which *dims* his sight? — *Locke.*

For thee I *dim* these eyes, and stuff this head,
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. Make less bright; obscure.

A ship that through the ocean wide,

By conduct of some star doth make her way,

When as a storm hath *dim'd* her trusty guide,
Out of her course doth wander far astray. *Spenser.*

Thus while he spake, each passion *dim'd* his face.

Three chang'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 114.

The principal figure in a picture is like a king

among his courtiers, who *dim* all his attendants. — *Dryden.*

Dimble. *s.* Same as Dingle.

The scene [is] Sherwood; consisting of a landscape of a forest, hills, valleys, cottages, a castle, a river, pastures, herds, flocks, all full of country simplicity; Robin Hood's bow, his well, the witch's *dimble*, the swineherd's oak, the hermit's cell. — *R. Jonson, Sea Shepherd*.

Deep in a gloomy *dimble* she doth dwell. *Ibid.*

Satyr, that in shades and gloomy *dimbles* dwell. *Ibid.*

And in a *dimble* near, ev'n as a place divine,

For contemplation fit, an ivy-coiled bow. *Ibid.*

Dimension. *s.* [Lat. *dimensio*, -onis :: mensura, measurement.]

1. That which is determined by either an actual or possible act of measurement; measure; size; bulk; proportionate magnitude.

And in *dimension*, and the shape of nature,

A graceful person. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, I. 5.

Unfathomable ocean, without bound,

Without *dimension*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 801.

There, as a line, their long *dimension* drew. *Ibid.*

The tomb, and found the strait *dimension* wide. *Dryden.*

My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the *dimensions* of this room. — *Swift.*

2. Direction in which measurement may be made: (as the three *dimensions* of space).

Time is conceived as a quantity of one *dimension*; it has great analogy with a line, but time at all with a surface or solid. Time may be considered as consisting of a series of instants, which are before and after one another; and they have no other relation than this, of Before and After. Just the same would be the case with a series of points taken along a line; each would be after those on one side of it, and before those on another. Indeed the analogy between time, and space of one *dimension*, is so close, that the same terms are applied to both ideas, and we hardly know to which they originally belong. Times and lines are alike called long and short; we speak of the beginning and end of a line; of a point of time, and of the limits of a portion of duration. But, as has been said, there is nothing in time which corresponds to more than one *dimension* in space, and hence nothing which has any obvious analogy with figure. Time resembles a line infinitely extended both ways; all partial times are portions of this line; and no mode of conceiving time suggests to us a line unking any angle with the original line, or any other combination which might give rise to figures of any kind. The analogy between time and space, which in many circumstances is so close, here distinguishes altogether. Spaces of two and of three *dimensions*, planes and solids, have nothing to which we can compare them in the conceptions arising out of time. — *Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. ii. ch. vii. arts. 4, 5. (See also extract under *Diorama*.)

Dimensioned. *adj.* Having dimension. *Rare.*

He would els [have] ben invincible wth all his *dimensioned* body into the form of breake transubstantiated into it. — *The Supper of the Lord*, &c. sig. B. 3. 1653.

Dimensionless. *adj.* Destitute of dimension.

In they pass'd

Dimensionless through heavily doors. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 16.

Dimensity. *s.* Extent; capacity. *Rare.*

If of the smallest stars in sky,

We know that the *dimensity*;

If those bright sparks which them compose,
The highest mortal wits do pose; *4 U*

How thou, poor shallow man, can't thou
The Maker of these glories know? *Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 44.

Dimensive. *adj.* Marking the boundaries or outlines. *Rare.*

All bodies have their measure, and their space;

But who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines? *Sir J. Bacon, On the Immortality of the Soul.*

Dimeter. *adj.* [Lat.] Having two metres.

The Octosyllable metre. — It was in reality the ancient *dimeter* Imbach — *Tyrrhitt, Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer.*

Dimiculation. *s.* [Lat. *dimicatio* :: fight.] Contest.

Let us now be not more sparing of our tears, to wash off the memory of these our unbrotherly *dimiculations*. — *Bishop Hall, Mystery of Godliness*, (Ord. M.)

Dimidiated. *adj.* Half.

The artificer brings it [a block] home, puts it up properly upon the *dimidiated* platform of your staircase, and sets it exactly by the equation table: now it is an organism. — *Seach, Light of Nature*, p. 11, c. 23. (Rich.)

Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or *dimidiated* hermaphroditism. — *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, 14.

Dimidiation. *s.* In *Heraldry*. See Impalement, of which it is an obsolete variety.**Diminish.** *v. a.* [Lat. *diminuo*.]1. Make less by abscission or destruction of any part; mitigate: (opposed to *increase*).

That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or *diminish* pain in us. — *Locke.*

2. Impair; lessen; degrade.

Impudently they thought

Thee to *diminish*, and from thee withdraw

The number of thy worshippers. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 611.

3. Take anything from that to which it belongs: (contrary to *add*).

Nothing was *diminished* from the safety of the knee by the imprisonment of the duke. — *Sir J. Haycraft.*

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye *diminish* ought from it. — *Deuteronomy*, iv. 2.

Diminish. *v. n.* Grow less; be impaired.

What judgement I had increases rather than *diminishes*; and thoughts, such as they are, come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to close or to reject. — *Dequdu.*

Crude's simple flocks *diminish* to our eye;

Before the Boreas blasts the vessels fly. *Pope, Homer's Odyssey.*

Diminisher. *s.* That which, or one who, diminishes, impairs, or lessens.

The *diminisher* of soul, but the demolisher of temporal authority. — *Cherke, Sermons*, p. 241: 1687.

Diminishingly. *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a manner tending to vilify or lessen.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent. — *Locke.*

Diminutive. *adj.* [Lat. *diminutus*, -entis, present part. of *diminuo*; from *minus* = less.] Lessening.

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions being usually taken for a *diminutive* term. — *Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, post.

Diminute. *adj.* Small; diminutive. *Rare.*

The first seeds of things are little and *diminute*. — *Sir A. Gorges.*

In matters of contract it is not lawful so much as to cancel the secret and undiscernible faults of the merchandise; but we must acknowledge them, or else still prices made *diminutive*, and lessened to such proportions and statements as that fault should make. — *Jeremy Taylor, Christian Simplicity*, 432. (Ord. M.)

Diminutively. *adv.* In a diminutive manner; in a manner which lessens.

An excretion only; but that too, elliptically and *diminutively* uttered. — *Bishop Sanderson, On Preliminary Oaths*, l. § 10.

Diminution. *s.*1. Act of making less: (opposed to *augmentation*).

The one is not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation at all by men; the other apt to admit both. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. State of growing less: (opposed to *increase*).

The gravitating power of the sun is transmitted through the vast bodies of the planets without any *diminution*, so as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the same force, and according to

the same laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not surrounded with the body of the subject.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Finite and infinite seems to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to those things which are capable of increase or diminution.—*Locke.*

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

Herack hured'd Kneave yields the prime;
Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next.—*Philips.*

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own goal's
salvation, and I shall not reveal the world's opinion
or *diminution* of me.—*Bishop Basilike.*

Diminutive. adj. Small; little; narrow; contracted.

The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 2.*

It is the interest of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be sensible the way has not attained it but in poor and *diminutive* measure.—*Chauvill.*

The light of man's understanding is but a short, *diminutive*, contracted light, and looks not beyond the present.—*South.*

If the holies should once take a liking to such a *diminutive* race of lovers, we should, in a little time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature.—*Addison.*

They know how weak and awkward many of these little *diminutive* discourses are.—*Watts.*

Diminutive. s.

1. In Grammar. Derivative word formed so as to show that the object to which it applies is smaller than the object denominated by the base or original term.

He afterwards procuring a dignity and illustrious youth, was commonly called by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin.—*Keene, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Small thing. Obsolete.

Follow his chariot; monster-like, he shew'd
For poor'st *diminutives*, for doits!—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.*

3. That which diminishes or abates.

But, *diminutives*, alternatives, cordials, correctives, as before, inform us as occasion serves.—*Barlow, Analysis of Metaphysics, p. 403.*

Diminutiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Diminutive; smallness; littleness; pettiness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

At all our concerts he was a constant, but an invisible performer; for, while he stood on tiptoes thrumming his lute, the *diminutiveness* of his figure was totally veiled by the expansion of his instrument.—*Shelton, ii. 223.*

Dimission. s. Leave to depart.

The wise man doth eradicate his own meaning, and sleight in what else he doth foist this manner of *dimission* with persuasion.—*Chaucer, Proverbs, p. 53. (Ord MS.)*

Dismissory. adj. [Lat. *dimissorius*.] Granting leave to depart; by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction; (construction generally *pastpositive*).

A bishop of another diocese might neither to ordain or admit a clerk, without the consent of his own (or other) bishop, and without the letters *dimissory*.—*Agell, Paroecia Lucie Canonic.*

Did Simon's crying his letters *dimissory*, Lord, nor lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.—*Bishop Preboste, Rucholme, p. 101: 1655.*

Dismiss. v. a. Dismiss; (this latter being the commoner word).

He prets'd to lead with the same word wherewith he lately was *dismissed* by his master.—*Bishop Hall, Flights with Simoni, (Ord MS.)*

Dimity. s. [see last extract.] Fine kind of flannel, or cloth of cotton.

I directed a trowse of fine *Dimity*.—*Warton, Songs.*

Used adjectivally.

My pious companion commended a violent word attack upon a very respectable round-headed gentleman who was sitting squeezed into the stern sheets of a skiff, beating most agreeably to himself adown the stream, the gentle south-west breeze giving the wall of his boat a shape very similar to that of his equally well-filled white *dimity* waistcoat.—*The Shore Hook, Gills of Thorp, vol. i. ch. iii.*

[*Dimity*.] Originally a stuff woven with two threads, from Greek *di*, twice, and *monos*, a thread. "Of this stuff was made the first *dimity* waistcoat."—*Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. i. p. 100.*

trinita minori peritâ sumptuose perfectâ," i.e. (says Muratori) "vulgare tale sericum uno filo seu filo, duobus, aut tribus confectâ." (Fabronius, Hist. Sicil. in Mur. lib. 23.) In the same way the German name for twice, *zwey*, is contracted from *zweymal*, from having been woven of six threads. In like manner German *drilling*, English *drill*, a web of a threefold thread; German *zeittuch*, English *teill*, a web of a double thread.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Dimly. adv. In a dim manner.

1. Not with quick sight; not with clear perception.

Unspeakeable! who sitt'st above these heav'ns,
Thou'st invisible, or *dimly* seen,
In these thy lowest works.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 150.*

2. Not brightly; not luminously.

In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match appeared well lighted; though it had almost filled the receiver with fumes; but by degrees it burnt more and more *dimly*.—*Boyle, Experiments touching the Spring of the Air.*

I saw the merle-like chirals from earth ascend,
Grief'd they must now no longer man attend;
The beams about their temples *dimly* shew.
One would have thought the crime had been their own.—*Dryden.*

Dimming. verbal abs. Obscuring.

All of us have cause
To wall the *dimming* of the shining star.—*Shakespeare, King Richard III. ii. 2.*

Diminish. adj. Somewhat dim; somewhat obscure.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are somewhat *diminish* grown;
For aught, always in the right,
To your deays adapts my sight.—*Swift.*

Dimness. s. Attribute suggested by Dim.

1. Dullness of sight.

Not with a total blindness, (for then they would not have sought for the door of Leda's house, but rather have groped for the way loose), but such a *dimness* that they could not see any thing distinctly, or in its right place.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrase and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis.*

2. Want of apprehension; stupidity.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

Dimorphism. s. Having the quality of Dimorphism: (*Dimorphous* is a less correct form, though perhaps commoner).

(For example see second extract under next entry.)

Dimorphism. s. [Gr. *di*=twice, *μωρφή*=form.]

1. In Chemistry. Difference of form combined with identity of composition.

To the new branch of science laid open by the discovery of Mitscherlich the term isomorphism is applied; and those substances which assume the same figure are said to be isomorphous. Of these isomorphous bodies several distinct groups have been described by Mitscherlich. One of the most instructive of these contains the salts of arsenic and phosphoric acid. Thus, the neutral phosphate and biphosphate of soda have exactly the same form as the arseniate and bisarseniate of soda; phosphate and biphosphate of ammonia correspond to arseniate and bisarseniate of ammonia; and the biphosphate and bisarseniate of potash have the same form. . . . This circumstance that the same body occurs in two or more groups is explained by *dimorphism* and *trimorphism*. . . . Mitscherlich observed that biphosphate of soda is capable of yielding two distinct kinds of crystals, which, though different in form, in composition appear to be identical. The more uncommon of the two forms resembled bisarseniate of soda; but the more usual form is quite dissimilar. He subsequently discovered that sulphur is capable of yielding two distinct kinds of crystals; and the same phenomena now called *dimorphism* has been since observed in carbon, copper, &c. In some cases *trimorphism* has been observed. Thus, antile, brookite, and rutile are three distinct forms of titanic acid.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry, p. 313.*

2. In Botany. Difference of form combined with identity of parts and species.

We will, after a certain fashion, rudely group the kinds of *dimorphism* exhibited in the flower under two heads. First, a *dimorphism*, apparently favourable to variation, marked primarily by a partial or complete separation of the sexes, which may be accompanied or not by alteration in the form or arrangement of the parts of the perianth surrounding them; and, second, a *dimorphism*, conservative, and unfavourable to variation, marked primarily by an alteration in the form or arrangement (frequently a reduction) of the outer whorls of the flower, which more or less completely enclose and seal up the sexual organs, which are never wholly separated.

Such grouping we may well designate as rude, but there do certainly appear to be two classes or kinds of *dimorphism*, which even in the present state of our knowledge—*scilicet* as it were our uncertain way—it may be well to distinguish. . . . It is in the first group that we may refer the primrose, and with them a very numerous company indeed of trees, and shrubs, and herbs. There are comparatively few natural orders of flowering plants out of the 240 or 300 which are generally recognized, in which we do not find more or less of a *dimorphic* condition: a condition which necessarily involves *dimorphism* in respect of the sexual organs. . . . A large proportion of the trees of temperate climates bear only flowers thus *dimorphic*. In the oak, beech, chestnut, and pine, for example, this *dimorphism* is extreme. In the stamens-bearing flowers, we find no rudiment of a pistil—in the pistil-bearing, no rudiment of a stamen. But between plants which we may regard as wholly homomorphic, and consequently with flowers completely hermaphrodite, and the extremes just cited, we have an infinity of intermediate conditions. Parting from the hypothetical truly homomorphic hermaphrodite, we find in the case of Mr. Darwin's *Primula* one of the first grades of incipient *dimorphism* of which consciousness can be taken. . . . This second group we have not framed to include a *dimorphic* condition of the male flower, or of the female flower, of a unisexual plant. We are not aware, however, that such exist. If there be none, the circumstance is worth noting.—*Natural History Review, no. vii. Review of Darwin on Primula.*

Dimple. s. Small cavity or depression in: the cheek, chin, or other part.

In her forehead's fair half round,
Love sits in open triumph crown'd;
He in the *dimple* of her chin,
In private state, by friends is won.—*Prior.*

Dimple. v. n. Sink in small cavities or little inequalities.

The wild wayen master'd him and suck'd him in,
And smiling ebbles *dimpled* in the main.—*Dryden.*
Eternal smiles his countenance beamed,
As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way.—*Pope.*

Dimpled. adj. Set with dimples.

On each side her,
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys like smiling Cupids.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.*

Dimply. adj. Full of dimples; sinking in little inequalities.

The wanderers of heaven
Earth to his home retire, save those that love
To take their pastime in the troubled air,
Or skimming flitter round the *dimply* pool.—*Thomson, Seasons, Winter.*
As the smooth surface of the *dimply* flood,
The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod.—*J. Walton, Triumph of Isis.*

Dim-sighted. adj. Having dim sight.

Nor may the least suspicion of pride fall upon many women, who while they modestly use help to their conceptions, are the more humbled and dejected, under the defects they find of native beauty, or lively colour; the remedying of which, by artificial applications, can be no more temptation to pride, than the use of crutches, or spectacles, to those that are lame and *dim-sighted*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 90.*

Ask them for chronology, how *dim-sighted* are the ancients in the computation of time!—*Hales, Antiquity, p. 216.*

We are only deceived in what is not discerned, and to err is but to be blind or *dim-sighted* as to some perceptions.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Nurture, ii. 3.*

Before marriage we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the faults of the person beloved, nor after it too *dim-sighted* and superficial.—*Addison, Spectator, no. 281. (Ord MS.)*

Dim. s. [A.S. *dyn*.] Loud noise; violent and continued sound.

And all the way he roared as he went,
That all the forest with astonishment
Thereof did tremble; and the beasts therein
Fled fast away from that so dreadful *dim*.—*Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.*

Now night, o'er heav'n
Inducing darkness, grateful truce impos'd,
And silence on the odious *dim* of war.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 408.*

Dim. v. n.

1. Stun with noise; harass with clamour.

Rather live
To talk thee for his bread, and *dim* your ears
With hungry orcs.—*Shakspeare, Venice Preserved.*

2. Utter with violent and continued noise.

What shall we do, if his unjudy puts out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood's halffence? This hath been often *dimmed* in my ear.—*Swift.*

Dim. v. n. Sound with, or as, a din.

The gay viol *dimming* in the dale.—*Keats, Sonnets, p. 23.*

Dine. v. n. [Fr. *diner*.] Eat the chief meal, generally about the middle of the day.

but the eye cannot see more. It sees length and breadth, but on third dimension. In order to know that there are solids, we must infer as well as see. And this we do readily and constantly; so familiarly, indeed, that we do not perceive the operation. Yet we may detect this latent process in many ways; for instance, by attending to cases in which the habit of drawing such inferences betrays us. Most persons have experienced this delusion in looking at a scene in a theatre, and especially that kind of scene which is called a *diorama*, when the interior of a building is represented. In these cases, the perspective representations of the various members of the architecture and decoration impress us almost irresistibly with the conviction that we have before us a space of great extent and complex form, instead of a flat painted canvass. Here, at least, the space is our own creation; but yet here, it is manifestly created by the same act of thought as if we were really in the palace or the cathedral of which the halls and aisles thus seem to inclose us. And the act by which we thus create space of three dimensions out of visible extent of length and breadth, is constantly and imperceptibly going on. We are perpetually interpreting in this manner the language of the visible world. From the appearance of things which we directly see, we are constantly inferring that which we cannot directly see,—their distance from us, and the position of their parts.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ch. vi.

The peculiar and very high degree of optical illusion produced by the *diorama* depends upon two principles; the mode of exhibiting the painting, and the manner of preparing it. With respect to the first of these, the spectator and the picture placed in separate rooms, and the picture viewed through an aperture, the sides of which are continued towards the picture, so as to prevent any object in the picture room from being the painting itself. . . . The picture room is illuminated from the roof, which is glazed with ground glass; and the picture so placed that the light falls on it at a proper angle to be reflected towards the aperture. The roof, which is invisible to the spectator, is provided with an apparatus of folds or shutters, by which the intensity of the illumination may be increased or diminished at pleasure. . . . The second principle consists in painting certain parts of the picture in transparency, and admitting a stream of light upon it from behind, which, passing through the picture, produces a brilliancy far surpassing what could be obtained by illuminating the picture in the ordinary way, and renders the relief of the objects represented much stronger and more deceptive.—*Brydell, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Diorama*.

Diorism. *s.* [Gr. *diōrismos*.] Distinction, or definition, which in few words explains what is spoken of. *Rare*.

To eat things sacrificed to idols, is one mark of idolatry; but, by a prophetic *diorism*, it signifies idolatry in general. *Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, p. 72.

Dioristically. *adv.* In a distinguishing manner. *Rare*.

Ye are not so pure and clean as ye ought to be, and free from the lusts of the flesh; which view is here noted by *dioristical* *discrimination*, as idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to idols. —*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*.

Dip. *v. a.*

1. Immerge; put into any liquor.
The person to be baptized may be *dipped* in water; and, when an immersion or dipping ought to be made the word is used in the canon.—*Lit. Off., Pater noster* J.
Now on Fahey's easy wing convey'd,
The king descended to the Elysian slumb;
There in a dusky vale, where lotus rolls,
Old Bavius sits to *dip* poetic souls. *Pope, Dunciad*
No fishes rising from the main,
Can soar with moisten'd wings on high;
The moisture dry'd, they sink again,
And *dip* their wings again to fly. *Swift*.

2. Moisten; wet.
And though not mortal, yet a cold shuddering dew
Dips me all over, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder. *Milton, Comus*, 802.

3. Be engaged in any affair.
When men are once *dip*t, with the engagements of sense, custom, familiarity, and shame of departing from what they have given themselves up to, they go on till they are *sunk*.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dip*t in the rebellion of the *Dryden, Fables*.

4. Engage as a pledge: (generally used for the first mortgage).
Be careful still of the main chance, my son,
Put out the principal in frisky hands,
Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands. *Dryden, Persius's Satires*.

Dip. *v. n.*

1. Sink; immerge.
We have snakes in our cups and in our dishes,
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and whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the *jud.*—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

2. Enter; pierce.
The culture *dipping* in Prometheus's side,
His bloody break with his torn liver dy'd. *Graveille*.
Dip into. Enter slightly into anything.
3. Take that which comes first; choose by chance.

With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou possess'd?
Wouldst thou prefer him to some man? Suppose
I *dipp'd* among the worst, and Malins chose?
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

4. In *Geology*. See *Dip*, *s.*

Dip. *s.*
1. In *Magnetism*. Downward inclination of the magnetic needle.
(For example see: extract under *Dipping-Needle*.)

2. In *Geology*. See second extract.
Great columns of stone hang down the face of some of these rocks almost perpendicularly, or with a very slight *dip*.—*Lyell*.
If a stratum or bed of rock, instead of being quite level, be inclined to one side, it is said to *dip*; the point of the compass to which it is inclined is said to be the point of *dip*, and the degree of deviation from a level or horizontal line is called the amount of *dip*, or the angle of *dip*. . . . The strike or line of bearing in the prolongation or extension in a direction at right angles to the *dip*.—*Lyell, Manual of Elementary Geology*, ch. v.

3. Candle made by dipping the wick in tallow: (opposed to Mould).

It is a solitary purser's *dip*, as they are termed at sea, emitting but feeble rays, and Vandyker's eyes are directed to the door of the cabin to see who carries it. *Murray, Swallowtail*, vol. i. ch. xix.

Dipchick. *s.* Same as *Dabchick*.
Dipchick is so named of his diving and littleness. *Cuvier*.

Diphtheria. *s.* [Gr. *diphthera* = leathern skin or garment; whence membrane like leather.] Disease so called, characterized by the formation of a false membrane on the fauces and trachea.

Reference was made in the last lecture to a second form of disease, resembling croup in some respects, though differing in others, alike but not the same, and calling therefore for a separate notice. This other disease, angina maligna, diphtheritis, or more correctly *diphtheria*, is an very deadly. . . . Starr's unpreceding account of the disease at Lockward, a century ago, details all the most characteristic features of *diphtheria*: the false membrane on the fauces, its extension to the air-passages, its appearance on bluish-red surfaces and upon the skin behind the ears, leave scarcely a symptom wanting to prove the identity of the two affections.—*West, On the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, lect. xvi.

Diphtheritis. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, or formed by, diphtheria.

The appearances produced by the extension of the *diphtheritic* deposit to the air-passages are precisely the same as those observed in cyanotic tracheitis.—*West, On the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, lect. xvi.

Diphthong. *s.* [Gr. *δίφθγγος*.] Condition of two vowels to form one sound: (as *ai*—in *air*).

We see how many digresses the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning *diphthongs*; all that are properly so are syllables, and not *diphthongs*, as is intended to be signified by that word.—*Holler, Elements of Speech*.

Make a *diphthong* of the second *e* and *i*ota, instead of their being two syllables, and the objection is gone.—*Pope*.

Diphthongal. *adj.* Having the nature or character of a diphthong.

Two vowels concurring in one syllable, so as to form a double vowel sound, make what is called a *diphthong*, as *oi* in round, *ui* in juice, and sometimes a *diphthongal* sound is expressed by a single vowel letter, as *i* in mine, *u* in mind, and sometimes by three vowel letters, as *au* in beauty, *eu* in lieu.—*Beattie, Elements of Moral Science*, pt. i. § 38. (Ord. 38.)

Diplomat. *s.* [Gr. *διπλωμα*; Lat. *diploma*.] Letter or writing conferring some privilege: (so called because formerly written on waxed tables, *folding together*).

My present design is more relating to the nature of letters, than to the *diploma* or charters themselves.—*Warton, Letter to Dr. Smith*.

Not only may the State, by its patronage, assist in promoting the diffusion of sound knowledge, both in the upper and lower strata of society; but it may also authenticate certain persons, as possess-

ing a competent amount of skill for the practice of a profession or calling. Thus it may, by proper examinations, ascertain the qualifications of candidates to practice medicine or law; and upon those who come up to the prescribed mark of fitness, it may confer *diploma*, or other authorities to practice. . . . The granting of *diplomas* by universities, or other learned bodies, proceeds on the supposition, that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill. . . . Such [medical] degrees or *diplomas*, however, do not of themselves import more than an authentication by duly appointed public officers. . . . Hence, they are not necessarily licenses to practice, and do not imply any exclusive right. In this country, for example, any quack doctor may legally practice medicine; the *diplomas* of the public bodies which provide over the medical profession merely serve as guides to the public in the choice of their medical advisers. M. Hume, in his work 'On the Liberty of Labour,' maintains, not only that medical *diplomas* ought to confer no exclusive right of practising medicine, but that they serve merely as screens for incapacity, and substitutes for real knowledge, and ought therefore to be discontinued altogether.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix. § 17. (See also extract under *Diplomatics*.)

Diplomacy. *s.* Art of conducting relations with foreign states; business of an individual diplomatist; diplomatic body: (often used for *tact* like that shown or expected among diplomatists).

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investiture of the directory; for so they call the managers of their burlesque government. The *diplomacy*, who were a sort of ruyons, were quite awestruck with 'the grille, pomp, and circumstance' of this majestic senate.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.

Diplomat. *s.* Diplomatist.

The treaty now under consideration contains, we are informed, between twenty and thirty articles. . . . But, unless the *diplo-mats* of Europe are strangely misinformed, general political differences have not come, and are not likely to come, just at present under discussion.—*Saturday Review*, June 3, 1853.

Diplomate. *v. a.* Invest with my rank, privilege, license, or authority conferred or indicated by a diploma. *Obsolete*.

By virtue of the Chancellor's letters he was *diplo-mated* doctor of divinity in 1600.—*A. Wood, Athene Oxonienses*.

Diplomatic. *adj.*

1. Relating to the art of deciphering old written characters and abbreviations.

One of the principal objects of the following work, is the illustration of what for near two centuries has been called the *diplomatick* science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgment of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, charters, records, and other monuments of antiquity.—*Ashe, Origin and Progress of Writing*, introd. (See also extract under *Diplomatics*.)

2. Respecting envoys and ambassadors, or the privileges belonging to them, and sometimes to others, in a public capacity.

The ambassadors from the rights of man, and their admission into the *diplomatick* system, I hold to be a new era in this business.—*Burke, On French Affairs*.

His lordship is a great member of the *diplomatick* body; he has of course all the fundamental treaties, which make the publick statute law of Europe, by heart.—*Ed., Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.

Diplomatics. *s.* [see *Chromatics*.] Art of determining the date and place of documents by internal evidence, or the examination of the documents themselves.

Documents or *diplomas* are writings which stipulate a right, confer an estate, a fee, a privilege, a title, or a dignity, or record one particular important transaction in a solemn form. The word *diploma* occurs but rarely in the documents themselves. They are in general styled *Præceptum*, *Auctoritas*, &c. . . . Latin was the *diplomatic* language in both the Eastern and Western Empire until the year of our era 602, after which the Greek language alone was used in the documents of the Eastern and the Latin in those of the Western Empire. . . . The science of *diplomatics* owes its origin to a Jewit of Antwerp named Papbroch.—*Rees, Koberger-pædia*.

Diplomatist. *s.* One employed, or fit to be employed, in diplomacy; one who, in the management of any matter, shows tact or skill such as belongs to diplomacy.

He was justly esteemed one of the first *diplo-*

matists in Europe: but the talents and accomplishments of a diplomatist are widely different from those which qualify a politician to lead the House of Commons in agitated times.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Dipper. s.

1. One who dips.

The chief enemy was a dipper, Pharaoh: the first and last of kings that were so, as the Red Sea can witness.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*: 1681.

In which number, I must be forced to reckon that doctor, who in a late equivocal treatise plausibly set afloat against the dippers, diving the while himself with a more deep jurisdiction malignance against the present state and church-government, mentions with ignominy 'the Tractate of Divorce.'—*Milton, Tetrachordon*.

Our townsmen, since of floods they must turn skippers,
Will change religion too, and so turn dippers.

Chaucer, Prioress, &c. p. 18.

2. Bird so called; water ouzel (Cinclus aquaticus).

The dipper frequents clear rocky mountain streams, and although allied to the thrush or the blackbird in its internal organization and many of its actions on land, it has also the habits and powers of the moorhen.—*Farrall, British Birds*.

Dipping. verbal *abs.* (used also adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound.) Act of one who dips; process by which any thing is dipped: (with a special application to work in metal).

Ornamental works in brass are usually brightened by a process called dipping. After the work has been properly filed together, and the gross removed, either by the action of heat or by boiling in a pearl-ash lye, it is pickled in a bath of dilute aqua fortis. It is then scoured bright with sand and water, and is then dipped in a solution of nitric acid, which consists of parts nitrous acid, ... commonly known as dipping aqua forte, for an instant only, and is then well washed with cold and hot water to remove every trace of acid from the surface, after which it is put into dry beech or box wood sawdust, &c. well rubbed until it is quite dry, and then burnished and lacquered with as little delay as possible.—*Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Dipping-needle. s. Needle showing the magnetic Dip.

But the earth has also a further influence upon an artificial magnet, which is only rendered evident when it is so suspended as to move freely in every direction. Under these circumstances, and in our latitudes, the north pole of the needle is attracted downwards, as well as to the north, and assumes a position almost vertical. ... This inclination to the horizontal plane is called the dip of the magnetic needle. ... When a bar of soft iron is held nearly vertical, or in the direction of the dipping-needle, its ends are no longer indifferently attracted of a polar magnet, but (so long only as it continues in or near that position) it is polar, the lower end of the bar being a north pole, and the upper end a south pole, and it affects the magnetic needle accordingly.—*Brande, Chemistry*, p. 216.

Dipsas. s. [Gr. *δῖψας*; from *τίψω*—thirst.] Serpent whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphisceia dire,
Corusks horn'd, hydra, and elaps dray,
And dipsas.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 524.

Diptera. s. [Gr.; from *δί*, twice, *πτερόν*—wing.] Class of insects so called, represented by the housefly, gnat, gaffer, langleg, &c. (*Dipterum* and other allied words are congeners.)

The wings of insects are essentially flattened vesicles, sustained by slender but firm hollow tubular veins, and along which branches of the trachea, and channels of the circulation, are continued. The wings never exceed two pairs. ... Sometimes one or other of these pairs is wanting. The wings present many varieties in their shape, their consistence, and their texture. When they subserve flight, they are thin and transparent; as if opaque, are rendered so by an imbricated coating of most delicate scales, which, when detached, resemble the pollen of flowers. ... When the hinder pair of wings is wanting, it is replaced by a pair of rudimentary appendages called balancers: other modifications, or appendages to the wings have been called 'alulae' and 'pinnulae'. The orders of insects, as before remarked, [are] founded upon the modifications of the wings. ... The order *Diptera* is characterized by the development of the anterior pair of wings into organs of flight, and the reduction of the hinder pair in the condition of minute clavate appendages, usually called the 'halteres'. The prothorax and metathorax are rudimentary whilst the mesothorax is disproportionately large to form

the required space for the powerful muscles, which execute, through the two anterior wings, the function of flight.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xvi.

Diptych. s. [Lat. *diptycha*; Gr. *δίπτυχος*—twice folded.] Writing tablets consisting of two tablets hinged at the back; register of bishops, saints, and martyrs.

They had a lower degree of remembrance for bishops, and confessors, and all other eminent persons departed this life: whom they not only praised in orations at their funerals, but writ their names in their diptychs or two-leaved records: which contained, in our days, all the names of the living; in the other, the dead that were of note in the church.—*Bishop Lloyd, Sermons*, p. 19.

The commemoration of saints was made out of the diptychs of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Austin.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Dire. *adj.* [Lat. *dirus*.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

I saw the tyrant's power a-foot,
Now is the time for help. Your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, make our women fight,
To doff their dire distresses.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Hydra, and gorgons, and chimaera dire,
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 624.

Direct. *adj.* [Lat. *directus*, pass. part. of *dirigo*.] (construction often *postpositive*.)

1. Straight; not crooked; not oblique.

The ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection to cross lines.—*Bentley*.

2. Apparently tending to some end, as in a straight line.

Such was as then the state of the king, as it was no time by direct ways to seek her. And such was the state of his endeavours, as he would delay no time of seeking her.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

He that does this, will be able to cast off all that is superfluous; he will see what is pertinent, what coherent, what is direct to, what slides by the question.—*Locke*.

3. Open; not ambiguous; plain; express.

There be, that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and direct; it crafty and involved.—*Locke*.

He no where, that I know, says it in direct words.—*Locke*.

4. In Genealogy. See second extract.

If he were guided by near relationship, and direct lineal descent, he may have filled up the series with princes of the royal family, instead of the elder brother ... or consequently. *Colwell, Translation of Bunsen's Egypt's Place in Universal History*, l. 40.

A direct line is either ascending (father, grandfather, &c.); in the civil law particular names were given to seven degrees in this line, or descending (son, grandson, &c.).—*Brande, Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art, Genealogy*.

5. In Mathematics. See extract.

When the four numbers are written in the form of a proportion, if the antecedents of the two ratios are the related numbers, the proportion is said to be direct. *Brande, Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art, Proportion*.

6. In Astronomy. Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiac; not retrograde.

Two planetick theories were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when direct, and one when retrograde.—*Dryden, Fables*.

Direct. v. a.

1. Aim or drive in a straight line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command direct their rapid flight. *Pope*.

2. Point against as a mark.

The spear flew hissing through the middle space,
And pierc'd his throat, directed at his face. *Virgil, Æneid*.

When the party end is a good one, the facilities for attaining it which the party spirit and combination afford cannot fail to be beneficial. The increased ardour in the common pursuit, the co-operation, the division of labour, the mutual regulation, and submission to a common leader, when directed to a worthy purpose, must be instruments of good.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. 2.

3. Regulate; adjust.

It is not man that walketh to direct his steps.—*Jeremiah*, x. 23.

All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the ideas are that take their turn in his understanding; or else to direct and sort, and call in such as he desires.—*Locke*.

4. Prescribe a certain measure; mark out a certain course.

He directeth it under the whole heavens, and his lightning unto the ends of the earth.—*Job*, xxxiv. 3.

Direction. s.

1. Aim at a certain point.

These men's opinions are not the product of judgement, or the consequence of reason; but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice, and without direction.—*Locke*.

2. Tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse.

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body can either move of itself, or of itself alter the direction of its motion.—*Cheyne*.

3. Order; command; prescription.

From the counsel that St. Jerome giveth Leta, of taking heed how she read the Apocrypha; as also by the help of other learned men's judgements, delivered in like case, we may take direction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The notion of the people directed it by the direction of the law-giver. *Numbers*, xxi. 18.

4. Regularity; adjustment.

All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, direction which thou canst not see. *Pope*.

5. Superscription of a letter.

Directedness. s. Disputed reading of a word in Shakespeare for which *decrepitude* and *dejectitude* are suggested as emendations. See notes on the passage quoted, especially Collier's.

Which friends, sir, as it were, durst not (looke you, sir,) show themselves (as we terme it) his friends, whilst he's in directedness.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 3. (Rich.)

Directive. adj.

1. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore, generally taken, is a directive rule into goodness of operation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

On the directive powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies.—*Grew*.

2. Informing; showing the way.

Not visited by one directive ray,
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall. *Thomson*.

Directly. adv. In a direct manner.

1. In a straight line; rectilinearly.

The more a body is nearer to the eye, and the more directly it is opposed to them, the more it is enlightened, because the light illuminates and lessens the farther it removes from its proper source.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

There was no other place assigned to any of this matter, than that whereunto its own gravity bore it, which was only directly downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe which was just underneath.—*Hoadley*.

If the refracted ray be returned directly back to the point of incidence, it shall be refracted by the incident ray. *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of consequence.

Infidels being clean without the church, deny directly, and utterly reject the very principles of Christianity, which heretics embrace circumlocutively by misconstruction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

His work directly tends to raise sentiments of honour and virtue in his readers.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

3. As opposed to inversely.

Thus the activity of private judgment, and the unity and strength of conviction in mathematics, vary directly as each other.—*Gloucester, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

Directness. s. Attribute suggested by Direct; straightness; tendency to any point; nearest way.

They argued from celestial causes only, the constant vicinity of the sun, and the directness of his rays; never suspecting that the body of the earth had so great an efficiency in the changes of the air.—*Bentley*.

Director. s.

1. One who has authority over others; superintendent; one who has the general management of a design or work.

Himself stood director over them, with nodding or stamping, shewing he did like or dislike those things he did not understand.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

In all affairs thou wilt be director. *Swift*.

2. Rule; ordinance.

Common forms were not design'd
Directors to a noble mind.

Swift.

3. Instructor; one who shows the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to see counsellors and directors in
all their dealings of wisdom, in contracts, testaments.
—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience.

I am her director and her guide in spiritual affairs.
—Dryden.

5. One appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company.

What made directors cheat in South-sea year?
—Pope.

6. In Surgery. Instrument by which the hand is guided in an operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by sliding
it on a director, the groove of which prevents its
being misguided. —Sharp, Surgery.

Directorial. adj.

1. Giving direction; enacting rule.

The emperor's power in the collective body, or
the diet, is not directorial, but executive. —Guthrie,
Grammar of Geography, Germany.

2. Pertaining to one of the revolutionary governments of France, called the Directory.

When this object was to be wished against the
Directorial exactions, merely as an object of a value
at market, the principle of terror became perfectly
ridiculous. —Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.

Directory. s.

1. Director; direction; rule; guide; guidance. Rare.

But by the way this example of Christ's choosing
illiterate men to this weighty function of the mi-
nistry, is no more our directory to follow, than it is
to choose such as we (if possible) knew Judases as
traitors. —Whitlock, Observations on the present Man-
ners of the English: 1653.

2. Body or repertory of directions, and, as such, the title of certain books on different subjects: (often a proper, rather than a common, name).

a. Book for direction of the Church in ceremonial matters.

The bishop being writ to, to send an account out
of the consistory directories for confessors, about
the sins proper for kings to be interceded in con-
fession, returned this answer. —Bishop Barlow,
Remains, p. 222.

b. Book published during the Commonwealth for the direction of the Nonconformists in acts of worship.

As to the ordinance concerning the directory, we
cannot consent to the taking away of the book
of common prayer. —Oxford Remains against the
Commonwealth.

Under the directory there will be as different re-
ligions, and as different desires, and as differing
forms, as there are several varieties of men and
manners under one half of heaven. —Jeremy Taylor,
Dissertation on religious Precept.

The confession of faith drawn up by the assembly
of divines at Westminster, the longer and shorter
catechism, and the directory, were considered by
every good Presbyter as the standards of ortho-
doxy; and it was hoped that the legislature would
recognise them as such. This hope, however, was
in part disappointed. The confession was read at
length, much yawning, and adoped without
attention. But, when it was proposed that the
catechism and the directory should be taken into
consideration, the ill humour of the audience broke
forth into murmurs. —Macaulay, History of Eng-
land, ch. xvi.

c. Book containing the names, professions, and addresses of the inhabitants of a city, town, &c.: (as the Post-Office Directory, and others).

3. Body of directors of a company.

4. Name of one of the revolutionary governments of France.

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at
this investiture of the Directory; . . . far so they
call the managers of their lawless government. —
Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.

Directory. adj.

1. Guiding.

This needle, touched with the stone, and directing
towards the north and south, the mariners, as the
magnetic philosophers call their directory needle.
—Gregory, Potheamus, p. 241: 1650.

2. Commanding.

Every law may be said to consist of several parts:
one declaratory, whereby the rights to be observed,
and the wrongs to be eschewed, are clearly laid
down; another directory, whereby the subject is
enjoined to observe those rights, and abstain from
the commission of those wrongs. —Sir W. Blackstone,
Commentaries on the Laws of England.

Directress. s. Female director. Rare.

Our reason being the nobler principle of our na-
ture, by which we are raised above the level of
brutes, yet by which we are allied to angels, and do
border upon God himself, ought upon that account,
to be submitted to, as the supreme regent and di-
rectress of all our other powers, and to be looked
upon as the rule of our will, and the guide of all our
animal motions. —Scott, Christian Life, l. 3.

Directrix. s. [Lat.] Directress. Rare.

Every part of the body studying as it were to pay
[by adorning itself to its best advantage] some
tribute of comeliness, as an homage to the face;
which is not only the queen and sovereign of human
and visible beauty, but the regent and directrix of
the whole body's culture, motion, and welfare. —
Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 24.

Direful. adj. Dire; dreadful; dismal.

Point of spear it never pierces would,
No dint of direful sword divide the substance could.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

The decoration [in this case is meant; the veneration
dreadful; the sin itself direful. —Bishop Rich-
ardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testa-
ment, p. 262: 1653.

This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to
the expository, which is now used by them, [the
Jews,] wherein they profoundly curse the Chris-
tians: at God and the life
did the first born of Egypt. And though this direful
prayer is not found in the Liturgy printed at Venice,
yet I am assured by a good author, that it is extant
in the Massbook of the Cretan congregation. —L.
Addison, State of the Jews, p. 172: 1675.

The body prophet predicts and foretells things so
direful to his people. —Bishop Hall, ii. 710.

The voice of God himself speaks in the heart of
men, whether they understand it or no; and by
secret intimations gives the sinner a foretaste of
that direful cup, which he is likely to drink more
deeply of hereafter. —South.

[This word is frequent among the poets, but has
been censured as not analogical; all other words
compounded with full consisting of a substantive
and full; as, dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full
of joy. So far Dr. Johnson. I must add, however,
that good writers, besides the poets, use this word;
as the sentence of Bishop Richardson, and the
remarks of Dr. Addison and Bishop Hall, now added
to the examples, show. Dr. Addison's use of the
word carries the etymology to the Latin dire, curse,
and full; i. e. full of curses, which removes the want
of analogy which Dr. Johnson states. But all other
words compounded with full do not consist of a sub-
stantive and full; witness *renowned*, admitted by
Dr. Johnson himself in his dictionary. —Fish.]

Direfulness. s. Attribute suggested by Dire;

Direful; dreadful; horror.

The *direfulness* of this residence is more emphati-
cally set forth in these few words, than in forty
such ones as Spirit's on the plume at Athens. —J.
Watson, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.

Direly. adv. In a dire manner.

And of his death he *direly* had forethought.
—Dryden, *Macbeth* and *Titus*. (Ord MS.)

Dirépt. adj. [Lat. *diréptus*, pass. part. of *dirimere* = divide.] Parted; separated. Rare.

Beldria and Glota have sundry passages into the
sea, and are clearly *dirépt* one from the other. —
Stow, Annals, A. 2. (Noted by H. and W.)

Diréption. s. [Lat. *diréption*, -onis; from *diréptus*, pass. part. of *dirimere* = divide.] Separation. Rare.

This match is only capable of a late, but much
wished repentance on the offender's part, and a just
diréption on the part of the judges. —Bishop Hall,
Causa of Conscience.

Direness. s. Attribute suggested by Dire;
dismalness; horror; hideousness.

Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. —Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, v. 5.

Diréption. s. [Lat. *diréptio*, -onis = seizing,
snatching; from *diréptus*, pass. part. of *dirimere*,
from *rapio* = seize.] Act of robbery
or plunder.

This bird for some diréptions being cast
into close prison.

Henry, *History of Angles*, p. 515: 1633.
Arrests which were due to him before the diréption
and depredation. —Bishop Gauden, *Life of*
Bishop Howerigge, p. 28.

Diréptionally. adv. By way of diréption
or robbery.

For distance of place, dangers of way and perils

by the sea, his business cannot have due examination
of such suggestions; but his grants do pass him
'at his sit'; and so the grants surreptitiously and
diréptionally obtained. —Stowe, *Memorials*, A.D.
1532. (Rich.)

Dirige. s. [contraction of *dirige* = direct,
imperative of *dirigo*, occurring in the Latin
translation of Psalm v. 8—*Dirige*, Domine,
in prospectu tuo vitam meam—used
in the anthem for the funeral service.] Fun-
eral hymn.

The imperial jointress of this warlike state,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage.
In equal scale weighing delight and dole.
Taken to wife. —Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, l. 1.

Meanwhile the body of Richard, after many buli-
gencies and reproaches, the diriges and obsequies of
the common people towards tyrants, was obscurely
buried. —Racine.

All due measures of her mourning kept,
Did office at the dirge, and by infection wept.

Dryden.

Dirk. s. [see last extract.] Pontard worn
by midshipmen and naval cadets; Scotch
dagger.

In vain thy hungry mountaineers
Come forth in all their warlike geers,
The shield, the pistol, dirk, and dagger,
To which they daily want to swinge.

Ticket.

[Dirk.—Dirk, A dagger. Scotch, *dark*; German, *dolch*;
Swedish, *dolk*, a dagger. Bohemian, *teleg*, a spear
(speculum), *talch*, a dagger. Hungarian, *tolai*,
to thrust; Russian, *tolkal*, *tolkauf*, to give a blow,
strike, knock; Russian, *think*, a pistol. Frisian,
dolp, *dolpe*, *dolk*, a wound, (Eykema.) The inter-
change of *u* and *i* before a final guttural is very
common. Compare provincial Danish *smide* and
kiche, corresponding to English *smite* and *kirk*.
(Jensen; Oudon.) Old French *dirge* for *dirpe*,
(Riquetart.) —Webster, Dictionary of English
Etymology.]

Dirk. c. n. See Tirl.

Dirk. s. [A.S. *dyrt*.]

1. Excrement.

The fat closed upon the blade, so that he could not
draw the dagger out of his belly; and the *dirk* came
out [in the margin, came out at the fundament.] —
Shakespeare, iii. 22.

2. Mud; filth; mire; anything that sticks to
the clothes or body.

They piling dirt in madda verse
Rustick philosophy rehearse. —Sir J. Denham.

Dirk. v. a. Foul; blemish; make filthy; be-
daub; soil; pollute.

All company is like a dog, who *dirks* those most
whom he loveth best. —Swift.

Dirk-pie. s. Clay moulded by children in
imitation of pastry.

Thou set'st thy heart upon that which has newly
left off making of *dirk-pie*, and is but preparing it-
self for a green-sickness. —Sir T. Sackville.

Dirtilly. adv. In a dirty manner.

1. Nastily; foully; filthily.

Take care not to eat awkwardly or *dirtilly*. —Lord
Chesterfield.

2. Meanly; sordidly; shamefully.

Such gold as that wherewithal
Chimneys from each mineral
Are *dirtilly* and desperately gul'd. —Donne.

Dirty. adj.

1. Foul; nasty; filthy; (in nautical phrase-
ology) sleeky, rainy.

The bell and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is in base durance, and contagious prison,
Hath'thither
By most mechanical and dirty hands.

Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part II.* v. 5.
Leontineus, Bishop of Antioch, stroking his old
white head, said, 'When this snow is dissolved,
a great deal of dirty weather will follow.' —Jeremy
Taylor, *The Art of Dying*, ii. 168. (Ord MS.)

2. Sullied; clouded; not elegant.

Poured an almond, and the clear white colour will
be altered into a *dirty* one, and the sweet taste into
an oily one. —Locke.

3. Mean; base; despicable.

Such employments are the diseases of labour,
and the rust of time which it contracts not by lying
still, but by *dirty* employment. —Jeremy Taylor,
Rule and Reason of Holy Dying.

Marriages would be made up upon more natural
motives than mere *dirty* interests, and increase of
riches without measure or end. —Sir W. Temple.

Dirty. v. a. Foul; soil.

The laird Strutt lived generously, and never used
to *dirty* their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. —
Arbuthnot.

For thine, my dear Dick, give me leave to speak plain,
Like a very foul mop, *dirty* more than they clean.
Swift.

Dis- For its power in composition, see **Disuse.**

Disability. *s.*

1. Want of power to do anything; weakness; impotence.

Our consideration of creatures, and attention unto virtues, are not in themselves things of like disability to breed or begot faith.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment.

A suit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance, and the defendant pleads in *disability*, that the plaintiff is a bastard.—*Argle, Paragon Juris Canonici.*

This disadvantage which the dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test.—*Nesbit.*

Disable. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of force; weaken; disqualify for any act.

The invasion and rebellion did not only *disable* this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which we must pleasure *disable* him, by yielding to that enemy with whom he must strive.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.*

2. Hinder from action: (used of things).

I have known a great fleet *disabled* for two months, and thereby lose great occasions by an indisposition of the admiral.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Impair; diminish; render incompetent.

I have *disabled* mine estate,
By showing something a more swelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance.
Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 1.

4. Deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

Farewell, Monsieur Traveller; look you less, and wear strange suits; *disable* all the benefits of your own country.—*Shakspeare, As you like it, iv. 1.*

Your days I will alarm, I'll hunt your nights,
And worse than you use *disable* your delights.—*Druid.*

5. Exclude as wanting proper qualifications.
I will not *disable* any for proving a scholar, nor yet *disable* that I have seen many happily forced upon the course, to which by nature they seemed much indisposed.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Disablement. *s.*

1. Legal impediment.

The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a *disablement* to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge.—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel in 1592.*

2. Weakness.

This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any *disablement* of the [intellectual] judicium; faculty, which, as soon as the present passion is over, comes to delude and judge of all objects presented to it, no perfectly as it did before.—*South, Sermons, v. 182.*

Disabuse. *v. a.* (sounded -aze.) Set free from a mistake; disentangle from a fallacy; set right; undeceive.

That last trumpet, when it begins to sound, will have the faculty thus to make all men wise, to *disabuse* and improve the whole world with a new sense.—*Hummond, Sermons, viii.*

The imposture and fallacy of our senses impose not only on common heads, but even more refined mercures, who have the advantage of an improved reason to *disabuse* you.—*Glauville, Reciprocal Scientific.*

If by simplicity you meant a general defect in those that profess singing, I hope to *disabuse* you.—*I. Walton, Compleat Angler.*

Chances of thought and passion, all confus'd;
Still by himself abus'd, or *disabus'd*.—*Pope.*

Disabuse. *s.* (sounded -ace.) Disclosure; unmasking.

No that the deferrings and *disabuses* appear together with the deliberations.—*Montaigne, De civitate Seneca, pt. l. tract. 10, s. 4. (Rich.)*

Disaccommodate. *v. a.* Put to inconvenience; incommode. *Rare.*

I hope this will not *disaccommodate* you.—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Bishop Hurd, lrt. 102.*

Disaccommodation. *s.* State of being unfit or unprepared. *Rare.*

Devotions have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or

disaccommodation of them to such calamities.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Disaccord. *v. n.* Refuse consent. *Rare.*

She was daughter to a noble lord
Which dwelt thereby, who sought her to ally
To a great peer, but she did *disaccord*,
No could her liking to his love apply.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 3. 7.

Disaccordant. *adj.* Deficient in agreement. It is *disaccordant* unto other writers.—*Fahgun, vol. l. ch. 100. (Rich.)*

Disacknowledge. *v. a.* Not acknowledge.

The manner of denying Christ's deity, here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it.—*South.*

Disacquaint. *v. a.* Render unfamiliar; estrange; break off acquaintance. *Rare.*

If that thy eyes or senses become
With twilchings of the afflicte attaint,
Seek how to chase that griefs away
To make it *disacquainted*.
Druid, Horace, Epistle to Numidius. (Rich.)

You must now *disacquaint* and estrange yourself from the source old wine of *Blow* law, and drink in the new mode of more soldier doctrine.—*Lid, Lake, s. 18. (Rich.)*

Disacquaintance. *s.* Disuse of familiarity. Acquaintance, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil.—*South.*

Disadorn. *v. a.* Deprive of ornament or beauty. *Rare.*

He saw grey hairs begin to spread,
Deform his beard, and *disadorn* his head.
Congreve, Tragedy of Honour's Hymn to Venus.

Disadvantage. *v. a.* Stop; check. *Rare.*

Which th' other seeing saw his course relent,
And vaulted spear effusion to *disadvantage*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 4. 7.

Disadvantage. *v. n.* Keep back; halt. *Rare.*

For when they saw their Lord's bright cognizance
Shine in his face, soon did they *disadvantage*,
And some unto him kneel, and some about him
dance.—*G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph, pt. ii.*

Disadvantage. *s.*

1. Loss; injury to interest.

Truth, unseasonably and unmannerly proposed, comes with a *disadvantage*; and is in danger to miscarry through the unskillfulness of the proposer.—*South, Sermons, vii. 140.*

2. Diminution of anything desirable, as credit, fame, honour.

Chamber in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author.—*Druid.*

The most shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light.—*Addison, Freetholder.*

Their testimony will not be of much weight to its *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not understand.—*Swift.*

3. State not prepared for defence.

No fort can be so strong,
No fleshly breast can arm'd be so sound,
But will at last be won with batt'ry long,
Or unawares at *disadvantage* found.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Disadvantage. *v. a.* Injure in interest of any kind.

All other violence are so far from advancing Christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it.—*Dr. H. More, Essay of Christian Polity.*

Disadvantageable. *adj.* Contrary to profit; producing loss. *Obsolete.*

In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well hurt himself in being too sudden, as in letting it run on too long; for long selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest.—*Bacon, Essay of Experience.*

Disadvantageous. *adj.* Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every part of an eminent man, consider him merely in all views, and not be a little pleas'd when they have taken him in the worst and most *disadvantageous* lights.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Disadvantageously. *adv.* In a manner contrary to interest or profit; in a manner not favourable.

An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourself more *disadvantageously*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Disadvantageousness. *s.* Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; mischief; loss.

This *disadvantageousness* of figure he [Pope] converted, as Lord Bacon expresses it, into a perpetual

spur to rescue and deliver himself from scorn, and to watch the weakness of others, that he might leave something to repay them.—*Tyler, Rhymant on Pope, p. 5.*

Disadventure. *s.* Misfortune. *Obsolete.*

Experience hath oft prov'd, that man in best fortune, and such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall sometime into *disadventure*.—*Sir H. Raleigh, Arts of Empire, p. 170.*

Disadventurous. *adj.* Unhappy; unpromising. *Rare.*

Now he hath left you here,
To be the record of his cruel loss,
And of my doleful *disadventurous* course.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 6. 48.

Disadvise. *v. a.* Dissuade or deter by advice; not recommend. *Rare.*

I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it.—*Boyle, Works, vol. v. p. 404. (Rich.)*

Disaffect. *v. a.*

1. Fill with discontent; make less faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's army.—*Lord Chanceton, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Dislike; disdain.

Making plain that truth, which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect*, only because it hath not been well represented to them.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation, dedication.*

3. Disorder.

If the more classical notion of the word take place, it *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails.—*Hummond, Sermons, xxiii.*

Disaffected. *part. adj.* Not disposed to zeal or affection: (usually applied to those who are enemies to the government).

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were provoked against as *disaffected* to the emperor.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Disaffection. *s.*

1. Dislike; ill-will.

In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections and *disaffections* of the people, and must not introduce a law with public scandal and *disaffection*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.*

2. Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing disliked by those who think with the majority, is called *disaffection*.—*Swift.*

3. Disorder; bad constitution.

The disease took its original merely from the *disaffection* of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours.—*Wisserman, Surgeon.*

Disaffectionate. *adj.* Not disposed to affection or zeal.

They, according to that climate, were found diametrically corrupt, and *disaffectionate* to the Turkish affairs.—*Sir H. Blount, Voyage to the Levant, p. 90: 1650.*

He [Milton] had been tormented by a beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife.—*Hayley, Life of Milton.*

Disaffirm. *v. a.* Contradict.

Neither doth Chivalry or Bracton *disaffirm* the antiquity of the reports of the law.—*Sir J. Davies, Preface to the Reports.*

Disaffirmance. *s.* Confutation; negation.

That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Disafford. *v. n.* Preclude, or cut off, what would otherwise be afforded. *Rare.*

Which forced from her these words, 'My lord,
Let not my being a Lancasterian breed,
Without mine own election, *disafford*
Me right, or make my cause disafford.'

Daniel, Civil War, b. viii. (Rich.)

Disafforest. *v. n.* Throw open to common purposes; reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disafforest* some forests of his, explaining themselves of such forests as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houses.—*Bacon.*

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
To his beasts; and *disafforded* his mind! *Dante.*

Disagree. *v. n.*

1. Differ; not be the same.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other.—*Locke.*

2. Differ; not be of the same opinion.

Why both the lauds in worship disagree,
And some adore the flow'r, and some the tree.

Dryden.

3. Be in a state of opposition: (with from or with).

It containeth many impietities, disagreeing almost in all things from the true and proper description. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
Strange it is, that they reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it seems to disagree with what they call reason. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

Disagreeable, adj.

1. Contrary; unsuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct disagreeable to her security. — *Browne.*

2. Unpleasant; offensive.

To make the sense of esteem or discernment sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or disagreeable things should constantly accompany these different states. — *Locke.*

Disagreeableness, s. Attribute suggested by disagreeable; unsuitableness; contrariety; unpleasantness; offensiveness.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved son for all the dirt and foulness of his clothes; the darkness of the person easily apologizing for the disagreeableness of the habit. — *South.*

Disagreeably, adv. In a disagreeable manner; unsuitably; unpleasantly.

It is a frequent complaint that tar water is made of bad tar, being of a reddish colour, sweetish or disagreeably insipid. — *Bishop Berkeley.*
For me, I passed the end of May and all June Kent, not disagreeably. — *Gray, Letters.*

Disagreement, s. Disagreement. *Rare.*

There is no disagreement when in truth in Jesus Christ, and consensu of myrtle together in one accord. — *Udal, Acta, c. 8. (Rich.)*

Disagreeing, verbal abs. Act of one who disagrees.

Since then if men are quiet and charitable in some disagreeings, if they were so in all others when lawfully they might, Christendom should be no longer rent in pieces, but would be reintegrated in a new Pentecost. — *J. reny Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy, 402. (Oral MS.)*

Disagreement, s.

1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity; not likeness.

These carry such plain and evident notes and characters, either of disagreement or affinity with one another, that the several kinds of them are easily distinguished. — *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments.

They seemed open to cross another, as touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, whereas in truth their disagreement is not great. — *Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Disallies, v. a. Alienate from allegiance. *Rare.*

What greater dividing than, by a pernicious and hostile power, to disallie a whole feyral kingdom from the ancient dominion of England? — *Milton, Observations on the Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*

Disallow, v. a.

1. Deny authority to any person or thing.

When, said she,
Were those first counsels disallow'd by me?
Or where did I at sure tradition strike,
Provided still it were apostolick?

Dryden, Hind and Panther.

2. Consider unlawful; not permit.

Their usual kind of disputing sheweth, that they do not disallow only those Romish ceremonies which are impracticable, but count all impracticable which are Romish. — *Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Censure by some posterior act; not justify.

There is a secret, inward foreboding fear, that some evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conscience disallows him in. — *South.*
It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publicly disallowed his proceedings. — *Swift.*

Disallowable, adj. Not allowable; not to be suffered.

Neutrality is always a thing dangerous and disallowable, because it offends all parties. — *Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire, p. 120.*

Disallowance, s. Prohibition.

Nothing is more ordinary, or less obnoxious to disallowance. — *Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*
God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and disallowance of it. — *South.*

Disally, v. a. Sunder; disjoin. *Rare.*

If any of these, or all, the Tjupian bride
Had not so soon prefer'd
The paranymp, worthless to thee compar'd,
Successor in thy bed;
Nor both so loosely disallied
Their nuptials. — *Milton, S. marm Agonistes, 1018.*

Disalogical, adj. Contrary to analogy. *Rare.*

We have no other measure to frame in ourselves a conception of knowledge, but only the idea or lump of that knowledge which we have in ourselves, which is utterly unsuitable and disalogical to that knowledge which is in God, or the manner, or nature of it. — *Hale, Cont. vol. II. The Works of God. (Rich.)*

Disalogical, adj. Not analogical; not suit- ing the nature or dignity of things. *Rare.*

You are not then of the opinion of that learned casuist, returned I, who accounts for the abuse attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, for their disalogical nature. — *Conventry, Philomus, conv. 2.*

Disanimate, v. a. Deprive of spirit; discourage; deject; depress. *Rare.*

The presence of a king engenders love amongst his subjects, and his loyal friends, as it disanimates his enemies. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.*
He was confounded and disannated at his presence, and added, How can the servant of my lord talk with my lord? — *Boyle, Discourse on Seraphick Love.*

Disanimation, s. Privation of spirit. *Rare.*

They cannot in reason retain that apprehension after death, as being affection which depend on life, and depart upon disanimation. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Disannex, v. a. Undo, or repeal, an annexation; separate.

That when the provinces were lost and disannexed, and that the king was put king de jure over them, and not de facto, yet, nevertheless, the privilege of naturalization continued. — *State Trials, The Case of the Postnati: A.D. 1608. (Rich.)*

Disannexing, verbal abs. Undoing of an annexation.

I am quite sure that no dangers are to be feared by England from the disannexing and independence of Ireland at all comparable with the evils which have been, and will yet be caused to England by the Union. — *Cotteridge, Table Talk.*

Disannul, v. a. Annul; deprive of authority; vacate; make null; make void; nullify. *Catachrestic, though common:* (its etymological meaning being to undo an act by which anything has been annulled).

The Jews ordinances for us to resume, were to elect our Lord himself, which hath disannul'd them. — *Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
To in both worlds fail,
Is more than thou was, who was hungry here:
Wouldst thou his laws of fasting disannul?

G. Herbert.

Will thou my judgments disannul? Defame
My equal rule, to clear thyself of blame?

G. Sandys.

Disannulling, verbal abs. Act of making void

There is verily a disannulling of the communal ment going before, for the weakness and unprofitableness thereof. For the law made nothing perfect, but the bringing in of a better hope did. — *Hebraica, vii. 18.*

That gave him power of disannulling of laws, and disposing of men's fortunes and estates, and the like points of absolute power; being in themselves hard and odious. — *Bacon.*

Disannulment, s. Act of making void.

The disannulment of this law amazed him as much, as the presentation thereof made him admire. — *Lord, Discovery of the Sect of the Banians, p. 19 1630.*

Disappoint, v. a. Invalidate consecration by unction.

After they have juggled and palter'd with the world, banished and borne arms against their king, divorced him, disannul'd him, nay curs'd him al over in their pulpits, and their pulpits, to the engaging of sinners and real men beyond what is possible or lawful to retract from, not only turn revilers from those principles, which only could at first move them, but lay the stain of disloyalty, and worse, on those proceedings, which are the necessary consequences of their own former actions. — *Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

Disapparel, v. a. Disrobe.

Drink disapparels the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind. — *Junius, Six mystical, p. 82: 1658.*

Disapparition, s. Disappearance. *Rare.*

Perhaps though they knew that to be the prophet's last day, yet they might think his disap-

parition should be sudden and insensible. — *Bishop Hall, Repture of Elijah. (Oral MS.)*

Disappears, v. a. Be lost to view; vanish out of sight; fly; go away.

She disappear'd, and left me dark. 'T wak'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 478.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. — *Locke.*

(Criticks I saw, that others' names defec'd,
And fix their own with labour in their place;
Their own, like other, soon their place resign'd,
Or disappear'd, and left the first behind.) — *Pope.*

Disappearance, s. Cessation of appearance; invisibility.

If we look into the bulk of our species, they are such as are not likely to be remembered a moment after their disappearance. — *Addison, Spectator, no. 317.*

Disappearing, s. Cessation of appearance.

Ninus, we may imagine, thought to provide a remedy against the frequent absence and disappearings of the heavenly bodies, by appointing a medium of notation to them which might be always at hand. — *Conventry, Philomus, conv. 3.*

Disappoint, v. a. Defeat of expectation; balk; hinder from something expected: (in the extract from Shakespear the special disappointments are in the offices preparatory for death, as confession, absolution, &c.)

Thou was I ...
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhous'd, disappointed, unanell'd.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 5.

The superior Being can defeat all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes. — *Archbishop Tillotson.*

The alarum or loudstone draweth iron to him, and draweth continually the northpole, and yet is disappointed of his force by particles. — *Tractatus of Christian Religion, 102. (Oral MS.)*

Whilst the champion, with redoubled might,
Risks him the jav'lin, his retiring foe
Starts from the wound, and disappoints the blow.

Addison.

We are not only hurtled by the refluxes which are offered us, but are disappointed by the silence of men when it is unexpected, and humbled even by their praise. — *Id.*

There's nothing like surprising the rogues: how will they be disappointed, when they hear that thou hast prevented their revenge! — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

The principle of not importing a word when it is not required, by no means implies that, when a word of foreign growth is excellent of its kind and cannot be produced on our own soil, we should refuse to receive it. The word 'parent,' for instance, is one for which we could not easily find or coin an equivalent in the Anglo-Saxon portion of English. We have done well to take it, — it is now a part of the language, — and being so, we should do well to construe from it, whenever it is found admissible, the word 'paranthetical,' for which there is no equivalent in the original Latin. By the judicious adoption of a single foreign prefix where our own is not well adapted for compounding, we might often introduce, as we have already done in some instances, not a single new word, but a hundred. Such a compound as 'semi-built' would be clumsy, — by linking the Latin 're' we form 're-built' with very good effect. So the 'ex' of 'ex-king' and 'ex-queen,' the 'vice' of 'vice-president' and 'vice-chairman,' have done the English language excellent service. Again, there are some foreign words that must be had from other languages at any price, — words that are struck out in some phase of language by a happy accident, and that the world may be glad to get just as they are. The Portuguese are without a word corresponding to the English 'disappoint,' and one of their poets has expressed very forcibly his sense of their want of it by putting it in the mouth of the devil in his dialogue with a Portuguese friar: —
Fiquel desappointado, — como dizem
Os Indioses, — não há na vossa lingua
Com que o dizer — e venha ou não do diabo
Tomem-na que não mister d'esse palavra.
'So I was disappointed, — as they say
In English, 'in a word you never had;
But reach you through the devil so it may,
Don't let it go — you want it very bad.'
(Almeida Garrett's poem of Dona Branca, c. vi. st. 21.)

— *Watts, in Transactions of the Philological Society.*

With of.

The Janizaries disappointed by the bounty of the spoil, received of the bounty of Seliman a great harvest. — *Knapton, History of the Turks.*

Disappointment, s. Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations.

If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our disappointment will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them. — *Addison, Spectator.*

Disapprobation. *s.* Censure; condemnation; expression of dislike.

He was obliged to publish his letters, to shew his *disapprobation* of the publishing of others.—*Pope*.
He could venture sharply to rebuke the assembled people, when he was interrupted in a speech by clamours of *disapprobation*. When the philosopher Xenocrates was seized in the street, as liable to the alien-tax, by one of the farmers of the customs, Lycurgus struck the man with his staff, and committed him to prison; and his conduct on this occasion was universally praised.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

Disapproval. *s.* Act of one who disapproves; disapprobation.

I have submitted it to your *disapproval*.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth*.

[Johnson's remark—

Disapproval (is) a word, like 'approval,' not common; but which has been used, I think, in modern times, for *disapprobation*—

has probably made the word, in writing, scarcer than it would otherwise have been; though it is not uncommon. Approval, on the other hand, is used by Sir William Temple.]

Disapprove. *v. a.* Dislike; censure; reject as disliked.

I reason'd much, alas! but more I lov'd;
Sent and recall'd, ordain'd, and *disapproved*.—*Prior*.

Without good breeding, truth is *disapproved*.—*Pope*.
That only makes superior sense below'd.
A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was *disapproved* of by our court.—*Swift*.

Disapprovement. *s.* Disapproval. *Rare*.
All other things, which do not carry in themselves a visible *disapprovement*, are insensibly inculcated by education, and innocently retained, without obliging the thousandth part of Christians to make any further enquiry into the truth of them.—*Lord Clarendon, Tracts*, 27. (Ord MS.)

Disarm. *v. a.*

1. Spoil or divest of arms; deprive of arms.

An order was made by both houses for *disarming* all the Papists in England.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

I am still the same,
By different ways still moving to one fate;
And by *disarming* you, I now do more
To save the town, than arming you before. —*Dryden*.

With *of*.

They would be immediately *disarmed* of their great magazine of artillery. —*Lucks*.

2. Used metaphorically. Render harmless or innocuous; (as, 'to *disarm* a man's wrath').

Disarming. *s.* Disarming.

It is absurd to entertain a serious thought of any peace at all from the Directory, much less of one which should be a state of tranquillity and *disarming*.—*Auckland, p. l. p. 34*.

Disarmer. *s.* One who disarms, or deprives another of arms.

It is not imaginable how so much learning and subtilty, as this *disarmer* is believed to have, should admit so great a mixture of rudeness and scurrility. —*Hammond, Works*, ii. 62.

Disarming. *verbal abs.* Deprivation of arms.

All the seedlings, and revivings, which were thought necessary by R. W. for the *disarming* of schism.—*Hammond, Works*, ii. 62.

Disarrange. *v. a.* Undo or disturb an arrangement; unsettle.

This circumstance *disarranges* all our established ideas.—*T. Watson*.

Disarrangement. *s.* Disorder; confusion.

How, I pray, is it possible that the mere *disarrangement* of the parts of matter should perform this; when it hath been shewn absolutely impossible that any arrangement of them should perform such an effect?—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, ii. 137, 138.

Her glittering turrets rise, upspringing high,
(Fantastic *disarrangement*) on the roof
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees. —*Cowper, Task*, v.

Disarray. *v. a.*

1. Undress; divest of clothes.

So, as she had, the witch they *disarray'd*. —*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.
Now night is come, now moon her *disarray*,
And in her bed her lay. —*Id., Epithalamium*.

2. Discomfit; rout; overthrow.

O'er the necks
Thou drov'st of warring angels *disarray'd*. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 395

Disarray. *s.*

1. Disorder; confusion; loss of the regular order of battle.

He returned towards the river, to prevent such danger as the *disarray*, occasioned by the narrowness of the bridge, might cast upon them.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Disarray and shameful rout ensue.

And force is added to the fainting crew. —*Dryden, Fables*.

2. Undress.

And him behind a wicked hag did stalk,
In ragged robes, and filthy *disarray*. —*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, ii. 4. 4.

Disarrayment. *s.* Disorder. *Rare*.

As the hardest stone is prepared for a basis, so there is not a better pedestal to raise a trophy of our virtues upon than an outward enemy. If we can but keep ourselves from inward enemies, our views, our weaknesses, and our own *disarrayments*. —*Felltham, Recollections*, 53. (Ord MS.)

Disassent. *s.* Withholding of assent. *Rare*.

But whether he departed without the French knight's consent or *disassent*, he decamped in his expectation, and in manner of despatch, returned again to the Lady Margaret his first foolish foundation.—*Hall, Henry VII.* an. 7. (Rich.)

Disassenter. *s.* One who disassents. *Rare*.

The noting of the names of the *disassenters*. —*State Trials, Lord Baltimore*, A.D. 1633. (Rich.)

Disassiduity. *s.* Absence of assiduity, care, or attention. *Rare*.

The Ceclians kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little absence or *disassiduity*, he should be subject to take cold at his back.—*Sir H. Wotton, Parallels of the Earl of Essex and the Duke of Buckingham*.

He came in, and went out; and, through *disassiduity*, drew the curtain between himself and the light of her grace.—*Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia*.

Disassociate. *v. a.* Disunite.

As if our mind had not other hours enough to do her business, without *disassociating* herself from the body in that little space which she needeth for her necessity.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne's Essays*, p. 630. 1613.

Disaster. *s.* [Fr. *désastre*; from Lat. *astrum* = star.] Blust or stroke of an unfavourable planet. *Obsolete*, though representing the original astrological sense. Hence—

1. Sign of evil in any of the heavenly bodies.

As, stars with trains of fire and dews of blood;
Disasters in the sun; and the worst star,
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery; calamity.

This day black omens threat the brightest fair,
That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care,
Some dire *disaster*, or by force or sight;
But what, or where, the fates have wrapt in night. —*Pope*.

Disaster. *v. a.* Strike with calamity; blench.

These are the ladies where eyes should be, which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

In his own fields, the swain
Disaster'd stands. —*Thomson*.

Disasterous. *part. adj.* Blasted by the stroke of an unfavourable star. *Obsolete*.

Al, chaste bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore couldst accuse me of one debilit thought, how canst thou now receive that *disasterous* chaunting?—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Disasterly. *adv.* In a disasterous manner.

Rare.

Nor let the envy of invidious tongues,
Which still is ground on poor ladies' wrongs,
Thy noble breast *disasterly* possess. —*Dryden, Lady Geraldine to Howard*. (Ord MS.)

Disastrous. *adj.*

1. Unlucky; not fortunate.

That seemeth a most *disastrous* day to the Scots,
not only in regard of this overthrow, but for that upon the same day they were defeated by the English at Floddenfield.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

2. Gloomy; threatening misfortune.

In dim cellars, *disastrous* twilight sheds
On half the nation. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 596.

3. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable; struck with affliction.

Then John, pitying her *disastrous* fate,
Sends Iris down. —*Sir J. Denham*.
Immediately after his return from this very expe-

dition, such *disastrous* calamities befel his family, that he burnt two of his children himself.—*South*.
By the pursuit of my *disastrous* love,
From my unhappy neighbourhood remove. —*Dryden*.

Disastrously. *adv.* In a disasterous manner.

There were never poor Christians perished more lamentably than those 6000 we sent under M. Hamilton for the assistance of the K. of Sweden, who did much, but you know what became of him at last; how *disastrously* the Prince Palatine himself fell, and in what an ill conjecture of time, being upon the very point of being restored to his country.—*Harvel, Familiar Letters*, l. ii. 29.

Disauthorize. *v. a.* Deprive of credit or authority.

The obstruction of such particular instances as these, are insufficient to *disauthorize* a note grounded upon the dual intention of nature.—*W. Wotton, Essay on the Education of Children*.

Who ever heard that, to commend the fidelity of a keeper, were to *disauthorize* the thing committed to his custody?—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants*, ch. ii. Charity maintained by Catholics.

Disavow. *v. a.* Retract profession; disown.

Therupon they flatly *disavow*,
To yield him more obedience or support. —*Daniel*.

Disavow. *v. a.* Disown; deny knowledge of; deny concurrence in any thing or with any person.

The heirs and posterity of them which yielded the same are either ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny, or stupidly *disavow* it.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

The English did believe his name was therein abused, which he manifested to be true by *disavowing* it openly afterwards.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

To deal in person is good, when a man's face breedeth regard, and generally when a man will reserve to himself liberty either to *disavow* or to expand.—*Bacon*.

This is a sort of revenge which the subordinate party inflict on their leader, for his candour and their obscurity. . . . As soon . . . as a chance taken place, and fortune becomes adverse, they often separate themselves from him, *disavow* all connexion with his advice, and treat the former acts of the entire party as the acts of the individual leader.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. x.

Disavowal. *s.* Denial.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear.—*Richardson, Clarissa*.

After all, sir, to what kind of *disavowal* has the king of Spain at last consented? Supposing it made in proper time, it should have been accompanied with instant restitution; and if Mr. Baccelli acted without orders, he deserved death. Now, sir, instead of immediate restitution, we have a four month negotiation, and the officer, whose act is *disavowed*, returns to court, and is loaded with honour.—*Letters of Junius*, l. v. 68.

Disavowment. *s.* Denial. *Rare*.

As touching the Tridentine history, his holiness will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Disband. *v. a.*

1. Dismiss from military service; break up an army; dismiss soldiers from their colours; dismiss from service in general.

They *disbanded* themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling.—*Knox, History of the Turks*.

2. Disunite; scatter.

Some imagine that a quantity of water, sufficient to make such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated.—*Woodward*.

Disband. *v. n.* Retire from military service; separate; break up; be dissolved.

When great prelates are living, their authority is depressed by their personal deficiencies, and the contrary interests of their contemporaries; which *disband*, when they are dead, and leave their credit entire upon the reputation of those excellent books and monuments of learning and piety, which are left behind them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy*.

While rocks stand
And rivers stir, thou canst not shrink or quail;
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall *disband*,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. —*G. Herbert*.

Disbanding. *verbal abs.* Putting an end to military service; undoing military organization.

The immediate *disbanding* of all armies and parsons, &c.—*State Trials, Colonel J. Lilburne*, A.D. 1645. (Rich.)

The common soldiers, and inferior officers, should be fully paid upon their *disbanding*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Used *adjectivally*.

The Gazette which announced that the *Disbanding* bill had received the royal assent informed the public that he was dangerously ill at Brussels.—*Monthly, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Disbar. *v. a.* Deprive a barrister of his right to plead. See next entry.

Disbarring. *verbal abs.* See extract.

Disbarring [in the] expelling [of] a barrister from the bar, a power vested in the benchers of the four Inns of court, subject to an appeal to the fifteen judges.—*Wharton, Law Lexicon*.

Disbark. *v. a.* [from Fr. *débarquer*.] Disembark.

Together sail'd they, fraught with all the things To service done by land that might belong. And, when occasion serv'd, *disbark'd* them.

Disbark. *v. a.* [from *bark*, as of a tree.] Strip the bark from.

Dr. Plot speaks of an elm growing near the howling-green at Magdalen-college, quite round *disbarked* almost for a yard near the ground, which yet flourishes exceedingly.—*Kebley, Sylva*, li. vii. § 7.

The matter is heart of oak, *disbarked* quite for superfluity.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 166.

Disbecome. *v. a.* Misbecome. *Rare.*

Yet be careful That your compassion of my age, nor his, Move you to anything that may *disbecome* The place on which you sit.

Disbeliéf. *s.* Refusal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

The result of an examination of evidence is not always belief, nor even suspension of judgment; it is sometimes *disbelief*. The philosophy, therefore, of induction and experimental inquiry is incomplete unless the grounds not only of belief, but of *disbelief*, are treated of. . . . By *disbelief* is not here to be understood the mere absence of belief. The ground for abstaining from belief is simply the absence or insufficiency of proof; and in considering what is sufficient evidence to support any given conclusion, we have already, by implication, considered what evidence is not sufficient for the same purpose. By *disbelief* is here meant, not the state of mind in which we form an opinion concerning a subject, but that in which we are fully persuaded that some opinion is not true; inasmuch that if evidence, even of great apparent strength, (whether grounded on the testimony of others or on our own supposed perceptions,) were produced in favour of the opinion, we should believe that the witness spoke falsely, or that they, or ourselves if we were the direct perceivers, were mistaken. That there are such cases, there is abundant positive evidence are often *disbelieved*, on account of what is called their improbability, or impossibility. And the question for consideration is, what, in the present case, those words mean, and how far and in what circumstances the properties which they express are sufficient grounds for *disbelief*. . . . It is a case for comparison of probabilities. If the approximate generalizations leading to the affirmative are, when added together, less strong, or in other words, farther from being universal, than the approximate generalizations which support the negative side of the question, the proposition is said to be improbable, and is to be *disbelieved*, provisionally. If, however, an alleged fact be in contradiction, not to any number of approximate generalizations, but to a completed generalization grounded on a rigorous induction, it is said to be impossible, and is to be *disbelieved* totally.—*J. B. Mill, System of Logic*, ch. xiv.

Disbeliève. *v. a.* Deny credit to; hold untrue.

(See example under preceding entry.)

Disbelièver. *s.* One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

An humble soul is frightened into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbelièver* out of the church.—*Watts*.

Disbelièving. *verbal abs.* Act or state of one who disbelieves; disbelief.

The thinking it impossible his sin should be forgiven, though he should be truly penitent, is a sin, but rather of infidelity than despair; it being the *disbelièving* an eternal truth of God's.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism*.

Disbench. *v. a.* Drive from a bench or seat.

My words *disbench'd* you not?—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, li. 2.

Disbend. *v. a.* Unbind. *Rare.*

As liberty a courage doth impart, So bondage doth *disbend*, also break the heart.

Shirley, Julius Cæsar, chorus 3. (Rich.)

Disbind. *v. a.* Unbind. *Rare.*

Nay, how dare we *disbind* or loose ourselves from the type of that way of sanctifying and honouring God, which the Christian church in its first beginnings durst not do?—*Mede, On Texts of Scripture*, b. i. dis. 2. (Rich.)

Disblame. *v. a.* Clear from blame or censure.

Disblaming. *verbal abs.* Clearance from blame.

I was sent to him by his lordship to let him know more particularly the duke's displeasure, and back by the ambassador to the duke with his humble request but of one quarter of an hour's audience for his *disblaming*.—*Sir J. Finet, Observations on Foreign Ambassadors*, p. 240: 1666.

Disbodied. *adj.* Disembodied. *Rare.*

They conceive that the *disbodied* souls shall return from their inactive and silent recess, and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared air.—*Glanville, Pre-eminence of Souls*, p. 143.

Disbord. *v. n.* Disembark. *Rare.*

And in the arm'd ship, with a well-wreath'd cord, They strictly bound me, and did all *disbord* To shore to supper.

Chapman, Homer, Odyssey, li. xiv. (Rich.)

Disbowl. *v. a.* Disembowel. *Rare.*

A great oak dry and dead . . . Whose foot in ground hath left but feeble hold, But half *disbowl'd* lies above the ground.

Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st. 28.

Disbranch. *v. a.* Separate or break off: (as a branch from a tree).

Who that herself will sever and *disbranch* From her maternal sap, perforce must wither, And come to deadly use.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

Such as are newly planted, need not be *disbranched* till the sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be healed without the scar.—*Kebley, Calendarium hortense*.

Disbād. *v. a.* In Horticulture. Rub off buds or shoots.

Disbudding. *verbal abs.* See extract.

Disbudding, or rubbing off useless shoots of the year, with wall trees may be commenced in some early kinds, as apricots, peaches, nectarines, taking off only the forward productions at present.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal*, April.

Disburden. *v. a.* [Disburthen the more correct form: see *Hurthen*.] Ease of a burthen; unload; disencumber, discharge, or clear; throw off a burthen.

Better yet to live, that though by my thoughts I be plung'd into my life's loadings, I yet may *disburden* a passion.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdens* himself within the Persian sea.—*Pascham, On Draining*.

Disburden. *v. n.* Ease the mind.

Adam . . . in a troubled sea of passion tost, Thus to *disburden* sought with and complaint.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 715.

Disburdening. *verbal abs.* Act of one who disburthens; relief from a burthen.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design, either out of hirc of gold, or for the *disburdening* of the countries, surcharged with multitude of inhabitants.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Disburgeon. *v. a.* Disbud.

Disbūrgening. *verbal abs.* Disbudding.

When the vine becometh to put out leaves, and looks green, fall to *disbūrgening*.—*Holland, Plinie*, b. xvii. ch. xiii. (Rich.)

Disburse. *v. a.* [Fr. *débourser*.] Spend or lay out money.

Money is not *disbursed* at once, but drawn into a long length, by sending over now twenty thousand, and next half year ten thousand pounds.—*Spenser*.

Nor would we deign him burial for his men, Till he *disburs'd* at St. Colmes' lurch Ten thousand dollars.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2. As Alexander received great sums, he was no less generous and liberal in *disbursing* them.—*A rough-met, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Disbursment. *s.* Act of disbursing or laying out.

The queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursments*, is not always so ready, nor so plentiful, as it can spare so great a sum together.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Disburthen, &c. the more correct form, see Disburden, &c.

Disburse. *v. a.* [Lat. *causus* = shoe.] Put off the shoes.

Discalectation. *s.* Act of putting off the shoes.

The custom of *discalectation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Among the Jews, and other nations of the Orient especially, that rite of *discalectation*, or putting off their shoes, [is] still used and continued amongst them unto this day, when they come into their temples and sacred places.—*Mede, Reverence of God's House*, p. 37: 1638.

Discamp. *v. a.* Force from an encampment. *Rare.*

No enemy put he ever to flight, but he *discamped* him and drove him out of the field (quin casiris evertet).—*Holland, Suetonius*, p. 242. (Rich.)

Discaudy. *v. n.* Dissolve; melt. *Rare.*

The hearts, That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave Their wishes, do *discaudy*, melt their sweets On blossoming Cæsar.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

Discaud. *v. a.* Dismiss or eject from service or employment; reject.

These men being certainly jewels to a wise man, considering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were *discaud'd* by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Discaudure. *s.* Dismissal; rejection. *Rare.*

In what shape does it constitute a plea for the *discaudure* of religion?—*Hayter, Remarks on Hume's Dialogues*, p. 38: 1780.

Discarinate. *adj.* Stripped of flesh. *Rare.*

'Tis better to own a judgement, though but with a curta supplee of coherent notions, than a memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarinate* bones.—*Glanville*.

Discease. *v. a.* Strip; undress.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell, I will *discease* me, and myself present.

Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1.

Discedency. *s.* Descent. *Rare.*

I could make unto you a long discourse of their race, blood, family, *discedencie*, degree, title, and office.—*Pasenger of Benvenuto*: 1612. (Nares by H. and W.)

Disceptation. *s.* [Lat. *disceptatio*, -onis.] Controversy; disputation.

After a long *disceptation*, the bishop of Lincoln said, that the meaning of St. Augustine might be known by the consent of other doctors.—*For, Book of Martyrs, Bishop Latimer*.

The proposition is such as ought not to be admitted in any science or any *disceptation*.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. ser. xii.

Disceptator. *s.* Disputant.

The inquisitive *disceptators* of this age would, at the persuasion of illiterate persons, turn their eyes into amen to the evangelical philosopher.—*Cochey, Essays*, 2d. (Ord MS.)

Discern. *v. a.* [Lat. *discerno*.]

1. Descry; see; discover.

And behold among the simple ones, I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding.—*Proverbs*, vii. 7.

2. Judge; have knowledge of by comparison.

What doth better become wisdom than to *discern* what is worthy the loving?—*Sir P. Sidney*. You should be rul'd and led By some discretion that *discerns* your state Better than you yourself.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

3. Distinguish.

To *discern* such buds as are fit to produce blossoms, from such as will display themselves but in leaves, is no difficult matter.—*Boyle*.

4. Make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward to-day; To-morrow view, if she give better pay: We are so good, or bad, just as a price; For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or vice.

B. Jonson

Discern. *v. n.*

1. Make distinction; discriminate.

Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who not troubling themselves to *discern* between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

The custom of arguing on any side, even against our persuasions, dims the understanding, and makes it by degrees lose the faculty of *discerning* between truth and falsehood.—*Locke*.

2. Have judicial cognizance. *Obsolete.*

It *discerneth* of forces, frauds, crimes various of station, and the inebriations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated.—*Bacon*

Discernance. s. Discernment.

Either he hath not a blind *discernance*, or in wisdom he is inferior to a woman.—*Passenger of Remondia*: 1612. (Nares by H. and W.)

Discerner. s.

1. Discoverer; one who describes.

'Twas said they saw but one; and no *discerner* durst wag his tongue in censure.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 1.

2. Judge; one who has the power of distinguishing.

How unequal *discerners* of truth they are, and easily exposed to error, will appear by their unqualified intellects.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours, and was very dexterous in compliance, where he found it useful.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Discernible. adj. Discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent.

It is indeed a sin of no gross, so formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of optics to render it *discernible*, and therefore I need not further expatiate on it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

All this is easily *discernible* by the ordinary discourses of the understanding.—*South*.

Too many traces of the bad habits which the soldiers had contracted were *discernible* (till the close of the war).—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

And if the relations are alike, and the individual properties are alike—that is, if there is no *discernible* difference; we know the object as one previously perceived—we identify it—we recognize it.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles*.

Discernibly. adv. Perceptibly; apparently.

Consider what doctrines are infused *discernibly* among Christians, most apt to obstruct or interrupt the Christian life.—*Hammond*.

Discerning. s. Power of distinguishing.

Where are his eyes?

Either his motion weakens, or his *discernings* are impaired.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, l. 4.

For want of this common and obvious *discerning* in those who have the care of youth, we have many hundred unaccountable creatures every age whipped up into great schisms, that are for ever near a right understanding, and will never arrive at it.—*Spencer, no. 157*. (Ord MS.)

Discerning. part. adj. Judicious; knowing.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Discerningly. adv. Judiciously; rationally; acutely.

Memory *discerningly* and distinctly reverts unto things.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 73: 1634.

These two errors Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided.—*Guth*.

Discernment. s. Judgement; power of distinguishing.

A reader that wants *discernment*, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

Discorp. v. a. [Lat. *discorpo*.] Rare.

1. Tear in pieces; break; destroy by separation of its parts.

There is no evil more pernicious than sedition; for this divides, yea, and *discorps* a king.—*Dr. Matthew Griffith, Fear of God and the King*, p. 100: 1690.

Orpheus says, Bacchus was *discorped* by the giants.—*Dr. Stuckley, Palaeographia Sacra*, p. 58: 1736.

2. Separate; select.

He [Tou] is certainly well skilled in the Greek tongue, and possesses besides a particle or two, *discorped* from Bentley's note, which I regard as the soul, or *raison*, as we may say, of the critical work.—*Bishop Hurst, Letter to Bishop Warburton*, lxxx, 163.

Discorptibility. s. Liableness to be separated. Rare.

Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply natural *discorptibility*.—*Wollaston, Religion of Nature*, sect. v. 11.

Discorptible. adj. Capable of being plucked to pieces. Rare.

This elementary body . . . may even literally be said to be a vapour, or a fluid *discorptible* substance.—*Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxoniensis*, l. 435: 1726.

Discorptible. adj. Capable of being, or liable to be, discorped. Rare.

What is most dense, and least porous, will be most coherent and least *discorptible*.—*Glassville, Scopsia Scientifica*.

Matter is movable, this immovable: matter *discorptible*, this indiscorptible.—*More*.

Discorption. s. Act of pulling to pieces, or destroying by disuniting the parts.

Hence are churches, congregations, families, persons, torn asunder, one from another; so all the whole earth is strewed over with the woful monuments of our *discorptions*.—*Bishop Hall, The Peacemaker*.

Spelt with -s.

The report of the *discorpsion* of Ostrin's body into fourteen parts by his relentless adversary, they will resolve into the fourteen day's continuance of the moon's monthly wane.—*Clement, Philomela*, conv. 4.

Discossion. s. [Lat. *diaccessio*, -onis.] Departure.

There might seem to be some kind of mannerly order in this guilty departure: not all at once; lest they should seem violently chased away by this charge of Christ; now their sinking away one by one may seem to carry a shew of a deliberate and voluntary *discossion*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, h. iv.

Discharge. v. a.

1. Disburthen; exonerate; free from any load or inconvenience.

How rich in humble poverty is he, Who leads a quiet country life; Discharge'd of business, void of strife. *Dryden*.

2. Unload; disemburk.

I will convey them by sea in boats, unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be *discharged* there.—*1 Kings*, v. 9.

3. Throw off anything collected or accumulated; give vent to anything; let fly.

Meaning his eyes, He did *discharge* a horrible oath. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* l. 2.

4. Fire off a gun.

A curious ramoth abroad, that there should be a white powder, which will *discharge* a piece without noise.—*Bacon*.

The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their prows, *discharge* their great pieces against the city.—*Knutley, History of the Turks*.

5. Clear a debt by payment.

Death of one person can be paid but once, And that she has *discharged*. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 12.

Now to the horrors of that uncouth place, He passage begs with unregarded pray; And wants two farthings to *discharge* his fare. *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*.

When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond sea; and those are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to *discharge* them.—*Locks*.

6. Send away a creditor by payment.

If he had The present money to *discharge* the Jew, He would not take it. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

7. Clear a debtor.

A grateful mind, By owing, owes not, but still pays; at once Indebted and *discharged*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 65.

8. Set free from obligation.

If one man's fault could *discharge* another man of his duty, there would be no place left for the common offices of society.—*Sir A. L. Eschwege*.

When they have taken a degree, and are consequently grown a burden to their friends, who now think themselves fully *discharged*, they get into orders as soon as they can.—*Swift*.

9. Clear from an accusation or crime; absolve; (with of).

They wanted not reasons to be *discharged* of all blame, who are confessed to have in great fault, even by their very word and testimony; in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been esteemed to be small.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

They are impudent enough to *discharge* themselves of this blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door.—*Dryden*.

10. Perform; execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large, As could their hundred offices *discharge*. *Dryden, Fables*.

11. Put away; obliterate; destroy.

It is done by little and little, and with many essays: but all this *discharge*eth not the wonder.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Trial would also be made in herbs poisonous and purgative, whose ill quality perhaps may be *discharged*, or tempered, by setting stronger poisons or purgatives by them.—*Swift*.

12. Dismiss; release; send away from any business or appointment.

When Caesar would have *discharged* the senate in regard of a dream of Calpurnia, this man told him he hoped he would not dismiss the senate till his wife had dreamed a better dream.—*Bacon*.

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13. Emit.

The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, and *discharged* a well-concocted matter.—*W. Werners, Surgery*.

Discharge. v. n. Dismiss itself; break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Discharge. s.

1. Vent; explosion; emission.

As the heat of all springs is owing to subterraneous fire, so wherever there are any extraordinary *discharges* of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary.—*Woodward*.

2. Flux.

a. From a sore.

The hemorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin *discharge*.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

b. From the bowels.

By experience and observation I have found, that in those who have regular *discharge* in twenty-four hours, the time of the progress of the food from the stomach till its remains are thrown off, is three natural days.—*Cheyne, Essay on Health and long Life*, p. 118. (Ord MS.)

3. Disruption; evanescence.

Mark the *discharge* of the little cloud upon glass or paper, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirts, and last in the middle.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

4. Release from an obligation or penalty.

He warns Us, happily too secure of our *discharge* From penalty, because from death releas'd Some days. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 195.

5. Absolution from a crime.

The text expresses the sound estate of the conscience, not barely by its not accusing, but by its not condemning us; which word imports properly an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause.—*South*.

6. Ransom; price of ransom.

Death, who sets all free, Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge*. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1571.

7. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hospitality and protection are sacred; nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of these duties.—*Sir A. L. Eschwege*.

8. Acquittance from a debt; exemption; privilege.

There is no *discharge* in that war, neither shall wickedness deliver those that are given to it.—*Ex-christians*, viii. 8.

Discharger. s.

1. One who discharges in any manner.

Love, as it is the greatest treasure of our souls, so it is the only security stands bound to find for all our debts; all the other faculties of man seem to be receivers only, and this the *discharger* of all their accounts.—*W. Mortagne, Devoat Essays*, iv. § 2.

2. One who fires a gun.

To abate the humbiliation of gunpowder a way is promised by Porta, by borax and butter, which he says will make it go off, as scarcely to be heard by the *discharger*.—*Sir T. Brown*.

Dischursh. v. u. Deprive of the rank of a church.

This can be no ground to *dischursh* that differing company of Christians, neither are they other from themselves upon this diversity of opinion.—*Bishop Hall, Remarks*, p. 402.

Discede. v. a. Divide; cut in two. Rare.

And as her tongue, so was her heart *disceded*. That never thought one thing, but doubly still was guided. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 1. 27.

But head, and tongue, and heart, be quite *disceded*. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, l. 2. 27.

Disciform. adj. See Disk.**Discind. v. a.** [Lat. *discindo*—cut into two or more parts.] Divide; cut in pieces. Rare.

We found several concretions so soft that we could easily *discind* them betwixt our fingers.—*Boyle*.

Disciple. s. [Lat. *discipulus*.] Scholar; one who professes to receive instructions from another.

The commemorating the death of Christ, in the professing ourselves the *disciples* of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his cross and follow him.—*Hammond*.

Disciple. v. a.

1. Train; bring up.

He did look far Into the service of the time, and was Discipled of the bravest. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, l. 2.

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(To, disciple all nations, baptizing them.—*Practica of the Orthodox Church of England*, p. 60: 1704.

With the accent on the first syllable.

Frail youth

That better were in virtue *disciplined*,
Than with vain *penurious* words to have their fancies
fed. —*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, iv. introd. l.

2. Punish; discipline.

But for your carnival concupiscence,
Who here is fled for liberty of conscience,
From furious persecution of the marshal,
How will I *discipline*. —*B. Jonson, Volpone*.

Discipleship. *s.* State or function of a disciple, or follower of a master.

That true and hearty love, which our Saviour
would have the lively of our *discipleship*, the badge
of our holy profession. —*Bishop Hall, Romains*,
p. 184.

That to which justification is promised, is the
giving up of the whole soul utterly unto Christ,
undertaking *discipleship* upon Christ's terms. —
Hammond, Practical Catechism.

Disciplinable. *adj.* Capable of instruction;
capable of improvement by discipline and
learning.

Some terrestrial animals are advanceable by in-
dustry and *disciplinable* men to a great perfection.
—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*, p. 311.
(Ord MS.)

Disciplinableness. *s.* Attribute suggested
by Disciplinable; capacity of instruction;
qualification for improvement by
education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as
foxes, dogs, apes, horses, and elephants, not only
perception, phantasy, and memory, common to
most, if not all animals, but something of sagacity,
providence, and *disciplinableness*. —*Sir M. Hale*.

Disciplinable. *s.* One of a religious order
so called.

That Quixote stood up, and turned himself
towards the place from whence he imagined the noise
to proceed; and presently he espied, descending
from a certain height, many men apparently in
white like *Disciplinables*. —*Skelton, Translation of
Don Quixote*.

The very *Disciplinables*, who scourge themselves in
the Holy-week, are parties hired for the purpose. —
Smollett, Travels through France and Italy, iv. 27.
(Ord MS.)

Disciplinarian. *adj.* Pertaining to disci-
pline.

What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainty,
when the love of God and our neighbour, evan-
gelical unquestionables, are neglected! —*Glaucille,
Sermon Scientific*.

Latin Christianity, at the close of the fourth, and
during the first decennial period of the fifth cen-
tury, had produced three of her great fathers—the
founders of her doctrinal and *disciplinarian* system
— Jerome, Augustine, and Ambrose. Jerome, if not the
father, the faithful and zealous guardian of her
young monasticism, Ambrose of her sacerdotal au-
thority, Augustine of her theology. —*Milman, History
of Latin Christianity*, ii. li. cv.

Disciplinarian. *s.* One who rules or teaches
with great strictness; one who allows no
deviation from stated rules; martinet.

He, (King Lewis) being a strict *disciplinarian*,
would punish their vitious manners. —*Fuller, History
of the Holy War*, iv. 12.

They draw those that dissent into dislike with
the date is puritan, or *disciplinarian*. —*Bishop
So dera, Par Revue*.

Disciplinary. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to discipline.

Dedicating to fame and glory, may make your
lordship in the adventure of your person to be va-
liant as a private soldier rather than as a general;
it may make you in your commandments rather to
be generous than *disciplinary*. —*Bacon, Letter to the
Earl of Essex*.

2. Relating to government.

Those canons in behalf of marriage were only *disci-
plinary*, grounded on prudential motives. —*Bishop
Ferne*.

3. Relating to a regular course of education.

There are the studies, wherein our noble and
gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disci-
plinary* way. —*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

Discipline. *s.* [Lat. *disciplina*.]

1. Education; instruction; act of cultivating
the mind; act of forming the manners.

The cold of the northern parts is that which,
without aid of discipline, doth make the bodies
hardest, and the courage warmest. —*Bacon*.

2. Rule of government; order; method of
government.

They hold, that from the very apostles' time till
this present age, wherein yourselves imagine ye
have found out a right pattern of sound discipline,
there never was any time safe to be followed. —
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,
Your discipline in war, window in peace.
—*Shakespeare, Richard III*, iii. 7.

4. State of subjection.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the
best discipline, are yet obliged to be constantly on
their guard. —*Rogers*.

5. Anything taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance nature
in these mechanical disciplines, which, in this re-
spect, are much to be preferred. —*Bishop Wilkins*.

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.

A lively colder kicked and spurred while his wife
was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day
without giving her the discipline of the strap. —
Addison, Spectator.

7. External mortification.

The love of God makes a man chaste without the
laborious arts of fasting and exterior discipline;
he reaches at glory without any other arms but
those of love. —*Jeremy Taylor*.

It matters not much whether we live in ease and
pleasure, or eat nothing but bitter herbs; the body
that lies in dust and ashes, that goes sleeping and
feebly, that lodges at the foot of the cross, and dwells
in discipline, shall be treated at the eternal supper
of the Lamb. —*Id., Sermons*, iii. 215. (Ord MS.)

To lie upon the ground, to wear an hair shirt,
to use discipline, to roll our naked body upon
thorns, to sleep in snow, are impertinent acts. —*Id.,
Doctor Unbaited*, l. 411. (Ord MS.)

Discipline. *v. a.*

1. Educate; instruct; bring up.

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for
confession, which they could not arrive at, till
they were found upon examination to have made a
sufficient progress in the knowledge of Christianity.
—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion*.

2. Regulate; keep in order.

By reducing our appetites to the measures of na-
ture, and moderately *disciplining* them with fasting
and abstinence, we shall by degrees be so stated
against hardships and difficulties, that that which
makes effeminate minds to flinch, and startle, will
scarcely be able to make any impression upon us. —
Scott, Works, li. 26.

3. Punish; correct; chastise.

Has he not *disciplin'd* Audlinus soundly?
—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

4. Advance by instruction.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n
With purpose to reassign them in full time
Up to a better covenant, *disciplin'd*
From shadowy types to truth from flesh to spirit.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 300.

Disclaim. *v. a.* Disown; deny any know-
ledge of; retract any union with; abro-
gate; renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature *disclaims* all share
in thee: a taylor made thee. —*Shakespeare, King
Leor*, ii. 2.

He calls the gods to witness their offence;
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence.

—*Dryden, Virgii's Aeneid*.

He was no less successful against Zenobia, the
Queen of the East, a woman of the most heroic
qualifications, who had long *disclaimed* the Roman
power and established an empire of her own. —
Gibbon, History of Rome, vol. ii. ch. xxxvi.

Alexander III. had advanced Portugal to that
dignity on condition of an annual tribute to the see
of Rome. The payment was irregularly made, if not
disclaimed. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*,
vol. iv. ch. vi.

(For another example see next entry.)

Disclaimers. *s.* In Law. See extract.

Disclaimer [is] a plea containing an express denial
or renouncing of thing. Besides these *dis-
claimers* by tenants of lands there are *disclaimers*
in diverse other cases; for there is a *disclaimer* of
blood, where a person denies himself to be of the
blood or kindred of another in his plea; and a
disclaimer of goods as well as lands; as if a man
disclaims goods, on arraignment of felony, when he
shall lose them, though he be cleared. —*Tumline,
Law Dictionary*. (Gauger.)

Discolok. *v. a.* Put off a cloak or disguise;
discover. *Rare*.

So, sir, now go in, *discolok* yourself.
—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 3. (Rich.)

Discolse. *v. a.* [?]

1. Uncover; produce from a state of latency
or concealment to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,
Those seeds of fire their fatal birth *discolse*;
—*Spenser*.

And first few scattering sparks about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. —*Dryden*.

2. Hatch; open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich
hatcheth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the
sun *discolseth* them. —*Bacon*.

The beams of the sun do *discolse* summer flowers,
as pimpernel, marigold, and almost all flowers else,
for they close commonly morning and evening, or in
overcast weather. —*Bacon, Works*, li. 180. (Ord
MS.)

3. Reveal; tell; impart what is a secret.

If I *discolse* my passion,
Our friendship's at an end; if I conceal it,
The world will call me false. —*Addison, Cato*.

Discolse. *s.* Discovery. *Rare*.

Glances, that revelation to the sight,
Have they not led us deep in the *discolse*
Of fine-spun nature, exquisitely small,
And, though demonstrated, still ill-conceiv'd?
—*Young, Night Thoughts*, ix.

Discolsement. *verbal abs.* Act of revealing.

There may be a reconciliation, except for up-
braiding; or pride, or *discolsement* of secrets, or a
treacherous wound; for from these things every
friend will depart. —*Ecclesiasticus*, xii. 22.

Discolsure. *s.*

1. Discovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the
inquisition, both for the use and *discolsure* of causes.
—*Bacon*.

2. Act of revealing anything secret.

After so happy a marriage between the king and
her daughter, she was, upon a sudden mutability
and *discolsure* of the king's mind, severely handled.
—*Bacon*.

Were the *discolsure* of 1665 forgotten, the eighty
thousand pounds of secret service money disbursed
in one year, the enormous bribe, direct and indirect,
Beymour's salt-petre contract, Lewis's bag of gold?
—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Discoloud. *v. a.* Clear from clouds. *Rare*.

I count it a deed royal, in the kindly David, who
began to warm his joys again when the infant's
hand was cold; as if the breath which the child lost
had *discoloud* his indurated heart. —*Foltham, Ke-
solera*, pt. i. rev. 22. (Rich.)

Disclout. *v. a.* Divest of a clout or clouts.

Rare.
Though must he buy his vainer hope with price,
Disclout his crowns, and thank him for advice.
—*Bishop Hall, Satires*, b. li. a. 3. (Rich.)

Discluse. *s.* [Lat. *disclusio* = separation;
from *discludo* = shut apart.] Withholding;
exclusion. *Rare*.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the
continued shadow of the earth should be broken by
sudden miraculous eruptions and *discluses* of light,
to prevent the art of the lantern-maker. —*Dr. H.
More*.

Discoat. *v. n.* Quit the coast; wander;
depart from. *Rare*.

If it be lawful, in using rhetorical schemes, poetical
strains, involutions of sense in allegories, fables,
parables, and riddles, to *discoat* from the plain and
simple way of speech, why may not facetiousness,
basing from the same principles, directed to the
same ends, serving to like purposes, be likewise used
blamelessly? —*Burton, Sermons*, vol. i. ser. 14.
Against foolish Talking.

They would not be singular and uncouth in *dis-
coating* from the common road or fashion of men. —
Id., Works, iii. 344.

Discoherent. *adj.* Incoherent. *Rare*.

They made the parts incongruous, *discoherent*,
inconsequent, nay, contradictory to one another. —
Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason,
p. 32. (Ord MS.)

Discol. *adj.* See Disk.

Discoloration. *s.* Act of changing the
colour; act of staining; change of colour;
stain; die.

Pure light without *discoloration*.

—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, iii. 3, 36.

In a deprivation of the humours from a sound
state to what the physicians call by a general name
of a cacochymy, apots and *discolorations* of the skin
are signs of weak fibres. —*Arbuthnot*.

Discolour. *v. n.* Change from the natural
hue; stain.

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with
malt. —*Sir W. Temple*.
Suspicious and fantastical surmises,
And jealousy, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discoloured all she view'd. —*Dryden*.
He who looks upon the soul through its outward
actions, sees it through a deceitful medium, which is
apt to *discolour* and pervert the object. —*Addison,
Spectator*.

He there exhorts us to bear with patience and humility those, however they be misused, that desire to live purely, in such an use of God's ordinance, as the best guidance of their consciences gives them, and to tolerate them, though in some *disconformity* to ourselves.—*Milton, Areopagitica*.

Discongruity. *s.* Incongruity. *Rare.*

There is want of capacity in the thing, to sustain such a duration from the intrinsic *discongruity* of the one to the other.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Manhood*.

Discongruous. *adj.* Incongruous. *Rare.*

It ought not to seem a jot strange, if atoms . . . should, after innumerable other freaks, and *discongruous* forms produced, in length of time, fall into such a system as this is.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, 673. (Ord MS.)

Disconjoint. *v. a.* Break the ties of anything.

It is not easy to foresee, what effort would be, of *disjoining* with parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments, and of such valiant and important bodies as the military and naval establishments.—*Burke, Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents*.

Disconnection. *s.* Disunion.

Nothing was to be left in all the subordinate members, but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution*.

Discontent. *v. n.* Disagree; differ. *Rare.*

If therefore the tradition of the church were now grown so ridiculous, and *discontenting* from the doctrine of the apostles, even in those points which were of least moment to men's particular ends, how well may we be assured it was much more degenerated in point of episcopacy and precedence?—*Milton, Of Prelatical Episcopacy*.

Disconsolacy. *s.* State of being disconsolate.

Penury, baseness, and *disconsolacy*.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed*.

My repair shall be to God and his holy ministers in all spiritual doubts and *disconsolacies*, and from them I shall never be ashamed to receive correction and instruction.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 134; 1623.

Disconsolate. *adj.* Void of comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy.

New Cæsars all *disconsolate*,
With Pindarus his boldman, on this hill.

The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, *disconsolate* and wan,
And through their thin array receiv'd the rain.

Disconsolateness. *s.* State of being disconsolate.

In his presence were life and blessedness; in his absence, nothing but dolor, *disconsolateness*, despair.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 98.

Though 'Thou have suffered some distress, some clouds of sadness and *disconsolateness*, to shed themselves upon my soul, I humbly bless and thankfully glorify thy holy name.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 361.

Disconsolation. *s.* Want of comfort.

The greater a man's delight hath been in worldly prosperity, the greater will his grief or *disconsolation* be, when the opposite branch of adversity falls upon him.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, p. 625; 1673.

Disconsensancy. *s.* Want of harmony or suitability.

We should take care to avoid the least *disconsensancy* of life.—*Sir E. L'Estrange, Tully's Offices*, 84. (Ord MS.)

Discontent. *s.*

1. Want of content; uneasiness at the present state.

I see your brows full of *discontent*,
Your hearts of sorrows, and your eyes of tears.
Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. 1.
Not that their pleasures caus'd her *discontent*,
She sigh'd, not that they stay'd it, but that she went.

2. One who is discontented.

Fieble changelings, and poor *discontents*,
Shakespeare, King Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

Discontent. *adj.* Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumspect and slow, *discontented* and *discontent*, and then the earl stepped as fitted for his purpose.—*Sir J. Heyward*.

Discontent. *v. n.* Make discontented.

But in extremes what patience shall I use?
Nor *discontents* it me to leave the world,
With whom there nothing can prevail but wrong.

Agd, Spanish Tragedy. (Ord MS.)

Discontentation. *s.* Dissatisfaction.

The election being done, he made countenance of *gripe discontentation* thereto.—*Aecham*. (Ord MS.)

Discontented. *part. adj.* Unsatisfied; dissatisfied; malcontent.

The goddess, with a *discontented* air,
Seems to reject him, though she grants his pray'r.

Discontentedly. *adv.* In a discontented manner.

Turn not thy back to him *discontentedly*; but forbear and submit.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 328; 1665.

Discontentedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Discontented; uneasiness; want of ease; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great, cast up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *discontentedness* in his looks.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Discontenting. *adj.* Giving no satisfaction; disgusting.

How unpleasing and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable!—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

Discontentive. *adj.* Having a tendency to discontent.

Pride is ever *discontentive*.—*Follham, Resolves*, 97. (Ord MS.)

Discontentment. *s.* State of being discontented; uneasiness.

These are the vices that fill them with general *discontentment*, as though the bosom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more unclean than any dunghill.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The politick and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentment*.—*Bacon*.

Discontinuance. *s.*

1. Want of cohesion of parts; want of union of one part with another; disruption.

The stillsides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not *discontinue*; but if there be no remedy, then they cut themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Cessation; intermission.

Let us consider, whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

3. In Law. See extract.

Discontinuance [is] an interruption or breaking off; as *discontinuance* of possession, or *discontinuance* of process. The effect of *discontinuance* of possession is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatsoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of *discontinuance* of plea is, that the instance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh.—*Cowell*.

Discontinuation. *s.* Solution of continuity or cohesion; breach of union of parts; disruption; separation.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubble or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Discontinue. *v. n.*

1. Lose the cohesion of parts; suffer separation or disruption of substance.

All bodies ductile and tensile, as metals that will be drawn into wires; and tow that will be drawn into yarn or thread, have in them the appetite of not *discontinuing* strong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth them out; and yet so as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body.—*Bacon*.

2. Lose an established or prescriptive custom or right.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies.—*Jeremiah*, xvii. 4.

Discontinue. *v. n.*

1. Leave off; cease any practice or habit.

Twenty penny I'll tell
That men shall wear I've *discontinued* school
Above a twelvemonth.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.
Examine thy customs of dirt, sleep, exercise, up-and-down, and the like, and try, in any thou shalt judge hurtful, to *discontinue* it by little and little, but so, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to begin it.—*Bacon*.

M. Dunoyer, in his work 'On the Liberty of Labour,' maintains, not only that medical diplomas ought to confer no exclusive right of practising

medicine, but that they serve merely as screens for incapacity, and substitutes for real knowledge, and ought therefore to be discontinued altogether.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*.

2. Break off; interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs, from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* it.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*.

Discontinuer. *s.* One who discontinues a rule or custom.

Hearing that the new statutes at Oxford permit none but those who totally reside and study there to take degrees, and admit no computation of terms more than those wherein they were commorant there, so that many *discontinuers* cannot in no short time proceed as formerly, &c.—*Communication to Archbishop Laud, Remains*, ii. 174; 1630.

Discontinuity. *s.* Disunity of parts; want of cohesion.

That *discontinuity* of parts is the principal cause of the opacity of bodies, will appear by considering that opaque substances become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal, or almost equal density with their parts.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Discontinuous. *adj.* Wanting continuity; wide; extended; gaping.

Thou shalt know pain,
And writ'st him to and fro convolv'd, so sure
The griding sword with *discontinuous* wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 327.

A horrid chasm, disclos'd with orifice
Wide, *discontinuous*. *Philips, Splendid Shilling*.

Disconvenience. *s.* Incongruity; disagreement; opposition of nature. *Rare.*

Fear arises many times out of natural antipathies of nature, but in these *disconveniences* of nature deliberation hath no place at all.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes*.

A necessary *disconvenience*, where any thing is allowed to be cause of itself.—*Fotherby, Theomastice*, p. 213.

Disconveniency. *s.* Same as Disconvenience. *Rare.*

It precisely abstracteth from all other circumstances, including only the natural conveniency or *disconveniency* which it beareth to the faculty.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 30. (Ord MS.)

Disconvenient. *adj.* Opposite; incongruous. *Rare.*

Continual drinking is most convenient to the temper of an hydroptic body, though most *disconvenient* to its present welfare.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xi.

Discord. *s.* [Lat. *discordia*.]

1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy.

A false witness that speaketh lies, and he that soweth *discord* among brethren.—*Proverbs*, vi. 19.

2. Difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of sounds.

Discord, like that of music's various parts,
Discord that makes the harmony of hearts;
Discord that only this dispute shall bring,
Who best shall love the duke and serve the king.

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood.

3. In Music. Combination of discordant sounds.

It is sound alone that doth immediately and incorporeally affect most; this is most manifest in music, and concerts and *discords* in music: for all sounds, whether they be sharp or flat, if they be sweet, have a roundness and equality; and if they be harsh, are unequal, for a *discord* like is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting.—*Bacon*.

It is the lack that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh *discords* and unpleasant sharps.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Discord. *v. n.* Disagree; not suit with.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion.—*Bacon*.

But yet, even in this change of their time, they kept still a good harmony; an harmony concurring with God's severity, though somewhat *discording* with his mercy.—*Fotherby, Theomastice*, p. 330.

Discordance. *s.* Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

The study of this code . . . produced a new class of legal practitioners, or casuists; of whom a great number added like their brethren, the civilians, their illustrations and commentaries, for which the

obscurity and discordance of many passages, more especially in the Decretum, gave ample scope.—*Baillet, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. 2.

Discordancy. *s.* Same as preceding.

The intractable genius of the feudal policy, held forth these irregularities of conduct, discordance of interest, and dissimilarity of situation, that framed rich materials for the minstrel muse.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 402.

Discordant. *adj.*

1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself; incongruous; not conformable.

So various, so discordant is the mind,
That in our will a different will we find. *Dryden.*

Hither conscience is to be referred, if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a consentancy, then follows the sentence of approbation; if discordant from it, the sentence of condemnation.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

2. Opposite.

The discordant attraction of some wandering comets would certainly disorder the revolutions of the planets, if they approached too near them.—*Chapman*.

Discordantly. *adv.* In a discordant manner; inconsistently; in disagreement with anything.

Two strings of a musical instrument being struck together, making two notes that arrive at the ear at the same time as to sense, yield a sound differing from either of them, and as it were compounded of both; inasmuch, that if they be discordantly tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make a harsh and troublesome noise.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Discordful. *adj.* Quarrelsome; not peaceable. *Rare.*

But bloodstained, full of vain-glorious spright,
And rather stirred by his discordful dance,
Upon them gladly would have proved his might. *Spranger, Runic Queen*, iv. 4, 3.

Discording. *part. adj.* Disagreeing; inharmonious.

A musical ear accustomed to melodious concerts, will be more displeased with jarring or discording sounds, than he which hath the same sense of hearing unpolished by art, or accustomed to ruder noises.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 491: 1673.

Discorrespondent. *adj.* Not corresponding; incongruous. *Rare.*

It would be discorrespondent in respect of God.—*Monatagge, Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii. treat. 7. s. 3. (Rich.)

Discot. *s. n.* Divide: (opposed to Accost). *Rare.*

The neglecting of it [public worship] is a scandalous contempt of our jurisdiction, from whom laudable custom we discot.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 7.

Discounsel. *v. a.* Dissuade; give contrary advice.

But him that Palmer from that vanity,
With temperate advice discounsel'd.

Holy Scripture discounsel'd, and discounsel'd from doing that filthy sin.—*Homilies, Against Adultery*.

Discount. *s.* Sum refunded in a bargain.

See second extract.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood at a large discount, and sell them as well as he could.—*Swift*.

Discount [in] an allowance paid on account of the immediate advance of a sum of money not due till some future period. It is usually said to be of two kinds: viz. discount of bills, and discount of goods; but they are essentially the same. When a bill of exchange is presented at a banker's for discount, it is in the practice to calculate the simple interest for the time the bill has to run, including the days of grace, which interest is called the discount, and this being deducted from the amount of the bill the balance is paid over to the presenter of the bill.—*McNulloch, Dictionary of Commerce*.

Discount. *v. a.* Count back; pay back again: (often Discount).

My father's, mother's, brother's, death I pardon;
My prayers and penance shall discount for these,
And beg of Heaven to charge th' bill on me. *Dryden*.

The farmers spitefully conclud'd,
Force him to take his dimes in kind;
And Parsonal discounts arrears,
By bills for taxes and repairs. *Swift*.

Discountenance. *v. a.*

1. Discourage by cold treatment.
Unwilling they were to discountenance any man who was willing to serve them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

2. Abash; put to shame.

Wisdom in discourse with her,
Loses discountenance, and like folly shews.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 552.

Discountenance. *s.* Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard.

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable soever, were still attended with very apparent discountenance.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

In expectation of the hour of judgement, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the discountenance he meets with from a wicked and profane world.—*Rogers*.

Discountenance. *s.* One who discountenances; one who discourages by cold treatment, or depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal and murmurs against the king and his government, taxed him for a great laxer of his people, and discountenance of his nobility.—*Bacon*.

Discountenter. *s.* One who advances money upon discount.

Usurers, pedlars, and Jew discounters, at the corners of the streets.—*Burke, Letters to a Member of the National Assembly*.

Discourage. *v. a.* [Fr. *décourager*.] Deprive of courage; daunt; deter; frighten from any attempt.

The apostle with great zeal discourages too unreasonable a presumption.—*Rogers*.

He had indeed only one objection to their design; and that objection he kept to himself. It was simply this, that all who were concerned were very likely to be hanged. That, however, was their affair; and, if they chose to run such a risk in the good cause, it was not his business to discourage them.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

With from.

Wherefore discourage ye the heart of the childer of Israel, from going over into the land?—*Numbers*, xxxii. 7.

Discourage. *s.* Want of courage or resolution; discouragement.

Where the negligent ministers or inferior governments have not only equal thank or reward, but perhaps much more than they which be diligent, or would be, if they might have assistance; then undoubtedly is grievous discouragement, and peril o' consequence; forasmuch as they omit offences in their duties and offices.—*Sir T. Rigg, The Government*, fol. 209.

Discouragement. *s.* Act of discouraging; that which discourages.

Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meanest discouragements, that they are so generally derided by common opinion.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

With from.

The books read at schools and colleges, are full of incitements to virtue, and discouragements from vice.—*Swift*.

With to.

To things we should have them learn, the great and only discouragement is, that they are called to them.—*Locke*.

Discourager. *s.* One who impresses diffidence and terror.

Most men in years, as they are generally discouragers of youth, are like old trees, which being past bearing themselves, will suffer no young plants to flourish beneath them.—*Pope*.

If the State be fitted at all for establishing a standard of opinion, there is no function which it can so properly assume as that of authorizing public praise, or prohibiting their publication. If it be ever to make itself the promoter of truth and the discourager of error, its less objectionable instrument than censorship of the press can be devised.—*Sir O. G. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

Discourse. *s.* [Fr. *discours*; Lat. *discursus*.]

1. Act of the understanding by which it passes from premises to consequences: (sometimes followed by 'of reason'). See Reasoning and Ratiocination.

By reason of that original weakness in the instruments, without which the understanding part is not able in this world by discourse to work, the very conceits of painfulness is a bridle to stay us.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

A beast, that wants discourse of reason,
Would have mourn'd longer. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 2.

Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not

That capability and godlike reason

To rust in us unused. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 4.

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk.

He watch'd where than himself, more by an hour's discourse, than by a day's meditation.—*Bacon*.
The vanquish'd party with the victors join'd,
Nor want sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden*.

3. Effusion of language; speech.

Typical and superficial arguments, of which there is store to be found on both sides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious discourse, serve only to amuse the understanding and entertain company.—*Locke*.

4. Treatise; dissertation either written or uttered.

The discourse here is about ideas, which, he says are real things, and seen in God.—*Locke*.

Discourse. *v. n.*

1. Converge; talk; relate.

How wert thou hamill'd, being prisoner?
Discourse, I prythee, on this turret's top.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 4.

Of various things discourse, as he pass'd,
Arch'd hither bends. *Dryden*.

2. Treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind.—*Locke*.

3. Reason; pass from premises to consequences.

Discourse. *v. a.*

1. Treat of; talk over; discuss.

Good Pyrrhus, discourse a robbery or two, to satisfy these gentlemen of thy worth.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

2. Utter.

(Give it [the pipe] breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most eloquent music.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Discourser. *s.*

1. Speaker; haranguer.

The tract of every thing,
Would by a good discourser lose some life,
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 1.*

2. Writer on any subject; dissertator.

Philosophers and critical discourser, who look beyond the obvious exterior of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations.—*Sir T. Browne*.
But it seems to me, that such discourser do run upon short views, and a very moderate compass of thought.—*Swift*.

Discourting. *verbal abs.* Mutual intercourse of language.

That rhapsody meets so with our fears and weak discourtings, that they, who six hours ago tended upon us either with charitable or ambitious services, cannot stay in the room alone where the body lies stripped of its life and honour.—*Jerome Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Dying*, l. § 2.

Discourative. *adj.* Having the character of discourse, whether meaning reason or conversation; passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences; containing dialogue; interlocutory; conversable; communicative.

The epick is every where interlarded with dialogue or discourative scenes.—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poetry*.

He found him a complaisant man, very free and discourative.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 220.

Discourativeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Discursive.

Certainly the greatest pleasure that the mind is capable of in this life, is in the contemplation of God and nature, the experimental sweetness of philosophy, and the discourativeness of reason.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 44. (Orel MS.)

Discourteous. *adj.* Uncivil; uncomplaisant; defective in good manners.

Such loud discourteous dog-whelps.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money*.

A people so discourteous, that our misery nothing afflicted them.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 200.

He resolved to unhorne the first discourteous knight he should meet.—*Motieu, Translation of Don Quixote*.

Discourteously. *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.

His father was a page, and was discourteously used in our court, perhaps by the paper.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 160.

Discourtesy. *s.* Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.

As if cheerfulness had been tediousness, and good entertainment had been turned to discourtesy, he would never get himself alone.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
He calm in arguing, for strenuous makes Error a fault, and truth discourtesy.—*G. Herbert*.
He made me visits, murthering as if I had done him a discourtesy.—*Warran, Surgeon*.

Discourteous. s. Want of courtesy. *Rare*.
Mouldur, we must not so much betray ourselves to discourtesy, as to suffer you to be longer un-moulded.—*H. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

Discover. v. a.

1. Show; disclose; bring to light; make visible; expose to view.
He *discovers* deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out to light the shadow of death.—*Job, xii. 22*.

2. Show; expose; reveal.
And now will I *discover* her lewdness.—*Hamlet, II. 10*.
We will pass over into those men, and we will *discover* ourselves unto them.—*Isaiah, xiv. 8*.

3. Espy; find out; detect.
When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand.—*Acts, xxi. 3*.
Men with strength and free will arm'd Complete, to have *discover'd* and requit'd Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 2*.

4. Find objects not known before.
Some to *discover* blemish far away.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, I. 3.
Another part, in squadrons and gross bands, On bold adventure, to *discover* wide That bound world, if any clime perhaps Might yield them easier limitation, bend Four ways their flying march.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, II. 870*.

5. Exhibit to the view.
Some high-climbing hill, Which to his eye *discovers* unware The goodly prospect of many foreign land.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, III. 546*.
Not light, but rather darkness visible, Serv'd only to *discover* sights of woe.—*Ibid., I. 62*.

6. Make anything cease to be a covering.
The voice of the Lord smothereth the hills to calve, and *discovers* the forests.—*Psalm, xlii. 9*.
For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts *discovers*, and thy heels made bare.—*Jeremiah, xlii. 22*.

Discoverable. adj.

1. Capable of being found out.
That mineral matter which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be *discoverable* by human industry; or if *discoverable*, diffused and scattered amongst the crasser matter, can never be separated.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

2. Apparent; exposed to view.
They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an invisible situation, but in an open and *discoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.
It is concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered and obscured by the interposition of any clouds or mists.—*Bentley*.

Discovered. part. adj. Uncovered. *Rare*.
The cover of the coach was made with such joints, that, as they might, to avoid the weather, put it up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as *discovered* and open-sighted as on horseback.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Discoverer. s.

1. One who finds anything not known before; finder out.

The Caps of Good Hope was doubled in those early times; and the Portuguese were not the first *discoverers* of that navigation.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient China, Weights, and Measures*.
An old maiden gentleman in the greatest *discoverer* of judgements; she ran tell you what sin it was that set such a man's house on fire.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Scout; one put to decry the position or number of an enemy.

Here stand, my lords, and send *discoverers* forth, To know the number of our enemies.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1*.
A field of thistles seemed once a battle of pikes unto some *discoverers* of the bibe of languid.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar, p. 320*.

Discovery. s.

1. Act of finding anything hidden.
Of all who since have us'd the open sea, Than the bold English none more fame have won; Beyond the year, and out of leav'n's high way, They make *discoveries* where they see no main.—*Dryden*.

2. Act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

What must I hold a candle to my shame? They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light. Why 'tis an office of *discovery*, love, And I should be obscure'd.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, II. 6*.

Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear *discovery* of the next.—*South*.

It would be necessary to say something of the state to which the war hath reduced us; such a *discovery* must be to make us into as possible.—*Swift*.

With respect to the meaning of the terms in question, '*discovery*,' and '*new truth*;' it matters not whether we confine ourselves to the narrowest sense, or admit the widest, provided we do but distinguish. There certainly are two kinds of '*new truth*' and of '*discovery*.' If we take those words in the widest sense in which they are ever used. First, such truths as were, before they were discovered, absolutely unknown, being not inquired by anything we previously knew, though we might perhaps suspect them as probable. Such are all matters of fact strictly so called, when first made known to one who had not any such previous knowledge, as would enable him to ascertain them a priori; i.e. by reasoning. . . . The other class of *discoveries* is of a very different nature. That which may be elicited by reasoning, and consequently is implied in that which we already knew, we need not to search for, and not from observation or testimony. To take a geometrical truth upon trust, or to attempt to ascertain it by observation, would betray a total ignorance of the nature of the science. . . . It is of the utmost importance to distinguish these two kinds of *discovery* of truth. In relation to the former, as I have said, the word '*information*' is most strictly applied; the communication of the latter is more properly called '*instruction*.' . . . It is a question comparatively unimportant, whether the term '*discovery*' shall or shall not be extended to the eliciting of those truths, which, being implied in our previous knowledge, may be established by mere strict reasoning. . . . To use one more illustration. Reasoning has been aptly compared to the piling together blocks of stone; on each of which, as on a pedestal, a man can raise himself a small, and last a small height above the plain; but which, when skillfully built up, will form a flight of steps, which will raise him to a great elevation. Now (to pursue this analogy) when the materials are all ready to the builder's hand, the blocks ready dug and brought, his work resembles one of the two kinds of *discovery* just mentioned, viz. that to which we have assigned the name of instruction; but if his materials are to be entirely, or in part, provided by himself,—if he himself is forced to dig fresh blocks from the quarry,—this corresponds to the other kind of *discovery*.—*Whately, Elements of Logic, II. iv. ch. II. § 1*.

Discard. v. n. ? Leave the cradle. *Rare*.

We know all, Clifford, fully since this meteor, This airy apparition first *discarded* From Tournay into Portugal.—*Ford, Perkin Warbeck, I. 3*. (Rich.)

Discern. v. a. Bring into a condition of discerning. *Rare*.

So they, when God hath bestowed their bodies upon them as gorgeous palaces or mansion houses wherein the mind may dwell with pleasure and delight, do first by their civil demeanour slake and *discern* them, and then, being altogether careless in repairing them, do suffer them to run to destruction.—*Harrington, Method of Physic, 1624*. (Nares by II. and W.)

Discern. s. See **Discerning**. *Rare*.
Rumatologia and Psychalgia, the one the *discern* of the body, the other the malade and discomposure of the soul.—*Optick Gloss of Humours, 1659*. (Nares by II. and W.)

Discredit. s. Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.

Illurs will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and alien certify over their country to the *discredit* of a plantation.—*Bacon*.

That they may quit their country without any *discredit* to their intellects, they fly to several state, tripe, pitiful objections and cavils.—*South*.

Alas, the small *discredit* of a bribe. Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe.—*Pope*.

Discredit. v. a.

1. Deprive of credibility; make not trusted.

He had fram'd to himself many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now he is resolved to die.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, III. 2*.

2. Disgrace; bring reproach upon; shame; make less reputable or honourable.

You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been lost withal, would have *discredited* your travel.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, I. 2*.

He is commended that makes a voyage, and least *discredited* his travels, who returns the same man he went.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

He like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can *Discredit*, libels now 'gainst each great man.—*Dante*.

Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil.—*Bacon*.

At that time these complaints were *discredited* as factious calumnies.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England, ch. I*.

Discreditable. adj. Disgraceful; reproachful.

Here the lank-aided miser, worst of felons, Who meanly stole, *discreditable* shift! From back, and bully too, their proper cheer.—*R. Blair, The Grave*.

Discredited. part. adj. Rendered less honourable; lowered in repute.

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining spirit of religion.—*Rogers*.

Discreet. adj. [see **Discrete, adj.**] Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash, careless, or forward.

Less fearful than *discreet*, You love the fundamental part of state, More than you doubt the chance of it.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, III. 1*.

Discreetly. adv. In a discreet manner; prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

Woe's loss half the praise they should have got, Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot.—*Waller*.

The labour of obedience, loyalty, and subjection, is no more but for a man honestly and *discreetly* to sit still.—*South*.

The dullest brain, if gently stir'd Perhaps may waken to a humming bird; The most remote, *discreetly* open'd, find Congenial object in the cockle kind.—*Pope, Dunciad*.

Discrepancy. s. Difference; contrariety; disagreement.

The only question which admitted any variety of *discrepancy* among the ascetics was, who were the persons to whom souls the Soul of Christ descended.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. v*.

Discrepancy. s. Difference.

There is diversity of judgements, *discrepancy* of opinion among divines both old and new.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar, p. 147*.

Diversity of education, and *discrepancy* of those principles wherewith men are at first imbued, and wherein all our after reasonings are founded.—*Lord Ditchley, Letter to Sir R. Ditchley*.

What the one is, the other is not; and in such a visible *discrepancy*, that if one were selected from the remotest parts of the earth the sun displayeth his beams upon, yea from the very Antipodes, he would agree with either better than they do one with another.—*Howell, Instructions for foreign Travel, p. 73*.

While the freedom of the investigation depends upon the absence of external force, its right issue depends upon undamaged machinery within; and it is the most miserable of all our human delusions, that we actually require *discrepancy* of opinion—require and demand error, falsehood, blindness, and plunge ourselves upon such *discrepancy* as attacking a freedom which is only valuable when used for unity in the truth, and which is an evil when wrongly, as it is a good when rightly employed.—*Gladsone, The State in its Relations with the Church*.

Discrepant. adj. Different; disagreeing; contrary.

To that intent was speech specially given, wherein he is most *discrepant* from brute beasts.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 77*.

Master Justice, doth not your worship know this gentleman who is your neighbour's son, and hath absented himself from his father's house, in an habit so undecent and *discrepant* from his calling, as you may perceive?—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote, II. 17*.

Discrepant. s. Dissident; (in creed). *Rare*.
If you persecute heretics or *discrepant*, they unite themselves as to a common defence.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy, VII. § 14*. (Ord M.)

Discrete. v. a. Separate; discontinuous. *Rare*.

As for its diaphanely, it enjoyed that most minutely; as having its earthly and sinuous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not *discrete* by atomical terminations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Discrete. adj. [Lat. *discretus*, pass. part. of *discern*; dis implying difference, and *cerno* = see, perceive, take cognizance of; from the same root as the Greek *epno* = judge. *Cretus* is also the participle of *crevo* = grow; so that if there existed such a word as *discrevo* = grow separately, become separate,

the origin of the word before us, in some of its senses, might be equivocal. That this is not an invidious difficulty may be seen under Concrete. Concrete is the ordinary opposite to abstract; it is probable, however, that it has a second sense, the opposite to discrete, of which the origin is the *cretus* from *cerno*. Discreet, with the same origin, is conveniently differentiated from discrete by its spelling.]

1. Distinct; disjointed; not continuous.

Discrete quantity, or different individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking continuity, that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

2. Disjunctive.

The parts are not discrete, or disjunctive, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous.—*Milton, Trachonion*.

Discretion. s.

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wise management.

Modesty seemeth to be much like that which men commonly call discretion. Albeit discretion in Latin signifieth separation; wherein it is more like to election. But as it is commonly used, it is not only like to modesty, but is the self-modesty. For he that forbearth to speak, although he can do it both wisely and eloquently, because neither in the time, nor in the hearer, he findeth opportunity so that no fruit may succeed of his speech; he therefore is vulgarly called a discreet person.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 78.

But care in poetry must still be had; It asks discretion, ev'n in running mad. *Pope*.

There is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than discretion, a species of lower prudence.—*Swift*.

2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power: (as, 'He surrenders at discretion'; that is, so as to be liable to whatever may seem good to the person to whom the surrender is made, or without condition, reserve, or stipulation).

3. Disjunction; separation. Obsolete.

It is very probable, that to show their despatch of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and discretion from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done.—*Mede, Discribe*, 191.

Discretionary. adj. Unlimited in freedom of choice or action; discretionary.

All this amounts not to any thing of a discretionary authority placed in the hands of tutelar angels.—*Bishop Hurd, Sermons*, ii. 410.

Discretionally. adv. In a discretionary manner; at pleasure; at choice.

Hours is rhyme to power; and though it has often been thought necessary to write the latter word with an apostrophe when it is used as a monosyllable, yet if hour may be used discretionally as one or two syllables, power may surely be allowed the same latitude, without any change in its form.—*Nares, Elements of Orthography*, p. 59.

Iscretionary. adj. Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

A deacon may have a dispensation for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years of age, and it is discretionary in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. *Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

The major being a person of consummate experience, was invested with discretionary power.—*Tait*.

Discretive. adj. Disjunctive; implying distinction and opposition.

Because the conjunction here is discretive, 'But of the tree,' one concludeth from thence, that therefore it must needs be in the middle of the garden; though the Hebrew be not 'and,' but 'and,' &c.—*Gregory, Notes and Observations on the Scripture*, p. 80.

Discretively. adv. In a discretive manner; in a manner grammatically distinguishing.

The plural number being used discretively, to note out, and design one of many.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 237.

Discriminate. v. a. [Lat. *discriminatus*, pass. part. of *discrimino*; from *discrimen*, -inis = difference, distinction; whence nice calculation, hazard, danger: the latter being

common, perhaps the commonest, significations in classical Latin. The other senses are the commonest in English.] Mark with notes of difference; distinguish; select or separate from others.

The right hand is discriminated from the left by a natural, necessary, and never to be confounded distinction. *South, Sermons*.

Discriminate. adj. Distinguished by certain tokens from one another.

Oysters and cockles and mussels, which move not, have no discriminative sex.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Discriminately. adv. In a discriminate manner; distinctly; minutely.

His conception of an elegy he has in this preface very judiciously and discriminately explained.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Shakespeare*.

Discriminating. part. adj. Showing discrimination.

You owe little less for what you are not, than for what you are, to that discriminating mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from misery.—*Boyle*.

Discrimination. s.

1. Act of distinguishing one object from another; state of being so distinguished.

There is a reverence to be showed them on the account of their discrimination from other places, and separation for sacred uses.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible, and make a due discrimination between those that are, and those who are not the proper objects of it.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Power or habit of drawing distinctions.

The best and wisest might think that if their names lived on earth with their imperishable cathedrals, it was a pardonable, if not a pious and laudable ambition. Their own desire of glory would no mingle with what they esteemed the glory of God, as to baffle their discrimination. So too national, municipal, corporate, local pride and interest would disguise themselves as the love of God and man.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. viii.

3. Marks of distinction.

Letters arise from the first original discriminations of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and observe the difference of vocal sounds. *Hendry, Elements of Speech*.

Discriminative. adj.

1. Making the mark of distinction; characteristic.

The only standing test, and discriminative characteristic of any metal or mineral, must be sought for in the constituent matter of it.—*Woodward*.

2. Observing distinction.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*.

Discriminatively. adv. In a discriminative manner; with an observance of due distinction.

But if the name of God be prophoned by the disrespect and misusage of the things it is called upon, then surely it is sanctified when the same are worthily and discriminatively used, that is, as becometh the relation they have to him.—*Mede, Discribe*, p. 62.

Discrimineous. adj. Dangerous; hazardous.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very discriminative state, unless it happens upon the opening of a vein opened by a plethory.—*Barrow, Discourse of Consumption*.

Discrown. v. a. Deprive of a crown.

He shall not be discrowned, deposed, banished, by your hands.—*Bishop Hall, Epitaphs*, 4. (Ord M.S.)

Discruciate. v. a. [Lat. *discruciatum*, pass. part. of *discrucio*.] Torture; torment; agonize; rack. (The participial form the commonest, the compound with *ex* (*excruciate*, *excruciating*) being the usual one.)

Discruciating. part. adj. Racking; torturing; tormenting; agonizing.

To single hearts doubling is discruciating.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 20.

Discubation. s. [Lat. *discubatio* = lie down separately, or in allotted places, as the ancients at their meals.] Lying or leaning at table. Rare.

What was the fashion in Mammoth's times, is not certain; it is probable enough for my turn, that discubation was then in practice, and long before, for

the plucking off their shoes when they went to table, seems to imply it, that being done to preserve the beds clean.—*Cowley, Notes to Lucius*, b. l. p. 41. (Ord M.S.)

Discubitory. adj. Fitted to the posture of leaning. Rare.

After bathing they retired to bed, and refreshed themselves with a repast; and so that custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into discubitory. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Disculpate. v. a. [Lat. *disculpatus*, pass. part. of *disculpo* = literally unblame.] Exculpate; clear from the imputation of a fault. Rare.

If a young woman, to disculpate herself, should tell me in a whispering tone, that the man who deceived her had eyes irradiated with affection, that their language expressed an unalterable constancy in the most tender nerves; I would tell her flatly, that she does not know how to read; that through the mind of her own passion, she might imagine to see fine things; but they were no realities.—*Letitia on Physiognomy*, p. 225: 1751.

Discumbency. s. Act of lying or leaning at ment after the ancient manner. Rare.

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of discumbency at meals, which was upon their left side; for so their right hand was free and ready for all service.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Discumber. v. a. Discumber. Rare.

His limbs discumber'd of the clinging vest,
He blinks the sacred claspure round his breast.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Discure. v. a. [from Fr. *découvrir*.] Discover; reveal. Rare.

I will, if please you it discure, away
To ease you of that ill. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Discure. v. a. [from *cure*.] Free from cure or charge. Rare.

Some benefices have actual or habitual cure of souls; others have cure individually, and are discured actually; others, neither actually nor habitually, but utterly discured.—*Dr. Tucker, Fabricius of the Church*, p. 35: 1804.

Discurrent. adj. Not current; deprived of circulation. Rare.

For any other new [editions] to be set out by their [the papists'] adversaries there is no great fear; whose books being discurrent in all catholicks' countries, their want of means requisite to utter an impression would dishearten them from the charge.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.

Discursist. s. Same as Discourser. Rare.

Great discursists were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the prince's resolution, and stir up the people.—*L. Addison, Description of West Barbary*, pref.: 1671.

Discursive. adj.

1. Moving here and there; roving; desultory.

Some noises help sleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water; they move a gentle attention, and whitherer moveth attention, without too much labour, still the natural and discursive motion of the spirits.—*Bacon*.

2. Proceeding by discourse of reason, or regular gradation, from premises to consequences; argumentative.

Reason receives, and reason is her being, *Discursive*, or intuitive; discursive is often yours, the latter is most ours.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 480.

There is a sanctity of soul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greatest pretences to discursive demonstration.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.

There hath been much dispute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of discursive faculty, which some call reason.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Discursively. adv. In a discursive manner.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think; whereby we discursively, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Discursiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Discursive.

The exercise of our minds in rational discursiveness about things in quest of truth . . . how greatly doth it better us!—*Barrow, Sermons*, iii. 22.

Discursory. adj. Having the character of discourse of reason. Rare.

Here shall your Majesty find . . . speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, textual with discursory.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, dedication.

Discuss. *v. a.* [Lat. *discussus*, pass. part. of *discutio* : shake out; pres. part. *discutiens*, -*cutis*.]

1. Examine; ventilate; clear by disquisition.

We are to *discuss* only those general exceptions which have been taken.—*Honker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
This knotty point should you and I *discuss*,
Or tell a tale! *Pope*.

2. Disperse; (common in old Surgery, as applied to tumours, whence *Discutient*).

And infuse a light *discussing* those fogs, which steam from carnal sense and appetite, so that we may clearly discern divine truths, the will of God, and the way to happiness.—*Barrow, Sermons*, iii. 42.

3. Break to pieces.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's triault, to turn, *discuss*, and torcate.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

4. Shake off. *Rare*.

All regard of shame she had *discuss*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 1. 41.

5. Deal with; (generally implying finishing off, as in 'He *discussed* a breakfast, a dinner, or the like). *Colloquial*, perhaps an approach to *slang*.

Discussor. *s.* One who discusses; examiner.

A *discussor* of controversies against Bellarmine and other pontificians.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxoniensæ*, of Dr. Fidd.

Discussing. *verbal abs.* Examination.

His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons learned in the law.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Criminis*.

Discussion. *s.* Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question.

Truth cannot be found without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and *discussion* of each particular. *Smith*.

Various *discussions* tear our heated brain:
Opinions often turn; still doubts remain,
And who indulges thought, increases pain. *Prior*.

Discontinue. *s.* Medicine, or application, possessing the power of dissolving tumours.

The swellings arising from these require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *discontinue*.—*W. Johnson, Surgery*.

Disdain. *v. a.* [*Fr. dédaigner*.] Scorn; consider as unworthy of one's character.

They do *disdain* us much beyond our thoughts,
Which makes me sweat with wrath.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 4.

Disdain. *v. n.* Scorn; grow imputious or angry.

Adramelech and Asmadal,
Two potent thrones, that to be less than gods
Disdain'd, but meener thoughts learn'd in their
Night. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 365.
Ajax, deprived of Achilles' armour, which he had from the suifrage of the Greeks, *disdains*; and, growing impatient of the injury, rages and runs mad. *H. Johnson, Discreetia*.

Disdain. *s.* Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *disdain* and want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their kindred. *Ecclesiastica*, xii. 10.

Disdainful. *adj.* Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward than three thousand volumes, written with *disdainful* sharpness of wit.—*Honker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

But those I can excuse, I can forgive;
By my *disdainful* silence let them live. *Dryden*.

Disdainfully. *adv.* In a disdainful manner; with haughty scorn; with indignation.

... not to insult and domineer, to look *disdainfully*, and revile imperiously, that procures esteem from any one.—*South*.

Disdainfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Disdainful; contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

A proud *disdainfulness* of other men.—*Acham*.
Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite and due *disdainfulness*.
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unclasp her?
Sir F. Sidney.

Disdaining. *verbal abs.* Scorn; contempt.
Say her *disdaining* justly must be grac'd
With name of chaste;

And that she frowns lest longing should exceed,
And raging brood:
No her *disdains* can ne'er offend;
Unkiss'd self-haven take private end.
Doune, Dialogue with Sir H. Wotton.

Disdgrade. *v. a.* Degrade from godhead.

Rare.

The papists portray him as an old man; and, by this means, *disdgrade* him.—*Fidham, Recollec*, pt. i. res. id. (Rich).

Disdise. *s.*

1. Distemper; mnlady; sickness; morbid state.

And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was *disdise* in his feet, and his *disdise* was exceeding great; and in his *disdise* he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians.—*2 Chronicles*, xvi. 12.

2. Uneasiness. *Obsolete*.

That night they past in great *disdise*,
Till that the morning, bringing early light
To guide men's labours, brought them also ease.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 5. 40.

Disdise. *v. a.* Afflict with disease; torment with pain or sickness; make morbid; infect; make uneasy; trouble; disturb.

What art thou that thus *disdise*st the king, which is now at his rest? *Sir T. Elgot, The Governour*, fd. 167.

That I should *disdise* myself, or my reader, with a punctual examination of it, may seem superfluous.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, iv. § 12.

Though great light be insufficient to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disdise* them.—*Locke*.

Disdised. *part. adj.* Afflicted with, or impaired by, disease.

He was *disdised* in his feet.—*1 Kings*, xv. 23.

Disdisedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Disdised; sickness; morbidness; state of being disdised.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *disdisedness*.—*T. Barret, Theory of the Earth*.

Disdiseful. *adj.*

1. Abounding with, or producing, disease.

This great hospital, this sick, this *disdiseful* world.
—*Doune, Desolations*, p. 275: 1025.

But us
Disdiseful dainties, riot and excess,
And feverish luxury destroy. *J. Walton, Enthusiasm*: 17 10.

2. Troublesome; causing uneasiness. *Rare*.

Where the majesty of a king's house draws recourse and access, it is both disgraceful to the king, and *disdiseful* to the people, if the ways near about be not fair and good.—*Bacon, Judicial Charge upon the Commission of the Verge*.

Disdiseoment. *s.* Trouble; inconvenience.

Rare.

It is not probable, that men of great means and plentiful estates will endure the travail, *disdiseoment*, and adventures, of going thither in person.—*Bacon, Considerations on the Plantations in Ireland*.

Disdisey. *adj.* Untasty; troublesome. *Rare*.

A mistaken false friend must either be still entertained and remain a never variation to us, as well as unuseful to himself, or else by a kind of convulsion be thrown up like *disdisey*, sharp cholera, leaving behind the continual torment of private grudges and hatred.—*Mutarch, Morals*, vol. i. pt. iii. 238. (Ord MS.)

Disdise. *v. a.* Blunt; dull.

I grieve myself
To think, when that shall be *disdise'd* by her
Whom now thou first art on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

The pain she had
To keep them in the wild ways of the wood,
Two sets of three lances with jingling arms
Together, served a little to *disdisey*
The sharpness of that pain about her heart.
Tennyson, Idyls of the King, Etd.

Disdise. *v. a.* Land; carry to land.

I met unto the road, in *disdise*
Some newscasters.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

Disdise. *v. n.* Land; go on land.

There is a report current to the effect that the next division will not *disdise* at Malta.—*W. H. Russell, The Crimean War*, ch. i.

Disdise. *v. a.* Free from embarrassment, clog, impediment, or perplexity.

One good effect of this, I hope, may be, that you will have *disdise* yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here, and so be ready to go with us.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letters*, p. 73.

Disembarrassment. *s.* Freedom or relief from embarrassment.

The *disembarrassment* was as short as it was sudden, and before a month was over this pleasant state of things had passed away. *Thompson, Knoll, Gilbert Gurney*.

Disembay. *v. a.* Clear from the bay. *Rare*.

The fair immortals ...
Put off from land; and now quite *disembay'd*,
Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd.
Sherburne, Forcens Lydia.

Disembitter. *v. a.* Free from bitterness; clear from acrimony.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions.—*Ashmun, Freetholder*.

Disembodiment. *s.* Divesting of body; discharge from military incorporation.

A rapid and noisy *disembodiment* of souls and spirits now followed.—*Translation from Tieck, Old Man of the Mountain*.

Disembody. *v. a.* Divest of body; discharge from military incorporation.

If the same forms shall be embodied, then, within two months after, it shall be *disembodied*, and returned to the respective counties.—*Willia Act*, 2 Geo. 3. c. 20.

Disembogue. *v. a.* [N. Fr. *desemboucher*, from *bouche* : mouth.]

1. Pour out at the mouth of a river; vent.

There is no river so small, but *disembogues* itself into the sea. *Huyg, Scymnus*, p. 84: 1654.

2. Eject; cast forth.

If I get in aduers, not the power o' th' country,
Nor all my aunt's curses shall *disembogue* me.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.

By these and the like performances, they were grown sufficiently *edg'd*, they would immediately depart and *disembogue*, for the publick good, a plentiful share of their acquisitions into their disciples' claps. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*.

Disembogue. *v. n.* Gain a vent; escape from the real or figurative mouth of anything.

My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to *disembogue*, tacked, and mann'd,
Even to my wishes.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

Disembosom. *v. a.* Separate from the bosom; Unjurd from car praise can He escape,
Who *disembosom'd* from the Father, bows
The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?

Young, Night Thoughts, l.

Disembowel. *v. a.* Deprive of the bowels; take from out the bowels. See Embowel.

Disemboweled. *part. adj.* Taken from out the bowels.

So her *disembowell'd* web,
Archie in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vagrant dust. *Philips*.

Disembroil. *v. a.* Free from squabble, litigation, or impediment.

For God's sake *disembroil* these matters, that I may ease or at ease to mind my other affairs of the college, which are now too much to my persons.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letters*, p. 106.

Disembroil. *v. a.* Disentangle; free from perplexity; reduce from confusion.

Then earth from air, and seas from earth were driv'n,
And grosser air sunk from ethereal heav'n;
Thus *disembroil'd*, they take their proper place. *Dryden*.

The system of his politics is *disembroil'd*, and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece.—*Addison, Whig Examiner*.

Disempire. *v. a.* Depose as emperor, or head of the (German) empire? (the word, in the following extract, having a *special*, or rather *individual*, application). *Rare*.

The emperor Otto, whom this very pope ... had both eagerly advanced and furiously *disempired*.—*Sperd, King John*, b. ix. ch. vii. a. 43.

Disenable. *v. a.* Undo, or reverse, any act or process by which anyone was enabled to do anything; disable.

Nor have they done any thing of late with more diligence, than to hinder or break the happy assembling of parliaments, however useful to repair the shattered and disjointed frame of the commonwealth; or if they cannot do this, to come, to *disenable*, and traduce all parliamentary proceedings.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prebacy*.
Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more in-

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sufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *disenchanted* us.—*Druiden*.

Disenchant. *v. a.* Free from the force of an enchantment, fascination, charm, or spell; undeceive.

Alas! let your own brain *disenchant* you.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Uade to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.
Druiden.

Disenchanter. *s.* One who disenchant, or frees from the power of enchantment.

Disenchanted of incantations, disorders of gypsies, &c.—*tington, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 119.

Disenchantment. *v. a.* Discharge from encumbrances; free from clogs, impediments, or obstructions; disburthen; exonerate.

It will weed the actual intention, the particular stress and application of the whole soul, to *disenchant* and set it free, to wear off its rust, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog and check the freedom of its operations.—*Bishop Sprat*.

Such are the broad and obvious distinctive characters of the skeletons of the invertebrate and vertebrate animals; the contrasts having relation chiefly to the difference in the development of the nervous system. Thus, when the powers of discerning and resolving, actual or latent agencies are dull and contracted, the entire animal is protected by a hard impenetrable dermal armour, or exoskeleton; but, as these powers become extended and quickened, the body is *disenched* of its coat of mail, the skeleton is put inside, and made subservient to the activities, and the skin becomes proportionally more susceptible of outward impressions of pleasure and pain.—*Deane, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Disenchantment. *s.* Freedom from encumbrance and obstruction.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disenchantment*.—*Spectator*.

Disengage. *v. a.*

1. Separate from anything with which it is in union; disentangle; clear from impediments or difficulties.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly *disengage* themselves and descend.—*T. Burnt, Theory of the Earth*.

From civil broils he did us *disengage*;
Found nobler objects for our martial rage. *Waller*.

2. Withdraw; wean; abstract.

It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits. *Bishop Atterbury*.

The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation, fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature.—*Regis*.

Disengage. *v. n.* Set one's self free; withdraw one's affections; become free from any engagement or obligation. *Rare*.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declarations, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees. *Cotter, Essay on Thought*.

Disengaged. *part. adj.* Disjoined; disentangled; released from obligation; vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

Every thing, he says, must be in a free and *disengaged* manner. *Spectator*, iii. 618.

When our mind's eyes are *disengaged* and free,
They cleave, further, more distinctly see.
Sir J. Denham.

Disengagement. *s.* Release from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention; vacancy.

Those who . . . apply themselves to God by earnest prayer, feel a *disengagement* from [evil] impressions, and themselves endued with a power to resist them.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester*, p. 45.

Disenable. *v. a.* Deprive of that which enables anyone.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disenables* a man in the eye of the world, as much as birth and family exalts and exalts him.—*Guardian*, no. 187.

Disenroll. *v. a.* Erase or remove out of a roll or list.

Your name. He will not *disenroll*. *Donne, Poems*, p. 164.

Disenslave. *v. a.* Redeem from slavery; set free.

By so doing, he shall *disenslave* and redeem his

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soul from a captivity to the things he enjoys.—*South, Sermons*, vol. ii. ser. 2.

Disenlarge him from the bondage of Satan.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Guiltless*, p. 214.

Disentangle. *v. a.*

1. Unfold or loose the interwoven parts of anything.

Though in concretions particles so entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves and get away.—*Boyle*.

2. Set free from impediments; disembrace; clear from perplexity or difficulty.

Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *disentangle* them from a temptation. *South*.

3. Disengage; separate.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free, and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Disentanglement. *s.* Act of clearing from perplexity or difficulty.

In the *disentanglement* of this distressful tale, we are taught to find, that all his cruelty was tenderness, and his insensibility the most invariable truth.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 160.

Disenter. *v. a.* Disluster.

Though the blindness of some fanatics have savaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *disenter* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they therein no design upon the soul.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Disenthral. *v. a.* Set free; restore to liberty; release from slavery.

But God my soul shall *disenthral*;
For I upon his name will call. *G. Sandys*.
If religion were false, but men would set the utmost force of their reason on work to discover that falsity, and thereby *disenthral* themselves.—*South*.

Disenthroned. *v. a.* Depose from sovereignty; dethrone.

The poets often that the angry Earth, to be revenged of the gods, brought forth the Titans, as after the giants; who, by throwing mountains upon mountains, attempted to scale the heavens, and *disenthroned* Jupiter.—*G. Sandys, Notes on Christ's Passion*, 1640.

Either to *disenthroned* the king of heav'n
We war, if war be best; or to regain
Our own right lost. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 229.

Disentitle. *v. a.* Deprive or divest of claim or title.

The reason that every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father, as it does to creatures to the love and favour of his Creator, is not from the obliging nature of that relation beyond the other, but from the law and command of God.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 137.

Disentrance. *v. a.* Awaken from a trance.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranced*,
Upon his hand himself advanced. *Butler, Hudibras*.

Disert. *adj.* [Lat. *doctus*.] Eloquent.

Rare.
Mr. A. Wootton, a very learned and *disert* man, was inhibited to preach.—*M.S.* of 1601, cited by *Ward, Graham Professorship*, i. 30.

Disertly. *adv.* Expressly; in express terms. *Rare*.

He endeavoured it not directly and *disertly*, but under a close and borrowed pretext.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.*

For Hercules directly and *disertly* nameth war the father, king, and lord of all the world.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 1063. (Rich.)

Disposse. *v. a.* Separate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia *disposse*d.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 10.

Disrespect. *s.* Slight regard; disregard more moderate than contempt.

Though outward things can add nothing to our essential worth; yet when we are judged of by the help of others' outward senses, they much contribute to value or *disrespect*.—*Milton, Reason*, i. 18.

As it is a particular *disrespect* of every knowing person alive, and most injurious to the written labours and monuments of the dead, so to me it seems an undervaluing and vilifying of the whole nation.—*Milton, Areopagitica*.

This amongst us, is so little cared for, finds such *disrespect* and slight observance when it appears; meets with such resolute hardened stubborn hearts, that it is a miracle, if it ever be brought to submit

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DISFAVOUR

itself to such coarse entertainment.—*Hammond, Sermons*, xvii.

When any one, by mischance, falls into *disaster*, he will fall under neglect and contempt.—*Locke*.

Disesteem. *v. a.* Regard slightly; consider with a slight degree of contempt.

Common people do sometimes also *disesteem* the price for external and light causes, as the civility of person, sickness, or such like.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 67.

Should Mars see 't,
That horrid hurrier of men, or else that better's him,
Minerva, never so incens'd they could not *disesteem*.
Chapman.

It were an injury to gratitude,
To *disesteem* her favours.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Britain's state.

I would not be thought to *disesteem* or disvalue the study of nature.—*Locke*.

Disestimation. *s.* Disesteem.

Three kinds of contempt; *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxi.

Disexercise. *v. a.* Deprive of exercise. *Rare*.

It will be primarily to the discouragement of all learning, and the stop of trade, not only by *disexercising* and blunting our abilities, in what we know already, but by hindering and stopping the discovery that might be yet further made, both in religious and civil wisdom.—*Milton, Areopagitica*.

Disfancy. *v. a.* Dislike. *Rare*.

These are titles that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies*.—*Hammond, Sermons*, xi.

Disfashion. *v. a.* Throw out of fashion, figure, or shape. *Rare*.

It [scholastic] *disfashioned* the face, *disfashioned* the skin, and *disfashioned* the body. *Sir T. More, Works*, p. 99. (Rich.)

Disfavour. *s.*

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.

By the grace of God, I will oppose, to my poor utmost, every the best thing which shall be set on in *disfavour* to the Established Church.—*Archbishop Daines, Letter to Bishop Nicholson*, 1718.

A constant course of *disfavour* from men in authority, would prove a more effectual check to all such inordinances. *Bishop Berkeley, Discourse addressed to Magistrates*.

These enemies of Joseph had no sooner taken possession of her mind, than they insinuated to her a thousand things in his *disfavour*. *Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Lastly, when these same misdeeds have raised an energetic though partial sentiment of *disfavour* against its ally, the ally has evinced an inclination to make a separate peace, and surrender her to the will of her adversaries.—*Abolition, The State in its Relations with the Church*.

The existence of a disaffected or rebellious spirit among the people can never be a subject of trifling concern, however just, wise, and just the conduct of the government may have been, and however unmerited the *disfavour* into which it may have fallen.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vi. § 11.

2. State of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; state in which one is not favoured; want of beauty.

While free from servile, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his servile, he was in *disfavour* with both.—*Spelman*.

Disfavour. *v. a.*

1. Discountenance; withhold or withdraw kindness.

Appian Claudius having lived long an enemy to the multitude, holding by their aid to continue his authority of the Decemviri in Rome, became their friend, and *disfavoured* the factions of great men.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 104.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands, and be contented or *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift*.

2. Inform.

But these lands
With what may cause an eating hypony,
Even to my bones and marrow; any thing,
That may *disfavour* me, save in my honour.
R. Jonson, Volpone.

Disfavourer. *s.* Discountenance; not a favourer.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded.—*Bacon*.

Disfiguration. *s.* Act of disfiguring; state of being disfigured; deformity.

We shall see the face of the holy ministry restored, without any *disfiguration* or essential change, by any such mask as might sometimes be upon it.—*Bishop Henden, Hieraplatas*, p. 257, 1653.

Disfigure. *v. a.* Change anything to a worse form; deform; mangle.

You are but as a form in wax
By him imparted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or *disfigure* it.

Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, l. 1.

Albeit in their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own,
Or, if his likeness, by themselves defaced.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 820.

A nose flatter, or a mouth wider, could have considered, as well as the rest of his figure, with such a seal and such parts as made him *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a denigrator in the church.—*Locke*.
Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africa's sands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia.

Adrian, Cato.

Having viewed the imperfections of the representative system, and the various forms of corruption by which the constitution was formerly *disfigured*, we pause to enquire how popular principles, state-manship, and public virtue, were kept alive amid such adverse influences.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Disfigurement. *s.* Deformation of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.

The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle.—*Sir J. Suckling*.

And they, so perfect in their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*.

Milton, Comus, 73.

Disflesh. *v. a.* Rid of flesh; make lean.

Rare.

The best is said the other, not to run, that the lean man strain not himself with too much weight, nor the fat man *disflesh* himself. *Skelton, Don Quixote*, vol. iv. ch. xzv. (Rich.)

Disforest. *v. a.* Disforest.

The archbishop of Dublin was fined three hundred marks for *disforesting* a forest belonging to his archbishoprick.—*Ayliffe, Parverson Juris Canonici*, 217. (Ord MS.)

Used *figuratively*.

The great king of heaven will *disforest* that park of the world which he calls his church, and put it to tillage.—*Risho, Hall, The True Peacemaker*, p. 537. (Ord MS.)

Disfranchise. *v. a.* Deprive of franchise, privilege, or immunity.

They went further; they *disfranchised* them.—*Burke, Visitation of Natural Society*.

Any particular member may be *disfranchised*, or lose his place in the corporation, by acting contrary to the laws of his society, or laws of the land.—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

Demagogues were perhaps most mildly treated in proportion to his offences. . . . But the most important effect of the sentences passed on him appear to have been, that he was partially *disfranchised*, so as to be made incapable of taking part in public affairs.—*Thirteenth, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

Disfranchisement. *s.* Act of depriving of a franchise, immunity, or privilege.

It was impossible that many of them should have committed offences meriting *disfranchisement*. . . . They represented that what they were required to do was in direct opposition to the plainest principles of law and justice: but all remonstrance was vain. The boroughs were commanded to surrender their charters. . . . At Tewkesbury, for example, the franchise was confined to thirteen persons. . . . At Oxford, the motion that the city should resign its franchise to the king was carried by eighty votes to two.—*Manning, History of England*, ch. viii.

Disfranchise. *v. a.* Deprive of the condition of a friar.

That over great severity would cause a great number to *disfranchise* themselves, and fly to Geneva.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.
Many did quickly un-nim and *disfranchise* themselves whose shires formerly used to go loose.—*F. War, History of the Holy War*, p. 234.

Disfurnish. *v. a.* Unfurnish; strip: (this latter the commoner word).

This report was made by one of the conspirators, and therewith diverse other things agreed: the old hostility between the houses of Lancaster and York, the wild and seditious wit of Cinnia, with the place and time, where and when, the emperor should be *disfurnished* of servants.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 104.

My riches are these poor habiliments,
Of which if you should here *disfurnish* me,
You take the aim and substance that I have.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of so great a commander, or of the wonted garrisons.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

Disgage. *v. a.* [see Gage.]

1. Get rid of. *Rare*.

But when our soul the body hath *disgaged*,
It seeks the common passage of the dead,
Down by the fearful gates of Acheron.

Corradia, K. 2. (Rich.)

2. Free from an engagement; get rid of something to which one is pledged. *Rare*.

He taketh those who had lever lay to gaze and pawn their goods, and remaine under the burden of wofull, than to sell up all, and *disgagge* themselves at once.—*Holland, Plutarch*, p. 232. (Rich.)

Disgallant. *v. a.* Deprive of the character of a gallant; diminish anyone's claims to it. *Rare*.

Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit: you must not sink under the first disaster.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 1. (Rich.)

Disgarrison. *v. a.* Deprive of a garrison.

Be thou our king; set up thy throne in our hearts; dismount, and *disgarrison*, all the strong holds and fortifications of sin.—*Dr. Hewitt, Prayer before Sermon*, (temp. Ch. 1.)

Disgest. *v. a.* Digest: (in the following extract, in its fourth sense). *Rare*.

Nevertheless, when he had well *disgested* the nature of the li kings his enemies, he was more glad of the loss of them, than sorry for the loss of his army, and his captain's Sophron.—*Goblynge, Justine*, fol. 57. (Rich.)

Disglorify. *v. a.* Deprive of glory; treat with indignity. *Rare*.

So Damon shall be magnify'd, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorify'd, blasphem'd, and had in scorn.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 400.

Disgorge. *v. a.*

1. Discharge by the mouth; spew out; vomit.

So, so, thou common dog, didst thou *disgorge*
Thy glutton bowen of the royal Richard?
And now thou wilt eat eat thy dead vomit up.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. l. 3.

God knows how many such fools there be in the world, that solemnly resolve themselves to his service, come to the Font to make, to the Table of the Lord to repeat these words; and all their lives after do but busy themselves to wipe off the water of vomit up, *disgorge* the other.—*Hannand, Sermons*, v.

Hence came all the jars between learned men, the invectives and bitter books, the wars of critics, and the controversies of the schools; all managed with such keenness and violence, throwing dirt, and *disgorging* daggers at one another's reputation.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 277.

From the distant shore they loudly laugh,
To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught.

Dryden.

2. Pour out with violence; pour forth.

All the embosomed sorres and lewded evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Wouldst thou *disgorge* into the general world?

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7.

The deep-drawing larks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike franklings.

Il., Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 575.
Countries, much annoyed with earthquakes, have volcanoes; and these are constantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they *disgorge* that fire which was the cause of the disaster.—*Irrham*.

Disgorge. *v. a.* Vomit.

Neither have these prodigious wretches anothered their damnable conceits in their impure breasts, but have boldly vented them to the world, as the very presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 102.

Disgospel. *v. a.* Pervert, abuse, disguise, or abolish the character of anything as a gospel, or connected with a gospel.

Disgosseling. *part. adj.* Effecting a change from the character of a gospel; differing from the precepts of the gospel. *Rare*.

They possess huge benefices for lay performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruel *disgosseling* jurisdiction.—*Milton, Apology for Scurrilousness*.

Disgrace. *s.*

1. State of being out of favour.

Although we fancy not the cardinal's
Yet must we join with him, and with the lords,

Till we have brought Duke Humphrey in *disgrace*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 3.

2. State of ignominy; dishonour; state of shame.

Like a dull actor now,
I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *disgrace*.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.
Poetry, however censured, is not fallen from the highest state of honour to the lowest stair of *disgrace*.—*Peckham*.

3. Act of unkindness. *Obsolete*.

To such bondage he was for so many courses tied
By her whose *disgraces* to him were graced by her
excellence.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

4. Cause of shame.

And is it not a foul *disgrace*,
To lose the bulwark of thy face? *Baynard*.
And he whose audience disdain'd a place,
Hid by a title, makes it a *disgrace*. *Brown*.

Disgrace. *v. a.*

1. Bring reproach upon; dishonour, as an agent.

We may not so in any one special kind admire her,
that we *disgrace* her in any other; but let all her
ways be according unto their place and degree adored.
—*Hooker*.

Men's passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion which they have a mind to *disgrace*.—*Bishop Burnet*.

2. Bring to shame, as a cause: (as, 'His ignorance *disgraced* him').

3. Put out of favour.

Our brother is imprison'd by your means;
Myself *disgraced*, and the nobility
Held in contempt. *Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 3.*

Disgraceful. *adj.* Shameful; ignominious; reproachful; procuring shame.

Masters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding and *disgraceful* language, but with such only as may express and reprove the fault, and amend the person.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*.

To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. *Pope*.

Disgracefully. *adv.* In a disgraceful manner; in disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city. *B. Jonson, Catiline*.

Disgrace. *s.* One who, or that which, disgraces, exposes to shame, or causes ignominy.

The Jesuits . . . affectors of superiority, and *disgracers* of all that refuse to depend upon them.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.
I have given good advice to those infamous *disgracers* of the sex and calling. *Swift*.

Disgracious. *adj.* Unpleasing. *Rare*.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eyes.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.

Disgraciously. *adv.* In a disgracious manner.

All which, having by many notable victories got the fame and renown of most famous captains, were either at last *disgraciously* killed, or else received some great overthrow.—*Time's Storehouse*, ii. 182. (Ord MS.)

Disgratious. *adj.* Disgracious. *Rare*.

I wonder at those that will assume a knowledge of all; they are unwisely ashamed of an ignorance which is not *disgratious*.—*Pellham, Rosolus*. (Ord MS.)

He that will question every *disgratious* word which he hears is spoken of him, shall have few friends, little wit, and much trouble.—*Ibid.* 27. (Ord MS.)

Disgrate. *v. a.* Separate; disperse: (the opposite of Congregate). *Rare*.

But truth doth clear, unweave, and simplify,
Search, sever, pierce, open, and *disgrate*
All asceticism's cloggings.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, li. 3, 25.

Black doth congregate, unite, and fortify the night;
the other [white] *disgrate*, scatter, and embelish it, when it fixeth upon any object.—*Hewitt, Familiar Letters*, i. 3, 63.

Disguise. *v. a.*

1. Conceal by an unusual dress.

How might we *disguise* him?—Alas the day! I know not; there is no woman's gown big enough for him.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Disguis'd he came; but those his children dear
Their parent soon discern'd, through his disguise.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 330.

2. Hide by a counterfeit appearance; cloak by a false show.

We must have our honours
In these flattering streams, and make our faces
Visards to our hearts, *disguising* what they are, 3
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

3. Disfigure; change the form.

They saw the trees which too well they knew,
Though then *disguis'd* in death, and snar'd all o'er
With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

More dutious at her call,
Than at Cereus call the herd *disguis'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 521.

4. Deform by liquor; intoxicate.

I have just left the right worshipful and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons: the whole masquerade was pretty well *disguis'd* before I gave them the slip.—*Spectator.*

DISGUISE. s.

1. Dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it.

They generally act in a *disguise* themselves, and therefore mistake all outward show and appearances for hypocrisy in others.—*Addison.*

Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this *disguise*.
Dryden, Fables.

2. False appearance; counterfeit show.

Hence guilty joys, distastes, amours,
False oaths, false tears, docets, *disguises*.
Pope.

3. Disorder by drink.

You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue
Spits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antick'd us, *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.*

4. Mask, or interlude.

(He) that made *disguises*
For the king's sons, and writ in ballad royal
Dauntily well.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.
O what a mask was there, what a *disguise*!
Milton, On the Passions, 19.

Disguis'd, part. adj. Wearing a false habit; showing a false character.
Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a *disguis'd* view. *Pope.*

Disguis'dly, adv. In a disguised manner; so as to be concealed.
He (bishop Williams) studied schism, and faction, by his own example, and his pen *disguis'dly*.—*Dr. Burnard, Life of Hegley, p. 172: 1683.*

Disguis'dness. s. Attribute suggested by disguised.
The painted faces, and unamishness, and monstrous *disguis'dness* of the one sex, the factious hollownes, judicially grislousness, wanton pattering in the other, argue too well, that too many of us savour more like the golden sockets of the holy lights, than the bowles of the altar. — *Bishop Hall, (Ord. 18.)*

Disguisement. s. Dress of concealment.
Under that *disguisement* I should find opportunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The surgeon thought best to disannak his beard, and told him that he was going covertly to take a secret view of the forwardness of his majesty's fleet: this did somewhat handsomely heal the *disguisment*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

DISGUISE. s.

1. One who puts on a disguise.
I hope he is grown more *disguis'd* from his intentions on his own affairs, which invite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dexterous *disguiser*.—*Swift.*

2. One who conceals another by a disguise; one who disfigures.
Death's a great *disguiser*.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.*

Disguising. s.

1. Theatrical pastime; frolic in masks; mimicry.
This Christmas [1490] I saw no *disguising*, and but right few plays.—*Leland, Collectanea, iii. appendix, p. 226.*

At such a time
As Christmas, when *disguising* is o'foot,
To ask of the inventions, and the men,
The wits and the engines that were those orna-
B. Jonson, Masques.

There were fine and subtle *disguising*, masks, and mimicries.—*Stow, History of London, l. 204.*

They not only committed to writing the process of the lies, but it was also their business, at magnificent feasts, to describe the number and parade of the dishes, the quality of the guests, the brilliant dresses of the ladies, the courtesy of the knights, the

revels, the *disguising*, banquets, and every other occurrence most observable in the course of the solemnity.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, l. 132.*

2. Act of giving an appearance of truth to falsehood.

Mauve their calumnies, lies, dreams, and *disguising*.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint, p. 211.*

DISGUST. s.

1. Aversion of the palate from anything.

2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

The manner of dining is of more consequence than the thing done, and upon that depends the satisfaction or *disgust* wherewith it is received.—*Locke.*

Thence dark *disgust* and hatred, winding wiles,
Conard devil, and ruffian violence.
Thomson.

My old friend, Cardinal Querini, is dead of an apoplectic fit, which I am sorry for, notwithstanding the *disgust* that happened between us, on the ridiculous account of which I gave you the history a year ago.—*Lady M. W. Montague, Letter, Jan. 23, 1755.*

Disgust. v. a. [Fr. *dégoûter*; Lat. *de gustu*.]

1. Taste with a perversion of sense; feel a distaste, instead of a relish, for anything.

Our sunshine is but yet declining; it may come to set, if we now begin to *disgust* this greatest blessing of religion, which God hath bestowed upon us.—*Dr. Haldesorth, Sermon at Cambridge, p. 37: 1612.*

By our own fickleness, and inconstancy, *disgusting* the deliverance now it is come, which we so earnestly desired before it came.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons, xxxii.*

2. Create a sense of nausea, aversion, or strong distaste.

There are no such enemies to princes or people, as they who, by any evils, make a breach upon a prince's righteousness. . . . Seldom do such counsellors go to their graves in peace: sometimes they are given up by princes as a sacrifice to popular fury, to expiate their own guilt; sometimes he *disgusts* them himself.—*J. Spencer, Righteous Ruler, p. 27: 1620.*

With at.

If a man were *disgusted* at marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

With with.

Those unenlarged souls are *disgusted* with the wonders which the microscope has discovered.—*Watts.*

3. Dissuade with the creation of a feeling of aversion; (with from). Rare.

What *disgusts* us from having to do with answer-jobbers is, that they have no conscience.—*Swift.*

Disgustful. adj. Causing disgust; nauseous.
We must observe them [solitude and solitude] differently, discretely, and devoutly; not out of a sullen or melancholy humour, or in a *disgustful* or *disgustful* manner.—*Spurtiloff, Conquest, v. 18: 1651.*

I have divided the most *disgustful* task that ever I undertook.—*Swift.*

There is nothing *disgustful* in Chaucer.—*Disraeli the elder, Amateurs of Literature.*

Disgustingly, adv. In a disgusting manner.
I grew mountainous, and more *disgustingly* more, except for a mile or two.—*Macburnie, Travels in Spain, l. 10.*

DISH. s. [Lat. *discus*; A.S. *disc*.]

1. Vessel in or on which food is served up at table.

a. Of the nature of a plate, i.e. broad, wide, and used for solids rather than liquids.
Of these he murders one; he boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled morsels in a dish. — *Dryden.*

I saw among the ruins an old broken altar, with this particularly in it, that it is hollowed like a dish at one end; but it was not this end on which the sacrifice was laid.—*Addison.*

b. Of the nature of a cup or bowl, i.e. deep, concave, and used for liquids rather than solids.
Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or napier dish;
Or do his grey hairs any violence? — *Milton, Comus, 300.*

A ladle for our silver dish
Is what I want, is what I wish. — *Prior.*

2. Meat served therein; any particular kind of food.

I have here a dish of doves, that I would bestow upon your worship.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.*

Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds.
Id., Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

The contract you pretend with that lame wretch, One bred of alms and foster'd with cold dishes, With scraps o'th' court; is it no contract, none.

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one dish
More than another, that a pleasant is.

The earth would have been deprived of a most excellent and wholesome fare, and very many delicious dishes that we have the use and benefit of.—*Woolward.*

Many people would, with reason, prefer the sipping of an hungry belly to those dishes which a feast to others. *Larke.*

3. Measure among the tinniers.
They measure block-tin by the dish, which containeth a gallon. *Curre, Survey of Cornwall.*

Dish. v. a. Serve in a dish; send up to table.
I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.*

Stew the whole briskly until the whole is well shambled, *dish*, and serve, the spinnach very hot.—*E. Acton, Modern Cookery, p. 300: 1850.*

Dish out, or up. Display, or make up, as dishes at a feast.
They pour them out neater, they spread them a table, they *dish out* audacious for them, they allow them an hour, or a half-hour to wait upon them.—*Cutlerwell, Light of Nature, 156. (Ord. 18.)*

Disshable. s. [Fr. *undress*; loose dress.
The best way to disshable a man of a foul amour, is to surprise his mistress in *disshable*, before she hath put on her false blushes, and adulterated by checks. *Translation of Plutarch's Morals, pref.: 1654. (Ord. 18.)*

We have a kind of sketch of dress, if I may so call it, among us, which, as the invention was foreign, is called a *disshable*; every thing is thrown on with a loose and careless air; yet a genius discovers itself even through this negligence of dress, just as you may see the masterly hand of a painter in three or four swift strokes of the pencil.—*Guardian, no. 149.*

A woman who would preserve a lover's respect to her person, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *disshable*. — *Richardson, Clarissa.*

The wife at last made her appearance, at once a slattern and a coquette. . . . She made twenty apologies for being seen in such an odious *disshable*.—*Graham, Keats, 11.*

The lodgers of each inn form a distinct society, that eat together; and there is a commodious public room, where they breakfast in *disshable*, at separate tables, from eight o'clock till eleven, as they chance or choose to come in. Here also they drink tea in the afternoon, and play at cards or dance in the evening.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Disshabit. v. a. Throw out of place; drive from their habitation. *Rare.*

But for our approach these sleeping stones,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their drowsy beds of time
Had been *disshabited*, and wide havoc made.
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

Disshabited, part. adj. Reduced from an uninhabited to a really or approximately uninhabited condition.

We must also spare a room in this survey to the poor, of whom few shires can show more, or own fewer than Cornwall. Ireland prescribes to the survey, which sameth over yearly, yea and noly, whole ship-loads of these crooked slips; and the *disshabited* towns afford them roofing.—*Curre, Survey of Cornwall.*

Dissharmonious. adj. Deficient in, or opposed to, harmony, symmetry, or congruity.

For though it is true that the animal faculties . . . angels and men, together with their respective objects, be a part of God's creation; yet their sin proceeded from themselves through an imbec and *dissharmonious* connection of these principles, and consists in the abuse of his fatherly indulgence by a wilful immoderation and excess.—*Hallstead, Melancthon, p. 10.*

Disshelout. s. Cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

A *disshelout* of Jaquinetta's, he wears next his heart for a favour.—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.*

Send them up to their masters with a *disshelout* plucked at their tails.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Cook.*

Dissharten. v. a. Discourage; deject; terrify; depress.

To *dissharten* with fearful sentences, as though salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not so consonant with christian charity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The conquerors marched first against Galway. Johnson was there, and laid under him seven regiments, thinking by the slaughter of Ashmun and utterly disgraced and dishonoured. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Dishonor, *v. a.* Debar from inheritance. *Rare*.
Desired to be the imperial cedar down,
Defraud succession, and dishonor the crown.
Hughes, Hind and Panther, iii.

Dishonour, *v. a.* Divest of a helmet. *Rare*.
And the Lord of Saynt Yve strike the Lord
Cythorpe on the helme so that he was dishonoured. — *Becket, Froissart's Chronicle*, vol. ii. ch. xlviii. (Rich.)

Dishonour, *s.* Act of debarring from inheritance.

Many a one here is born to a fair estate, and is stripped of it, whether by the just dishonour of his offended father, or else by the power or circumstance of an adversary, or by his own misgovernment and unfortunateness. — *Bishop Hall, De regimine*, p. 143.

Many nobles had in times past happened, and more might happen in times to come, to the dishonour of the crown, and great prejudice of the kingdom. — *Bishop Lenth, Life of Wyckham*, p. 52.

Dishonour, *v. a.* Cut off from hereditary succession; debar from inheritance; dishonour. *Rare*.

He tries to restore to their rightful heritage such good old English words as have been long time out of use, thus dishonoured. — *Spenser*.
Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train,
Dishonoured, ran howling over the plain.
Dryden, Fables.

Dishonour, *s.* State of being cut off from inheritance; dishonour. *Rare*.

Having rid me almost to the ruin
Of a dishonour, for violating
So confirmed and so sacred a friendship.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.

Dishonour, *v. a.* [N. F. *descheveler*.] Spread the hair disorderly; throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head.

A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent and hair dishonoured,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan.
Spenser.

Dishonour, *v. n.* Spread without order. *Rare*.
Their hair curling, dishonoured about their shoulders.
— *Sir T. Herbert, Reliques of some Years' Travels in Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 300.

Dishonoured, *part. adj.* Having the hair spread negligently.

After followed great numbers of women weeping,
with dishonoured hair, scratching their faces, and tearing themselves, after the manner of the country. — *Knutson, History of the Turks*.

The flames invaded in smoke
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her dishonoured hair and rich attire.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Dishing, *adj.* Dish-fashioned; having the concavity of a dish. *Rare*.

For the form of the wheel, some make them more dishing, as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and felloes more outwards. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Dishing-out, *verb. abs.* with *affix*. [two words rather than a compound.] Setting forth; making up.

Laurence Whitaker was much admired by Thomas Orel the traveler; in the dishing out of whose (Orel's) language, he had a considerable hand, in 1611, being numbered among the poets of that age. — *Wood, Fasti Oxonienses*, L 100. (Ord MS.)

Dishonest, *adj.*

1. Void of probity, faith, or honesty; fraudulent.

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor lame to execute. It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed for a glowing appetite, for an idle or incontinent to turn the balance to a false or dishonest sentence. — *South, Sermons*.

He lays it down as a principle, that right or wrong, honest and dishonest, are defined only by laws and not by nature. — *Locke*.

2. Unchaste; lewd.

To-morrow will we be married . . . I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no dishonest desire, to desire to be a woman of the world. — *Shakespeare, As you like it*, v. 3.

3. Disgraced; dishonoured; disgraced.

Dishonoured with lupp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorn'd of his ears.
Dryden.

She saw her sons with purple death expire,
Her sacred doves involv'd in rolling fire,
A dreadful scene of intestine wars,
Famous triumphs and dishonest scars.
Pope.

Dishonestly, *adv.* In a dishonest manner.

1. Without faith, probity, or honesty.

I protest he had the claim of me,
Though most dishonestly he cloth deny it.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.

A wise daughter shall bring an inheritance to her husband; but she that lewdly dishonestly is her father's heaviness. — *Reverendissimus*, xxi. 4.

3. In a dishonoured manner.

Marcius with no less rancour inflamed, beside a terrible slaughter that he made of noble men leaving to Sylla, also caused Caius Cæsar (who had been both consul and censor, two of the most honorable dignities in the city of Rome,) to be violently drawn to the sepulture of one Varius, a simple and seditious person, and there to be dishonestly slay'd. — *Sir T. Rigg, The Government*, fol. 100, h.

Dishonesty, *s.* Want of probity; violation of trust; unfaithfulness.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a stain of open public dishonesty must be to their disadvantage. — *Swift*.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! I suspect without cause, mistress, do I? — Heav'n be my witness you do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Dishonour, *s.*

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealousy in your dishonour,
But mine own safety. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.
He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the dishonours of the grave, and vouchsafed him, in that deplorable condition, the glorious title of his friend. — *Boyle, Discourses on Scriptural Love*.
Take him for your husband and your lord,
'Tis no dishonour to confer your grace
On one descended from a royal race.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce dishonour of her; by my life
She never knew harm-doing.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

Dishonour, *v. a.*

1. Disgrace; bring shame upon; blast with infamy; violate chastity.

A woman that honoureth her husband shall be judged wise of all; but she that dishonoureth him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all. — *Reverendissimus*, xvi. 29.

2. Treat with indignity.

One glimpse of glory to my issue give,
Gave for the little time he has to live:
Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands:
His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands.
Dryden, Homer's Iliad.

3. Deprive of ornament.

Last, Winter creeps along with tardy pace,
Scar is his front, and furrow'd in his face,
His scalp, if not dishonour'd quite of hair,
The ragged fleece is thin, and thin is worse than bare.
Dryden, Ovid's Metamorphoses, xv.

Dishonourable, *adj.*

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

He did dishonourable and
Those articles which did our state decrease. — *Daniel*.

2. Being in a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches; and he that is dishonourable in riches, how much more in poverty? — *Reverendissimus*, x. 31.

Dishonourableness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Dishonourable.

The wages of labour vary with the ease or hardship, the cleanliness or dirtiness, the honourableness or dishonourableness of the employment. — *Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations*, b. i. ch. x. (Ord MS.)

Dishonourer, *s.* One who dishonours; one who treats another with indignity; violator of chastity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be, to enslave an irreligious
Dishonourer of Dagon.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 860.

Dishonour, *v. a.* Strip of horns.

We'll all prevent ourselves, dishonour the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

Dishorse, *v. n.* Dismount.

Thrice
They clashed together, and thrice they brake their
swords,
Then each dishors'd, and drawing lashed at each.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, *Ænide*.

Dishamour, *s.* Peevishness; illhumour; uneasy state of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or anything that betrays intention or dishamour, are also criminal. — *Spectator*.

Dishwater, *s.* Water in which dishes have been washed.

All my lady's linen sprinkled with soda and dishwater! — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money*.

Dishparking, *verb. abs.* Turning loose, as an animal driven from a park. *Rare*.

By this he declared his rejection of the children of the kingdom, the dishparking of that nation, and turning it into the wild and common of the world. — *Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, ii. 108. (Ord MS.)

Dishprove, *v. a.* Prevent or reverse the improvement of, or do no good to, anything; injure. *Rare*.

Cutting off all those unprofitable and hurtful branches which load the tree and hinder the growth and stock, and dishprove the fruit, and revert evil to the very root itself. — *Jeremy Taylor, Psephical Discourses*. (Rich.)

Dishimprovement, *s.* Reduction from a better to a worse state.

The final issue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and dishimprovement of the earth. — *Norris*.
I cannot see how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past, have been real dishimprovements. — *Swift*.

Dishincarcerate, *v. a.* Free from prison; set at liberty. *Rare*.

The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to dishincarcerate the same venene bodies. — *Harris*.

Dishinction, *s.* Want of affection; slight dislike; illwill not heightened to aversion.

A gentleman . . . having a pretty good estate, and a dishinction to books or learning. — *Guardian*, no. 131.

Dishappointment gave him a dishinction to the fair sex, for whom he does not express all the respect possible. — *Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Dishine, *v. a.* Produce dislike to; make disaffected; alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions, and to dishine them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they began every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to dishin. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Dishine, *v. n.* Be averse from, or unfavourably disposed to.

He valued ancient nobility, and he was not dishinclined to augment it with new honours. — *Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord*.

Dishincorporate, *v. a.* Divest of the condition of a corporation.

His majesty had thrown off the usurpation of the see of Rome; had dishincorporated some idle monks, who lived like drones in a bee-hive; and abolished the idolatrous worship of images. — *Hume, History of England*, iii. 387. (Ord MS.)

Dishincorporation, *s.* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporate body.

The bishop of Winchester, in opening the disputation of Henry the Eighth with Lambert, in Westminster Hall, ranked the king's dishincorporation of the monks with his rejection of the see of Rome, his abolition of monastic education, and the introduction of the English Bible, as a matter of an external nature, and in no respect interfering with the essential of the catholic communion. — *T. Watson, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 41.

Dishinfect, *v. a.* Free from infection.

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Dishinfectant, *s.* That which frees from any infective quality.

It is well not to confound it [dishinfectant] with antiseptic, which applies to those bodies which prevent putrefaction. The word dishinfectant has lately become somewhat uncertain in its meaning, an account of a word being used as its equivalent, viz. *dendrocare*. This latter means a substance which removes odours. In reality, however, there are no such substances known to us as a class. There are, of course, some substances which destroy certain odours having an odour, but in all cases the removal of the smell and the destruction or neutralization of the body must be simultaneous. There is, however, a large class of substances that destroy putrefaction, and the name dishinfectant is therefore distinctly needed. . . . When the infectious matter and the odiferous matter are one, as in the case, so far as we know, of putrid flesh, &c., then to *dendrocare* is to dishinfect. We can find then no line of duty to be performed by *dendrocare*, and no class of bodies

that can bear the name, although there may be a few cases where the word may be found convenient. If, for example, we destroy one small by superadding a greater, that might in one sense be a *disintegrating*. . . . The appalling stage is by no means the most dangerous, nor has the use of the word *deodorizing* any relation to sanitary matters, except in the grossest sense; it is desirable that persons should look far beyond the mere indications furnished by the nose, and as in science we can find no *deodorizers*, so in practice we need not look for any in the sense usually given to the word. The word may be used for such substances as remove the odour and the putrefaction of the moment, but allow them to begin again. Even in this case *deodorizers* become temporary *disintegrants*, which character all removers of smell must more or less have. . . . Although air acts partly in conjunction with the soil and the rain to cause *disintegration*, and partly by its own power, it also acts mechanically as a means of removing all noxious vapours. The wind and other currents of the air are continually ventilating the ground, and when these movements are not sufficiently rapid, or when they are interrupted by our mode of building, we are compelled to cause them artificially, and thus we arrive at the art of ventilation. — *See, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Disintegrant.* (Ilmut.)

As agents capable of being employed in the *deodorization* and purification of offensive liquids, such as high-water and sewerage-water, there are chloride of zinc . . . perchloride of iron (Kilman's *deodorizing fluid*), . . . but these liquids are not true *disintegrants*, and are merely serviceable in *deodorizing* by fixation. — *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, in voce.

Disinfecting. *part. adj.* Having the power to disinfect.

The walls should be well washed with chloride of lime, or Sir W. Burnett's *disinfecting fluid*, after the dogs are removed, and some days or even weeks should elapse before others are placed in them. — *Stonchape, The Greyhound*, ch. lii.

Disinfection. *s.* Deprivation of the power of infecting.

(For example see extract under Disinfectant.)

Disingenuity. *s.* Disingenuousness: (at least in the following extracts, rather than the opposite to *ingenuity*). Disingenuousness the commoner as well as the *correcter* word.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work. — *Lord Clarendon*.

The remarker citing my words, with extreme *disingenuity*, leaves out one half of the sentence. — *Clarke, Evidences of natural, and revealed Religion*, preface.

Disingenuous. *adj.* Unfair; meanly untruthful; viciously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *disingenuous* to accuse our age Of idleness, who all our power's engage In the same studies, the same course to hold, Nor think our reason for new arts too old.

Sir J. Denham.

There cannot be any thing so *disingenuous* and unbecoming any rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason and the conviction of clear arguments. — *Locke*.

Disingenuously. *adv.* In a disingenuous manner.

Milton, who had a controversy with [bishop] Hall, in a remonstrance called an *Apology for Sundry Synonyms*, published in 1641, rather unskillfully and *disingenuously* goes out of his way to attack these Satires, a juvenile effort of his dignified adversary, and under every consideration alien to the dispute. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 50.

Disingenuousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Disingenuous; mean subtlety; unfairness; low craft.

I might press them with the unreasonableness, the *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Disinherit. *s.* Act of cutting off, or state of being cut off, from any hereditary succession.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherited by his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudiced in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent, and even oppose such *disinheritances*. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

In respect of the effects and evil consequences, the salubrity of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into a family, and *disinherison* or great injuries to the lawful children. — *Jeremy Taylor*.

Disinherit. *v. a.* Cut off from a hereditary right; deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then just with us to *disinherit* The unborn nephews, for the father's fault?

Sir J. Davies.

Unmuffled, ye faint stars, and thou, fair moon, That won'tst to love the traveller's benison, Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud, And *disinherit* Chances that reign here In double nights of darkness and of shades.

Milton, *Comus*, 322.

Disinheritance. *s.* Deprivation of the state, rights, or prospects, of inheritance.

The king of England is in no way accountable or amenable to the jurisdiction of the Pope for his rights over the kingdom of Scotland; he must not permit those rights to be called in question. It would be a *disinheritance* of the crown of England and of the royal dignity, a subversion of the state of England, if the king should appear by his proctors or ambassadors to plead on those rights in the court of Rome. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. ix.

Disintegrable. *adj.* Capable of being disintegrated.

(For example see extract under Disintegration.)

Disintegrate. *v. a.* Destroy the integrity or entire character of anything; (for its *special application* see the following entries).

Disintegrate. *v. n.* Decompose slowly, gradually, and by small portions, mechanically rather than chemically; crumble.

Chalk marl varies in colour, being grey, yellowish, and brown; it is softer than true chalk, and on exposure to the weather it rapidly *disintegrates*. — *Jamieson*. (Ord 18.)

Disintegrating. *part. adj.* Undergoing disintegration.

The same current which brings oxygen to the cyst, also brings it the microscopic organisms on which it lives: the *disintegrating* matter and the matter to be integrated, meet under the simplest relation. — *Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 33.

Disintégration. *s.* Process by which anything is disintegrated; condition resulting therefrom.

Oxidation, drought, wind, frost, rain, glaciers, rivers, waves, and other denuding agents effect *disintegrations* that are determined in their amounts and qualities by local circumstances. Acting upon a tract of granite, such agents here work scarcely an appreciable effect; there cause exfoliations of the surface, and a resulting heap of debris and boulders; and elsewhere, after decomposing the felspar into a white clay, carry away this with the accompanying quartz and mica, and deposit them in separate beds, fluviatile and marine. When the exposed land consists of several unlike formations, sedimentary and igneous, changes proportionally more heterogeneous are wrought. The formations being *disintegrable* in different degrees, there follows an increased irregularity of surface. — *Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 114.

(For another example see first extract under Detritus.)

Disinter. *v. a.* Unbury; take as out of the grave.

The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a phibion, which a proper education might have *disinterred*. — *Adams*.

Disinterested. *adj.* Disinterested. *Rare.*

Not that tradition's parts are useless here, When general, old, *disinterested*, and clear.

Dryden.

Disinterestedness. *s.* Disinterestedness. *Rare.* He has managed many of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinterestedness*. — *Prior, Postscript*.

Disinterest. *s.* That which is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; that which anyone is concerned to prevent.

That ye indulge this liberty to yourselves . . . others is to cast a stumbling-block before the children of Israel, and to occasion and encourage many to adhere to the Roman communion, w^h they ought to separate from her, that there be no prejudice done to my true church, nor *disinterest* to thy kingdom. — *Dr. H. More, Expunction of the Seven Churches*, p. 73.

They judge it the greatest *disinterest* to Rome. — *Glanville*.

Disinterest. *v. a.* Divest of interest or interested motives; render superior to private advantage.

He will be glad of it when he shall see the law and

rule of state *disinterest* him of a vain and unnecessary hazard. — *Bacon, Works*, iv. 421. (Ord 18.) A noble courtesy, falling like rain in due season, cultivates a man more than a market-sale man; More; for it engenders the uncalculating mind, and *disinterests* man of himself. — *Elitham, Sermon on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

Disinterested. *part. adj.* Divested of interest or interested motives; superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

As *disinterested* as you appear to the world, no man is more in the power of that prevailing favourite passion than yourself. — *Swift*.

Thus, such a syllogism as this, 'Every true patriot is *disinterested*,' few men are *disinterested*; therefore few men are true patriots; might appear at first sight to be in the second figure, and faulty; whereas it is Barbara, with the premises transposed; for you do not really predicate of 'few men,' that they are '*disinterested*,' but of '*disinterested* persons,' that they are 'few.' — *Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. II. ch. iv. § 7.

Even among the instructions which Craterus took with him, one is said to have been, to put Placian in possession of an Asiatic city, which he should select from four that were to be offered to him. All this may be considered as a pure tribute of *disinterested* reverence for extraordinary virtue, but it was not the less likely to produce a powerful effect on minds not formed to prize virtue as its own reward, or to believe that it could be so despised by others. — *Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

Disinterestedly. *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

And then the orator pronounced a warm panegyric on his friend Somers. 'Would that all men in power would follow the example of my lord keeper! If all patronage were bestowed as judiciously and *disinterestedly* as his, we should not see the public offices filled with men who draw salaries and perform no duties.' — *Mansel, History of England*, ch. xx.

Disinterestedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Disinterested; contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and *disinterestedness* have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. — *Sir P. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Lycurgus, the precursor, was one of the few men then living at Athens, who could undertake such a task with dignity, as conscious of a life irreproachably spent in the service of his country. There are few Athenian statesmen of any age who can bear a comparison with him: Phocion equaled him in honesty and *disinterestedness*; but in his general character, and in his political conduct, seems to fall far below him. — *Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi. Few of her counsel imitated the noble *disinterestedness* of Washington, who spent his own estate in her service and left no children to pay his debts. — *Hallam, History of England*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Disinteresting. *part. adj.* Wanting interest or the power of affecting.

There is such a dull, heavy, succession of long quotations of *disinteresting* passages, that it unites their method quite unbecomingly. — *Bishop Warburton, Letter to Birch*.

Disinterment. *s.* Act of unburying, or removing out of the grave.

(For example see extract under Interment.)

Disinvite. *v. a.* Retract, or undo the effect of, an invitation; put one invited in the condition of one uninvited.

The monk was to be put off. . . . I was upon his highness's intimation sent to *disinvite* them: all which I performed with the French personally, and with the rest by letter. — *Sir J. Elton, Observations on Foreign Ambassadors*, p. 143: 1624.

Disinvolve. *v. a.* Free from that in which anything is involved; uncover; disentangle.

And for that second, it is indeed *disinvolved* of those former difficulties. — *Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idleness*.

And for These, Creation universal calls around To *disinvolve* the moral world, and give To nature's renovation brighter charms.

Young, *Night Thoughts*, ix.

Disinure. *v. a.* Deprive of such practices, habits, or customs as anyone has been inured to.

Thus much we are hindered and *disinured* by this course of licensing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know. — *Milton, Areopagitica*.

Disjection. *s.* Dispersion. *Rare.* A very striking image of the sudden *disjection* of Jacob's look. — *Bishop Horsey, Biblical Criticism*, iv. 33.

Disjoin. *v. a.* Separate; part from each other; disunite; sunder.

Happier for me, that all our hours assign'd
Together we had liv'd: ev'n not in death *disjoint*.
Drayton.

Never let us lay down our arms against France
till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spanish
monarchy.—*Adriana.*

Disjoint. v. a.

1. Put out of joint; take to pieces anything jointed.

Yet what could swords or poisons, racks or flames,
But mangle and *disjoint* the little frame?
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's
fame.

These dispositions, both of prince and people, had
not alone induced him [Robert] to engage in such a
revolt, with such a breach of his duty and
trust, without the practices and lustrements of the
King of France, who grown jealous of King William's
greatness, and envious of his felicity, found no better
way of lessening both, than to kindle this fire in his
own house, and thereby the most seemingly to dis-
quiet his mind as well as to *disjoin* his state, and
divide his power.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*, p. 275.

Were it possible for any power to add to it ever so
little, it would at once overstep its bounds; the
equilibrium would be disturbed; the framework of
affairs would be *disjointed*.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii, ch. vi.

'I'm satisfied now—time to give up;' and the corporal
began to *disjoin* his roll.—*Sir R. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, b. i, ch. ix.

2. Break at junctures; separate at the part where there is a cement.

And as for his couch, seeing it so villainously used
and so ill handled as it was, he would not only have
it to be unharmed as I said before, but also un-
joined, *disjointed*, and pulled asunder. *Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 384: 1587.

3. Break in pieces; dilaniate.

Rotation must *disjoin* in air,
All things which on the rapid orb appear;
And if no power that motion should controul,
It must *disjoin* and dissipate the whole.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Disjoint. v. n. Fall in pieces.

But let the frame of things *disjoin*,
Both the worlds suffer,
Ere we will cut our meal in fear.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii, 2.

Disjoint. adj. Disjointed.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak supposal of our worth;
Thinking by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i, 2.

Disjointed. part. adj. Disconnected.

The candour of your wit was not to bring
forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Sir P. Sidney.*

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy,
The humors her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent; with her words *disjointed*. *Smith.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a
palace or a ship, view the separate and *disjointed*
parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and
dark idea of either of those excellent and useful in-
ventions.—*Watts.*

Disjointly. adv. In a disjointed state.

No one virtue can be without another: St. Am-
brose saith, when they are perfect, then are they
joined; but, *disjointly*, no way can they be perfect.
—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 6: 1634.

Disjudge. v. n. Deprive of the character of a judge; unmake as a judge. *Rare.*

And that in the last parliament of King Charles,
the two Chief Justices, Bramston and Finch, the
Chief Baron Deane, and all the rest of the
judges and barons . . . were impeached of high
treason, *disjudged*, and put to flux and ransoms.—
State Trials, Dr. John Hewit.

Disjudication. s. [Lat. *judicatus*.] Dijudication. *Rare.*

The disposition of the organ is of great importance
in the *disjudications* we make of colours.—*Boyle, Experimental and Considerations touching Colours.*

Disjunction. s. Disunion; separation; parting.

I'll point you where . . . you may
Enjoy your mistress, from the womb, I see,
There's no *disjunction* to be made, but by
. . . your ruin. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv, 3.

There is a great analogy between the body natural
and political, in which the ecclesiastical, or spiritual
part, justly supplies the part of the soul; and the
violent separation of this from the other, does as
certainly infer death and dissolution, as the *dis-
junction* of the body and the soul in the natural.—
South, Sermons.

Disjunctive. adj.

1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whose atoms are of that *disjunc-*

tive nature, as not to be united in a sufficient
number to make a visible mass.—*Grew.*

2. Marking separation or opposition: (as 'I
love him, or fear him').

There are such words as *disjunctive* conjunctions.
—*Watts.*

3. In Logic.

A *disjunctive* proposition is when the parts are
opposed to one another by *disjunctive* particles: as,
'It is either day or night: the weather is either
shiny or rainy: quantity is either length, breadth, or
depth.' The truth of *disjunctives* depends on the
necessary and immediate opposition of the parts;
therefore only the last of these examples is true;
but the two first are not strictly true, because
twilight is a medium between day and night; and
dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining
and raining.—*Watts, Logic.*

A *disjunctive* syllogism is when the major
proposition is *disjunctive*: as, 'The earth moves in a
circle, or an ellipse;' but it does not move in a
circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse.—*Ibid.*

Disjunctive. s. Disjunctive conjunction.

Of these *disjunctives* some are simple, some ad-
versative; simple, as when we say, 'Either it is day,
or it is night; adversative, as when we say, 'It is not
day, but it is night.'—*Morris, Hermes*, ii, 2.

Disjunctively. adv. In a disjunctive man-
ner; distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively*
and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the
whole body united.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

But if the several antecedents have each a differ-
ent consequent, then the antecedents, being, as
before, *disjunctively* granted, you can only *disjunc-*
tively infer the consequents: e.g. if A is B, O is D;
and if X is Y, E is F; but either A is B or X is Y;
therefore either O is D or E is F. 'If Aschines
joined in the public rejoicings, he is inconsistent; if
he did not, he is unpatriotic; but he either joined,
or not; therefore he is either inconsistent or un-
patriotic.' This case, as well as the foregoing, is
obviously constructive.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*,
b. ii, ch. iv, § 5.

Disk. s. [Lat. *discus* = quoit.—in the first of
the following extracts the word is little
more than an English form of a Latin
word.]

1. Broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient
sports; quoit.

In arms vary'd with mosaic art,
Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jar'din dart.
Pope.

2. Face of the sun, or any planet, as it ap-
pears to the eye.

The *disk* of Phoebus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye.
Drayton.

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are
equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering
to the sun's *disk*.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Mercury, whose *disk*
Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,
Lost in the near effulgence.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

3. Anything quoitshaped.

The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball,
In any land animal is a *disk* or bowl; being levelly
fitted for the clearest sight of the object.—*Grew.*

Diskindness. s. Unkindness; disservice.

This disservice is so far from doing any *diskindness*
to the cause, that it does it a real service.—*Wood-*
ward.

Dislike. s.

1. Disinclination; absence of affection; coun-
trary to fondness.

He then took, and tempering goodly well
Their contrary *dislikes* with loved desires,
Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamant chain. *Sponser.*

Your *dislikes* to whom I would be pleasing,
Do cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow.
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, iv, 1.

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives
him continual *dislike* to sin.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

Our likings or *dislikes* are founded rather upon
humour and fancy than upon reason.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Sorrow would have been as silent as thoughts, as
severe as philosophy. It would have rested in inward
senses, tacit *dislikes*.—*South.*

The jealous man is not angry if you *dislike* an-
other; but if you find those faults which are in his
own character, you discover not only your *dislike* of
another, but of himself.—*Adriana.*

2. Discord; dissension; disagreement. *Ob-*
solete.

This said Aleck, and a murmur rose
That shew'd *dislike* among the Christian peers.
Fairfax.

Dislike. v. a. Disapprove; regard without
affection; regard with ill-will or disgust.

What most he should *dislike*, seems pleasant to
him;

What like, offensive. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv, 2.

Ye *dislike*, and an ando

The players, and disgrace the poet too.

Sir J. Denham.

Whoever *dislikes* the digressions, or grows weary
of them, may throw them away.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Dislikeful. adj. Disaffected; malign. *Rare.*

I think it best, by an union of manners, and con-
formity of minds, to bring them to be one people,
and to put away the *dislikeful* conceits of the one
and the other.—*Sponser, View of the State of Ire-*
land.

Dislike. v. a. Make unlike. *Rare.*

Muffle your face,

Dismantle you; and, as you can, *dislike*

The truth of your own seeming.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv, 3.

Dislike. s. Dissimilitude; not resem-
blance; unlikeness. *Rare.*

There is much difference: there is a great *dislike-*
ness between these things.—*Windsor, French and English Grammar*, p. 492: 1623.

That which is not designed to represent any thing
but itself, can never be capable of a wrong rep-
resentation, nor mislead us from the true apprehen-
sion of any thing by its *dislike*ness to it; and such,
excepting those of substances, are all our own
complex ideas.—*Locke.*

Dislike. s. One who dislikes; disapprover;
one who is not pleased.

But whom in wrath she then wounds, she pities,
as being an affectionate lover of universal mankind,
though an unconquerable *dislike* of their vice.—
Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Cabbalisticæ, p. 254.

There is a point, which whoever can touch,
will never fail of phrasing a majority, so great that the
*dislike*ers will be forced to fall in with the herd.—
Swift.

Dislimb. v. a. Dilaniate; tear limb from
limb.**Dislimbed. part. adj.** Dismembered; torn
joint by joint.

Like the *dislimbed* Hippolytus.—*Grew, Cosmolo-*
gia Sacra.

Dislim. v. a. Unpaint; strike out of a
picture.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought,
The rack *dislims*, and makes it indistinct
As water in a water.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv, 12.

Dislocate. v. n.

1. Put out of the proper place.

After some time the struts on all sides of the
gloms were *dislocated*, and their situation varied,
being elevated in some places, and depressed in
others.—*Woodward.*

2. Put out of joint; disjoint.

Weren't my sinews
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to *dislocate* and tear
Thy flesh and bones.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv, 2.

Dislocation. s.

1. Act of shifting the places of things.

Either causing a harmful superfluity of like termi-
nations, or else forcing a *dislocation* of the words
too much poetical, and obscure.—*Instructions of*
Oratory, p. 52: Oxford, 1682.

2. State of being displaced.

The posture of rocks, often leaning or prostrate,
shews that they had some *dislocation* from their
natural site.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Luxation; violent pressure of a bone out
of the socket, or correspondent part; joint
put out.

It might go awry either within or without the
upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and so
cause a *dislocation*, or a strain.—*Grew, Muscum.*

Dislodge. v. a.

1. Remove from a place or habitation.

Saint Paul also knoweth not which of the two he
should choose, namely, either to be *dislodged* out of
this body, which he especially desired; or to remain
in it.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*,
p. 259: 1584.

You may see . . . rivers changed, was *dislodged*,
earth opening, towns swallowed up, and many other
such hideous events.—*Bishop Lloyd, Romanus*, p. 71.

shell-fish which are resident in the depths
live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or re-
moved by storms, nor cast upon the shores; which
the littoralis usually are.—*Woodward.*

2. Drive an enemy from a station; remove
an army to other quarters.

The ladies have prevailed.
The Vobers are *dislodge'd*, and Marcus gone.
Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, v. 4.
My sword can prove what it has begun.
And from your walls *dislodge* that laughing son.
Deighton.
Polem, however, now sent a squadron under
Leonidas in the western coast of China, to *dislodge*
the garrisons of Antiumans from the maritime towns.
—*Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lix.

Dislodge, v. n. Go away to another place.
Soon as midnight sounded on the dusky hour,
Friendliest to sleep and silence, he resolv'd
With all his legions to *dislodge*.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 667.
All this being done while two armies in the field
stood gazing on, the one in reverence of such mod-
estness quietly gave back and *dislodge'd*; the other,
spite of the mindlessness, and divided fidelity in some
regiments, was either perscuted or compelled to
desist and retire home. — *Id.*, *Apology for Suer-*
lynanus.

Though there is no violence used to drive out an
inhabitant, yet had accommodations will make him
dislodge. — *South, Sermons*, ix. 157.

Dislodge, s. Dwelling apart; separation.
Rare.

Then either may unfold
The secrets of the heart,
And show how long *dislodge* hath bred
Our cruel cutting smart.

Taylorville, *The Vicious Lover*, (Rich.)

Disloyal, adj. Not true to allegiance; faith-
less; false to a sovereign; disolient; *dis-*
honest; perfidious.

Such things, in a false *disloyal* knave,
Are tricks of custom; but, in a man that's just,
They're cold deliberations working from the heart.
That passion cannot rule.

Shakespeare, *Othello*, iii. 3.

With special reference to the marriage-bed.
The lady is *disloyal*. *Disloyal*? The word is too
good to point out her wickedness. — *Shakespeare*,
Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 2.
Disloyal town!

Speak, didst thou then
Forsake thy faith, and break thy nuptial vow?

Deighton.

Disloyalty, s.

1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign.
Let the truth of that religion [proph-
etized to judgement, not in the dis-
cussion, heresy, novelty, and *disloyalty*. — *Edison*
Examiner.

2. Want of fidelity in love. *Obsolete*.
There shall appear such seeming truths of Horace's
disloyalty, that jealousy shall be called assurance. —
Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

Disluster, v. a. Deprive of lustre; dim.
Rare.

And certain it is that all these glittering persons,
which so much affect our senses, are their lustre;
in the absence of that intellectual light, which as soon
as it appears, dims and *dislusters* them. — *Mont-*
aigne, De la vanité, p. 14, treat. vi. s. 3. (Rich.)

Dismal, adj. [Lat. *dis malus* bad day.]
Gloomy; sorrowful; melancholy; dark.

Such a variety of *dismal* accidents must have
broken the spirits of my man. — *Lord Clarendon*,
History of the Grand Rebellion.

On the one hand set the most glittering tempta-
tions to disluster, and on the other view the *dismal*
effects of it. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian*
Poetry.

Disman, v. a. Deprive of the characteristic
attributes of man, manhood, or humanity.
Rare.

Man by death is absolutely divided and *disman'd*.
— *Fellham, Remarks*, p. 1. 17. (Rich.)

Dismanacle, v. a. Free from manacles;
unfetter; free; liberate. *Rare*.

We all know God to be the end to which the soul
tends; and till it be *dismanacled* of the clogging
flesh it cannot approach the presence of such pur-
ity. — *Fellham, Remarks*, ch. (Ond MS.)

Dismanacle, v. a. (common in its military
sense.)

1. Deprive of a dress; strip; denude.
He that makes his prince despoiled and under-
valued, and tents him out of his subjects' hearts,
may easily strip him of his other garbisons, having
already dispossessed him of his strength, by *dis-*
manacled him of his honour, and seizing his reputa-
tion. — *South*.

2. Loose; throw off a dress; throw open.
This is most strange!
That she, who ev'n but now was your best object,
Dearest and best, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismanacle*
So many folds of favour.

Shakespeare, *King Lear*, i. 1.

3. Strip a town of its outworks; break down.
Vol. I.

In the fulness of time a conspicuous and most re-
markable propitiation appeared for the rescue of
mankind; and the neck of Judah came down
to break in pieces the kingdom of darkness, to re-
store to all the strong holds, to reduce revolted man
to his former fealty and allegiance, and to take into
his hands the government of the whole world. —
Hallivell, Mahabharata, p. 31.

His eye balls, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His nose *dismanacled*, in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound.

Deighton.

Dismanacled, verbal abs. Act of stripping
a town of its bulwarks.

It is not sufficient to possess our own fort, with-
out the *dismanacled* and demolishing of our ene-
my's. — *Hallivell, Apology*.

Dismanacled, v. a. Divest of the character of
a married person. *Rare*.

Howbeit against the young man's mind he was
dismanacled and married again. — *Thomas, Fanny's*
Chronicle, vol. ii. c. 100. (Rich.)

Dismanacled, v. a. ? Disarrange. *Rare*.

What was *dismanacled* late,
In this thy mode frame,
And lost the prime estate,
Hath re-obtained the same,
Is now most perfect seen.

Deighton, *Sonnets*, (Rich.)

Dismanacled, v. a. Divest of a mask; uncover
from concealment; (Unmask *communiter*).

Fair ladies mask'd, are roses in the land;
Or angels veil'd in clouds, are constancies shown.
Dismanacled, their darkness sweet constancies shown.

Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.
Counterfeiting at length will be *dismanacled*; and
hypocrisy appear in the true complexion. — *Id.*, p.
Montaigne, Apology for Cicero, s. 100.

The marquis thought best to *dismanacled* his beard;
and told him, that he was going covertly. — *Id.*, p.
100.

Dismanacled, v. a. Deprive of a mast.

Mr. Anson then represented to the company
of the ship *dismanacled*, which he
commanded on the coast of China, had arrived in the
river of Canton but a few days before. — *Anson*,
Journal, b. ii. ch. v. (Rich.)

Dismanacled, v. a. Eject from the stomach. *Rare*.

Now, Mistress Robinson, you may strip yourself
and *dismanacled* all that you have in your troubled
heart and craved entrails. — *Shakespeare, Translation of*
Don Quixote, vol. iv. ch. vii. (Rich.)

Dismanacled, v. a. [N.F. *dismanacled*; Spanish,
dismanacled.] Terrify; discourage; fright;
depress; deject.

Their mighty strokes their laberious *dismanacled*.

Enemies would not be so troublesome to the
western coasts, nor that country itself would be so
often *dismanacled* with alarms, as they have of late
years been. — *South, Remarks*, p. 100.

He will not bid thee: fear not, neither be *dis-*
manacled. — *Id.*, *Remarks*, p. 100.

Nothing can make him remiss in the practice of
duty, no prospect of interest can allure him, no
fear of *dismanacled*. — *Id.*, *Remarks*, p. 100.

Dismanacled, s. Fall of courage; terror felt;
desertion of mind; fear impressed.

Bravering the danger with deep thoughts; and
In other's countenance read his own *dismanacled*.
— *Id.*, *Remarks*, p. 100.

This then not mind'd in *dismanacled* yet now
Assures me that the bitterness of death
Is past. — *Id.*, *Remarks*, p. 100.

Dismanacledness, s. Dejection of courage;
dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismanacledness*, and yet
the feeblest is ashamed fully to shew it. — *Id.*, p.
100.

Dismanacled, s. [Fr.] Teeth; tenth part; tithe.
Since the first sword was drawn about this ques-

Every true soul 'moaned many thousand *dismanacleds*,
Hath been as dear as Helen.

Shakespeare, *Trout and Cressida*, i.
The pope began to exercise his new papacy by a
compliance with King Edward, in granting him two
years' *dismanacled* from the clergy. — *Agilte, Porten*
Journal.

Dismanacled, adj. Wanting in measure or
moderation. *Rare*.

I will not that my people be so *dismanacled* to
reprieve so much the moderate men that the clergy
only should abide with them that be present.
— *Golden Rule, Prologue*, (Rich.)

Dismanacled, v. a. Divide member from
member; dismember; cut in pieces.

O, that we then could come by Caesar's spirit,
And not *dismanacled* Caesar! But, alas!
Caesar must bleed for it.

Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

A state can never arrive to its period in a more
deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies over-
laid, like a culture, to devour, or *dismanacled* its
dynasty, *Swift*.

Those who contemplate only the fragments or
pieces of science, dispersed in short unconnected
discourses, can never survey an entire body of
truth, but must always view it as deformed and
dismanacled. — *Watts*.

It is easy to be thought that the public events
which have been thus unmercifully represented are
capable of being read in a very different sense; of
teaching, namely, this historic lesson, that the two
forces of religion and nationality were then scintil-
latingly blended together, that the range of the vari-
ations between the Roman and the reformed
— as it was, was not able to sever them;
so that, instead of a society lacerated and *disman-*
acled by the violence of the powers contending
within its frame, we had the organisation of our
polity preserved entire throughout, and with vigour
enough to give decisive predominance for the time
to that one of the two contending influences with
which it allied itself. — *Id.*, *Remarks*, p. 100.

For her Spain, no hope remained; and, before
the close of the seventeenth century, the only ques-
tion was, by whose hands the blow should be struck,
which would *dismanacled* that once mighty empire,
whose shadow had covered the world, and whose
vast remains were imposing even in their ruin. —
Id., *Remarks*, p. 100.

Dismanacled, s. Division.
Without entering into speculations about her *dis-*
manacled at which she is adding great nations to
her empire, is it then quite so certain, that the dis-
solution of France into such a cluster of petty re-
publics would be so very favourable to the pre-
ponderance of power in Europe, as this author imagines
it would be? — *Id.*, *Remarks*, p. 100.

This weight is apprehended as essential to nat-
ure. In considering the *dismanacled* event or analysis
of bodies, we assume that there must be some cri-
terion of the quantity of substance; and this cri-
terion other properties than
weight possess. — *Id.*, *Remarks*, p. 100.

Castilians would doubtless have resented the
dismanacled of the unwieldy body of which they
formed the head. — *Id.*, *Remarks*, p. 100.

Dismanacled, adj. Deprived of mettle; (in the
sense of spirit or fire). *Rare*.

Thy vigorous mind relieves from lazy rust,
Dismanacled in clatter, but more in dust,
Thy vigorous mind, which our dead *dismanacled* shah
Gave up, to stir the undaring north.
— *Id.*, *Remarks*, p. 100.

Dismanacled, v. a. [Lat. *missus*, pres. part. of
mittere send; the prefix *dis-* an incorrect
form for *dis-*, the classical Latin being *dis-*
mittere and *dimissus*.]

1. Sent away.
We cannot thee thither,
Until his army be *dismanacled* from him.
— *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*, iv. 2.
He *dismanacled* the assembly. — *Id.*, *Remarks*, p. 100.

2. Give leave of departure; discard; divest
of an office.
Thou be *dismanacled* himself from state
affairs, yet in the short time of his administration
he shows so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat
of a Russian summer, he ripens the fruits of
Poetry in a cold climate. — *Id.*, *Remarks*, p. 100.

If our young ladies be no more,
Dismanacled our navy from your friendly shore.
— *Id.*, *Remarks*, p. 100.

Dismanacled, s. Discharge from any office.
Obsolete.

His majesty's servants, . . . with great expressions
of grief for their *dismanacled*, poured forth their prayers
for his majesty's freedom and preservation, and so
parted. — *Id.*, *Remarks*, p. 100.

Dismanacled, s. Act of sending away or get-
ting rid of anything; dismissal.

I have promised the above for two reasons; first
to obtain a fair hearing by requesting as far as pos-
sible that *dismanacled* from the minds of my readers
of preconceived views, and in favour of which all
are likely to be prejudiced, and secondly to defend
myself from the charge of underhand authority,
or treating lightly the opinions of those to whom
and to whose memory mankind look with reverence.
— *Id.*, *Remarks*, p. 100.

Dismanacled, s.
1. Act of sending away.
So poised, so gently she descends from high,
It seems a soft *dismanacled* from the sky. — *Id.*,
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2. Honourable discharge from any office or place.

Not only thou degrad'st them, or remit'st
To life obscure, which were a fair *dismissal*;
But throw'st them lower than thou dost exalt
them high. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 187.

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place.

You must not stay here longer; your *dismissal*
Is come from Caesar.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

Dismissive. adj. Proclaiming dismissal, or leave to depart.

The old *dismissive* 'liber' is cited
By the town voice, and all to fests return.

Sir W. Darcourt, Goodfellow, ii. 5.

Dismortgage. v. a. Redeem from mortgage.

Rare.
He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left
behind a mass of gold.—*Horsell, Tenth Century*.

Dismount. v. a.

1. Remove any object from a place whereon it is mounted, reared aloft, or supported, to a lower level, &c.

a. From a horse.

From this flying steed unseiz'd, as once
Belshazzar, though from a lower clime,
Dismounted, on the African field I fall.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 10.

b. From any elevation or place of honour.

But come we to the second, and that is the positive
defector, that presently *dismounts* the most merited
reputation with some, but, often unobscured, most
commonly impugned. — *Whitlock, Observations on the present Manoeuvres of the English*.

c. A cannon from its carriage.

The Turks' artillery, planted against that tower,
was, by the Christian cannoniers, *dismounted* with
shot from the tower, and many of the gunners slain.
Knox, History of the Turks.

2. Deprive of the character of a mountain; level. *Rare.*

Xerxes the Persian king yet saw I there,
With his huge host that drank the rivers dry;
Jason and his bulls, and made the vales appear;
His host and all yet saw I slain perdue.

Sackville, Induction to Myriophyl for Magistrates.

Dismount. v. n. Alight; descend.

a. From a horse.

When he came within sight of that prodigious
array at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to *dis-*
mount, and to impale upon their knees a blessing.—
Ashmun, Frecholder.

After the first civilities had been exchanged,
Battles and Portland *dismounted*: their attendants
retired; and the two negotiators were left alone in
an orchard. — *Mansel, History of England*, ch. xvii.

b. From any elevation.

Of their falsehood more could I recount,
But now the bright sunne giveth to *dismount*.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

Dismounting. verbal abs. Act of one who dismounts; alighting; descent.

Then he compared and criticised the dates of
every renowned incident of the last twenty-four
hours; . . . counted even the number of stairs which
the minister had to ascend and descend in his visit
to the palace, and the time their mountings and
dismountings must have absorbed. — *Darrell, the*
gunner, *Contagious*, l. 1, ch. i.

Disnatural. adj. Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness; devoid of natural affection. *Rare.*

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *disnatural* torment to her.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

And make this empire of the North to shine
Against all the impious workings, all the usages
Of vile *disnatural* vices. — *David,*
A Panegyric on the King's Majesty, (Rich.)

Disobedience. s.

1. Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiors.

The officer is lady that she hath committed,
And this deed loses the name of craft,
Of *disobedience*, or impudent filth.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 3.

Of man's first *disobedience*, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, since, heavenly nurse,

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 1.

Murder, military, or *disobedience* to parents, but
a general notion antecedent to laws. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

This is not *disobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis dis-
claiming the sovereignty of Christ, and renouncing
all obedience to his authority. — *Boyer*.

2. Incompliance.

Why in a whirling eddy of her own
Around the globe terrestrial should she run?
This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move.

Sir R. Blackmore.

This word is rarely used in the plural number.
No example of the word given by Dr. Johnson
shows it in that number. Bishop Hall has employed
it: 'Oppressions, sacrilegious, *disobediences*.' (Re-
marks, p. 74.) — *Fidd*.

Disobedient. adj. Not observant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands, positive or negative.

The man of God was *disobedient* unto the word of
the Lord. — *1 Kings*, xii. 21.

Disobey. v. a. Break commands or transgress prohibitions.

She absolutely *disobeyed* him, and he durst not know
how to *disobey* g. — *Sir J. Selous*.

He's bold to *disobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forsake this pleasant land.

Sir J. Denham.

Disobligation. s.1. Release from obligation. *Rare.*

If it (the law) had been de facto imposed, it could
not oblige the conscience; then the conscience is
restored to liberty and *disobligation*. — *Jeremy Tay-*
lor, Doctor Dithamton, ii. 411. (Ord 18.)

2. Offence; cause of disgust.

If he receded from what he had promised, it
would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that
he would never forget it. — *Lord Clarendon, History of*
the Grand Rebellion.

Disobligatory. adj. Undoing, or divesting of the character of, an obligation.

You much mistake in alleging, that the two
houses of parliament, especially as they are now
constituted, can have this *disobligatory* power.

King Charles, Letter to Hanleyman, p. 29.

Disoblige. v. a.

1. Displease; offend: (than which it is a milder and more courteous word, though stronger than 'decline to oblige').

Ashby had been removed from that charge, and
was thereby so much *disobliged* that he quitted the
king's party. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand*
Rebellion.

Those, through in highest place, who slight and
disoblige their friends, shall infallibly come to know
the value of them, by having none, when they shall
most need them. — *South*.

It is in the power of more particular persons in
this kingdom, than in any other, to distress the
government, when they are *disobliged*. — *Addison,*
Frecholder.

If a woman suffers her lover to see she is loth to
disoblige him, let her beware of an encroacher. —
Richardson, Clarissa.

2. Release from an obligation. *Rare.*

And if even fidelity have not power to *disoblige*
the wife or husband, much less, heresy. — *Bishop*
Hall, Cases of Conscience.

No kindness of a brother can wholly rescind
that relation, or *disoblige* us from the duties im-
posed thereby. — *Burton, Sermon*, vol. i. ser. 30.

His majesty was graciously pleased to sign me some
papers, to *disoblige* me in a promise I had made to
Sir Guy Palmer. — *Sir J. Barrington, Secret Trans-*
actions of King Charles I., in *Lord Hatfield's Memo-*
irs, p. 123; 1763.

Disobligement. s. Releasement from obligation. *Rare.*

No understanding man can be ignorant that ex-
aminations are ever made according to the present
state of persons and of things; and have even the
more general laws of nature and of reason included
in them, though not expressed. If I make a volun-
tary statement, as with a man, to the law goal, and he
proceeds afterwards a minister to me, I should conceive
a *disobligement*. — *Milton, Tenure of Kings and*
Magistrates, (Ord 18.)

Disobliger. s. One who offends another.

There is no present of Christianity, wherein the
speculation and practice are more distant from one
another, than this of being our enemies, and benefit-
ing our *disobligers*. — *W. Montague, Devout Essays*
xv. § 3.

Disobliges. part. adj. Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive.

Persecution can best no form of understand-
ing: it renders wise men *disobliging* and trouble-
some, and feeds rancorous and contemptible. — *Dr*
H. More, Government of the Tongue.

Disoccident. v. a. [Lat. *occidens* = the st.] Throw out of longitude, or reckon-

ing: (apparently a coined word).

Perhaps some roving boy that managed the pup-
pets turned the city wrong, and so *disoccidented* our
geographer. — *Marcell, Works*, iii. 30. (Rich.)

Disopinion. s. Difference of opinion. *Rare.*

There are thoughts belonging to the understand-
ing, assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and
disopinion. — *Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*,
ch. iv.

Disoppliate. v. a. Act as a deobstruent.

Being used it doth *disoppliate*, and make a good
colour in the face. — *Frampton*, 64. (Ord 18.)

Disorb. v. a. Throw out of the proper orbit.**Disorbed. part. adj.** Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like children Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *disorb'd*.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Disorder. s.

1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion; immethodical distribution.

When I read an author of genius without method,
I fancy myself in a wood that abounds with many
middle objects, rising among one another in the
greatest confusion and *disorder*. — *Spectator*.

2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle.

A greater favour this *disorder* brought
unto her servants, than their awful thought
durst entertain, when thus compell'd they prest
The yielding marble of her snowy breast. — *Waller*.

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. — *Pope*.

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution.

There reigned in all men blood, manslaughter,
disputing of good men, forgetfulness of good turns,
and *disorder* in marriages. — *Johnson*, xv. 29.

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; sickness; distemper; slight disease.

Pleasur and pain are only different constitutions
of the mind, sometimes increased by *disorder* in
the body, or sometimes by thought in the mind. —
Locke.

Disorder. v. a.1. Throw into confusion; confound; put out of method; disturb; ruffle; discompose; confuse: (with numerous special applications; e.g. in *Medicine*, applied to digestion, as 'Something I took *disordered* me').

The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous
nations, *disordered* the affairs of the Roman empire.
— *Ardenham*.

Wherefore we should never suffer them to be *dis-*
ordered into levity, or *disordered* into a wandon frame,
indisposing us for religious thoughts and actions. —
Burton, Sermon on Ephraim, v. 4.

2. Turn out of holy orders; depose; strip of ecclesiastical vestments. *Rare.*

Let him be strip, and *disordered*. I would fain
see him walk in quipps, that the world may behold
the inside of a friar. — *Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

Disordered. part. adj. Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

How do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so *disordered*, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

Eve

Not so repuls'd, with tears that *run* not flowing,
And traces all *disorder'd*, at his feet

Fell humble. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 909.

You *disorder'd* leap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise.

Dryden.

He [Fox] was then a youth of pure morals and
grave deportment, with a perverse temper, with the
education of a labouring man, and with an intellect
in the most minority of all states, that is to say, too
much *disorder'd* for liberty, and not sufficiently
disorder'd for freedom. — *Marshall, History of Eng-*
land, ch. xvii.

Disorderdness. s. Attribute suggested by Disordered; irregularity; want of order; confusion.

By that *disorderdness* of the soldiers a great ad-
vantage was offered unto the enemy. — *Knox, His-*
tory of the Turks.

Disorderly. adj.

1. Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution.

Those obsolete laws of Henry I. were but *dis-*
orderly, confused, and general things; rather cases
and shells of administration than institutions. — *Sir*
M. Hale.

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people. *Haynes.*

If in thought, which are the pictures and results of passions, are generally such as naturally arise from those disorderly motions of our spirits. *Druid.*

A disorderly multitude, contending with the body of the legislature, is like a man in a fit, under the conduct of one in the fulness of his health and strength. *Addison.*

3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious.

He reproved them for their disorderly assemblies, against the peaceable people of the realm. *Sir J. Heyward.*

Disorderly. adj.

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.

Naked savages fighting disorderly with stones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and absolutely be said to war. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Without law; inordinately.

We believed not ourselves disorderly among you. *3 Thimothians, iii. 7.*

Disordinate. adj. Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate. *Rare.*

These two unruly and wild powers . . . are the spring and fountain-head of all disordinate afflictions. *Brinkett, Discourse of Civil Life, p. 111: 1000.*

I have been many times tempted to wonder, notwithstanding the value of these authors, how so disordinate a passion seated in the heart, and boiling in the blood, could betoken a good constitution of the brain, which above any other, is, or should be, the coldest part. *W. Walton, Essay on the Education of Children.*

Though not disordinate, yet careless suffering the punishment of dissolute days.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 701.

Disorganization. s. Destruction of system; subversion of order.

Whatever may be considered as national disorder or calamity in this country within the period of our royal king's reign, when almost the whole world has been, and continues to be, in tumultuous commotion, is, in its parts, or on the whole, trivial, trivial, when contrasted with the *disorganization*, the oppressions, the woful miseries, universally experienced in every other country of Europe. *Dr. Gaskin, Sermon on the 50th Anniversary of the King's Accession, 1800.*

Disorganize. v. a. Destroy the order of anything.

This spirit [a disclaim of the wisdom and experience of men] originating in the evil passions of the disaffected, and working on the credulity of the many, has convulsed and disorganized the world, and produced a deluge of misery and vice. *Bishop Maser, Sermon of St. Paul's, 1813.*

The retreat of his friends had left him the sole and undisputed head of that party which had, in the late parliament, been a majority, and which was, in the present parliament, outnumbered indeed, *disorganized*, and disheartened, but still numerous and respectable. *Murray, History of England, ch. xiv.*

Disorient. v. a. [Lat. *oriens*—the east.]

Throw out of longitude, or reckoning.

I doubt then the learned professor was a little disoriented when he called the premises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. *Bishop Warburton, Divine Legation, b. v.*

Disown. v. a.

1. Deny; not allow.

Then they, who brother's better claim disown, Expel their parents, and usurp the throne. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

2. Abnegate; renounce.

When an author has publicly disowned a spurious piece, they have disowned his name with him. *Swift.*

Dispace. v. n. Range about. *Rare.*

He spent the joyous butterfly In this fair plot disspace to and fro.

Thus wise long then he did himself dispace There round about.

Id., Translation of Virgil's Æneid.

Dispair. v. a. Part a couple.

Forgive me, lady; I have destroy'd Gerrard, and thou; rebell'd Against law it's ordinance; dispair'd two doves; Made 'in sit mourning; slaughter'd love; and clef't The heart of all integrity.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Disparage. v. a. [N.Fr. *deparager*, *disparager*; Lat. *disparare*, from *dispar*.]

1. Injure by a comparison with something of

less value; treat with contempt; mock; flout; reproach.

Alas, his selfish conqueror he drew, God's altar to *disparage* and displace, For one of Syrian mode.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 473.

That which they love most tenderly; Quarrel wi- ne'd pier, and *disparage* Their best and dearest friend, plain-jerulize.

Bulter, Hudibras.

2. Bring reproach upon; be the cause of disgrace; debase.

How shall trait pen, with fear *disparag'd*, Conceive such sovereign glory and great bountified?

His religion not easily, naturally, and gratefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious. *Bishop Atterbury.*

Disparagement. s. Act of one who disparages; cheapening; lowering.

1. In Law. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence; matching anyone in marriage under his or her degree.

They take it for a *disparagement* to sort themselves with any other than the enemies of the public peace. *Sir R. L. Esdaile.*

You wrongfully do require Moses to so great a *disparagement*, as to wed her father's servant. *Sir P. Sidney.*

She was much affectionate to her own kindred, which did stir great envy in the lords of the Line's side, who wanted her blood a *disparagement* to be mingled with the king's. *Howson.*

2. Reproach; disgrace; indignity; (often with *to*; more rarely with *of*).

That cloth against the dead his hand appear, His honour stains with rancour and despatch, And great *disparagement* makes to his former might.

In a commonwealth much *disparagement* is occasioned, when noble spirits, attracted by a familiarity, are influenced with feck. *Sir H. Walton.*

It is no *disparagement* to philosophy, that it cannot defy us. *Gibber.*

Reason is a weak, dimmutive light, compared with revelation; but it ought to be no *disparagement* to a star that it is not a sun. *South, Sermons.*

Truly upon your beauty: There a *disparagement* of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms. *Southey, Lines to Adelphe.*

The play was never intended for the stage; nor, without *disparagement* to the author, could have succeeded. *Druid.*

Disparager. s. Person who, or thing which, disparages; one who treats with indignity or contrives an unequal match.

Among these despisers and *disparagers* of the ancient fathers, are those bold, and I will add ignorant, men (I be bold, who, as this great divine speaks, fasten this charge upon them. *Dr. H. Walton, Letter to Nelson, Life of Bishop Hall, p. 318.*

Disparaging. part. adj. Having the character of disparagement; having a tendency to disparage.

But this was *disparaging* language, which I hope it was not your intention to indulge in. *Laurel, Letter to Bolbridge.*

Disparagingly. adv. In a disparaging manner; contemptuously.

Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading? *Peters, Critical Dissertation on the Book of Job, p. 125.*

Disparate. adj. Separate; dissimilar.

Here they are opposed, or at least declared to be things several and *disparate*. *Jerry Taylor, Discourse on Ecclesiastical Power.*

There are no two things in nature more perfectly *disparate* than sense and sentiment. *Adam Smith, Of the Imitative Arts.*

Disparate. s. One of two or more objects which are so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

This had been a predication of *disparate* as they call it. *Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malou, p. 30.*

Disparition. s. Disappearance. *Rare.*

In the *disparition* of that other light, there is a perpetually fixed star, shining in the writings of the prophets. *Bishop Hall, The Siege and the Star, (1st MS.)*

Disparity. s. Inequality; difference in degree, either of rank or excellence.

Between Ethna and the rest of Job's familiars, the

created *disparity* was but in years. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Russell, who was indisputably one of the best seamen of the age, held that the *disparity* of numbers was not such as ought to cause any uneasiness to an officer who commanded English and Dutch sailors. *Murray, History of England, ch. xv.*

Dispark. v. a.

1. Throw open a park; divest ground of the character of a park.

You have fed upon my singularities, *Dispark'd* my parks, and fell'd my forest woods. *Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 1.*

2. Set at large; release from enclosure.

Hereupon he *dispark'd* his scudrio, and flies thence to Patna with Asaph-chaw's lovely daughter only in his company. *Sir T. H. de, Relation of some Tour's Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 87.*

By narrow ways to be enclosed, Till his eye nose threw down the pale, And did at once *dispark* them all.

Disparkle. v. a. Scatter abroad; disperse. *Rare.*

The seed of libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn *disparkled* over all lands. *Dr. Clarke, Sermons, p. 171: 1037.*

Dispart. v. a. Divide in two; separate; break; burst; rive.

The gate nor wood, nor of enduring brass, But of more worthily substance formed was; Doubly *disparted*, it did lock, and close.

That when it locked, none might through it pass. *Spenser.*

They founded, then, each h'd Like things to like; the rest to several places *Disparted*, and between spun out the air; And Earth self-broke on her center lum.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 223.

Dispartition. s. Division. *Rare.*

Why, look you, sir, there are so many holidays, Out-olliers, and *dispartition* here.

Murray, The Republic, li. 6. (Rich.)

Dispassion. s. Freedom from mental perturbation; exemption from passion.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *dispassion*, is called by the Scepticks insensibility, by the Molinists quietism, by common men peace of conscience. *Sir W. Temple.*

Dispassionate. adj. Cool; calm; impartial; moderate; temperate.

Wise and *dispassionate* men thought he had been preceded with very justly. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Dispassionated. adj. Divested of passion; dispassionate. *Rare.*

You have given me very justifiable cause to apply to you, who, as all *dispassionated* men may judge, have fulfilled the poet's definition of madness upon yourself. *Dr. Maun, Answer to Chynel, p. 27: 1047.*

Dispassionately. adv. In a dispassionate manner.

As if she 'the wife of Job' had only *dispassionately* requited the ease with him, what good his poetry had done him. *Kilgoback, Sermons, p. 191.*

They are here delivered of *dispassionately*, and not thrown out in the heat of controversy and calumny. *Dr. H. Walton, Notes on Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Dispassioned. adj. Free from passion; (opposed to *impassioned*).

I comfort myself because I see *dispassioned* men are subject to the like innumerable. *Thome, Letters, p. 288.*

He had so *dispassioned* a consideration, such a candour in his nature. *Lord Clarendon, Life, i. 43.*

Dispatch. s. and v. [N.Fr. *dispatcher*, Mod. Fr. *depêcher*, are the forms from which the present word is derived, so that, as far as the etymology is concerned, the spelling with *i* is condemned. So far as it is justified, it is justified by the pronunciation which is generally *dis*. Authority is divided on the point; more, however, in appearance than in reality. Few of those who write 'dispatch of business' (*dispatch*, even here, is Macanlay's spelling) would write 'The Duke of Wellington's *dispatches*;' but the words are the same and there is no sufficient reason for differentiating them. In the previous editions the only words in which the spelling of the examples is *exclusively* with *i*, are the next two entries.] See *Despatch*.

Dispatcher. s.

1. That which destroys or makes an end of.
Avarage was the other *dispatcher*, which hath made an end both of our libraries and books without respect. — *Hale, Preface to Ireland's Itinerary*, m. B. k.

2. One who performs business.

The stationer is a dealer of writings, and more particularly the scribe or *dispatcher* of the pope's bulls; an ordinary officer in the court of Rome. — *Cotgrave*, in v. *Italique*.

Dispatchful. adj. Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

ing, with *dispatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on *hospitable* thoughts intent.

Let our *dispatchful* hand some swain to lead
A will be bullock from the grassy mead. — *Pope*.

Dispaupor. r. a. Deprive of the claim of a pauper. *Rare*.

If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be *dispaupor*ed. — *Dr. Philimore's Reports*, i. 185.

Dispeccé. r. a. Despatched. *Rare*.

To that end he *dispeccé* an ambassador to the land. The man returned to his master, the ambassador, and was again *dispeccé* the second time. — *Holla, History of the Turks*, 117. (Ord MS.)

Dispeccing. verbal abs. Despatching. *Rare*.

He sent one Atypius into those parts, furnished with much treasure for the *dispeccing* of the work. — *Gutierrez, Spanish Language*, 36. (Ord MS.)

Dispel. r. a. [Lat. *dispello*.] Drive by scattering; dissipate.

If the night
Have gathered night of evil, or moment's
Disperse it, as now light *dispel* the dark.

When the spirit brings light into our minds, it *dispel* darkness: we see it, as we do that of the sun at noon, and need not the twilight of reason to shew it. — *Locke*.

Dispence. s. [N.Fr. *despence*.] Expense; cost; charge; profusion. *Rare*.

It was a vault ymited for great *dispence*.
With many rampes round about the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long funnel thence
The smoke forth threw. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

At court, and in his general department, of an affable respect and amiable cheerfulness, in his *dispence* of a magnificent liberal hand. — *Nor G. Rock, History of King Richard III.*

Dispend. r. a. Spend; consume; expend.

Every person, clerk, or beneficed man within this diocese, having yearly to *dispend*, in benefices and other promotions of the church, an hundred pound; shall give competent exhibition to one scholar. — *Anglicana by King Edward VI.*, 1567.

Of their communities they were now scarce able to *dispend* the third part. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Of some bold baron able to *dispend*
His fifty pounds a year.

Reynard and Elzheer, Two noble Knaves.

This second profit of buying them, to make
A more commodious, profitable unto us, by *dispend*ing them; this we owe alone to godliness. — *H. x. Golden B. routine*, p. 210.

Dispender. s. One who distributes. *Obscure*.

So man enues us as mynistris of Christ, and *dispensers* of the mynistry of God. — *Wycliffe*, i. *Cruthian*, iv. 1.

Dispensable. adj. Capable of being dispensed with.

I conceive that has to: speculative and *dispensable* truths a man need only say, but ought rather to propound them scripturally to the world. — *Dr. H. More, Christian's Catechism*, prof. sum. A. 7.

In *dispensable* and speculative notions, it is not right, nor always so advisable, to enquire so far as to dispel them, or to excite their passion. — *Worthington, Letter to Hartley*, ep. 21: 1691.

He that can remit nothing, nor needs, nor suffer the presentation of a small *dispensable* right to the preservation of peace, understands not the full dimensions and latitude of this great duty. — *South, Sermons*, vi. 171.

The question then is, whether the church's benefit may not in some cases make the enjoinment against non-residence as *dispensable*, as those against translations. — *Bishop Stillingfleet, Charge to the Clergy*, 1690.

Dispensableness. s. Attribute suggested by dispensable; capability of being dispensed with.

The examination of the Roman doctrines, 1. of Purgatory; 2. of Indulgences, &c.; 6. of *dispensableness* of things; 7. of arts of equivocation, &c. — *Hiccup, The Pseudomorphs*, ch. xii.

Dispeary. s. Place where medicines are

dispensed. (Sometimes used for Dispensatory.)

To thee the lov'd *dispensary* I resign. — *Garth*.

Dispensation. s.

1. Distribution; act of dealing out anything.

This perpetual circulation is constantly produced, by a *dispensation* of water promiscuously and indifferently to all parts of the earth. — *Boyle, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

2. Dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; distribution of good and evil.

God delights in the ministries of his own choice, and the methods of grace, in the economy of heaven, and the *dispensation* of eternal happiness. — *Strong Taylor, Worth's Communion*.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensation* as to each private man. — *Keyser*.

But thou, my son, the desired period wait;
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;
His most unequal *dispensation* clear. — *Tillot*.

It is observed that the more reformed the constitution was not a true church at all, and proclaimed that the principle of the Reformation was a kind of renewed commencement of the gospel *dispensation*. Consistently with this principle they procured the passing of an act, in the year 1530, which forfeited the ministrations of the ancient priesthood, on the ground that they had no lawful title to the clerical office. — *Glendon, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vi.

3. Exemption from some law; permission to do something forbidden; allowance to omit something commanded.

A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. — *Ward*.

Dispensative. adj. Granting dispensation.

Let the kingdom of Scotland witness for the space of so many years before his reigning father, whether either flattery or fear, two not upon that enterprise of the 17th November, which would have put the patience of any prince in Europe to his proof, could draw from the king the least inclination to this *dispensative* indulgence, that was only believed because it was so much desired. — *Proceedings against Cardinal, Dec. 1644*, sign. M. 2. h.

Dispensatively. adv. By dispensation.

I am now hold my place canonically, which I held before but *dispensatively*. — *Sir H. Waller, Letter to the King*.

Dispensator. s. [Lat.] One employed in dealing out anything; distributor.

As her majesty hath made them *dispensators* of her favour towards her people, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributors of the same. — *Brown*.

Dispensatory. s. Book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed.

The description of the ointment is found in the chymical *dispensary*. — *Johnson, Natural and Experimental History*.

A whole *dispensary* was little enough to a with, and suffice to all their wants. — *Hiccup*.

Our materia medica is large enough; and to look into our *dispensary*, one would think no disease. — *Sir G. Baker*.

Dispensatory. adj. Having the power of granting dispensation.

The dispenser [is] the Son of man; the author of his *dispensatory* power, God the Father. — *Bishop Robinson, Sermons*, p. 8: 1655.

Dispense. r. a. [Fr. *dispenser*; Lat. *dispensare*.] From *pena* = weigh; thence comes *pensum*, the quantity of wool that was weighed out to the maids to spin; whence it means a task in general; and to *dispense*, is to distribute these tasks to everyone. Deal out; distribute: (especially applied to medicines, whence it sometimes, though less correctly, means make up).

These now, that were *dispensed*,
The burden of many ages, on me light
At once by my foreknowledge. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 704.

At length the muses stand rest'd again,
While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state. — *Dryden*.

To them but earth-born life they did *dispense*,
To us, for mortal toil, celestial sense. — *Tate, Translations of Second's Satires*.

Dispense. r. a. (with *with*.)

1. Excuse; grant dispensation for; allow.

To save a brother's life,
Nature *dispenses* with the deed. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

How few kindnesses are there, wherein, by *dispensing* with oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance, and cursing, or threatening to curse, as long as their curses were regarded, the popes have not brought innumerable mischief. — *Sir R. Raleigh*.
Rules of words may be *dispensed* with. — *Watts*.

2. Set free from an obligation.

I could not *dispense* with myself from making a voyage to Capree. — *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

3. Obtain a dispensation from; come to agreement with.

Hast thou not sworn allegiance unto me?
Canst thou *dispense* with heaven for such an oath? — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1*.

With *from*.

It was resolved that all members of the House, who held ecclesiastical offices, should be *dispensed* from parliamentary attendance. — *Mercall, History of England*, ch. xl.

Dispense. s. Dispensation; exemption. *Rare*.

Then religious, bonds,
Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 491.

Dispenser. s.

1. One who dispenses; one who deals out anything; distributor.

They are not Peter's commissaries, but Christ's ambassadors, ministers, and *dispensers*. — *Falko, Against Heresy*, p. 112: 1590.

The ministers of that household are the *dispensers* of that faith. — *Bishop Spurd*.

Those who stand before earthly princes, who are the *dispensers* of their favours, and conveyers of their will to others, challenge high honours. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

2. One who frames excuses.

Under pain of these measures which are appointed for the reformation of such delinquents and *dispensers* with their own consciences and oaths. — *Revised and Constituted Canon*.

Dispensing. part. adj. Conveying a dispensation in its third sense. See Dispensation.

We should not overlook, among the causes that contributed to the dissolution of the popes, their peremptory *dispensing* with ecclesiastical ordinances. The most remarkable exercise of this was as to the canonical impediments of matrimony. . . .

It was not until the twelfth that either this or any other established rules of discipline were supposed to be arbitrary dispensation; at least the stricter churchmen had always denied that the pope could infringe canon, nor had he asserted any right to do so. But Innocent III. laid down as a maxim, that out of the plenitude of his power, he might lawfully dispense with the law, and accordingly granted, among other instances of this prerogative, dispensations from impediments of marriage to the emperor Otto IV. Similar indulgences were given by his successors, though they did not become usual for some ages. The fourth Lateran Council in 1215 removed a great part of the restraint, by permitting marriages beyond the fourth degree, or what we call third cousins; and dispensations have been made more easy, when it was discovered that they might be converted into a source of profit. . . . The *dispensing* power of the popes was exerted in several cases of a temporal nature, particularly in the legitimization of children, for purposes even of state. — *Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. 3.

Dispensing. verbal abs. Act of one who dispenses.

Those to whom Christ has committed the *dispensing* of his gospel. — *Dr. H. More, Duty of Christian Party*.

Dispeuple. v. a. Depopulate; empty of people.

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely *dispeuple*, but destroy. — *Bacon*.

Kings, furious and savage,
Who claim'd the slaves, *dispeupled* air and floods,
The lonely herds of empty wilds and woods. — *Pope*.

Dispeopler. s. Depopulator; waster.

Nor drain I ponds, the golden ears to take;
Nor trouble for jakes, *dispeoplers* of the lake. — *Gay*.

Disperle. r. a. [? *dis*, *per*, *perlo* = drive.] Dispel; scatter; sprinkle. *Rare*.

Yet and these persons, who, bearing themselves inordinately on their own wisdom, and trusting in their own power, have stupidly lifted up their necks, and said that, he hath wonderfully *disperled* and scattered with their very own devices and appointments. — *Udal, Laker*, i. (Rich.)

I bathed, and odorous water was
Disperled lightly on my head and neck. — *Chapman, Homer's Odyssey*, b. x. (Rich.)

Disperse. r. a. [Lat. *dispersus*, *pinis*, part. of *dispergo*; from *spurgo* = sprinkle.]

1. Scatter; drive to different parts.

And I scattered them among the heathen, and they were *dispersed* through the countries.—*Ezekiel*, xxxvi. 19.

2. Dismiss.

Then, Buckingham, I do dismiss my powers. Soldiers, I thank you all; *disperse* yourselves.—*Shakespeare*, *Henry VI. Part II.* v. 1.

3. Deal about; distribute.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruct that to continue in the gate vein which *dispereth* that blood.—*Bacon*.

Dispersedly. adv. In a dispersed manner; separately.

The exquisite wits of some few, peradventure, are able, *dispersedly* here and there, to find now a word, and then a sentence, which may be more probably suspected, than easily cleared of error.—*Hoadley*, *Eccelesiastical Polity*.

Those minerals are either found in grains *dispersedly* intermixed with the rumpets of earth or sand, or else amassed into balls or nodules.—*Woodward*.

Disperseness. s. Thinness; scatteredness. *Rare.*

The torrid parts of Africa are by Pisa resembled to a bilboet's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *disperseness* of habitations or towns in Africa.—*Brewster*, *Empirical Touching the Diversity of Language and Religion through the chief Parts of the World*.

Disperser. s. One who, or that which, disperses, scatters, or spreads.

I will mortify my outward senses, the windows by which death steals into my soul, the hindrances of my heart's tranquillity, the destroyers of true devotion, the *dispersers* of inward recollection.—*Spiritual Counsel*, (d. ii. p. 20: 1551).

Those who are pleased with defamatory libels, so far as to approve the authors and *dispersers* of them, are as guilty as if they had composed them.—*Spectator*.

Dispersion. s. Act of scattering or spreading; state of being scattered.

Noah began from thence his *dispersion*.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

The tragedy of Algiers, and the *dispersion* of its members by Mezen.—*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Errors*.

After so many *dispersions*, and so many divisions, two or three of us may yet be gathered together.—*Pope*.

Dispersive. adj. Having the power to disperse.

Dispersive of Norwegian far, renowned
By virtuous Berkeley. *Dyer*.

Dispersinate. c. a. Divest of personality. *Rare.*

Let them know, if they please, that by Human Nature I mean nothing else but man. They are both one and the same; and till a man has a way of *dispersinating* himself, he cannot avoid humbling after those things which will turn to advantage and good account.—*Tully*, *Moral Duty*, p. 303. (Ord MS.)

Dispirit. v. a.

1. Discourage; deject; depress; damp; terrify; intimidate; fright; strike with fear.

Certain it is, that the poor man appeared so *dispirited*, that he spoke but few words after he came upon the scaffold.—*Lord Clarendon*, *History of the Great Rebellion*.

The providence of God strikes not in with them, but dashes, and even *dispirits*, all their embowments, and makes their designs heartless and ineffectual.—*South*, *Sermons*.

Steady to my principles, and not *dispirited* with my afflictions, I have over-
Hygein.

2. Exhaust the spirits; oppress the constitution of the body.

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch, and drank away his good humour.—*Collier*.

Dispirited. part. adj. Cast down as to spirit or courage.

Amidst all the honors that are paid him, he feels nothing in himself but a poor, weak, *dispirited* mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption.—*Boppe*.

Dispiritedness. s. Attribute suggested by Dispirited; want of vigour; want of vivacity.

It is supposed that matter is from their stupefaction or *dispiritedness*.—*Cabalistical Dialogue*, p. 7.

Dispiteous. adj. Spiteful.

Spurring so hot with rage *dispiteous*.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

Dispiteously. adv. In a dispiteous manner; maliciously; without pity.

Lord Hastings when he feared least,
Dispiteously was murder'd and oppress'd.
Disseur for Magistrate, p. 138.

Displace. v. a.

1. Put out of place; place in another situation.

A late writer of our own, in his address, hath made bold to *displace* it. Nineveh, illustrating that it was built upon Euphrates.—*Girgory*, *Psalms*, p. 101: 1050.

Hence no part is any way distorted or *displaced*, out of his true and natural situation, upon his meridian.—*Bail*, p. 503.

2. Put out of any state, condition, office, trust, or dignity.

To *displace* any who are in, upon displeasure, is by all means to be avoided, unless there be a manifest cause for it.—*Bacon*.

A religion established by God himself, should not be *displaced* by any thing, nor be a demonstration of that divine power that first intruded.—*South*.

3. Dislodge; drive away.

You have *displaced* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most unkind disorder.—*Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, iii. 1.

Displacement. s. Act of that which displaces; state of that which is displaced;

(common in *Physics* as applied to gases and fluids).

To ascertain the centre of *displacement*, or centre of gravity, of the immersed part of a ship's bottom in a state of equilibrium, been by determining the centre of gravity of the upper horizontal section or water-line.—*Rees*, *Cyclopædia*, *Shipbuilding*.

Displeacency. s. Discontent; disobligation; disgust; anything displeasing; ineivility.

A *displeacency* at the good of others, because they enjoy it, though not unworthy of it, is an also degrading, striking fast into corrupted nature, often too hard for humanity and charity, the even suppressors of envy.—*Sir T. Browne*, *Cavalier's Morals*, i. 13.

Vice is often at civil wars with itself; and the vehement inclination to one, incurs a *displeacency* to another.—*Dr. H. More*, *Deity of Christian Piety*.

The *displeacency* that he receives, by the consequences of his excess, far outweigh all that is grateful in it.—*Bail*.

Displant. v. a. Remove a plant; (differs from *transplant* in excluding the notion of replanting); root out; drive out (as the inhabitants of a place).

All those countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Irish deserts, had been planted with English, were shortly *displanted* and lost.—*Spenser*, *Vice of the State of Ireland*.

I said and think, a look,
Or a poor word or two, could have *displanted*
Such a fixed constancy.—*Bacon*, *and Fletcher*, *Tamper with Honour*.

Curse on those French parrots, that *displant* us,
That bang us from the happiness we found there!—*Dr. S. Parnell*.

Three of these kings, said Daniel, should the Antichristian turn depress and *displant*, to advance himself.—*Molt*, *Apostasy of the latter T.*

Displantation. s. Removal as of a plant; ejection of a people. *Rare.*

The Edonites were carried out to resist the Assyrians, whose *displantation* Senacherib wanted of.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Displanting. verbal abs. Removal; ejection. *Rare.*

As this soil was thus rich before the entrance of this people, so since the *displanting* of them from thence, and the Syrians possessing it, it hath not altogether lost its ancient fruitfulness.—*Halswell*, *Apology*, p. 110.

Even out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to mutiny; whose qualification shall come into taste again, but by the *displanting* of C.—*Shakespeare*, *Othello*, ii. 1.

Displat. v. a. Unplait. *Rare.*

If any thing lie out of order, if every thing fall not even into their rines or curls, which of these would not rather choose that the state whereof he is a member should be in confusion, than his hairs should be *displaited*?—*Halswell*, *Apology*, p. 413. (Rich.)

Display. v. a. [Fr. *deposer*.]

1. Spread out.

There he him found all endlessly *display'd*,
In secret shadow from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

2. Exhibit to the sight or mind.

You speak not like yourself, who ever yet have stood to clarity, and *display'd* the effects Of disposition gentle.—*Shakespeare*, *Henry VIII.* ii. 1.

Say, how this instrument of love been And in immortal strains *display* the fan. *Gay*.

3. Set ostentatiously to view.

They are all crunched in a pit, with obscured lights; which, at the very instant of our meeting, they will all move *display* to the night.—*Shakespeare*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 3.

4. Open; unlock.

Her left hand holds a curious bunch of keys,
With which her left gate she locketh and *displays*.
R. Johnson, *Monarch*.

5. Special term in carving. See Heron.

The curves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder.—*Spectator*.

Display. v. n. Act as one making a show, exhibition, or demonstration.

Very follow which of late
Display'd so surely nearest your highness.
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, ii. 4.

Display. s. Exhibition of anything to view; ostentation.

Our embodied understandings take the wings of the morning to visit the world phase us, and have a glorious *display* of the hidden form of created excellencies.—*Bacon*.

We can with the greatest coolness behold the stupendous *displays* of omnipotence, and be in transport at the pious essays of human skill.—*Spectator*.

Displayer. s. One who, or that which, displays.

Nothing that has gone but is better for this *displayer*.—*Elitham*, *Reverend*, i. 58.

Disple. v. a. Discipline; chastise. *Rare.*

Bitter penance, with an iron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* every day.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*, i. 1. 27.

It is only the merry fear in chance can *disple* them.—*Milton*, *Of Reformation in England*, b. 1.

Displeasance. s. Anger; discontent. *Rare.*

Coriell said, she lov'd him as he lov'd;
Whose simple answer waiting colours fair
To paint it forth, him to *displeasance* mov'd.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

Displeasance. s. Anger; discontent. *Rare.*

Nothing may be to him more *displeasance* or painful, than to be neglected in his pain-taking.—*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governor*, fol. 171. b.

To some I know this method will seem *displeasance*, which had rather have good discipline delivered plainly in way of precept.—*Spenser*, *Letter to Sir W. Raleigh*.

Thus in a projector he
But I have a project of mine own,
If it may, that no man would invite
The poet us, to sup forth tonight,
If the play please.—If it *displeasance* be,
We do pre-tend that no man will for we.
R. Johnson, *Epilogue*.

What to me is a most grateful chair to another's, in a chair and *displeasance*; and it were a misery to some to be stretched on a bed of roses.—*Glanville*, *Spectator*, p. 100.

Displeasantly. adv. In a displeasance or unpleasant manner. *Rare.*

Who counts the said emperor *displeasantly* answering, said in this manner.—*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governor*, fol. 178.

Displease. v. a.1. Offend; make angry; (with *with*).

God was *displeased* with this thing.—*Chronicles*.

With *at*.

Will thou be *displeased* at us for ever?—*Psalm*, lxxxv. 5.

3. Make sad.

Soon as the unwelcome news
From earth arriv'd at Heaven-gate, *display'd*
All were who heard; dim sadness did spare
That time celestial visions, yet, mix'd
With pity, violat not their bliss.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 21.

Displease. v. n. Disgust; raise aversion.

Paul sights do rather *displease*, in that they write the memory of bad things, than in the incommensurable objects; and therefore, in pictures, those foul sights do not much offend.—*Bacon*, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Displeas'dly. adj. After the manner of one who is displeased. *Rare.*

He looks downe *displeas'dly* upon the earth, as the region of his sorrow and punishment.—*De Witt*, *The Happy Man*. (Ord MS.)

Displeasement. s. Attribute suggested by Displeased; pain received; uneasiness. We must be advised not to enter into any sharp or forward displeasement upon the occasions of our defects and frequent lapses.—*W. Montague, Devout Exercises*, pt. ii.

What a sad dump is there upon the heart! what a confusion and displeasement covers the whole soul!—*South, Sermons*, viii. 130.

Displeasing. part. adj. Causing displeasure. Your extreme fondness was perhaps as displeasing to civil before, as now your extreme affliction.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Sweet and stinking commonly serve our turn for these ideas, which, in effect, is little more than to call them pleasing or displeasing; though the smell of a rose and violet, both sweet, are certainly very distinct ideas.—*Locke*.

Displeasingness. s. Attribute suggested by Displeasing; offensiveness; quality of offending.

It is a mistake to think that men cannot change the displeasingness or indifference, that is in actions, into pleasure and desire, if they will but do what is in their power.—*Locke*.

Displeasure. s.

1. Uneasiness; pain received.

When good is proposed, its absence carries displeasure or pain with it.—*Locke*.

2. Offence; pain given.

Now shall I be more-damned than the Philistines, though I do them a displeasure.—*Judas*, xv. 3.

3. Anger; indignation.

True repentance may be wrought in the hearts of such as fear God, and yet incur his displeasure, the deserved effect whereof is eternal death.—*Hooke, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

He should beware that he did not provoke Solomon's heavy displeasure against him.—*Knox, History of the Turks*.

Though the revivings of the injury ought to ally the displeasure at it, yet men so much more consider what they suffer than what they do.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

On me alone the just displeasure lay;

But take thy judgments from this morning land.—*Dejna*.

'T have shown how much you my content design;

Yet, ah! would heav'n's displeasure pass like mine!—*Id.*

Nothing is 'n itself so pernicious to room of learned men as the displeasure of their prin—*Adrian, Freyhold*.

4. State of disgrace; state of being discomfited; disfavour.

He went into Poland, being in displeasure with the pope for over much familiarity.—*Forham, On Musick*.

Displeasure. v. a. Displease; not gain favour; not win affection.

Displeasuring. verbal abs. Giving, causing, or creating, of displeasure. *Rare*.

When the way of pleasuring or displeasuring lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be overruled.—*Bacon*.

Displeence. s. [Lat. *displeentia*.] Discontent; dislike. *Rare*.

He, then, is the best scholar, that studieth the least, by his own arguments, to clear to himself these obscure interjections of *displeentia* and ill-humour.—*T. Montague, Devout Exercises*, pt. i.

Their time has been in a divided between the alternate returns of devotion towards heaven, and of a general *displeentia* and peevishness towards every thing below.—*Cassidy, Philomela*.

Displéde. v. a. [Lat. *displédo*.] beat or strike asunder, pass. part. *displédo*; *displédo*, *unus*.] Expand with a loud noise; vent with violence; discharge. *Rare*.

Stood rank'd of wringing another row, In posture to *displéde* their second fire Of thunder.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 605.

Displédon. s. Act of displéding; sudden burst or expansion with noise and violence. *Rare*.

The smitten air is hollow'd by the blow! The vast *displédon* discharges the clouds.—*Young, Night Thoughts*, ix.

Displéme. v. a. Strip of feathers.

You have sent them to us with their arms reversed, their shields broken, their impresses defaced; and so *displémed*, decolled, and unimpaired, such unfeathered two-legged things, that we no longer know them.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution*.

Dispórt. s. Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.

She list not hear, but her *disports* pursu'd: And ever bade him stay, till time the tide renew'd.—*Spenser*.

His *disports* were ingenious and manlike, where-by he always learned somewhat.—*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Reign of King Edward VI.*

She lusted, heard the sound Of rustling leaves; but minded not, as ne'd To such *disports* before her through the field.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 618.

Dispórt. v. a. Divert.

Disporting themselves in divers towns and villages.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 290.

When Scarchius sailed to the bottom of the Syrian gulph (leaving his fleet near Balsora), he found Alexander *disporting* himself a little before his death upon the Euphrates.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*.

The long and stubborn conflict with a despotic government, kept alive a certain alertness and vigour of understanding, which survived the struggle that gave it birth. When the contest was ended, and peace was restored, the faculties which, for three

ons, had been exercised in resisting the executive authority, sought other employment, and found another field in which they could *disport* themselves.—*Locke, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Dispórt. v. n. Play; toy; wanton.

Fresh sales and gentle airs Whisp'rd it to the woods, and from their vines Plum rose, flung idones from the spicy shrubs *Disporting*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 515.

Loose to the winds, their airy ornaments flew; The glittering textures of the filmy dew, Drip in the richest tincture of the skies.

Where light *disports* in ever melting dyes.—*Pope*.

Dispótable. adj. Capable of being employed for any particular purpose; free for disposal; disengaged.

Having been informed on the 2nd of the concentration of the allied troops, and of their march upon Tabaco, Joseph adopted the wise determination of moving forward to meet them with all his *disposable* strength.—*Rev. Treatise of Brindley's Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington*, ch. viii.

Dispósal. s.

1. Act of disposing or regulating anything; regulation; dispensation; distribution.

Tax and divine *disposal*; worst men Have used and by bad women been deluded.—*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 216.

2. Power of distribution; right of bestowing.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his *disposal*?—*Bishop of Meath*.

3. Government; management; conduct.

We shall not make true and clear knowledge by one rule than by taking up principles, and thereby putting our minds into the *disposals* of others.—*Locke*.

4. Establishment in a new state; dismissal into new hands.

It off from publick dissertations by a domestic affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life.—*Trotter*, iv. 75.

Dispóse. v. a. [N. Fr. *disposer*; Lat. *dispositus*, pass. part. of *dispono*.]

1. Put, place, lay out, or distribute, in various places, directions, or departments; arrange; regulate; adjust.

Of what you gathered, as most your own, you have *dispos'd* much in works of publick duty.—*Bishop of Exeter*.

Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose, The knightly forms of combat to *dispos*.—*Dejna, Fablia*.

2. Turn to any particular end or consequence.

Endure, and conquer; Jove will soon *dispos*, To future good, our past and present woes.—*Dejna*.

3. Adapt; form for any purpose; make fit.

These, when the knights beheld, they can *dispos* Themselves to court, and each a chancel chose.—*Spenser*.

But if he list into the court to thrust, And there to languish after the hoped prey, Then *dispos* that they *dispos* another way.—*Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

With to.

Scandalous *dispos* kings in tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy.—*Bacon*.

If more moralists find themselves *dispos'd* to pride, lust, intemperance, or avarice, they do not think their morality concerned to check them.—*Sir J.*

With for.

This may *dispos* me, perhaps, for the reception of truth; but helps me not to it.—*Locke*.

Dispose of.

a. Apply to any purpose; transfer to any other person or use; get rid of.

All men are naturally in a state of perfect freedom in order their actions, and *dispose* of their possessions and persons as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature.—*Locke*.

Dispose of the meat with the butler, or any other crony.—*Swift*.

b. Put into the hands of another.

As she is mine, I may *dispose* of her; Which shall be either to this gentleman, Or to her death.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

I have *dispos'd* of her to a man of business, who will let her see, that to be well dressed, in good humour, and cheerful in her family, are the arts and sciences of female life.—*Trotter*.

c. Give away by authority.

A rural judge *dispos'd* of beauty's prize.—*Walker*.

d. Conduct; behave; have done with; finish off.

They must receive instruction how to *dispose* of themselves when they come, which must be in the nature of laws unto them.—*Bacon, Advice to a Student*.

e. Place in any condition.

For the remaining doubt, What to resolve, and how *dispose* of me, He warr'd to cast that useless rare aside.—*Dejna, Fablia*.

f. Put away by any means.

They require more water than can be found, and more than can be *dispos'd* of, if it was found.—*P. Elyot, Theory of the Earth*.

Dispóse. v. n. Bargain; make terms. *Obsolete*.

When she saw you did suspect She had *dispos'd* with Caesar, and that you Warr'd—*I* be purg'd, she sent word she was dead.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 12.

Dispóse. s.

1. Disposal; (with at or to). *Rare*.

All that is mine I leave of thy *dispos*; My goods, my lands, my reputation.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 7.

To render thee the Parthian at *dispos*.—*Id.*

All is best, though oft we doubt What th' miserable *dispos* of highest wisdom brings about, And ever best found in the close.—*Id., Solomon's Annals*, 175.

Of all your goodness leaves to our *dispos* s, Our liberty's the only gift we chose.—*Dejna, Indian Emperor*.

2. Disposition; behaviour. *Rare*.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispos*, To be suspected; fram'd to mal.—*Shakespeare, Othello*.

3. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. *Rare*.

He carries on the stream of his *dispos* Without observance or respect of any, In will peculiar.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

Dispósed. part. adj. (often used as an element in a compound or as a participle or participial adjective with a prefix, as *ill-dispos'd*, *well-dispos'd*.) See *Dispos*, v. a. 3.

A man might do this now, if he were maliciously *dispos'd*, and had a mind to bring matters to extremity.—*Dejna*.

Dispósement. s. Disposition. *Rare*.

If any be not satisfied in this order and *dispos* ment of these two several sentences, . . . I shall first read this sentence touching either of these.—*Goodwin, Works*, vol. ii. pt. iv. p. 55. (Rich.)

Dispóser. s. One who disposes.

1. Distributor; giver; bestower.

The magistrate is both the *dispenser* and the *disposer* of what is got by law.—*Grant, Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

2. Governor; regulator; director.

All the reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making that God our friend, who is the absolute *dispenser* of all things.—*South, Sermons*.

3. One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleases.

But brandish'd high, in an ill-omen'd hour, To thee, proud giant, behold thy justest fear, The master sword, *disposer* of thy power.—*Prior*.

Dispósing. verbal abs. Direction.

The bid is cast into the lap; but the whole *dispos* ing thereof is of the Lord.—*Proverbs*, xvi. 33.

The preparations [in the margin, *disposings*] of

the heart in man, and the answer of the tongue is from the Lord.—*Proverbs*, xvi. 1.

Disposition. s.

1. Order; method; distribution.

Tactful musical harmony, whether by instrument or voice, it being of high or low, in due proportionable disposition, such notwithstanding the force thereof, and so very pleasing effects it hath, in that very part of man which is most divine, that some have been thereby induced to think, that the soul itself by nature is, or hath in it harmony.—*Hobbes*, *Religio-Theologico-Politic*.

I ask whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly seen, in this simple and natural disposition, than in the perplexed repetitions of five or six syllables.—*Locke*.

2. Natural fitness; quality; tendency to any act or state.

This wreath a great disposition to perfection in the soil and air.—*Bacon*, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Refrangibility of the rays of light is their disposition to be refracted, or turned out of their way, and passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.—*Sir I. Newton*.

Disposition is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occasion to break into action.—*Locke*.

Bleeding is to be used or omitted according to the symptoms which affect the brain; it relieves in any inflammatory disposition of the coat of the nerve.—*Arbuthnot*, *On the Nature and Choice of Humors*.

3. Temper of mind.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous inconsistency of man's disposition is able to bear.—*Shakespeare*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

4. Affection of kindness or ill-will.

I take myself to be as well informed as most men in the disposition of each people towards the other.—*Swift*.

5. Predominant inclination.

As they pinch one another by the disposition, he cries out, no more.—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

The love we bear to our friends is generally caused by our finding the same disposition in them which we feel in ourselves.—*Pope*.

6. Assortment; adjustment of external circumstances. Obsolete.

I crave it disposition for my wife,
Due reference of place and exhibition,
As befits with her breeding.—*Shakespeare*, *Othello*, i. 3.

Dispositive. adj.

1. Implying, or consisting in, the disposal of anything; decretive.

The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unless it be in sentences of disposition, and criminal terms are made use of.—*Ayliffe*, *Paraphrase Juris Canonici*.

2. Inclivable.

Conversation . . . so impertinent and extravagant, as is not to be referred to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; we, not under any intentionality, and judicial or dispositive holiness.—*Jeremy Taylor*, *Artificial Holiness*, p. 51.

Dispositively. adv. In a dispositive manner; distributively.

That action in philosophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although be substantially true, concerning the form and matter, is also dispositively verified in the effect or producer.—*Sir T. Brown*, *Vulgar Errors*.

Dispossession. v. a. Put out of possession; deprive; dispossess.

The blow from saddle forced him to fly:
Else might it have done down to his manly breast.
Have chafed his head in twain, and life thence dispossessed.—*Spenser*, *Fairie Queene*.

Restless Anna lay,
Fir'd with disdain for Turnus dispossession,
And the new myriads of the Trojan guard.—*Dryden*, *Virgil's Æneid*.

With of.

Charles resolved, with a puissant army, to pass over, and to dispossess the pirate of Tunis.—*Knutson*, *History of the Turks*.

With from.

They arrogate dominion piously'd
Over their brethren, and quite dispossess
Concord and law of nature from the earth.—*Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, xii. 27.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to dispossess and throw out a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription.—*South*, *Sermons*.

Dispossession. s. Act of putting out of possession.

Seven devils were cast out of her [Mary Magdalene] by the command of Christ. That heart which

was freed from Satan by that powerful dispossession, was now possessed with a free and gracious bounty to her deliverer.—*Bishop Hall*, *Contemplations*, l. iv.

Rapes, murders, treasons, dispossession, riots, are venial things to men of honour, and often eminent in high pursuits.—*Quarles*, *Judgment and Mercy*, *The Fair-glacious Man*.

Disposure. s.

1. Disposal; government; power; management.

In his disposure is the orb of earth,

The throne of kings, and all of human birth.

G. Sandys, *Paraphrase of the Book of Job*, p. 49.

Whilst they murmur against the present disposure of things, they do tacitly desire in them a conformity from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best.—*Sir T. Brown*, *Vulgar Errors*.

2. State; posture.

They remained in a kind of warlike disposure, or perhaps in the better.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Dispraise. s. Blame; censure; dishonour.

I purpose to declare something concerning dauntine, wherein is merit of praise and dispraise.—*Sir T. Knoll*, *The Government*, fol. 63.

If any writer shall do this paper so much honour as to write the title of it to others, the whole praise or dispraise of such a performance will be long to some other author.—*Abraham*.

Dispraise. v. a. Blame; censure; condemn.

No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned, none; I dispraised him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend.—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV. Part II.*, li. 1.

criticks, while they like my wares, may dispraise my writing.—*Spectator*.

Dispraisingly. adv. With blame; with censure.

Michael Cassio!
That came a wooing with you; many a time,
When I have spoke of you dispraisingly,
Hath taken your part.—*Shakespeare*, *Othello*, iii. 3.

Dispread. v. a. Spread different ways.

As morning sun her beams disspread a cheer,
And in her face fair truth and merriness appear.—*Spenser*, *Fairie Queene*.

Over him art, striving to compare
With nature, did an ardent green disspread,
Framed of wanton joy, flowing fair,
Through which the frequent cerulean did spread
His prickling arms, outweld with roses red.—*Id.*
The church had certainly disspread itself into all these quarters of the world by that time.—*Dr. H. More*, *Explication of the Seven Churches*, p. 166.

Dispread. v. n. Extend or expend itself.

Half in a blush of chiding roses lost,
Dew-dropping Cressida to the shade retired,
There on the verdant turf or flow'ry bed,
By golden fountains and earless rills to muse;
While tyrant Heat, disspreading through the sky,
With rapid sway his burning influence dart
On man, and beast, and herb, and reptile stream.—*Thomson*, *Seasons*, *Summer*.

Dispreeder. s. Publisher; divulgator. Rare.

If learned men be the first receivers out of books, and dispreeder both of vice and error, how shall the licensers themselves be guided in?—*Milton*, *Areopagitica*.

Disprejudice. v. a. Divest of prejudice.

Rare.
These . . . will easily be so far disprejudiced in point of the doctrine, as to seek the acquiescence their understandings with the grounds and reasons of this religion.—*Methodist*, *Debate Essays*, pt. ii. treat. vii. § 5. (Rich.)

Disprepare. v. a. Render unprepared; do away with previous preparation. Rare.

The knowledge of darkness . . . is nothing else but a confederacy of deceivers . . . to extinguish in them [men] the light both of nature and the gospel; and so to disprepare them for the kingdom of God to come.—*Hobbes*, *Of the Kingdom of Darkness*. (Rich.)

Disprivilege. v. a. Deprive of a privilege.

Rare.
The Lord Scudamore has lately disprivileged, and made subject to tithes, several of his lands at Abbey Dore, &c.—*Jura Christi*, &c. p. 11: 1661.

Disprize. v. a. Undervalue; set in low estimation. Rare.

Disprized, sweet, thy yellow hair,
Whose ray does burnish'd gold disprize.—*Cotton*, *Ode to Lydia*.

Disprofess. v. a. Abandon the profession of. Rare.

His arm, which he had vow'd to disprofess,
She gather'd up.—*Spenser*, *Fairie Queene*, iii. 11, 20.

Dispréat. s. Loss; damage; detriment.

Whereas he sought profit, he fell into double discredit, that neither with good men he could avoid secret shame, nor yet with evil men the note of dissimulation.—*Fair*, *Book of Martyrs*, Archbishop Cranmer.

Disproof. s. Confutation; conviction of error or falsehood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at somewhat towards the disproof of mine.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

I need not offer anything farther in support of one, or in disproof of the other.—*Rogers*.

Disproperty. v. a. Dispossession of any property. Rare.

He would
Have made them unles, silent'd their pleaders, and
Dispropertied their freedom.—*Shakespeare*, *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Disproportion. s. Unsuitableness in form or quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of proportion or symmetry; disparity.

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own chime, complexion, and degree,
Whereas we see in all things nature tends;
Fid! one may smell, in such, a will most rank,
Foul disproportion, thoughts unadorned.—*Shakespeare*, *Othello*, iii. 3.

That we are destined for a more exalted happiness than can be derived from the things of this life, we may infer from their vast disproportion to the desires and capacities of our soul.—*Rogers*.

Disproportion. v. a. Mismatch; join things unsuitable in quantity or form; join unfitly.

There sits deformity to work my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To disproportion me in every part.—*Shakespeare*, *Henry VI. Part III.*, iii. 2.

Distance and men's fears have so enhanced the truth, and so disproportioned every thing, that we have made the little train of descenders a valiant army, and already measured by the evening shadow.—*Sir J. Suckling*.

Disproportionable. adj. Wanting proportion; unsuitable in form or quantity; not duly regulated in regard to something else.

Boards and fears are the sharpest passions; through these false optics all that you see is like the evening shadow, disproportionable to the truth, and strangely larger than the true substance.—*Sir J. Suckling*.

We are apt to set too great a value on temporal blessings, and have too low and disproportionable esteem of spiritual.—*Bishop Smedley*.

Disproportionably. adv. Unsuitably; not symmetrically.

We have no reason to think much to sacrifice to God our dearest interests in this world, if we consider how disproportionably great the reward of our sufferings shall be in another.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Disproportional. adj. Disproportionable; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in quantity or form to something else.

It is very disproportioned to the understanding of childhood.—*Locke*.

Disproportionality. s. Unsuitableness in bulk or form.

The world so is setten free
From that untoward disproportionality.—*Dr. H. More*, *Song of the Soul*, iii. 2, 30.

Disproportionate. adj. Wanting proportion; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else, either in bulk, form, or value.

None of our members are crooked or distorted, or disproportioned to the rest, either in excess or defect.—*Rap*.

It is plain that men have agreed to a disproportionate and unequal possession of the earth.—*Locke*.

Disproportionateness. s. Unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value.

No such vast eccentricity as there, nor disproportionateness of orbs and motions.—*Dr. H. More*, *Notes upon Pythagoras*.

Disproportionately. adv. In a disproportionate manner; unsuitably; unsymmetrically.

He who hath not taken leave of the follies of his youth, and in his mature state scarce got out of that division, disproportionately divideth his days, crowds up the latter part of his life, and leaves too narrow a corner for the age of wisdom.—*Sir T. Brown*, *Christian Morals*, ii. 8.

Disprove. v. a.

1. Confute an assertion; convict of error or falsehood.

This exposition they plainly *disprove*, and show by manifest reason, that of David the words of David could not possibly be meant.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The traitor's odious name
I first return, and then *disprove* thy claim.

Deploia, Pindar.
We see the same assertions produced again, without notice of what hath been said to *disprove* them.—*Swift.*

2. Disapprove; disallow.

Some things are good; yet in so mean a degree of goodness, that men are only not *disproved*, nor disapproved of God for them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Disprovable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, disproved.

The incorruptible and immutability of the heavenly bodies is more than probably *disprovable*, by the sudden and irregular generation, changes, and destruction of the spots of the sun.—*Baile, For Enquiry into the vulgar and received Notion of Antares*, p. 114. (Ord MS.)

Disprover. s.

1. One who disproves or confutes.

We may disprove what a weak *disprover* he is of pre-existence.—*Autobiography of Isaac Newton*, &c., p. 88; 1882.

2. One who blames, censures, or disapproves.

Rare.
The single example that our minds have yielded ... of two extremes, within so short a time, by most of the same commanders and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial.—*Sir H. Wallon, Reliquie Walstonianae*, p. 224.

Disputant. v. n. ? Same as Dispute.

I desire the reader to take me as though I do not here deal with nor speak of the matter, but utterly to have pretermitted and *disputant* the same.—*For, Sherriff*, p. 64, Lady Exeter and Roger Oulph. (Rich.)

Disputant. v. n. Not polite; contrary to Punctiliousness. *Rare.*

That were *disputant* to the ladies.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3. (Rich.)

Dispunge. v. a. Expunge. *Rare.*

Thou then that hast *dispunged* my score,
And dyest the death of Death,
Be to me now, on Thee I call,
My life, my strength, my joy, my all!
Sir H. Wallon, Reliquie Walstonianae, p. 224.

Dispunishable. v. n. Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste.—*Swift, Last Will*.

Disburse. v. a. Pay; disburse.

Many a pound of my own proper store,
Because I would not tax the newly common,
Have I *disbursed* to the curious,
And never asked for restitution.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Dispurvey. v. a. [N. Fr. *dispuir*.] Deprive; unprovide. *Rare.*

Dispurved of friends; lacking friends.—*Horace*.

Dispurveyance. s. Want of provisions. *Rare.*

No fort so feasible, no walls so strong,
But that continual battery will give,
Or daily siege, through *dispurveyance* long
And lack of resources, will to parity drive.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 10, 10.

Disputable. v. n.

1. Liable to contest; controvertible; containing something which may be alleged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable*, why are they so much *disputed*?—*South, Sermons*.
Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *disputable* by every subject.—*Swift*.

2. Fond of disputation.

He is too *disputable* for me.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. 3.

Disputable. s. Capable of being disputed, or made the subject of controversy.

This discourse of all the *disputables* in the world, shall require the fewest things to be granted.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitatorum*, l. 123. (Ord MS.)

Disputatious. s. Proneness to dispute. *Rare.*

Let thy should dull the wit, and hinder the exercise of reasoning, [and] state the *disputatious* of the nation.—*Bishop Ward, Sermon*, January 20, 1674, p. 53.

Disputant. s. Controvertist; arguer; reasoner. f.

Then Elhan his speech directs to those,
Who in a time the *disputants* increase.
G. Sandys, Poem of the Duke of Feb., p. 49.
Our *disputants* put me in mind of the scullishish, that when he is unable to extenuate himself, blackens all the water about him till he becomes invisible.—*Spectator*.

He may handle arguments (as a fencer handles his sword) with the skill of a practical *disputant*, regarding them merely as instruments for the attainment of his end, but without making himself responsible for the soundness of his conclusions.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Disputant. v. n. Disputing; engaged in controversy.

Then there was found
Among the gravest rabbins, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair.
Milnes, Paradise Regained, iv. 217.

Disputation. s. Art of controversy; argumentation.

With do I find, by the wise knitting together of your answer, that my *disputation* I can use as much too with as I now wish.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business is only the vain ostentation of sounds.—*Locke*.

Disputitious. v. n. Inclined to dispute; cavilling.

A man must be of a very *disputitious* temper, that enters into late controversies with any of the fathers.—*Arden*.

Disputative. v. n. Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Their *disputative* and scrupulous zeal.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon on the Mount*, p. 58.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted as to raise a cavilling, *disputative*, and querulous temper in the minds of youth.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

Dispute. v. n. Contend by argument; altercation; debate; argue; controvert.

But a little while doctor began to *dispute*
About administration, Sewalls, and Bute.
Anders, Bath Guide

Dispute. v. a.

1. Contend for, whether by words or actions.

Things were *disputed* before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to *dispute* any longer, but to obey.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Question; reason about.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute.
Deploia, Indian Emperor.

3. Discuss; think on. *Rare.*

Dispute it like a man.—I shall do so;
But I must also feel it as a man.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Dispute. s. Contest; controversy.

The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in *dispute*.—*Locke*.

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *dispute*.—*Baile*.

Disputer. s. One who disputes; controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.

Both were vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

These conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *disputers* themselves, till with labour they had stifled their convictions.—*Rogers*.

Disputing. verbal abs. Disputation; altercation.

Do all things without murmurings and *disputings*.—*Philimon*, ii. 13.
Reverse *disputings* of men of corrupt minds.—*1 Timothy*, vi. 5.

Disqualification. s. That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him.—*Spectator*.

Now, sir, if words mean any thing, I apprehend that, when a long enumeration of *disqualifications* (whether by statute or the custom of parliament) concludes with these general comprehensive words, 'but subject to these restrictions and *disqualifications*, every subject of the realm is eligible of common right,' a reader of plain understanding must of course read additional, that no species of *disqualification* whatsoever had been omitted.—*Letter of James*, let. 27.

On the union with Ireland, all the *disqualifications* for the Irish parliament were extended to the parliament of the United Kingdom; and several

new *disqualifications* were created in reference to other Irish bills. The general scheme of official *disqualification* was now complete; but the business of Parliament was still shown by the *disqualification* of new officers appointed by Acts of Parliament. No constant has been this policy, that upwards of one hundred statutes, still in force, contain clauses of *disqualification*; and many similar statutes have been passed, which have since expired, or have been repealed.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Disqualified. part. adj. Wanting a qualification.

Such persons as shall confer benefits on unworthy and *disqualified* persons, after a notice or correction given, shall for that turn be deprived of the power of presenting unto such benefices.—*Ayliffe, Earsington Juris Canonici*.

Disqualify. v. a.

1. Make unfit; disable by some natural or legal impediment; (generally with *for* before the object).

I know no employment *for* which piety *disqualifies*.—*Swift*.

My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me *for* all conversation; I mean my deafness.—*Id.*

2. Deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; except from my grant: (with *from*).

The church of England is the only body of Christians which *disqualifies* those who are employed to preach its doctrine *from* sharing in the civil power, further than as senators.—*Swift, Letter on the Notion of a Republic*, &c.

In spite of the law *disqualifying* hired champions it is pretty clear that they were always to be had for money.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

Disqualify. v. a. Lessen; diminish. *Rare.*

He then desired,
By her, that she would take the thing she begs,
A little to *disqualify* your train;
And the remainder that shall still depend,
To be such men as may bestow your age.
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

Disquiet. s. Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; disturbance; anxiety.

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future *disquiet*.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

I had rather live in freedom than under the frequent *disquiets* of hearing you are out of order.—*Swift*.

Disquiet. v. n. Unquiet; uneasy; restless.

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*;
The mind was well if you were so content.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

Disquiet. v. a. Disturb; make uneasy; harass; vex; fret; deprive of tranquillity.

Why art thou so vexed, O my soul? And why art thou so *disquieted* within me?—*Psalm*, xlii. 5.

Disquieter. s. One who disquiets; disturber; harasser.

Weapons of all the villainy in the world, the *disquieters* of the honour and peace of Christendom:—our passions and appetites.—*Hammond, Sermons*, l.

Disquietful. v. n. Producing uneasiness or vexation.

Late and pity of ourselves should persuade us to forbear reviling, as *disquietful*, immoderations, and mischievous to us.—*Horace, Sermons*, vol. i. ser. 13.

Disquieting. verbal abs. Vexation; disturbance.

There reigned in all men, without exception, blood, manslaughter, theft, and dissimulation; corruption, unfaithfulness, tumults, perjury; *disquieting* of good men; forgetfulness of good turns.—*Watts*, xiv. 25.

Disquietly. adv. In a disquiet manner; without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness.

Trouble, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 2.

Disquietness. s. Attribute suggested by Disquiet; uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance; anxiety.

All otherwise, said he, I riden rode,
And deem their rest of all *disquietness*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Arius won to himself, both followers and great defenders; whereupon many *disquietness* ensued.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Disquietous. v. n. Causing disquiet.

Checking those, to whom she speaketh, that no manner of way they be troublesome or *disquietous*

to her spouse.—*Exposition of Solomon's Song*, p. 41: 1353.

Concerning therefore this wayward subject against prelate, the touching whereof is so distasteful and disagreeable to a number of men.—*Milton, Essays of Church Government*.

Disquietude. s. Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happiness attends a great character, and to a multitude of *disquietudes* the desire of it subjects an ambitious mind.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Disquisition. s. Examination; disputative inquiry.

God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose determinations we cannot hope from flesh; but with reverence must suspend unto that great day, whose justice shall either condemn our curiosity, or resolve our *disquisitions*.—*Brown*.

Disquisitorial. adj. Having the character of a disquisition; critical.

When he came to exercise the subtlety of his *disquisitorial* powers upon it [the question], he would so ingeniously dissect and break it into fragments, that, as an object, when looked upon too intently for a length of time, grows misty and confused, so would the question under his discussion, when the human look him to be hypercritical. —*Cumberland, M. M.*, i. 180. (Ord MS.)

Disrank. v. a. Put out of rank; throw into confusion; degrade. *Rare*.

Out of thy part already; fo'ld'st the scene;
Disrank'd the lines; *disrank'd* the action!
—*Dickens, Notes and Queries*.

Disranked. part. adj. Thrown or put out of rank or order. *Rare*.

No crimes, in winter, Stygian's cold forsake,
To drink warm Nib, and to their first fluid make.
As chance directs, of letters various forms;
When their spread wings are by the violent storms
Of strong south-winds assailed, by and by
In a confused plume all mingled lie;
The letter's lost in their *disranked* wings.
—*May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia*, v.

Disráy. s. Disarray; (this latter being the commoner word).

He [Theodosius] understood for certain that Firmus . . . reached at this, to come in manner of a solemn trumpet upon our ears bearing in hostility, and to put it in *disráy*. —*Hobbes, Translation of Ammianus*, p. 368. (Rich.)

Disréalize. v. a. Divest or deprive of reality. *Rare*.

It is marred and *disréalized* with much calls of equine griefs and sorrows. —*Chad, Lake*, v. 15. (Rich.)

Disregard. s. Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

The *disregard* of melodious air was a necessary consequence of this neglect of harmonical science. —*Mason, Essays on English Church Music*, p. 93.

Disregard. v. a. Slight; neglect; contempt.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to enemies, those whom nature has not apt to make us despise, *disregard*, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. —*Bishop Sprat*.

Disregarder. s. One who disregards, slights, or contemns a thing.

It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well celebrators and admirers, as *disregarders*. —*Hopfe, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures*, p. 171.

Disregular. adj. Irregular; (this being the commoner word).

It remains now that we consider whether it be very likely there should any men be, who, in all the rest, do enjoy a true philosophic liberty, and who (not having more *disregular* passions) despise honours, pleasures, riches. —*Evelyn, On Liberty and Serenity*. (Rich.)

Disrélish. s.

1. Bad taste; nanseousness.
On thy essay'd,
Tongue and third transmuting; drugg'd as oft
With hatefullest *disrélish*, with'd their jaws
With soot and cinders fill'd.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 507.

2. Dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

We may not hope to partake of Christ without sensibly *disrélish* of nature, without outward afflictions, without a true contrition of spirit. —*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 188.
Herald or token may be neglected, where they are shown not to be useful to health, because of an indifference or *disrélish* to them. —*Locke*.
The sobriety and *disrélish* attending serious enjoyments, the relish for things of a more pure and spiritual kind, the restless motion of the mind from one remote object or pursuit to another, and often

a flight or endeavour above them all towards something unknown and perfective of its nature, are so many signs and tokens of this better state, which in the style of the Gospel is termed Life Eternal. —*Bishop Berkley, Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*.

Disrélish. v. a.

1. Make nanseous; infect with an unpleasant taste; deprive of relish.

True appetite, and thus *disrélish* the
Of mectaron draughts between, from milky stream.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 301.

The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the pursuit, *disrélishes* the fruition itself. —*Rogers*.

2. Want a taste of; dislike.

I ask again, as before in the animal versions, how long is it since he hath *disrélished* libels? —*Milton, Apology for Shakespeare*.

The world is become too busy for me; every body is so concerned for the publick, that all private enjoyments are lost, or *disrélished*. —*Pope*.

Disréputable. adj. Not creditable; of bad repute.

Why should you think that conduct *disréputable* in priests, which you probably consider as laudable in yourself? —*Bishop Watson, Apology for the Bible*, p. 64; 6th ed.

I say it now, and I have said it a hundred times, the House of Commons is a more aristocratic body than the House of Lords. The fact is, a great peer would be a greater man now in the House of Commons than in the House of Lords. Nobody wants a second chamber, except a few *disréputable* individuals. —*Disraeli the younger, Contagion*, b. ii. ch. iv.

There was Jem Rodney, a known peacher and otherwise *disréputable*. —*Silken Marner*, ch. v.

Disréputation. s. Rare.

1. Disgrace; dishonour.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of Queen Elizabeth, whom it is *undisréputation* to follow. —*Brown*.

2. Loss of reputation; ignominy; bad repute.

Pride and wantonness have marred over time; great parents count it a *disréputation* to imply their names in courses of frenzy; and their pampered children think it a shame to do any thing; and so leave themselves, as those that hold it the only glory to be either idle or wicked. —*Bishop Hall, Sermon and Sermon*, (Ord MS.)

The kind feeling had that the bad success might disgrace his people, and bring *disréputation* to himself, forbade any report to be made. —*Sir J. Hargrave*.

That day is not of so great *disréputation* among us men as drunkenness. —*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon*, and *Exposition of holy Scripture*.

Disrépute. s. Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation.

How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing principles under a *disrépute*. —*South*.

Disrépute. v. a. Bring into disgrace or dishonour; disregard; hold in dishonour.

Obsolete.

I think you *disrépute* them, as all of your fathers do. —*Bishop M. d'Almeida, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 183; 1655.

The Virgin was betrothed, lost honourable marriage might be *disréputed*. —*Jeremy Taylor, Great Expectation of Sanctity and holy Life*, b. 1.

Is it not infinitely better to be unjustly defamed by men, than to be *disréputed* by God, exposed to most disgraceful condemnation at his bar, and thrown into that state of everlasting ignominy? —*Baker, Sermon*, vol. iii. ser. 35.

Disrépect. s. Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; act approaching to rudeness.

Any *disrépect* to a set of state, or to the persons of statesmen, was in no time more poor. —*Lord Ch. and a History of the Great Rebellion*.

Aristotle writ a methodical discourse concerning these arts, choosing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain *disrépects* of ignorant persons. —*Bishop H. d'Almeida*.

What is more usual to warriors than impetuosity of leaving the least affront or *disrépect*? —*Pope*.

Disrépect. v. a. Show *disrépect* to anyone; divest of respect. *Rare*.

It is true, I should have given him a better place; but in that I should have disgraced the sailor, and *disrépected* the commander. —*Atkinson, Wollaton*, p. 557.

Disrépector. s. One who *disrépects*. *Rare*.

I shall take it for granted, that there have been, and are, but too many witty *disrépectors* of the Scripture. —*Hopfe, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures*, p. 110. (Ord MS.)

Disrépectful. adj. Deficient in, or wanting, respect or reverence.

Silently in dress, and *disrépectful* in manner, he was the last man to be feared as a rival in a drawing-room. —*Gentian, Fleetwood*.

Disrépectfully. adv. In a *disrépectful* manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our posterity will think so *disrépectfully* of their great-grandmothers, as that they made themselves monstrous to appear unkind. —*Addison, Spectator*.

Disréverence. v. a. Deprive or divest of reverence. *Rare*.

And also we should of our duty to God, rather forego the profits that ourselves might attain by a mass, than to see his majesty *disréverenced* by the bold presumption of such an odious minister as he hath forbade to come about him. —*Sir T. More, Works*, p. 227. (Rich.)

Disréver. v. a. Undress; uncover; strip; divest.

Thus when they had the witch *disrévered* quite,
And all her filthy features open shown,
They let her go at will. —*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

O! well did he become that lion's robe,
That did *disréver* the lion of that robe.
—*Shakespeare, King John*, ii. 1.

These two great peers were *disrévered* of their glory, the one by judgement, the other by violence. —*Sir H. Wotton*.

Who will be prevailed with to *disréver* himself at once of all his old opinions, and promises to know better and learning, and turn himself out stark naked in quest of new notions? —*Locke*.

Disréver. s. Person who, or thing which, *disrévers*; one who strips off a garment.

Disrévers of physics. —*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*.

Disréroof. v. a. Deprive of roof.

Aristocracy craves low, in what shelter is still left; submit due to all requisitions; venturous; too happy to escape with life. Gladly elements stare on you by the wayside; *disréroof*, disrecovered; which the national housebreaker is peering for the head and ashlar. —*Curly, French Revolution*.

Disréroof. v. a. Uproot; (the commoner term; used metaphorically in extract).

When wouldst serve,
When neither curb would crack, firth break, no
diff'rent phrases
Disréroof his ruler whence he grew, but that
He kept him 'twixt his legs.
—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. s. last. (Rich.)

Disréruption. s. [Lat. *disruptio*, -onis; from *ruptus*, pass. part. of *rumpo* = break.]

1. Act of breaking asunder.

These two phases are no sooner fast than broken; there was more than an human power in this *disréruption*. —*Bishop Hall, Considerations*, b. ii.

This seems them from *disréruption*, which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or extension. —*Rogers*.

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration.

The event which effected this *disréruption*, and dislocation of the strata, was seated within the earth. —*H. Schuchert*.

There is good reason to accept the general proposition that the *disréruptions* and variations of level which take place at intervals on the terrestrial surface, are due to the progressive collapse of the earth's solid envelope upon its cooling and contracting nucleus. —*H. d'Almeida, Correlation and Equivalence of Forces*.

Dissatisfaction. s. State of being dissatisfied; discontent; want of something to complete the wish.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *dissatisfaction*, when he has tried a new one, wishes for his old again. —*Sir R. F. K. Edgewood*.

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*. —*Addison, Spectator*.

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquaintance, by varying the object: the same *dissatisfaction* pursues us through the circle of created goods. —*Rogers*.

Dissatisfy. v. a.

1. Discontent; displease.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire; and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to *dissatisfy*. —*Collier*.

2. Fail to please; offend by the want of something requisite: (with with).

I still retain some of my notions, after your lordship's having appeared *dissatisfied* with them. —*Locke*.

Disseñter. *v. a.* Scatter. *Rare.*
And future dancers unmet respecting,
Wherely (O how easy matter
Made this so general neglecting
Confess'd weakness to disseñter?)
Cesar found the effect true tried
In his easy entrance making.
Daniel, Choruses in Cleopatra. (Rich.)

Disseñtered. *part. adj.* Scattered. *Rare.*
Yet, worthy Tullius, thou didst not employ
The broken remnants of disseñter'd pow'r,
That they might see it was our destiny,
Not want of spirit that lost what was our.
Daniel, Civil Wars, b. vi. (Rich.)

Disseñptre. *v. a.* Deprive of a sceptre, or of the kingly authority thereby signified. *Rare.*
It concerned Herod to further Cesar's tribute in
way of policy, to prevent a possible deposing or
disseñpting. *Thomas Godwyn, Moses and Aaron, p. 61. (Orl. MS.)*

Disseñt. *v. a.* Unsent. *Rare.*
This jash
Will cheer me ever, or disseñt me now.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.

[He] seeks all bad means
Of boldness and rough policy, to disseñt
His lord, that kept it bravely.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Disseñt. *v. a.* [Lat. *disseco*, pass. part. *dissectus*.]
1. Cut into pieces: (chiefly applied to anatomical investigations).
No mask, no trick, no favour, no reserve;
Disseñt your mind, examine every nerve.
Lord Roscommon.

Following life in creatures we disseñt,
We lose it in the moment we dissect.
Pope.

2. Divide and examine minutely.
This paragraph, that has not one ingenious word
throughout, I have disseñted for a sample. *Bishop Atterbury.*

Disseñtolog. or **Disseñtolog.** *s.* One who disseñts; anatomist.
They had these several persons belonging to and
employed in embalming, each performing a distinct
and separate office, viz. a designer or painter, a disseñtolog or anatomist, a polisher or apothecary, an embalmer or surgeon, and a physician or priest.—
Grew, Art of Embalming, p. 177.

Disseñtible. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, dissected.
Will has reckoned up in the human body four
hundred and forty-six muscles disseñtible. *Paley, Natural Theology, ch. ix.*

Disseñtion. *s.*
1. Act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.
She cut her up; but, upon the disseñtion, found
her just like other levers. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

I shall enter upon the disseñtion of a roguish
heart, and communicate that curious piece of anatomy. *Addison.*

2. Nice examination.
Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so
perfect a disseñtion of human kind, is the work of
extraordinary diligence. *Grew.*

Disseñse. *v. a.* [N. Fr. *dissuaser*.]
1. Dispossess; deprive; put out of possession
illegally; (with of).
If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient
patrimony, which his family had been disseñsed of,
an additional estate, never before in the possession
of his ancestors, he could not be said to re-establish
lineal succession. *Locke.*

2. Free from seizure.
He disseñsed of his graying crown,
The knight his thrilling spear again essay'd
In his brass-plated body to embow.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Disseñsin. *s.* Unlawful dispossessing of a
man of his land, tenement, or other immov-
able or incorporeal right.
[He was] fined before the justices itinerant at
Dunstable a toll, a piece for thirty foreign entries
and disseñsin made by him upon divers men. *Sho-
phen, Additions to Spelman's History of Sumpters.*

Disseñsin is a wrongful putting out of him that
is seized of the freehold. . . . And disseñsin is of two
sorts; either single disseñsin, committed without
force of arms, or disseñsin by force; but this latter
is more properly disseñment. . . . No man is to be
disseñsed or put out of his freehold, but by lawful
judgement of his peers, or by the law of the land.
*Neale, a technical term to denote the completion of
that last investiture by which the tenant was ad-
mitted to the tenure, and without which no free-
hold could be constituted or pass. Disseñsin must,
therefore, mean the turning the tenant out of his
tenure and usurping his place and feudal relation.*
—*T. Aline, Law Dictionary.*

Disseñsor. *s.* One who dispossesses another
without order of law.

In case of disseñsin, the law hath been, that the
disseñsor could not re-enter without action, unless
he had, as it were, made a present and continual
claim. — *Stebens, Illustrations of Drayton's Poly-
doron, s. xvii.*

To consider themselves as novel disseñsors, usurpers,
and intruders. — *Barker, Letter to E. Barker, Esq.*

Disseñblance. *s.* Want of resemblance;
dissimilitude.
Nor can there be a greater disseñblance between
one wise man and another. — *Osborne, Advice to a
Nephew, p. 163.*

Disseñble. *v. a.*
1. Hide under false appearance; conceal;
pretend that not to be which really is.
She answered, that her soul was God's; and teach-
ing her faith, as she could not change, so she would
not disseñble it. — *Sir J. Heyward.*

2. Pretend that to be which is not.
Your son Lucio
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both disseñble deeply their affections.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 4.

He soon disseñbled a sleep; and she, pleased that
his thoughts were composed, fell into a real one. —
Tate, c. no. 172.

Disseñble. *v. n.* Play the hypocrite; use
false professions; wheedle.
Ye disseñbled in your hearts when ye sent me
into the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. — *Jeru-
miah, xli. 20.*

Disseñbled. *part. adj.* Hidden; disguised.
In vain, on the disseñbled mother's tongue,
Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain, and native love
In the true parent's pining breast had strove.
Prior.

Disseñbler. *s.*
1. One who conceals his true disposition;
hypocrite.
The French king, in the business of peace, was
the greater disseñbler of the two. — *Baron, History
of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Such an one, whose virtue forbiddeth him to be
false and a disseñbler, shall evermore hang under
the wheel. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. One who pretends that not to be which
really is.
For ought I know, all husbands are like me;
And every one I talk with of his wife,
Is but a well disseñbler of his woe.
As I am, Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

3. One who feigns what he does not feel or
think.
A deep disseñbler, not of his affections only, but
of religion. *Milton, Ecclesiastes.*

Disseñbling. *part. adj.* Disguising; dis-
simulating.
I, that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Created of nature by disseñbling nature.
Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.

Disseñbling. *verbal abs.* Dissimulation;
fallacious appearance.
They are not upright, or sincere, as to their very
being; but by such dissimulation, and disseñbling, make
themselves a real and visible (though a silent) lie. —
Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 130.

This function too will variableness of our arts,
And sanctify disseñbling.
Bacon, Ambitious Stepmother.

Disseñblingly. *adv.* In a disseñbling man-
ner; with dissimulation; hypocritically.
St. Peter was disseñblingly divided between
sensual and conscience from of the Jews and his
judgement, in point of eating meats and conversing
with the Gentiles, till God better informed him. —
Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 113.

They might all have been either disseñblingly
spoken, or falsely reported of the equity of the bar-
barous king. — *Kauffman, History of the Turks.*

Disseñnate. *v. a.* Scatter as seed; sow;
spread every way.
The Jews are indeed disseñnated through all the
trading parts of the world. — *Addison, Spectator.*

Disseñnating. *verbal abs.* Scattering as
seed; spreading.
All uses are made of it many times in stirring up
seditions, rebellions, in disseñnating of heresies,
and infusing of prejudices. — *Hammond, On Funda-
mentals.*

Disseñnation. *s.* Act of scattering like
seed; act of sowing or spreading.
Though now at the greatest distance from the be-
ginning of error, yet we are almost lost in its dis-
señnation, whose ways are boundless, and confess
no circumscription. — *Sir T. Browne.*

The gospel is of universal disseñnation. — *Jeremy*

Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life,
l. 41.

Those eight persons saved in the ark, disseñding
from the Goriallean mountain, and multiplying to a
large collection in the plain of Sinar, made their
first division at that place; and that disseñdous, or
rather disseñmination, hath peopled all other parts
of the world, either never before inhabited, or dis-
peopled by the flood. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition
of the Creed, art. i.*

Disseñminative. *adj.* Having a tendency to
disseminate.
The effect of heresy is, like the plague, infectious
and disseminative. — *Jeremy Taylor, Duclor Dubi-
tantium, ii. 600. (Orl. MS.)*

Disseñminator. *s.* One who scatters; sower;
spreader.
Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the
world, hope to acquire it by being the disseñminators
of novel doctrines. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Chris-
tian Piety.*

Disseñse. *v. a.* Divest of sense.
And quite disseñse the senses in an hour.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii. 6. (Orl. MS.)

Disseñsion. *s.* Disagreement; strife; dis-
cord; contention; difference; quarrel;
breach of union.
He appended the disseñsion then arising about
religion. — *Kauffman, History of the Turks.*

Disseñsious, or **Disseñsious.** *adj.* Disposed
to discord; quarrelsome; factious; con-
tentious.
Either in religion they have a disseñsious head, or
in the commonwealth a factious head. — *Anchura,
Schoolmaster.*

What's the matter, you disseñsious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs? *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.*

Disseñt. *v. n.*
1. Disagree in opinion; think in a contrary
manner: (with special reference to reli-
gious doctrine or discipline).
There are many opinions in which multitudes of
men disseñt from us, who are as good and wise as
ourselves. *Addison.*

2. Differ; be of a contrary nature.
We see a general agreement in the secret opinion
of men, that every man ought to embrace the reli-
gion which is true, and to him, as useful, what-
ever disseñteth from it, but that most which doth
farthest dissent. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Disseñt. *s.*
1. Disagreement; difference of opinion; de-
claration of difference of opinion.
In propositions, where though the proofs in view
are of most moment, yet there are grounds to sus-
pect that there is great as considerable to be pro-
duced on the contrary side; these suspense or dis-
sent are voluntary actions. — *Locke.*

2. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality.
Obsolete.
The dissents of the menstrual or strong waters
may hinder the incorporation, as well as the dissent
of the metals. Therefore where the menstrua are
the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not,
the dissent is in the metals. — *Bacon.*

3. Doctrines and system of those who dis-
sent from the established church; non-
conformity.
But on this occasion the whole strength of dis-
sent was put forth in conjunction with the whole
strength of the establishment. *Murcology, History
of England, ch. ix.*

Disseñtaneous. *adj.* [Lat. *dissentaneus*.]
Disagreeable; inconsistent; contrary.
They do not only disapprove it as dissentaneous to
the Christian religion, but likewise as a matter
inconvenient, and savouring too much of the flesh
and sensuality of conversation. — *Sir J. Heyward, Present
State of the Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 306.*

The enmities of the Jews were very low, and
gross, — being disseñtaneous and repugnant to the
common human and genius of mankind. — *Burrow,
Sermons, vol. ii. ser. xv.*

Disseñtany. *adj.* Dissentaneous; incon-
sistent. *Rare.*
The parts are not discrete, or disseñtany, for both
conclude not putting away, and consequently in
such a form the proposition is ridiculous. — *Addison,
Tetrachordon.*

Disseñter. *s.* One who disagrees, or declares
his disagreement from an opinion (spe-
cially applied to one who dissents from the

matchless, and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand vocations and dissipations. — *Swift*.

3. Loose conduct; debauchery.

Having run through all forms of ordinary dissipation, he retired upon the worst of them, and became a wicked, though not a crosser, man than before. — *Goldsmith, Metastaseus*.

Dissolander, s. Slander. *Rare*.

He declares with a true man, ... the said dissolander and noysure notwithstanding. — *Hall, Harp. Fl. an. 4. (Rich.)*

Dissolanderous, adj. Slanderous. *Rare*.

Of this Duke Wyllyam some dissolanderous words are left in memory, both the English and French, and also of other tyrants, ye which I over passe. — *Edmund, vol. 1. c. 228. (Rich.)*

Dissociability, s. Want of sociability.

This dissociability, this denaturalizing, cruel, crushing principle, is that which makes property so very dreadful. — *Brett, Friendly Call to the Roman Catholics in Ireland, p. 12: 1757.*

Dissociable, adj. Not to be brought to goodfellowship.

A company of scribbling parasites, fiery-spirited friars, zealous anarchists, hypocritical confessors and those freckled soldiers, his imaginary Jesuits, that dissociable society, as Langens terms it. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 630.*

Not only all falsehood is incongruous to a divine mission, but is dissociable with all truth. — *Bishop Warburton, Sermons, ser. iii. (Ord MS)*

Dissociate, v. a. [Lat. dissociatus, pass. part. of dissoci; adj. dissociabilis.] Separate; disunite; part.

By this dissociating every state from every other, like deer separated from the herd, each power is treated with, on the merit of his being a deserter from the common cause. — *Buckle, Thoughts on a Republic, Peace.*

Dissociating, part. adj. Effecting dissociation or disunion.

In the dissociating action, even of the gentlest fire, upon a concrete, there perhaps vanish some active and fugitive particles, whose presence was requisite to contain the concrete under such a determinate form. — *Bogge*.

Dissoiation, s. Separation; division.

Before the dissociation of the seventeen provinces, this town (Antwerp) was one of the greatest marts of Europe. — *Howell, Familiar Letters, l. ii. 15.*

Insolubility, s. Liability to suffer a disunion of parts by heat or moisture; capacity of being dissolved.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of alteration, or corruption, from the dissolubility of their parts, and the condition of several particles enclosed with contrary and destructive qualities each to other. — *Sir M. Hale, Origin of Man, ch. 1.*

Insoluble, adj. Capable of separation; having one part separate from another by heat or moisture.

That which is commonly known among us being properly a gummy body, and dissoluble also in water. — *Sir T. Browne, Micrographia, p. 12.*

Nodules, reposed in cliffs amongst the earth being hard and not so dissoluble, are left behind. — *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Dissolubleness, s. Attribute suggested by Dissoluble.

The petrified wood differed from wood in its dissolubleness; for putting some drops of distilled vinegar upon the stone, I found it presently to yield very many bubbles. — *Birch, History of the Royal Society, l. 261. (Ord MS)*

Dissolute, adj.

1. Loose; wanton; unrestrained; dissolved in pleasures; luxurious; debauched.

The beauty of religion the most dissolute are forced to acknowledge. — *Rogers*.

2. Heedless; negligent. *Rare*.

A giant huge and tall,
Who him disarm'd, dissolute, dissu'd,
Unawares surpris'd. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Dissolutely, adv. In a dissolute manner; loosely; in debauchery; without restraint.

Whereas men have lived dissolutely and unrighteously, that most tormented them with their own abominations. — *Wotton, xii. 23.*

Dissoluteness, s. Attribute suggested by Dissolute; looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery.

Their painting, their nakedness, their incontinency in all fashions, the instruments of dissoluteness. — *Dr. J. White, Two Sermons, p. 67: 1613.*

Instead of speaking the language of a serious, rational, unaffected piety, they should wholly with-
ray: as flights of unfollowed love, and strains

of mystical dissoluteness. — *Corentin, Philomus, conv. 1.*

If we look into the common management, we shall have reason to wonder, in the great dissoluteness of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footsteps at all left of virtue. — *Locke*.

Dissolution, s.

1. Act of liquefying by means of moisture; state of being liquefied; liquefaction.

I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2.*

2. Substance formed by dissolving anything.

Weigh iron and aqua-fortis severally; then dissolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the dissolution. — *Bacon*.

A demonstrative and convincing proof that an acid does consist of pointed parts is, that not only all acid salts do crystallize into edges, but all dissolutions of different things, caused by acid liquors, do assume this figure in their crystallization. — *Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, ii. 7.*

3. Destruction of anything by the separation of its parts.

The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities served not for the dissolution of the compound, but the variety of the compound. — *South*.

4. Death; resolution of the body into its constituent elements.

The life of man is always either increasing towards ripeness and perfection, or declining and decreasing towards rotteness and dissolution. — *Sir W. E. Hall, History of the World.*

5. Destruction.

Would they have unlinked by aside all care of provisions by agriculture or commerce, because possibly the dissolution of the world may happen the next moment? — *Hayley*.

6. Breach or ruin of anything compacted or united.

Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of those strange unexpected dissolutions of the great monarchies and governments of the world. — *South*.

7. Act of breaking up an assembly.

If I can but hold them all together,
And draw them to a sufferance of themselves,
But till the dissolution of the dinner,
I shall have just occasion to believe
My wit is masterful. — *B. Jonson, Magnificent Lady.*
A dissolution is the civil death of a parliament. — *Sir W. Blackstone*.

8. Looseness of manners; laxity; remissness; dissipation.

Cry we not out daily against all manner of excess, riot, and dissolution! — *Harmer, Translation of Bala's Sermons, p. 315: 1597.*

A longer after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering, unfit for noble or spiritual employments. — *Jeremy Taylor*.

Dissolvable, adj. Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted: (Dissoluble commoner).

The body is dissolvable and mortal. — *Dr. H. More, Essay of the Soul, to the reader.*

Such things as are not dissolvable by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste. — *Norton*.

Dissolutive, adj. Having the power of dissolving; solvent in the chemical sense.

Rare.

Applied hot, with a little ether, and laying thereupon a cloth wet with the self-same lessure, it is dissolutive, and so it doth consume and make swellings. — *Fraughton, Joyfull News, s. (Ord MS)*

Dissolve, v. a. [Lat. dissolvere, pass. part. dissolutus; subst. dissolutio, -entis.]

1. Destroy the form of anything by dissuiming the parts by means of heat or moisture; liquify.

Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be? — *2 Peter, iii. 11.*

I have heard of anchovies dissolved in sauce. — *Dryden*.

The whole terrestrial globe was raken all to pieces, and dissolved at the deluge. — *Woodward*.

2. Loose; break the ties of anything.

Down fell the duke, his joints dissolved and under,
Blind with the light, and stricken dead with wonder. — *Marlowe*.

The common live, by no divisions rent;
But the great monarch's death dissolves the govern-
ment. — *Dryden*.

3. Separate persons united: (as, 'to dissolve a league').

She and I long since contracted,
Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve us. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 3.*

4. Break up assemblies.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are assembled; and by him alone they are prorogued and dissolved, but each house may adjourn itself. — *Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

5. Solve; clear.

And I have heard of thee, that thou canst make interpretations and dissolve doubts. — *Daniel, v. 16.*

6. Break an enchantment.

Highly it concerns his glory now
To frustrate and dissolve those unlick spells. — *Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1119.*

7. Relax by pleasure.

Angels dissolved in balneum Mariae. — *Dryden*.

Dissolve, v. n.

1. Be melted; be liquefied.

All putrefaction, if it dissolve not in rarefaction, will in the end issue into plants or living creatures bereft of putrefaction. — *Bacon*.

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to run
And trickles into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth, and languishes away. — *Aldrich, Translation from Ovid*.

2. Sink away; fall to nothing.

If there be more, more useful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to dissolve,
Heaving of this. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.*

Dissolvent, adj. [Lat. dissolvere, -entis, pres. part. of dissolvere.] Having the power of dissolving or melting: (Solvent commoner).

In man and viviferous quadrupeds, the food moistened with the spittle is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, where, being mixed with dissolved juices, it is converted, unconverted, and reduced into a chyle. — *Eggs*.

Dissolvent, s. That which has the power of dissuiming the parts of anything.

Spittle is a great dissolvent, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly. — *Arbuthnot*.

Dissolver, s.

1. That which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving.

Fire, and the more subtle dissolver, putrefaction, by dividing the particles of substances, turn them black. — *Arbuthnot*.

2. One who solves or clears a difficulty.

Shewing of hard sentences and dissolving of doubts were found in the same Daniel (in the margin, a dissolve). — *Daniel, v. 12.*

Dissolvable, adj. Liable to perish by dissolution. *Rare*.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsic constitution of his nature dissolvable, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. — *Sir M. Hale, Origin of Man, ch. 1.*

Dissonance, s. Mixture of harsh, unpleasant, inharmonious sounds; unsuitableness of one sound to another.

Still govern thou my song,
That drive far off the barbarous dissonance
Of baseless and his revels. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 31.*

The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide with confidence on the harmony or dissonance of the numbers of these lines. — *Garth, Preface to Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses*.

Dissonant, adj. [Lat. dissonans, -antis, pres. part. of dissonare; from sonus = sound.]

1. Harsh; inharmonious.

You are too harsh, too dissonant;
There's no true music in your words, my lord. — *Shakespeare, As You Like It, v. 1.*

Dice were the strain, and dissonant to wine.
The cruel raptures of the savage kind. — *Thomson*.

Is there no Algerine, no Kamschikian arrived?
No Phenician India, three-tailed and ten-winged?
No Russian, whose dissonant ransoming name
Alarms rattles to fragments the trumpet of Fame? — *Murphy, Topsy-turvy Postbag*.

2. Incongruous; disagreeing: (with from).

For it must needs be, that how far a thing is dissonant and disagreeing from the sense and truth of the hearers, so far must it be out of their belief. — *Robinson, Translation of More's Utopia, ch. vi.: 1561.*

What can be more dissonant from reason and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to civility, should show himself unkind and inhuman? — *Hobbes, Leviathan*.

Questionless this was a hard-heartedness of divorcing, worse than that in the Jews, which they say extorted the allowance from Moses, and utterly dissonant from all the doctrine of our Saviour. — *Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

With to.

When conscience reports any thing *dissuasive* to truth, it obtrudes no more than the falsehood reported by it.—*Boswell*.

Dissuade. *v. a.* [Lat. *dis* and *suadeo*—persuade.] Divert by reason or importunity from anything; exhort against.

We submit to Caesar, promising
To pay our wanted tribute, from the which
We were dissuaded by our wicked queen.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 2.

This would be worse;
Was therefore open or conceal'd, alike
My voice dissuades. *Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 186.*
I'd fain deny this wish, which thou hast made;
Or, what I can't deny, would fain dissuade.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

Dissuader. *s.* One who dissuades.

This R. Pauling hath been bred up a Puritan, he is no friend to the university, and a *dissuader* of such gentleness, that he knows, from seeing their children to the university.—*Life of A. Wood, p. 201.*

Dissuasion. *s.* Urgency of reason or importunity against anything; dehortation.

How long shall I live with those,
Whose savage minds sweet peace oppose,
Where fury by dissuasion grows?
G. Sandys, Poems, p. 204; 1656.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from release by such *dissuasions* from love, as its votaries call invectives against it.—*Hogge*.

Dissuasive. *adj.* Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpose.

Rancus harangues with a *dissuasive* voice,
And Hellus invites with a forbidding face.
Congreve, Kinde as Pleasing.

He [Abraham] doubtfully submitted, without seeking excuses from any *dissuasive* reasonings. *Archbishop Nether, Sermon.*

Dissuasive. *s.* Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpose or pursuit.

The measure, or the sin, will serve he *dissuasive* to those who have recommended themselves to both.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Dissuader. *v. a.* Suader; separate. *Rare.*
But when her draught the sea and earth *dissuader'd*,
The troubled bottoms turn'd up, and she thunder'd.
Chapman.

Dissweeten. *v. a.* Deprive of sweetness. *Rare.*

By excess the sweetest comforts will be *dissweeten'd*, grow sour and bitter. *Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament, p. 296; 1653.*

Dissyllabic. *adj.* Consisting of two syllables.

Many of these combinations were sounded as if the words were dissyllabic. *Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries, pt. i. ch. i.*

Dissyllable. *s.* Word of two syllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to observe any further rule in the feet of his verse, but that they be *dissyllabic*; whether spondee, trochee, or iambic, it matters not.—*Dryden*.

Distackle. *v. a.* Deprive of tackle or rigging.

At length these instruments of their long wanderings . . . tossed their *distackled* fleet to the shores of Libya.—*Warner, Albion's England, Addition to li. ii. (Rich.)*

Distaff. *s.* [A.S. *distef*.] Staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

In man, proud Boreas never ruled free,
Who Neptune's web on danger's *distaff* spins.
With greater power than she did make them wend
Each way, is she that ages praise did lend.
Sir P. Sidney.

I would fain counsel you, but to what I know not; he's so below a beating, that the women find him not worthy of their *distaff*; and to hang him were to cast away a rope.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, King and no King.*

Used as a sign or symbol of the female sex.
In my civil government some say the crowder, some say the *distaff* was too busy.—*Lowell, English's Tears.*

See my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a *distaff* in the throne.
Dryden.

Distain. *v. a.*

1. Stain; tinge with an adventitious colour.
Nor cease'd his arrows, till the shady plain
Saw a mighty bodies with their blood *distain*.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Place on their heads that crown *distain'd* with

Which those dire hands from my slain father tore,
Page.

2. Blot; sully with infamy.

That lady whom I had to me assign'd,
Hath both *distain'd* her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which she to me did bind.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Some theodians delle places erected for religion, by defaming oppressions, *distaining* their professors by publishing odious untruths upon report of others. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Distance. *s.*

1. Measure of division, or separation.

a. In place.
It is very cheap, notwithstanding the great *distance* between the vineyards and the towns that sell
Addison, Travels in Italy.

These dwell at such convenient *distance*,
That each may give his friend assistance. *Prior.*

b. In time.
I help my preface by a proem, to tell that there is ten years *distance* between one and the other. *Prior.*

2. Space between two antagonists in fencing.

We come to see field; to see thy pass, thy stock,
thy reverse, thy *distance*.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, li. 3.*

Thou wast your enemy,
So is he mine; and in such bloody *distance*,
That every minute of his being thrusts
Against my nearest of life. *Id., Macbeth, iii. 1.*

Space marked off towards the end of a racecourse, and within which a horse must be at the finish to gain a place.

is was the horse that ran the whole field out of *distance* and won the race.—*Sir R. L. Estcourt.*

3. Ideal disjunction; mental separation.

The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, ununited and divided, that there is no separation, no *distance* between them.—*Locke.*

4. Ideal disjunction; mental separation.

The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, ununited and divided, that there is no separation, no *distance* between them.—*Locke.*

5. Respectful behaviour.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due.
Dryden.

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

6. Retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation.

On the part of Heaven,
Now alienated, *distance* and *distance*,
Anger, and just rebuke, and judgment given.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 8.

Keep one's *distance*. Stand aloof.

If a man makes me keep my *distance*, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time. *Swift.*

Distance. *v. a.*

1. Place remotely; throw off from the view.
That which gives a relief to a bowl is the quick field, or white which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence *distance* the object.—*Dryden, Translation of Despreux's Art of Painting.*

2. In Racing. Outstrip by the length of a distance; conquer with great superiority.

In this field he *distanced* all competitors.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries, pt. i. ch. iii.*

Distanced. *part. adj.* Left behind, as in a race.

Each daring lover, with adventurous pace,
Pursu'd his wishes in the dangerous race;
Like the swift hind the bounding daimed flew,
Strains to the goal, the *distanced* lover dies. *Gay.*

Distancy. *s.* Distance. *Rare.*

Even absent things be seen by *distancy*,
By sense things present at a *distancy*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, pt. iii. ch. ii. § 4. (Rich.)

Distant. *adj.* [Lat. *distans*, -antis, pres. part. of *disto*—stand apart.]

1. Remote; not near.

a. In place.
This heaven which we behold
Distant so high. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 80.*

b. In time.
Our notions and our customs of delicacy are the result of a change in our manners of no *distant* period.—*Hierarchi the elder, Aesthetics of Literature, Chapter.*

c. In nature.
What besides this unhappy severity to custom can reconcile men that own Christianity, to a practice so widely *distant* from it?—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Not obvious; not plain.

It was one of the first distinctions of a well-bred man to express every thing obscure in modest terms and *dist* of phrases, while the clown clothed those ideas in plain homely terms that are the most obvious and natural.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Cold, or reserved, in demeanour; exhibiting reserve.

He passed me with a *distant* bow.—*Gobsmuth, Exotic.*

Distantal. *adj.* Distant. *Rare.*

But alas! how *distantal* are we from this innocent condition of our polluted fancies! *Montague, The Waste Excursion, pt. i. tract. 12, § 1. (Rich.)*

Distantly. *adv.* In a distant manner: (as, 'He is *distantly* related to, or connected with, me'; 'He behaved *distantly* towards me').

Distaste.

1. Aversion of the palate; disrelish; disgust.

He gives the reason of the *distaste* of satiety and of the pleasure in novelty in meats and drinks. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Dislike; aversion.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comfort and hopes. *Bacon, Essays.*

3. Anger; alienation of affection.

The king having tasted of the envy of the people, for his imprisonment of Edward, *distasted*, was doubtful to keep up any more *distaste* of that kind by the imprisonment of De la Pole also.—*Falcon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Distaste. *v. a.* *Rare.*

1. Cause distaste.

Unpleasant councils are in their nature *distasteful* which at the first are scarce found to *distaste*; but, with a little act upon the ideal, these are the means of *distaste*.
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

2. Dislike; loathe.

I am unwilling to believe that he did it with a design to play tricks, and fly about my words to make others *distaste* them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

3. Offend; disgust.

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them.—*Sir J. Daines.*

There were others of a different nature, and which had a contrary effect by *distasting* and disliking many of the chief nobility and most of all of the king.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England, p. 174.*

4. Vex; exasperate; sour.

Sailors are so *distasted* with delays and alarms. *Bacon, Essay of Soliloquy.*

5. Corrupt; make distasteful.

Nothing but continuance, and abuses, hath *distasted* these things.—*Bishop Hall, Roman, p. 514.*

Distasted. *part. adj.* Vexed; exasperated; soured.

The whistle of the winds is better music vented sounds than the opera to the splendid, ambitious, dissipated, *distasted*, and distracted souls.—*Page.*

Distasteful. *adj.*

1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting.

What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is nauseous and *distasteful*.—*Glanville, Synopsis of Aesthetics.*

2. Offensive; unpleasant.

The visitation, though somewhat *distasteful* to the Irish lords, was sweet and welcome to the common people.—*Sir J. Daines, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

None but a fool *distasteful* truth will tell; So he may please, 'tis full as well. *Dryden.*

Distasteful language, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, are forbidden in the New Testament.—*A. Robinson, Tithonus.*

3. Malignant; malevolent.

The ground might be the *distasteful* averseness of the Christian from the Jew.—*Brown.*

Distastefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Distasteful.

1. Dislike.

Out of a *distastefulness* of the former answer given from hence, all expectation of any leniency of this nature was absolutely extinguished.—*Earl of Bristol to King James I., Supplement to Cabala, p. 121.*

2. Disagreenbleness.

But to leave the *distastefulness* of comparison, let us view what is it they should be.—*W. Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English, p. 343; 1654.*

Distastive. s. That which occasions aversion or disgust.

Pride in the advised, mixed with jealousy of the pride of the adviser, (and very often not without cause), or of other *distastive* incident to that part of advice called reproof, which is here principally meant by moral censure. *Whitlock, Characteristicks on the present Manners of the English; 1655.*

Distasture. s. Repulse; disaster. *Rare.*
This duke (saith Gifford) began a good man and fortunate before in all his wars, when this *distasture* impressed such a *distasture* of mind, that for very grief thereof he lived not long after. *Speed, Queen Marie, b. ix. ch. xxiii. n. 32. (Rich.)*

Distemper. s.

1. Disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients; disense; unalady; peccant predominance of some humour.

They heighten *distempers* to diseases. *Sir J. Suckling.*

It is sickness and *distemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing. *South, Sermons.*

Professor Sylvius de la Boe, who, having just embraced the chemical doctrines of Van Helmont, assigned the origin of the *distemper* to a prevailing acid, declared that its cure could alone be effected by the copious administration of absorbent and testaceous medicines. *Farin, Pharmacologia, pp. 32, 33.*

Denoting a specific malady in dogs.

I should define *distemper* in the dog as a fever of a nature similar to typhus, and always characterised by the following symptoms, which generally occur in the order in which they are mentioned: There is first a dullness and restlessness, with partial pettishness, heat and dryness of the nose, rapid but feeble pulse, dull eye, the white of which is generally streaked with dark-coloured blood-vessels. The dog seems extremely sensitive to cold, or to any other disagreeable sensation, as scolding, blowing, &c. The water is scanty and high-coloured, with thirst; and the motions either very costive or loose, and of the latter, often of a pearly colour. The strength and flesh fail in a remarkably rapid manner, so that the dog is often unable to stand at the end of a few days or a week; the appetite is by that time entirely lost, and frequently the food which is given by force is speedily returned, or passes the bowels unaltered. The respiration generally becomes quicker than natural, though this symptom is not so universal as the others I have enumerated. In fact, all the processes of respiration, circulation, digestion, and secretion, are disturbed in a remarkable manner; and in this, I believe, is the essence of the disease; and the healthy resumption of these functions is always attended by convalescence. Such are the general and characteristic symptoms of *distemper*. *—Stonehouse, The Veterinary, p. 55.*

2. Want of due temperature.

It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropics, were of a *distemper* inhabitable. *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

3. Bad constitution of the mind; predominance of any passion or appetite.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*, shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye At capital crimes? *Shakespeare, Henry V. li. 2.*

Want of due balance between contraries.

The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries. *Bacon.*

5. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.

I was not forward of those sparks, which some men's *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament. *Eden, Remarks.*

6. Tumultuous disorder.

Still as you rise, the state exalted too Finds no *distemper* while 'tis chang'd by you. *Waller.*

7. Disorder; inenseness.

There is a sickness, Which puts some of us in *distemper*, but I cannot name the disease; and it is caught Of you that yet are well. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, l. 2.*

8. In *Painting*. Preparation of opaque colour, ground up with size and water, gum water, or similar vehicles. See the fourth sense of the verb *Distemper*.

Distemper, or *tempera*, was the ordinary method of painting in the higher departments of art, as well as illuminating, before the establishment of oil or varnish painting. *—Sir C. Eastlake, Materials for a History of Oil Painting.*

Distemper. v. a.

1. Disease.

Purge him off

A distemper, gross, to air as gross,

And mortal food; as may dispose him best For dissolution wrought by sin, that first *Distemper'd* all things, and of incorrupt Corrupted. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 62.*

2. Disorder.

He *distemper'd* himself one night with long and hard study. *—Boyle, History of Fluids.*

3. Deprive of temper or moderation; make disaffected or malignant.

They will have adherers among posterity and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be *distemper'd* by interest, passion, or partiality. *—Addison, Freetholder.*

4. In *Painting*. Mix colours in the way of distemper.

Colouring of paper, viz. milled paper, by *distemp'ring* the colours with ox-gall, and applying them upon a stiff rumm'd liquor. *—Sir W. Petty, Spirit's History of the Royal Society, p. 284.*

Distemperance. s. Distemperature. Obsolite.

Diseases grow; *distemperance* made me well. *Mirraour for Magistrates, p. 112.*

Distemperate. adj.

1. Immoderate.

Any man objecteth the *distemperate* lust, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun. *—Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Their habit is for the most part nakedness; the zone, by reason of its *distemperate* heat, well excusing clothing. *—Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa.*

2. Disens'd; disordered.

I must have thy brain *distemperate*, and out of rule. *—Waller, French and English Grammar, p. 235; 1623.*

Distemperately. adv. In a distemperate manner. *Rare.*

When the air is *distemperately* heated, then it is very apt to disorder and dry up the blood in human bodies. *—Felltham, Remedies, 97. (Ord MS.)*

Distemperature. s.

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities.

Head-melancholy is commonly caused by a cold or hot *distemperature* of the brain. *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 175.*

How now, Anides? what is it hath conjured up this *distemperature* in the circle of your face? *—B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

They were consumed by the disequilibria of the country, and the *distemperature* of the air. *—Abbot.*

2. Perturbation of the mind.

Thy carlinesse hath me assure Thou art uprised by some *distemperature*. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, li. 3.*

3. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity.

Our granular earth, having this *distemperature*, In passion shook. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.*

Tell how the world fell into this disease, And how so great *distemperature* did grow. *Daniel.*

4. Indisposition; slight illness.

No rest you all in silent quietness; Let not mine wake you till the power of sleep, With his sweet dew, cooling your brains inflam'd, Hath rectified the vain and idle thoughts Bred by your surfeit and *distemperature*. *—Beveridge, Lingua, v. 16.*

He complained the same night of a great cold, which he had then taken in the mouth of his head. Notwithstanding which *distemperature*, for performance of his accustomed duty unto the king's majesty, he went upon the next Sabbath following into the court at Whitehall. *—Sir G. Park, Life of Archbishop W. a. Giff, p. 119.*

Distempered. part. adj. Disordered; diseased; ruffled; out of temper.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords; The king by me requests your presence straight. *Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.*

Is it possible there can be, even to the most *distemper'd* palate, any such sweetness in it? *—Dr. M. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

Distemp'ring. part. adj. Disordering. In madness.

Being full of supper and *distemp'ring* draughts, Upon malicious bravery, dost thou come To start my quiet. *Shakespeare, Othello, i. 1.*

Distemperment. s. Distempered state. *Rare.*

Then as some sulphurous spirit sent By the torn air's *distemperment* To a rich palace; smits within Some sainted maid or Sibyl queen. *Felltham, Lucania, b. 24. (Rich.)*

Distend. v. a. Stretch out in different directions.

The effect of such a mass of garbage is to *distend* the stomach, which soon loses its healthy tone; whilst the muscles of the abdominalum flaccid and relaxed. *—Prichard, Physical History of Man-kind.*

Distended. part. adj. Stretched out in different directions; extended.

Avoid enormous heights of seven stories, as well as irregular forms, and the contrary fault of low *distended* fronts in an immensely. *—Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Thus all day long the full *distended* clouds Imbue their genial stores. *Thomson.*

Distension, or Distention. s. Act of stretching; state of things stretched; space occupied by the thing distended.

Was it not, how are thy joints and sinews torn, and stretched till they crack again, by this torturing *distension*? *—Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Crucifixion.*

Our best labour more in elevation than in *distention*. *—Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*
Wind and *distention* of the bowels are signs of a bad digestion in the intestines; for in dead animals, where there is no digestion at all, the *distention* is in the greatest extremity. *—Arbuthnot.*

Distent. adj. Stretched out or extended in more directions than one; distended. *Rare.*

Some others were new driven and *distent*, Into great heats and to wagers square. *—Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

But those potential parts, how be they wint With those that now be actually *distent*? *—Dr. H. More, Song of the Scept, l. 2, 56.*

Distent. s. Space through which anything is spread; breadth. *Rare.*

These arches are the gracefulst, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be *distent* one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *distent* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their strength. *—Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Distér. v. a. [Lat. *terra*-earth.] Banish from a country. *Rare.*

They commonly call it the second Italy, which made the Moors, whereas many thousands were *distér*ed and banished hence to Barbary, to think that paradise was in that part of the heavens which hung over this city. *—Havel, Familiar Letters, l. 2, 24.*

They [the Jews] were all suddenly *distér*ed and exterminated. *—Ibid. l. 3, 32.*

Distérinate. adj. Divided; separated by bounds. *Rare.*

Where there is a communion in the same blessed sacraments, instituted by our Lord Jesus, there is one and the same church of Christ; however far *distérinate* in places, however segregated, and infinitely severed in persons. *—Bishop Hall, The True Church.*

Distérmination. s. Division; separation. *Rare.*

Above this, there was ceremony, which was a total exclusion or *distérmination*, with amulets or exorcisms joined with it, but yet was not final. *—Hammond, Of Conscience.*

Distérone. v. a. Dethrone. *Obsolete.*

Nothing can possibly *distérone* them, but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise. *—Smith, Portrait of Old Age, pref. A. & b. 1660.*

Distérnise. v. a. Dethrone; depose from sovereignty. *Rare.*

By his death he it recovered, But Peridore and Vigent him *distérnised*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Distich. s. [Gr. *distichon*, from *dis*=twice, and *stichon*=rank, order.] Compleat.

The French language mingles, by themselves, to poems; but when they are cast into a *distich*, or epigram, to poems enclosed in embellished gold. *—Caution, Hesitant.*

The lord, whose *distich* all commend, In power, a servant; out of power, a friend. *Pope.*
At Westminster, where little poets strive To set a *distich* upon six and five. *—Conger, Table Talk, 506.*

Distill. v. n. [Fr. *distiller*; Lat. *destillo*, from *stillo*=drop.]

1. Drop; fall by drops.

My doctrine shall drop as the rain; my speech shall *distill* as the dew. *—Isaiah, lxxxi. 2.*
In vain kind seasons swell'd the tanning grain; Soft showers *distill'd*, and suns grow warm in vain. *Pope.*

2. Flow gently and silently. *Rare.*
The Ephraim *distill'd* out of the mountains of Aram, and fallth into the gulph of Paria. *—Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

DIST

3. Use a still; practise the art of distillation.

Have I not been
Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes, distil, preserve?
Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

Distill. *v. a.*

1. Let fall in drops; drop anything down.
They pour down rain according to the vapour
thereof, which the clouds do drop and distil upon
man abundantly.—*Job*, xxxvi. 28.
From his fair head

Perfumes distil their sweets. Prior.

The roof is vaulted, and distils fresh water from
every part of it, which fall upon us as fast as the first
droppings of a shower.—*Addison*, *Tracts in Italy*.

2. In Chemistry. Form by distillation, or
as if by distillation.

There hangs a vaporous drop profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that, distill'd by magic sleights,
Shall raise such artificial sprights.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, iii. 5.
The liquid distilled from benzoin is subject to
frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness.—
Boyle.

Words by the lightning's subtle force distill'd,
And the cold sleight with running metal fill'd.

Addison.

Distillable. *adj.* Capable of being distilled.
Much of the obtained liquor coming from the
distillable rancetous.—*Boyle*, *Works*, ii. 225. (Rich.)

Distillation. *s.*

1. Act of dropping, or falling in drops; act
of pouring out in drops; that which falls
in drops; act of distilling by fire.

Water by frequent distillations changes into fixed
earth.—*Sir J. Newton*.

The serum of the blood, by a strong distillation,
affords a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, and two
kinds of oil, and an earth.—*Arbuthnot*, *On the
Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Substance drawn by the still.

I suffered the pangs of an execrable death, to be
stop'd in, like a strong distillation, with ebullia.—
Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

Distillatory. *adj.* Belonging to, or used in,
distillation.

Besides these grosser elements of bodies, salt,
sulphur, and mercury, ingredients of a more subtle
nature, extremely little, and not visible, may reside
at the junctures of the distillatory vessels. *Boyle*.

Distiller. *s.* One who distils.

I sent for spirit of salt to a very eminent distiller
of it.—*Boyle*.

Distillery. *s.* Establishment or apparatus
for distilling.

The site is now occupied by a distillery and other
buildings.—*Pennant*, *Some Account of London*, p. 41.

Distillment. *s.* That which is drawn by
distillation; that which drops. *Obsolete*.

Upon my secret loom thy mule stole,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous distillment. *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, i. 5.

Distinct. *adj.* [see Distinguish.]

1. Different in number or in kind.

Bellarmin saith, it is idolatry to give the same
worship to an image which is due to God; Vasquez
saith, it is idolatry to give distinct worship; there-
fore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he must give
none at all.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Fatherhood and property are distinct titles, and
began presently, upon Adam's death, to be in dis-
tinct persons.—*Locke*.

2. Separate; not conjunct.

The intention was, that the two armies, which
marched out together, should afterwards be dis-
tinct.—*Lord Clarendon*, *History of the Grand Re-
bellion*.

Men have immortal spirits, capable of a pleasure
and happiness distinct from that of our bodies.—
Archbishop Tillotson.

3. Clear; unconfused.

Heav'n is high,
High and remote, to see from thence distinct
Each thing on earth. *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 811.

4. Marked out; specified.

Danthon hold
Over all living things that move on th' earth,
Wherever thus created; for no place
Is yet distinct by name. *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, vii. 533.

5. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell
His arrows from the fourfold-vaned' four,
Distinct with eyes; and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes. *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 544.

DIST

Distinct. *s. a.* Distinguish. *Rare*.

Distincted with paints, pauses, or rests.—*Barret*.
Y^e spiritual act in should be distincted from the
worldly course.—*Barrow*, *Works*, p. 254. (Rich.)

Distinction. *s.*

1. Act of discerning one as preferable to the
other.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,
Fanning at all, winnows the light away.

Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

2. Note of difference.

Nice distinctions in phraseology, and minute dif-
ferences in words, should be observed by accurate
translators.—*Archbishop Newcome*, *Historical View
of the English Biblical Translations*.

3. Honourable note of superiority.

The subject turned upon the nature of societies,
ranks, orders, and distinctions amongst men.—
Shenstone.

4. That by which one differs from another.

This faculty of perception puts the distinction
betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts
of matter.—*Locke*.

5. Difference regarded; preference or neglect
in comparison with something else.

Maids, women, wives, without distinction fall;
The sweeping deluge, here, comes on, and covers all.

Dryden.

6. Separation of complex notions.

This three misnomerment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in.

Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

7. Division into different parts.

The distinction of tragedy into acts was not
known; or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delive-
red to us, that we cannot make it out.—*Dryden*, *Essay
on Dramatick Poesy*.

8. Notation of difference between things
seemingly the same; discrimination.

The mixture of those things by speech, which by
nature are dividet, is the mother of all error; to
take away therefore that error, which confusion
breedeth, distinction is requisite.—*Hooker*, *Reve-
lational Polity*.

Lawfulness cannot be handled without limitations
and distinctions.—*Bacon*, *Advertisements touching a
Holy War*.

9. Discernment; judgement.

Was it not ever one of Nature's glories,
Nay, her great piece of wonder, that amongst
So many million millions of her works
She left the eye distinction, to call out
The one from th' other?

Keats, *Hyperion*, and *Fletcher*, *Maid in the Mill*.

Distinctive. *adj.*

1. Marking distinction or difference.

But this essential dependence . . . will yet more
fully appear from the particular distinctive charac-
ters which are given to each of them. *Cudworth*,
Intellectual System, p. 582.

2. Having the power to distinguish and dis-
cern; judicious.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it,
and the more judicious and distinctive heads do not
reject it.—*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Errors*.

Distinctively. *adv.* In a distinctive manner.

In burning's better part her skill was such,
That her sweet tongue could speak distinctively
Greek, Latin, Tuscan, Spanish, French, and Dutch.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 863.

Distinctly. *adv.*

1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of
one part with another.

To make an echo that will report three, or four,
or five words distinctly, it is requisite that the body
perceiving be a good distance off.—*Bacon*, *Natural
and Experimental History*.

2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could first distinctly view,
Was tall, straight trees, which on the waters flew.

Dryden.

After the light of the sun was a little worn off my
eyes, I could see all the parts of it distinctly, by a
glimmering reflection that played upon them from
the surface of the water.—*Addison*.

Distinctness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Distinct.

1. Nice observation of the difference between
different things.

The membranes and humours of the eye are per-
fectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness
and for the distinctness of vision.—*Boyle*, *Wisdom of
God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

The better to serve distinctness of apprehension
in this subject, I shall consider all the wonderful
impressions of the airy region, apart from the appa-

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ritions of spirits.—*J. Spencer*, *Discourse concerning
Providence*, p. 185.

2. Such separation of things as makes them
easy to be separately observed.

The effects of the rising sun on a wernal land-
scape, with its accompaniments, are thus delineated,
in the manner of landscape, yet with more strength,
distinctness, and embellishment of ornament.—*T. War-
ton*, *History of English Poetry*, ii. 264.

Distinctor. *s.* One who draws distinctions.
Rare.

But, veries, in my fantastic such curious distinc-
tors may be verie aptly resorted to the fradish
butcher, that offered to have sold his mutton for
fifteen pence, and yet would not take a crowne.—
Abraham, *Rehearsal*, ch. i. (Rich.)

Distinguish. *v. a.* [Lat. *distinguo*; pres.
part. *distinguens*, -entis, pass. part. *dis-
tinctus*.]

1. Note the diversity of things.

Rightly to distinguish, is, by conceit of the mind,
to sever things different in nature, and to discern
wherein they differ.—*Hooker*, *Eschastical Polity*.

2. Separate from others by some mark of
honour or preference.

They distinguish my poems from those of other
men, and have made me their peculiar care.—
Dryden.

3. Divide by proper notes of diversity.

Moses distinguishes the causes of the flood into
those that belong to the heavens, and those that be-
long to the earth, the rains, and the dryness.—*Dr. T.
Barrow*, *Theory of the Earth*.

4. Know one from another by any mark or
note of difference; determine; specify;
characterize.

As he could make me, with his eye or ear,
Distinguish him from others, he did keep
The deck. *Shakespeare*, *Cymbeline*, i. 4.

By our reason we are enabled to distinguish good
from evil, as well as truth from falsehood.—*Hells*,
Logick.

5. Discern critically; judge.

Sweet prime, the untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet shew'd into the world's devent;
Nor more can you distinguish of a man,
Than of his outward show! *Shakespeare*, *Richard III.* iii. 1.

Distinguish. *v. n.*

1. Make distinction; find or show the differ-
ence.

He would warily distinguish between the profit
of the merchant and the ruin of the kingdom. *Sir
J. Child*, *Discourse on Trade*.

The readers must learn by all means to distin-
guish between powers and those polite speeches
which beautify conversation.—*Swift*.

2. Become distinguished. *Rare*.

The little embryo, in the natural shed and lap of
its mother, first distinguishes into a little kind, and
that in time will be the heart, and then into a
bigger kind, which after some days alone grows
into two little spots, and, if cherished by
nature, will become eyes.—*Jerome Taylor*, *Great
Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life*, 109. (Ord MS.)

Distinguishable. *adj.*

1. Capable of being distinguished; capable
of being known or made known by notes
of diversity.

[They] left a race behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles, but by circumcision vain.

Milton, *Paradise Regained*, iii. 123.

A simple idea, being in itself unaccompanied,
contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or
conception in the mind, and is not distinguishable
into different ideas.—*Locke*.

Whoever was arraigned at their bar was almost
certain to meet a virulent prosecutor, a judge hardly
distinguishable from the prosecutor except by his
ermine, and a passive jurisdiction jury. *Thailum*,
Constitutional History of England, vol. i. ch. v.

Wherever the terms of the comparison are both
elementary—have only one aspect under which they
can be regarded; and can be specifically posited
either as distinguishable or indistinguishable; we
call them either unequal or equal. But when we
pass to complex things, exhibiting at once the stri-
bution, size, form, colour, weight, texture, &c.—
things which, if equal in some particulars, are merely
if ever equal in all; and therefore rarely if ever in-
distinguishable—then we use the term 'like,' to ex-
press, partly the approximate equality of the several
attributes separately considered, and partly the
grouping of them after a parallel manner in time
and space. Similarly with the relations involved in
reasoning.—*Herbert Spencer*, *Principles of Psy-
chology*, § 35.

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my letters should speak me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. — *Swift*.

Distinguishable, part. adj. Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

For she committed with many recreations of guilt, the future of youth will be seven times better, and here with a *distinguishable* fury. — *Rogers*.

Never on man did beam 'till favour shone
With rays so strong, *distinguishable* and divine.
— *Pope, Homer's Odyssey*.

Distinguisher, s.

1. Invidious observer; one who accurately discerns one thing from another.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II., they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents. — *Dr. H.*

2. One who separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

Let us admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguisher* of times, and visible deity, the sun. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Distinguishing, part. adj. Conveying a distinction; distinctive; characteristic.

Saint Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of Christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to enlarge on the great and *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion. — *Locke*.

Distinguishingly, adv. In a distinguishing manner; with distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.

If we observe *distinguishingly*, and exactly apply and proportion the arguments to the imperfect Christian state, you shall find that promises are the most proper, congruous, agreeable argument, most apt and helpful to do the deed, to have the impression upon the heart. — *Hume, Moral Essays*, vi.

Some call me a Tory, because the friends of that party have been *distinguishingly* favourable to me. — *Pope*.

Distinguishment, s. Distinction; observation of difference.

And unnamely *distinguishment* leave out
Betwixt the prince and I.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.
In all parts of the world where wealth and traffic is, are such *distinguishments*. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 275.

To make corrections upon the searcher's reports, I considered whether my credit at all were to be given to their *distinguishments*. — *Gravel, Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

Distill, v. a. Deprive of right. *Rare*.

That were the next way to *distill* myself of honour. — *H. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

Distortement, s. Distortion. *Rare*.

The sorrows of a deposed king are like the *distortments* of a dented conscience; which none can know but he that hath lost a crown. — *Fitzhugh, Remains*, (Ord MS.)

Distort, v. a.

1. Write; twist; deform by irregular motions.

I see her taste each mouscous draught,
And so odiously am crucified,
I bless the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare *distort* my face for shame. — *Swift*.

2. Put out of the true direction or posture.

With fear and pain
Distorted, all my wretched state I saw grow
Transform'd. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 782.
With and unduly, only and extreme, do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

3. Wrest from the true meaning.

Something must be *distorted*, beside the intent of the divine author. — *Parchon, On Poetry*.

Distort, adj. Writhed; distorted (the commoner word).

Her face was ugly, and her mouth *distort*. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, v. 12, 30.

Distorted, part. adj. Showing distortion.

When strongly interested he was apt to regard things in false colours and *distorted* shape. — *Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Mr. Burke.

Distortion, s.

1. Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

In England we see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be warmed and transported out of themselves by the flowings and distortions of enthusiasm. — *Addison, Spectator*.

2. Wresting from the true meaning.

Those *distortions* are all framed by himself, either by a willing mistake of my meaning, or by a childish distortion of my words. — *Bishop Wren, Mourning assembled*, p. 137: 1650.

Distort, v. a. [Lat. *distrahere*, pass. part. of *distraho* = draw, drag, or pull in different directions. — That the forms *distraught* and *distraughted* occur in the older writers may be seen in the extracts. It is doubtful, however, whether they are the true participles of this verb. The more probable origin is the direct derivation from the Latin participle *distractus*; in which case *distraughted* is in the same predicament with *exempted*, *repulsed*, and many other words, where the Latin participle gives an English infinitive, from which a participle is formed in the ordinary manner. This exception is taken because the word under notice is of Latin origin; whereas the ordinary forms in -*ought* (*taught*, *wrought*, &c.) are Anglo-Saxon.]

1. Draw, pull, or attract, in different ways at once.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian, but, being *distraught*, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Separate; divide.

Most worthy Sir, you therein throw away the absolute scholarship you have by hand; I *distraught* your army, which doth most consist of war-worshipped soldiers.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

Once it was well compacted, and built as a city that is at unity in itself; but now *distraught* from itself. — *Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 275.

3. Turn from a single direction towards various points.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distraught* it by a multiplicity of the object. — *South, Sermons*.

4. Fill the mind with contrary considerations; reduce to a state of distraction; perplex; confound; harass.

While I suffer thy terrors I am *distraught*. — *Psalm*, lxxviii. 15.

Thou shalt quake, and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin and stop again,
As if thou wert *distraught* and mad with terror.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 5.
It would burst forth; but I recover breath,
And sense *distraught* to know well what I am.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, s. 1555.
He possesses a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or *distraught* with immoderate cares. — *Rogers*.

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noise *distraught* us! We should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep or meditate than in the middle of a sea-fight. — *Locke*.

5. Make mad.

She was maddie, in strength of mind, to hear the grief of his descent, and fell *distraught* of her wits. — *Hume*.

Distraught, adj. Mad; distracted (the commoner word).

Better I were *distraught*,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs,
And woe, by wrong imagination, lose
The knowledge of themselves.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.
Alone she being left, the spoil of love and death,
In labour of her grief, outrageously *distraught*. — *Deighton, Polydoron*, vi.

Distracted, part. adj. Pulled different ways; (especially applied to the mind when perplexed with conflicting considerations).

Conscience then, O that most Almighty Spirit,
From whom all gifts of wit and knowledge flow,
To shed into my breast some sparkling light
Of those eternal truths, that I may show
Some little beams to mortal eyes below
Of that immortal beauty, there with Thee,
Which in my weak *distracted* mind I see.

Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.
Wherefore thrust you hither?
To fetch my poor *distracted* husband hence;
Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,
And bear him home for his recovery.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.
You shall find a *distracted* man fancy himself a king, and with a right inference require suitable attendance, respect, and obedience. — *Locke*.

Distractedly, adv. In a distracted manner; madly; frantically.

She thought her eyes had cross her tongue;
For she did speak in starts *distractedly*.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 2.
It is fine sport to see in my author, how the devil with his famous oracles and prophecies foretelling by his skill in the Scripture that Christ was near his birth, did drop upon it and hang the wings; did sensibly decay in his courage; began to breathe quick, and speak imperfectly; and sometimes as men in the extremity of a fever, *distractedly*, wildly, without any coherence, and scarce sense. — *Hammond, Sermons*, vii.

Distractedness, s. Attribute suggested by Distracted; state of being distracted; madness.

Let, then, to whom the greatest throng was a nuisance in respect of the fruition of the Father, thou, who wert incapable of distraction from him with whom thou wert one, wast thou yet so much set upon, as to retire for the opportunity of prayer; to teach us, who are nothing but wild thoughts and wildly *distracted* dunces, to go aside when we would speak with God. — *Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, li. v.

Distracter, s. Person who, or thing which, distracts, draws aside, perplexes, or confounds.

Such inspiration as this is no *distracter* from, but an accompanier and enlarger of, human faculties. — *Dr. H. More, Conjectures on the Origin of Ideas*.

Distractful, adj. Distracting. *Rare*.

Arise, kneel not to me,
But thank the sisters they appeared thee
In that *distractful* slumber.

Byron, Leda's Mistress, sig. F. D. (Rich.)

Distracting, part. adj. Causing distraction; perplexing; maddening.

He said he had a very high value for the young lady, and would receive her with less than he would any other whatever; but that even his love to her made some regard to worldly matters necessary; for it would be a most *distracting* sight for him to see her, when he had the honour to be her husband, in less than a coach and six. — *Fabling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Distract, s.

1. Tendency to different parts; separation.

While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such *distractments* as
Bequild all spies.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways.

That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distract*. — *1 Corinthians*, vii. 35.
Never was known a night of such *distract*;
Noise so confused and dreadful; jostling crowds,
That run, and knew not whither.

Depledge, Spanish Friar.
What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *distractments*, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade? — *Adison, Erichon*.

3. Perturbation of mind; violence of some painful passion.

The insensible passions follow the temper of the heart, the compassable *distractments*, the crisis of the liver. — *Sir T. Browne*.

The *distractment* of the children, who saw both their parents expire together, would have melted the hardest heart. — *Fuller*.

4. Mindness; loss of the wits; wandering of the mind.

Madness, this is a mere *distract*;
You turn the good we offer into envy.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., iii. 1.
So to mend Pentheus double Thides appears,
And Furies howl in his *distracted* ears;
Orestes so, with like *distracted* loss,
Is made to fly his mother's angry chow. — *Waller*.

5. Disturbance; discord; difference of sentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confusion and *distractment* which the king's forces were too much inclined to. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

Distractious, adj. Distracting. *Rare*.

Without such a nature, it would render his providence, to human apprehension, laborious and *distractious*. — *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, pref. (Ord MS.)

And thus may the show and imperfect wit of mortals be satisfied that providence to the Deity is no modicum, laborious, and *distractious* thing. — *Ibid.*, p. 285. (Rich.)

Distractive, adj. Causing perplexity.

In these perilous and *distractive* times. — *Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 103.
Who is not too thick-sighted, may see how fearful

and *distractions* it is to the house, the church, and commonwealth. Milton, *Docrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

On grown unmindful through *distraction* care,
I've stretched my arms, and touch'd him unaware.
Dryden.

Distraint. *v. a.* [See last extract.]

1. Seize; lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

Here's Beaufort, that regards not God nor king,
Hath here *distraint*'d the Tower to his use.
Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part I. l. 1.*

2. Rend; tear. *Latinism* (from the primary meaning of *distingo* - draw asunder).

When raging bone with extreme paine

Most cruelly *distraint*'s his heart. Sherry, (Rich.)

[From Latin *distingere*, to strain, to draw tight, Middle Latin *distingere* (whence French *distinguer* and English *distraint*) was used in the sense of exercising severity upon, constraining, and especially in that of compelling or constraining a person to do something by the exertion of a pledge or by fine or imprisonment. . . . In this sense we still speak of *distraint* for rent, when we seize the goods of a tenant, in order to compel him to pay the rent. The pledge or the fine exacted was termed *distraint*, *distraint*, and the same name was sometimes given to the right of exercising judicial authority. *Distraint* quousque villas ad ecclesias pertinet, in ut Godescalcus—qui adveniens est, ejusdem alioqui, mediocrem ipsius *distraint* de Ecclesia tenet. (Charta an. 1124.) But the right of exercising such authority, as well as the territory over which it was exercised, were more commonly termed *distraint*, Italian *distretto*, Old French *distriet*, English *district*. . . .

Distraint sub Judicio et *distraint* vestro. (Bulla Bonifacii an. 1253.) 'Qui alioquin vendiderit, *distraint* et jurisdictionem Imperatoris vendere non presumat.' (Clericorum Responsa.) 'Et tunc *distraint* tunc quousque insula cum terra justitie deit eis.' (Charta an. 1124.) 'Predictum furnum et *distraint* ejusdem furni,' i.e. the sake of the oven, or right of compelling the tenants to resort to it for the purpose of baking.—*Waldron, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Distraint. *v. n.* Make seizure.

The earl answered, I will lend money to my superior, upon whom I . . . of *distraint* in debt. Camden, *Remains*.

Blood, his coat to have remain. . . .

Upon the British diadem *distraint*. Murel.

The churchmen enclosed, were, however, loathe to offer up prayers and masses for the soul of their benefactor, and he or his heirs might *distraint* on them if this were neglected. C. H. Pearson, *The early and middle ages of England*, ch. xxxiv.

Distraintable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, *distrainted*.

Justad, therefore, of mentioning what things are *distraintable*, it will be easier to recount those which are not so, with the reason of their particular exemption. . . . the *distraint* has no other power than to retain them until satisfaction be made. Sir W. Blackstone, *Commentaries*, b. iii. ch. i. (Rich.)

Distraint. *n.* One who *distraints*.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Distraught, and Distraughted. *part. adj.* See *Distraint*, *v. a.*

He had been a good utility man in his days, but was *distraught* of his wits. Camden, *Remains*.
At length I wisdom ponder'd in my thought,
And maddest weight: for folly is *distraught*.
G. Stanley, *Reveries*.

Distraint. *v. n.* Flow. *Rhetorical*.

Still as the village caught the wailing sound,
A swelling tear *distraint*'d from every eye.
Shakespeare, *Elegy*.

Distraint. *n.*

1. In Law. See third extract.

He would first demand his debt; and if he were not paid, he would straighten and take a *distraint* of goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value. Spenser, *Vision of the State of Ireland*.
Quoth she, Some say, the soul's secure
Against *distraint* and forfeiture. Butler, *Anthology*.
Distraint (*distraint*) is the taking of a personal chattel out of the possession of the wrong-doer, into the custody of the party injured to procure a satisfaction for the wrong committed. The term *distraint* is also applied to the thing taken or *distrainted*.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

2. Calamity; misery; misfortune.

There can I sit alone, unseen of any,
And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my *distraint*, and record my woes.
Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 4.

Distraint. *v. a.* Hurry; make miserable; crush with calamity.

Distraint not the Maudlin, neither contend with them in battle.—*Deuteronomy*, ii. 2.

Distraintful. *adj.*

1. Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery.

Vol. I.

I often did bewail her of her tears,
When I did speak of some *distraintful* stroke
That my youth suffer'd. Shakespeare, *Othello*, i. 2.

2. Attended with poverty; painfully obtained.

He, with a body ill'd and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distraintful* bread.
Shakespeare, *Henry V. iv. 1.*

Distraintful. *adv.* In a *distraintful* manner.

I am *distraintful* deaf.—*Johanna*.

Distraintful. *adj.* Hurassing; afflicting; tormenting; painful.

Under these *distraintful* circumstances what could I do?—*De For, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

Distraintful. *adj.* Capable of being *distrainted*.

Still less can any mortal suppose me to be capable of such consummate folly as to give false evidence in favour of another man, in order to make my patrimony *distraintful* among a greater number.—*Sir W. Jones, Fragments of Iscari*. (Rich.)

Distribute. *v. a.* [Lat. *distributus*, pass. part. of *distribuere*.]

1. Divide amongst more than two; deal out; dispense.

The king sent over a great store of gentlemen and warlike people, amongst whom he *distributed* the land.—*Spenser, Vision of the State of Ireland*.

She did *distribute* her goods to all them that were nearest of kindred. Judith, xvi. 21.

2. In Logic. See *Distributed*.

Distributed. *part. adj.* [the special and technical work of this word, as given in the chief works on Logic, is by no means clearly connected with its derivation; and that influential logicians have not scrupled to say so may be seen in the extract from De Morgan.]

1. Universal.

A term is said to be *distributed* when it is taken universal, so as to stand for everything it is capable of being applied to.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, i. § 2.

The middle-term . . . must be *distributed* once, at least, in the premises; i.e. by being the subject of an universal, or predicate of a negative, and once is sufficient; since if one extreme has been compared to a part of the middle-term, and another to the Whole of it, they must have been both compared to the same. No term must be *distributed* in the conclusion which was not *distributed* in one of the premises; for that (which is called an illicit process, either of the major or the minor term) would be to employ the Whole of a term in the conclusion, when you had employed only a part of it in the premises; and thus, in reality, to introduce a fourth term; e.g. 'All quadrupeds are animals. A lion is not a quadruped; therefore It is not an animal.'—Illicit process of the major. Again, 'What is related in the Talmud is unworthy of credit; miraculous stories are related in the Talmud; therefore miraculous stories are unworthy of credit.' If this conclusion be taken as A [a universal affirmative proposition], there will be an illicit process of the minor-term; (since every one would understand the minor-premise as particular) but a particular conclusion may fairly be inferred. In the case of an illicit process of the major, on the contrary, the premises do not warrant any conclusion at all. . . . By these six rules all categorical syllogisms are to be tried, and from them it will be evident that nothing can be proved from two particular premises; (since you will then have either the middle-term *undistributed*, or an illicit process. For if each premise were I [a particular affirmative proposition], there would be no distribution of any term at all; and if the premises were I and O [a particular negative proposition], as

'Some animals are quadrupeds;
'Some beasts are not quadrupeds;
'Some beasts are not animals.'

there would be but one term, the predicate of O, *distributed*; and supposing that one to be the middle-term, then, the conclusion (being of course negative) would have its predicate, the major term, *distributed*, which was *undistributed* in the premises. And, for the same reason, 2dly, that if one of the premises be particular, the conclusion must be particular; e.g.

'All who fight bravely deserve reward;
'Some soldiers fight bravely; you can only infer that

'Some soldiers deserve reward.'

It will here be observed that the conclusion would be an illicit process of the minor.—*Ibid.*, ii. § 2.

I will here take the liberty to remark, though not closely connected with the present subject, that Archbishop Whately is not quite right in saying that in affirmative propositions the predicate is never *distributed*; besides the numerous instances where this is, in point of fact, the case, all which he justly excludes, there are many in which it is in-

ferred that

'Some soldiers deserve reward.'

It will here be observed that the conclusion would be an illicit process of the minor.—*Ibid.*, ii. § 2.

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'Some soldiers deserve reward.'

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volved in the very form of the proposition. Such are those which assert identity or equality, and such are all definitions. Of the first sort are all the theorems in geometry, asserting an equality of magnitudes or ratios, in which the subject and predicate may always change places. It is true that in the instances given in the work quoted, that equilateral triangles are equilateral, the converse requires a separate proof, and so in many similar cases. But in these the predicate is not *distributed* by the form of the proposition; they assert an equality of magnitude. The position, that where such equality is affirmed, the predicate is not logically *distributed*, would lead to a particular admission. A critic upon the first edition has observed, that nothing is clearer than that in these propositions the predicate is not necessarily *distributed*, and even hints a doubt whether I understood the terms rightly. This suspicion of my ignorance as to the meaning of the two commonest words in logic, I need not probably repeat; as to the secondary assertion of this critic, without any proof beyond his own authority, that in propositions denoting equality of magnitude, the predicate is not necessarily *distributed*, if his own reflections could convince him, I can only refer him to Aristotle's words: *in universis eorum eorum*; and I presume he does not doubt that in identical propositions of the form, A est A, the *distribution* of the predicate, which is the same thing, is manifest.—*Hollis, Introduction to the Logic of Europe*, pt. iii. ch. iii. § 139, note.

The comparison of each of the two terms must be equally with the whole, or with the same part of the third term; and to secure this, (1) either the middle term must be *distributed* in one premise at least, or (2) the two terms must be compared with the same specified part of the middle, or (3), in the two premises taken together, the middle must be *distributed*, and something more, though not *distributed* in either singly. Thomson, *Outline of the Laws of Logic*, § 30.

Here, though the word *Distributed* in the first of the three conditions decidedly means universal, in the third, as suggested by the words 'something more,' a modification in the way of import is suggested, one that leads to the view suggested by the editor, to whose doctrine the following extract is a preliminary:

By *distributed* is here meant universally spoken of. I do not use this term in the present work, because I do not see why, in any deducible meaning of the word *distributed*, it can be applied to universal as distinguished from particular.—*De Morgan, Formal Logic*, ch. vii.

2. It is submitted that if *Distributed* is to be connected with its etymology, especially with the element *dis*, its meaning must be sought in the middle term of the numerical definite syllogism (or its approximations), and in the syllogism of identity. Thus, if

More than half Y is X,

and

More than half Y is Z,

Some Z must be X.

vice versa, Some X must be Z.

So also in

Y is X,

The same Y is Z,

Some Z is X.

That syllogisms of this kind are wholly

ignored by most writers, and but inadequately recognized by others, is well known, an inference from two particular premises being held to be impossible. Without

going farther into the question of the rightness or wrongness of this view, it is submitted that it is in a logic wherein the

preceding forms are recognized, and in that only, that the connection of the word

under notice with its derivation is intelligible; add to which that in a logic like the

present, where it keeps its place as a term, but without being any longer appropriate,

it is, of course, vague and obscure.

Speaking roughly, *distributed* means Universal. . . . Speaking more closely, it means Universal in one

premise; it being a rule in the ordinary logic that a conclusion is possible unless one premise be, either

negatively or affirmatively, universal. Assuredly there is no epistemological connection between the two

words. . . . Let it mean 'related to more than one class,' and the power of the prefix *dis*, at least, becomes intelligible. For all the purposes of logic this is not enough; inasmuch as the particular character of the relation (all-important in the structure of the

syllogism) is not, at present, given. It is enough, however, to give import to the syllable *dis*, in

affirmative propositions this relation is connective on both sides, i.e. the middle term forms part of both the others. In negative propositions this relation is connective on one side, disjunctive on the other. In—

All men are mortal,

All heroes are men,

the middle term men forms a part of the class called mortal, by being connected with it in the way that certain contents are connected with the case that contains them; whilst it also stands in connection with the class of heroes in the way that cases are connected with their contents. In—

No man is perfect,

Heroes are men,

the same double relation occurs. The class man, however, though part of the class hero, is no part of the class perfect, but, on the contrary, is positively excluded from it. Now this expression of exclusion constitutes a relation—disjunctive indeed, but still a relation; and this is all that is wanted to give an import to the prefix *dis-* in *distrusted*. Wherever there is *distrust* there is inference, no matter whether the *distrusted* term be universal or not. If the ordinary rules for the structure of the syllogism tell us the contrary to this, they only tell the truth, so far as certain assumptions on which they rest are legitimate. These limit us to the use of three terms expressive of quantity. All, Some, and None; and it is quite true that, with this limitation, universality and distribution coincide. Say that

Some X is Y,

Some Z is Y,

and the question will arise whether the Y that is X is also the Y that is Z. That Some Y belongs to both classes is clear; whether, however, it be the same Y is doubtful. Yet unless it be so, no conclusion can be drawn. And it may easily be different. Hence, no long as we use the word *Some*, we have no assurance that there is any *distribution* of the middle term. Instead, however, of *Some* we write *All*, and it is obvious that some Y must be both X and Z; and when such is the case—

Some X must be Z, and

Some Z must be X.

Universality, then, of the middle term in one premiss is, by no means, the direct condition that gives us an inference, but only a secondary one. The direct condition is the *distribution*. Of this, the universality of the middle term is only a sign, and it is the only sign we have, because *All* and *Some* the only words we have to choose from. If others were allowed, the appearance which the two words (*distrusted* and *universal*) have of being synonymous would disappear. And so they do when we abandon the limitations imposed upon us by the words *All* and *Some*. . . In each of these formulas there is *distribution* without universality, i.e. there is *distrust* with a quality other than that of universality as its criterion. —Dr. R. G. Latham, *Transactions of the Philological Society*, December 13, 1857.

Distributor. s. One who deals out anything; dispenser.

He is a *distributor* of the church goods. —A *fruitful Sermon on Romans*, xii. 3, &c., p. 63: 1584.

We might cast in also the consideration of that divine Newness, which God has placed in the frame and nature of the universal creation, as he is a *distributor* to every one according to his works. —Dr. H. More, *Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 153.

There were judges and *distributors* of justice appointed for the several parts of his dominion. —Addison, *Travels in Italy*.

Distribution. s.

1. Act of distributing or dealing out to others; dispensation.

Of great riches there is a *distribution*. —Bacon, *Essays*.

2. Act of giving in charity.

Let us govern our charitable *distributions* by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns. —Bishop Atterbury.

3. In *Logic*. See *Extract*.

As an infernal whole is distinguished into its several parts by division; so the word *distribution* is most properly used, when we distinguish an universal whole into several kinds of species. —Watts, *Logic*.

Distributive. adj.

1. Employed in assigning to others their portions.

Justice, although it be but one entire virtue, yet is described in two kinds: the one is named *justice distributive*, which is in distribution of honour, money, benefits, or other things according to the order it is called commutative or by exchange. —Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, fol. 142.

If justice will take all, and nothing give, Justice methinks is not *distributive*. —Dryden.

Observe the *distributive* justice of the authors, which is constantly applied to the punishment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly opposite to the rules of their best critics. —Swift.

2. Forming division or distribution.

(F. example see *Extract* under *Divisive, adj.* 1.)

Distributively. adv. In a distributive manner.

1. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us; yet *distributively* at the least, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may, and ought to be, by all means avoided. —Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. In *Logic*. In a manner that expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together, and sometimes *distributively*, meaning each of them single and alone. —Watts, *Logic*.

Distributiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Distributive; desire of distributing.

The craving at the table he always made his province, which he did as a diversion to keep him from eating overmuch; but certainly that practice had another more immediate cause, a natural *distributiveness* of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person. —Bishop Hill, *Life of Hammond*, § 2.

District. adj. Stringent. *Rare*.

Punishing with the rod of *district* severity, &c. —Fox, *Martyrs*, p. 782; the Pope's *Stammering Letter of Luther*. (Rich.)

District proceeds of their articles of complaint already exhibited. —Hastings, *Poyners*, 1. 163. (Rich.)

District. s. Circuit; province; tract of country.

His governors, who formed themselves upon the example of their grand monarch, practised all the arts of despotic government in their respective *districts*. —Addison.

Even some of the *districts* of Central Arabia itself are separated from one another by numerous arms and inlets of this great southern sea (the desert), running up in all directions among their hills and table lands, which form them into an archipelago of land islands, rather than one continuous block of habitable land. —*Naturalist Review*, August 5, 1862.

Distriction. s. ? Sudden display; sparkling; dazzling: (compounds of *stringo*, especially *perstringo*, being applied, in Latin, to lightning).

A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the lightest *distriction*, and strikes a glory upon the countenance. —Collier, *Essay on the Asper*.

Districtly. adv. In a district manner; stringently. *Rare*.

We send our mandates again into your brotherhood, . . . *districtly* . . . commanding you. —Fox, *Martyrs*, p. 218; Pope Urban's *Letter to Baldwin of Canterbury*. (Rich.)

Distrouble. v. a. Trouble; annoy. *Rare*.

But the Licentious, enjoying the prosperity of the city, *distroubled* the Greeks with their continual wars. —Grotius, *Judith*, p. 378. (Rich.)

Distrust. v. a. Regard with diffidence; diffide in; not trust.

He showed himself unto such as do not *distrust* him. —Watts, l. 2.

Not *distrusting* mine health, but having great hope to escape this sickness. —2 *Maccabees*, ix. 22.

Distrust. s.

1. Discredit; loss of credit or confidence.

To me reproach Rather belongs, *distrust*, and let thy mind. —Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xi. 105.

2. Suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I spent my blood To have my faith no better understood; Your soul's above the baseness of *distrust*; Nothing but love could make you so unjust. —Dryden.

Distrustful. adj.

1. Apt to distrust; suspicious.

Go badly home, and let thy mind No *distrustful* crosses find. —Beaumont and Fletcher, *Woman Pleas'd*.

2. Not confident; diffident.

Notwithstanding he must not show himself diffident or *distrustful* utterly. —Sir W. Balclyth, *Acts of Epiphany*, p. 68.

The great corrupters of discourse have not been so *distrustful* of themselves. —Dr. H. More, *Governance of the Tongue*.

3. Diffident of one's self; modest; timorous.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks; But rattling nonsense in full volleys breaks. —Pope.

Distrustfully. adv. In a distrustful manner.

They so labour, as neither to labour anxiously, nor *distrustfully*, nor profanely. —G. Herbert, *Country Parson*, ch. xiv.

Distrustfulness. s. Attribute suggested by Distrustful; state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

It is beneficial for Christian brethren to be firmly joined in the bands of concord and unity, without being acquainted with *distrustfulness* of God's word; and that no man, having built his faith upon God's word, and truly depending on Christ, should need to doubt of a perfect peace. —Knight, *Trial of Truth*, fol. 14: 1580.

Distrusting. s. Want of confidence.

God hath created the physician for thy help; therefore use him temperately, without violent confidence; and sweetly, without uncivil *distrusting*, or refusing his prescriptions upon humour or impatient fear. —Jeremy Taylor, *Rules and Exercises of Holy Living*, ch. iv. § 1.

Distrusting. part. adj. Wanting trust, confidence, reliance, or belief.

This Moses taught the *distrusting* Israelites in the wilderness. —Bishop Pearson, *Exposition of the Creed*, ch. (Ord. M.S.)

Distrustless. adj. Without suspicion or distrust.

Poets, ever void Of guile, *distrustless*, scorn the treasure'd gold, And spurn the miser, scorn his dilly. —Shedd, *Economy*.

Distune. v. a. Disorder; untune.

Untune Fever, rude insulting guest, How didst thou with such unmerciful heat dare to *distune* his well-composed rest? Whose heart so just and noble strokes did beat?

Sir H. Watson, *To a Friend in Sickness*. But is he gone; and live I pining here, As if some muse would listen to my lay, When all *distune* sit waiting for their dear, And bathe the banks where he was wont to play?

Sir H. Watson, *Travels of the Graces of Sir A. Morlon*.

Disturb. v. a. [N.Fr. *distourber*; L.Lat. *disturbo*.] Perplex; disquiet; deprive of tranquillity.

He that has his own troubles and the happiness of his neighbours to *disturb* him, has work enough. —Collier, *Essay on Eury*.

His youth with wants and hardships must engage; Pleas and relations must *disturb* his age.

It oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps Shall grieve him, if I fail and *disturb* His inmost counsels from their destin'd aim.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 166.

Disturb. s. Confusion; tumultuary emotion. *Rare*.

Instant without *disturb* they took alarm, And onward moved unembarrass'd. —Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 589.

Disturbance. s.

1. Perplexity; interruption of a settled state.

The denouement of many concerns trade, and the alteration of that necessarily brings *disturbance* to it. —Locke.

2. Confusion; disorder of thoughts.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance*. —Watts, *Improvement of the Mind*.

3. Tumult; violation of peace.

This mischievous land and then befall'n, And more that shall befall; immovable *Disturbances* on earth through female snare. —Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 465.

Disturbance. s. Disturbance. *Rare*.

You live perpetual in *disturbance*.

Daniel, *Civil Wars*, b. viii. (Rich.)

Disturbant. adj. Causing disturbance. *Rare*.

Every man in a vast and spacious sea; his passions and the winds that swell him into *disturbant* waves. —Filliam, *Rindes*, 62. (Ord. M.S.)

Disturbation. s. Disturbance. *Rare*.

Since by the way All future *disturbations* would decide.

Daniel, *Civil Wars*, b. iii. (Rich.)

Disturber. s.

1. Violator of peace; one who causes tumults and public disorders.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blamable, as a needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of disunion. —Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Men that make an insult upon society, ought to be humble *disturbers* of the public tranquillity. —Addison.

2. One who injures tranquillity; one who causes perturbation of mind.

Two sleep enemies Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*. —Shakespeare, *Richard III.* iv. 2.

Disturn. v. a. Turn off; turn aside. *Rare*.

DIST

He glad was to *disburse* that furious stream
Of war on us, that else had swallow'd them.

For three vain foolish things thy prophets taught;
These things iniquities they have not taught,
Which might *disfigure* thy bondage: but for these
False burthens, and false causes, they would see.

Imme, Parnassus, p. 327.

Disstator. v. a. Divest of the office, state, or rank of tutor.

John Oxenbridge translating himself to Magdalen Hall, took the degree in arts, and soon after became a tutor there. But being found guilty of a strange, singular, and superstitious way of dealing with his scholars, he was *disstated*.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 330. (Ord MS.)

Disuniform. adj. Not uniform; heterogeneous.

The ideas of confused heaps, and *disuniform* combinations, are neither ascertained to the mind, or retained in the memory, without considerable difficulty.—*Cowenry, Philomathes*, conv. 2.

Disunion. s. Separation; disjunction.

Rest is most opposite to motion, the immediate cause of *disunion*.—*Glennville, Scripta Scientifica*.
Disunion of the corporeal principles, and the vital, causeth death.—*Greene, Cosmologia Sacra*.
Let not peace be made before the *disunion* of France and Spain.—*Addison, Present State of the War*.

Disunite. v. a. Separate; divide.

The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope, Homer's Odyssey*.

Disunite. v. n. Fall asunder; become separate.

While every particular member of the publick provides solely for itself, the several joints of the body publick do separate and *disunite*, and so become unable to support the whole.—*South*.

Disunity. s. State of actual separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads. *Dr. H. More*.

Disusage. s. Gradual cessation of use or custom. *Rare*.

They put off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time.—*Hunter, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

Disuse. s.

1. Cessation of use; desuetude; want of practice.

The *disuse* of the lunatic is the only effectual remedy against these. *Addison, Guardian*.

2. Cessation of custom.

That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe, or come into *disuse*, but by fifty consecutive years.—*Archbold*.

Disuse. v. a.

1. Cease to make use of.

'Tis law, though unenacted now directs the course:
As nature's institute is yet in force,
I mean'd it, though *disuse'd*. *Deplem, Poeta*.
[The Sir George Mackenzie] affects the obsolete and unexpressed termination of the third person in *eth*, which was going out of use even in the pulpit. . . . It must be confessed that instances of this termination, though not frequent, may be found in the first years of George III., or even later. In the auxiliary 'hath' it is scarcely yet *disused*, at least in very grave writings. But the unpleasant sound of *th* is a sufficient objection.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. vii. § 14.

2. Disaccustom: (with *from* or *to*).

Disuse me from the queasy pain
Of being belov'd and loving. *Donne*.
He shall his troops for fighting fields prepare,
Disuse'd to toils and triumphs of the war.
Drayn, Virgil's Eclog.

[Here, with a few unimportant exceptions, ends the long list of the words compounded with *Dis-*. Like *co-* and *con-*, this prefix is of Latin, rather than of English, origin; and, like *co-* and *con-*, it is only used correctly when the word which it precedes is Latin also. The rule thus suggested is, however, often violated, a hybrid compound being the result.

The notion conveyed by *Dis-* is that of *separation, difference, dispersion*, and, more remotely connected with the original idea, *change*. Hence it sometimes does a little more than convert a word into its opposite, as in *Displeasure* contrasted with

DISW

Pleasure. The other words which take a similar place in composition, with which it most closely coincides, are *mis-* and *trans-*; though when each keeps its power, the difference is sufficiently clear; compare *Displace* and *Dispose* with *Misplace* and *Transpose*. In many cases, however, it is used improperly, either as an equivalent to one of these elements, or to express a difference too slight to have become generally recognized, in which case the word fails to take root in our language. In others it is superfluous; the meaning (as in *Disspread*, *Disunder*) being sufficiently conveyed by the simple term. Hence, as may be seen in the preceding entries, many of its compounds are either *rare* or *obsolete*.]

Disvaluation. s. Disgrace; diminution of reputation.

What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thousand English should have marched into the heart of his country? *Deacon*.

Disvalue. v. a. Undervalue; set a low price upon.

Her reputation was *disvalu'd*
In levity. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.
The very same pride which prompts a man to undervalue what he is, does not forcibly incline him to condemn and *disvalue* what he has.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Disvalue. s. Disregard; disgrace.

The whole man, yea, Cesar's self [is]
Brav'd in *disvalue*. *Ben Jonson, Sejanus*.
Despise the world's injurious *disvalue*.—*W. Montague, De Mont Essex*, pt. ii. p. 223.

Disadvantageous. adj. Disadvantageous. *Rare*.

Thou, had not his light horse by *disadvantageous* ground
Been hindered, he had struck the heart of Edward's host. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song 22. (Rich.)

Disadvantage. s. Disadvantage. *Rare*.

Adventures, or rather *disadvantages* never begin with a little.—*Skelton, Don Quixote*, vol. i. b. iii. ch. vi. (Rich.)

Disavow. v. a. Deprive of a vizor; unhelm.

Rare.
The kingly most noble grace never *disavow'd* nor breath'd (till he ran the fine courses and deliver'd his counter partie).—*Hall, Henry VIII.*, ad an. 12. (Rich.)

Disavowal. v. a. Destroy the credit of; contradict. *Rare*.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disavow'd* another. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

Disavow. v. a. Direct by previous notice.

Lord Brook *disavowing* me, (from his Majesty,) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was embarras'd to trouble your lordship with these few lines.—*Lord Keeper Williams, Letter to the Duke of Buckingham*, 1634, p. 73.

Diswitted. adj. Deprived of the wits; unnd; distracted. *Rare*.

She ran away alone;
Which, when they heard, there was not one
But hasten'd after to be gone.
As she had been *diswitted*. *Drayton, Nymphidia*.

Diswont. v. a. Deprive of accustomed usage.

As if my tongue and your ears could not easily be *diswonted* from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberally, peremptory, the maintenance of both.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 19.

Disworkmanship. s. Bad workmanship.

Rare.
When I would have taken a particular account of the errors, the printer answered me he would not publish his own *disworkmanship*.—*Hogwood, Apology for Actors*, Ep. to the. (Rich.)

Disworship. v. a. Falsely worship; dishonour in worship; deprive of worship or dignity. *Rare*.

By the uncomeliness of any parts the whole body is *disworshipp'd*.—*Cicero, 1 Corinthus*, ch. xii. (Rich.)

Disworship. s. Cause of disgrace.

It is a reproach and *disworship*.—*Barret*.
I had written, that common adultery is a thing which the roughest politician would think it shame and *disworship*, that his law should countenance.—*Milton, Colasterion*.

DITH

Disworth. v. a. Diminish the worth or value of anything; degrade. *Rare*.

There is nothing that *disworths* a man like cowardice and a base fear of danger.—*Editham, Remains*, 37. (Ord MS.)

Dit. s. Theme; ditty; poem; tune. *Rare*.
No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sing;
No song but did contain a lovely *dith*.

Spectator, Farrie Queen.

Dit. v. a. Close up. *Rare* or *provincial*.
Your truths grow low, your bellies swell up high,
Foul sluggish fat *dits* up your dulled eye.
Dr. H. More, Cepid's Conflict: 1617.

Ditation. s. Act of enriching.

Those eastern worshippers intended rather *disenrichment* than *ditation*; the blessed virgin came in the form of poverty.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*.

Ditch. s. [See Dyke.]

1. Trench cut in the ground, usually between fields; any long narrow receptacle for water: (used sometimes of a small river in contempt).

Some asked for manners, others for acres that lay convenient for them: that he would pull down his fences, and level his *ditches*.—*Archbold, History of John Bull*.

In the great plagues there were seen, in *ditches* and low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three inches long.—*Deacon*.

2. Mound with which a fortress is surrounded.

The *ditches*, such as they were, were altogether dry, and easy to be pass'd.—*Kendal, History of two Tacks*.

3. In Composition. Anything thrown away, or only fit to be thrown away, into ditches.

Your Tom, when the foul fiend rages, cuts coining for silver, swallows the old rat, and the *ditch*.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Ditch. v. n. Make a ditch.

I have employ'd my time, besides *ditching*, in finishing my travels.—*Swift*.

Ditch. v. a. Surround with a ditch or moat.

Where was this line?
Close by the battle, *ditch'd*, and wall'd with turf.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.

Ditcher. s. One who digs ditches.

There is no ancient gentleman but gardener, *ditcher*, and grave-maker; they hold up Adam's profession.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.
Our Thatcher, *ditcher*, gardener, daily.
Swift.

Ditheism. s. [Gr. *di* = two, and *theos* = God.]

Doctrine of two Gods, especially that on which the old Persian religion was founded, or the opposition of the two (good and evil) principles.

Now as for that forementioned *ditheism* or opinion of two Gods, a good and an evil one.—*Calverth, Intellectual System*, p. 213. (Rich.)

We think *ditheism* and tritheism established in the most early ages, concerning which we have many anecdotes.—*Bolingbroke, Works*, iv. 88. (Ord MS.)

Ditheist. s. One who holds the doctrine of ditheism.

If we had been to reason with them *ditheists* on their own notions, we might have insisted that it is no dismerit to a prince to reign according to the constitution of his country, jointly with another.—*Bolingbroke, Human Reason*, Essay 2, n. 7. (Rich.)

Ditheistical. adj. Relating to, or consisting in, the doctrine of ditheism.

I have spoken somewhere of the *ditheistical* doctrine.—*Bolingbroke, Authority in Matters of Religion*, essay 4, n. 27. (Rich.)

Dithyramb. s. [Lat. *dithyrambus*.] See Dithyrambic.

This Cyclic choros was the same with the *dithyramb*.—*Beatty, On Phalaris*, § xi.
He won them all by his *dithyrambs* with the Cyclic choros.—*Ibid*.

Dithyrambic. s. Song in honour of Bacchus (in which anciently, and now among the Italians, the distraction of ebriety is imitated); any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.

Hymns and *dithyrambicks* were for gods.—*Tort, Rameau*.
Pindar, and other writers of *dithyrambicks*.—*Wah*.

Dithyrambic. adj. Having the character of a dithyramb or dithyrambic; wild; enthusiastic.

Pindar does new words and flowers roll
Down his impetuous *dithyrambic* tide. *Cur. g.*

Diction. s. [Lat. *ditio*, -onis.] Dominion.
Rare.

Lords of the *ditton* of Kewell in the dutchy of Gelderlandt.—*A. Wood, Athens (Arionica), ii. 110: 1098.*

Dictionary. s. Magistrate; authority. *Rare.*
He sent one raptune Hodela, when the *dictio-*
aries of Cumbria had enforced to keep his health-
sake for the space of 222 days the fortress of
Seyne Thomas.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr,*
(Orel MS.)

Dittany. s. [Lat. *dictamnus*.] Aromatic
plant so called, of the order Labiata.
Virid reports of *dittany*, that the wild vents out
it when they are shot with darts.—*Dr. H. More,*
Antidote against Aithiam.

Dittied. part. adj. Set, sung, or composed,
as a ditty.
He, with his soft pipe, and smooth-dittied song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar.
Milton, Comus, 84.

Ditto. adv. [Ital. *detto*, spoken, name.]
The same: (word used in the enumeration
of articles in the accounts of tradesmen, to
avoid repetition, where the same articles
follow in sequence: its abbreviated form
in writing is *do*.)

Ditty. s. [N.Fr. *dicte*; Lat. *dictum*—thing
said.] Poem; song.

Although we lay asleep, the consideration
of *ditty* or matter, the very harmony of sounds being
framed in dream, and carried from the ear to the
spiritual faculties of our souls, is, by a native pre-
sence and efficacy, greatly available to bring to a
perfect temper whatsoever is then troubled.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Being young, I found to the harp
Many an English ditty, lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament.
Shakespeare, Henry IV., Part I. iii. 1.
His annual wound in Lebanon, shur'd
The Syrian dances to lament his fate,
In autumn ditties, all a summer's day.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 447.

Formerly, *ditty* was a very serious word. It is now
used in a light manner, and generally connected
with dismal or doleful, to lighten the burlesque.
Gidd.

Ditty. r. n. Sing a ditty. *Rare.*
Bend's fair would sing; birds ditty to their notes;
Trees would be tuning on their native lute
To thy remembrance.
G. Herbert, Probiencia, 221. (Orel MS.)

Diuresis. s. [Gr.] In Medicine. Passing
(freely or excessively) of urine.

For many years . . . I had not met with an in-
stance of . . . diabetes hespidus; from which I infer
the rarity of that disorder. I shall use the term
chronic *diuresis* to express this affection. Very re-
cently a marked instance of such chronic *diuresis*
has presented itself.—*Watson, Lectures on the Prin-*
ciples and Practice of Physic, lect. lxxvii.

Diuretic. adj. Causing diuresis.
Graceful as John, she moderates the reins,
And whistles sweet her diuretic strains. *Young.*

Diuretic. s. That which causes diuresis.
Diuretics are decoctions, emulsions, and oil
medicinal vegetables, that relax the urinary passages,
such as relax ought to be tried before such as
stimulate. These emollients ought to be taken
in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on
empty stomachs.—*Arbuthnot.*

Diurnal. adj. [Lat. *diurnus*; from *dies* = day.]
1. Relating to the day.

We observe in a day, which is a short year, the
arcuated heat about two in the afternoon, when the
sun is just the meridian, which is the *diurnal* sol-
stice, and the same is evident from the thermometer.
—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Think, ere this *diurnal* star
Leaves add the night, how we his ardor'd beams
Reflected may with matter were fount.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1009.

2. Constituting the day.
Why does he order the *diurnal* hours
To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours?
Prior.

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.
The prime orb,
Incredible how swift, and hither roll'd
Diurnal. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 602.*
The *diurnal* and annual revolution of the sun
have been, from the beginning of nature, constant,
regular, and universally observable by all mankind.
—*Locke.*

Diurnal. s. Journal; daybook.
We writers of *diurnals* are never in our style to
that of common talk, than any other writers: by
which means we use words of respect sometimes
very . . . fortunately.—*Tatler, no. 204.*

Diurnalist. s. Journalist. *Obsolete.*

Let me add herewith the late experiments of some
odiously incestuous marriages, which (even by the
relation of our *diurnalists*) have by this means
found a damnable passage, to the great dishonour
of God, and shame of this church.—*Bishop Hall,*
Cities of Consolation.

Diurnally. adv. In a diurnal manner;
daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries, we shall *diurnally* com-
municate them to the publick.—*Tatler.*

Diuturnal. adj. [Lat. *diuturnus* = lasting;
from *diu* a long time.] Lasting; of long
continuance.

We thought it conducing to the common good of
both republics, to send George Downing, a person
of eminent quality, and long in our knowledge and
esteem for his undoubted fidelity, prudence, and dili-
gence, in many and various negotiations, dignified
with the character of our agent, to reside with your
lordships, and chiefly to take care of those things by
which the peace between us may be preserved entire
and *diuturnal*.—*Milton, Letters of State.*

Diuturnity. s. Long duration.
Such a *diuturnity*, as might be said, that that genera-
tion should not pass till it was fulfilled, they needed not
suppose of such *diuturnity*.—*Sir T. Browne,*
Vulgar Errors.

Divagation. s. Wandering away from the
straight way; deviation; digression.
But here I make my first and last act of contrition
for all such *divagations*: in season or out of season,
past, present, and to come.—*Barren House, ch. iii.*

Divan. s. [Turkish.] Council: (applied
to meetings for consultation, or the mem-
bers who form them). *Rhetorical.*

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark *divan*, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 456.

Bend next year fury to the curbed *divan*;
That danc'd committed, when the fates ordain
Of all our well-laid plots to be the lair.
Johnson, Satires upon the Jesuits.

Swift to the queen the herald Meben ran,
Who heard the consult of the dire *divan*.
Keble, Homer's Odyssey.

Divaricate. v. n. [Lat. *divaricare*; *varus*
= knock-kneed.] Part, or become parted,
into two; become bifid; stride.

The partitions are strained across; one of them
divaricates into two, and another into several small
ones.—*Woodward.*

Divaricate. v. n. Divide into two.

A slender pipe is produced forward towards the
throat, wherewithal heat is inserted, and is there
divaricated, after the same manner as the sperma-
tick vessels. *Gray.*

Divarication. s.

1. Partition into two.
Doors, running before their masters, will stop at a
divarication of the way, till they see which land
their masters will take.—*Ray.*

2. Division of opinions.
To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarica-*
tion, the cause is plainly specified.—*Sir T. Browne,*
Vulgar Errors.

3. EXE

Two generals . . . are to play the bullies and half-
sons, to show their bravadoes, their activity of
face, and *divarication* of muscles.—*Young, Short*
Vice of Tragedy, p. 153.

Dive. v. n.

1. Sink voluntarily under water.

I am not yet informed, whether when a diver
dive, having his eyes open, and swimeth upon
his back, he sees things in the air greater or less.—
Jacobs, Natural and Experimental History.

If the aerolites which occasionally fall, were di-
amonds and pearls, and if these articles could be ob-
tained in no other way, but were usually picked
up, to the same amount as is now obtained by dig-
ging and *dicing*, they would be of precisely the same
value as now. In this, as in many other points in
Political Economy, men are prone to confound
cause and effect. It is not that pearls fetch a high price
because men have *dived* for them; but on the con-
trary, men *dive* for them because they fetch a high
price.—*Whately, Political Economy, lect. ix.*

2. Used metaphorically. Go deeply into any
question, doctrine, or science.

The wits that *died* most deep, and son'd most
high,
Seeking man's powers, have found his weakness such.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

He performs all this out of his own fund, without
digging into the arts and sciences for a supply.—
Dryden.

Whenever we would proceed beyond these sim-
ple ideas, and *dive* farther into the nature of things,
we fall presently into darkness and obscurity.—
Locke.

Dive. v. a.

1. Immerse into any business or condition.
Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
shall not yet *dive* into the world's deceit.
Shakespeare, Richard III. act v.

2. Explore by diving. *Rare.*

Then Brutus, Rome's first martyr I must name,
The Curul bravely *died* the gulph of fate.
Sir J. Denham.

3. Dip; duck. *Rare.*

Gregory saith, To *dive* an infant, either thrice, or
but once in baptism, can be no way a thing repug-
nant.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. iv. § 12. (Orel*
MS.)

Divel. v. a. [Lat. *divellere*.] Pull; sepa-
rate; sever. *Rare.*

They begin to separate; and may be easily *di-*
vided or parted asunder. *Sir T. Browne.*

Diver. s.

1. One who dives.
It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and fish-
ers for pearls, that there are many kinds of shell-
fish which lie perpetually concealed in the
screened from our sight.—*Woodward.*

2. Used metaphorically. One who enters
deep into knowledge or study.

He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no su-
perfluous and floating artificer; but a *diver* into
the mysteries of proportion. *Sir H. Wat-*
son, Elements of Architecture.

3. Waterfowl so called: didapper.

The word *colymbus* is by later naturalists approp-
riated to this kind (the didapper or *diver*), and
mergans used for another sort of divers more
like to ducks.—*Ray.*

4. Pickpocket.

For a man to be robbed by the highway side, or to
have his pocket or purse picked by a common *diver*
or pick purse, it is nothing so grievous.—*Gutcher,*
82. (Orel MS.)

Diverb. s. [Lat. *diverbum*, byword.] Pro-
verb. *Obsolete.*

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses;
Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women: as the
diverb goes.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p.*
601.

He that marries a wife out of a suspected inn or
alchouse, lays a horse in Southfield, and hires a ser-
vant in Pauls, as the *diverb* is, shall likely have a
jade to his horse, a knave for his man, and an arrant
honest woman to his wife. *Ibid. p. 601.*

Diverge. v. n. [Lat. *diverger*, pres. part. *di-*
vergens, -entis.] Tend various ways from
one point: (opposed to *converger*).

It is a general rule, which flows from several points
of any object, and fall perpendicularly on any re-
flecting surface, shall afterwards *diverge* from so
many points. *Sir I. Newton.*

Divergence. s. Tendency to various parts
from one point.

Perhaps you mean thus. The angle being once
made by the *divergence* of straight lines, remains an
angle, though one or both of those lines be after-
wards crooked. Very good! But shall it
remain the same angle? the same quantity of *diver-*
gence? *Wallis, Collection of Hobbes, sect. 9.*

Divergent. adj. Tending to various parts
from one point.

Divergent, or *diverging*, rays, in Optics, [are] those
which continually recede farther and farther from
each other. This term is opposed to *convergent*.
Concave mirrors make the rays converge; and con-
vex *diverge*.—*Oxford Encyclopædia, in voce.*

Divers. adj. [see Diverse.] Several; sum-
dry; more than one.

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a
half old: then they cast them, and new ones come
about seven years; but *divers* have backward teeth
come at twenty, some at thirty and forty.—*Darwin,*
Natural and Experimental History.

Diverse. adj.

1. Different from another.

Four great heads came up from the sea, *diverse*
one from another.—*Shuck, vii. 3.*

2. Different from itself; various; multifor-
m; diffused.

Blasphemy is a great and *diverse* thing, nor did
he yet ever favour any man so much as to be windy
him.—*H. Johnson.*

3. Running or spreading in different direc-
tions: (generally used adverbially).

The guard
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching *diver*, with resolute cry
Her faty flures, and with tendril creep
Diver, detesting contact. *Philips.*

With the accent on the first syllable. See also *Divercely*.

To seize his papers, Carl, was next his care:
His papers light, fly *diverse* to air. Pope.

Diverse. *v. n.* Divert; turn off or aside. *Rare*.
The red-cross knight *diversed*; but forth rode Brit-
tomart. Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 3, 64.

Diversely. *adv.* [That *diversely* is the true derivative from *diverse* is clear. Less clear, however, is the double question: (1) as to what *Diverse* is in the way of accent (i.e. whether *diverse* or *diverse*), and (2) as to the word *Divers*, an adjective with an adverb (*diversly*) to match.

1) In Richardson the accentuation is *diverse*. He also gives *converse*. That this last is the commoner pronunciation is beyond doubt; and so is the fact of *converse* and *diverse* being words of similar form and origin: so much so, that, at the first view, the analogy of one ought to regulate the sound of the other. But *converse*, unlike the word under notice, has a verb in frequent use (*converse*), from which it has to be distinguished; *Diverse* (verb) being rare. Still, as it is somewhat more than a merely possible form, and as the current rule is in favour of the noun taking its accent on the first syllable, the analogy of *converse* is a just one—as far, at least, as it goes. Opposed to it, however, is that of *reverse*, where noun and verb are not only accented alike, but accented on the last syllable. The editor would keep these accentuations; adding that where they appear the *s* should be sounded as the *-ce* in *pence*, and not as the *s* in *penis* (which, to the ear, is *z*).

2) This distinguishes the words under notice from *Divers* (sounded *divers*), which, with some of the older writers at least, is, apparently, the root of the adverb *Diversly*. In the 'sundry times and *divers* places' of the Prayerbook, it is submitted, not only that the reading is always this, but that a change to *divers* would impair the beauty of the sentence to which it belongs. Whether the pronunciation has grown out of the spelling, or the spelling represents the original pronunciation, is another question. The editor thinks that the form is cataphoric. Where there is a final *-s* there is generally the sign of a plural number; and in most cases this *s* is sounded as *z*; and that *divers* is limited to the plural is clear. We may say a *different* way, and a *diverse* way, but not a *divers* way. The difference between *diversely* derived from *diverse* sounded *diverse*, but with the *e* omitted (*diversly*), and *diversly* direct from *divers*, is, in many cases, difficult to determine; nor is it important. Pope's *diversly* is as likely to be the derivative of *diverse* (that being his spelling and pronunciation) as the *diversly* (from *divers*) of the older writers. In the present work the two forms are entered separately.]

In a *diverse* manner: (in the following extract, with the accent on the first syllable).

Wonder it is to see in *diverse* minds
How *diversely* Love dith his payments play. Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 3, 64.

Diversifiable. *adj.* Capable of being diversified.

I could propose *divers* ways of bringing this to trial, there being several invalid bodies which I have found this way *diversifiable*.—Boyle, *Works*, iv. p. 208. (Rich.)

Diversification. *s.*

1. Act of changing form or quality.
If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such

fruitful principles or manners of *diversification*, should generate differing colours.—Boyle, *Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

2. Variation; variegation.

If accents and *diversification* of voices be wholly rejected, the purveys will seem odd and lifeless, the attention will languish, and the devotion lose its spirit and fervour.—Archbishop Horl, *Charge*.

3. Variety of form; multiforinity; change; alteration.

This, which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed in the same will diversified.—Sir M. Hale, *Origination of Mankind*.

Diversity. *v. a.*

1. Make different from another; distinguish; discriminate.

There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and *diversified* one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another.—Locke.

Made souls are *diversified* with so many characters, that the world has not variety of materials sufficient to furnish out their different inclinations.—Addison, *Spectator*.

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Greek generals, than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters.—Hall.

2. Make different from itself; vary; variegate.

The country being *diversified* between hills and dales, woods, and plains, one place more clear, another more darksome, it is a pleasant picture.—Sir P. Sidney.

There is, in the producing of some species, a composition of matter which may be much *diversified*.—Bacon.

Diversion. *s.*

1. Act of turning anything off from its

Cutting off the tops and pulling off the buds, work rotation of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the sprouts that were not forward.—Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

I have marked this *diversion* of Christian practice among the effects of our contentions.—De H. More, *Devot. of Christian Pledge*.

2. Cause by which anything is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Fortunes, honours, friends,
Are mere *div* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. Sir J. Denham, *Sophy*.

3. That which unbends the mind by turning it off from care.

You for these ends while days in council sit,
And the *diversions* of your youth forget. Waller.
In the book of causes and *diversions*, the reader's mind may be supposed to be relaxed.—Addison, *Spectator*.

Such productions of wit and humour as expose vice and folly, furnish useful *diversion* to readers.—Id., *Freethinker*.

Diversion seems to be something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure.—Johnson.

4. In War. Act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design by threatening or attacking a distant part.

The Romans had no other way in their power of driving Hannibal out of Italy, but by making a *diversion* in attacking Carthage.—Oxford *Encyclopædia*, iii. voce.

Diversity. *s.*

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety.—Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposite; and not resting in a bare *diversity*, rise into a contrariety.—South, *Sermons*.

The most common *diversity* of human constitution arises from the solid parts, as to their different degrees of strength and texture.—Archibald, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Variety.

The *diversity* of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cause discussion in churches.—Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Society cannot subsist without a *diversity* of stations; and if God should grant every one a middle station, he would defeat the very scheme of happiness proposed in it.—Bacon.

3. Distinct being; not identity.

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and *diversity*.—Locke.

4. Variegation.

A waving glow his gloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. Pope.

Diversivoleat. *adj.* [Lat. *volens*, -entis, pres. part. of *volo* = wish.] P. Wishing for, or loving, differences or strife. *Rare*.

O god! what a god art thou! and man, what a devil art thou to be tempted by such a cursed miracle! You *diversivoleat* lawyer, mark him.—Waller, *The White Devil*, act iii. (Rich.)

Diversly. *adv.* In different ways; differently; variously.

The lack we all have as well of ghostly, as of earthly favours, is in each kind easily known; but the gifts of God are so *diversly* bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive; what all stand in need of seldom hath had. Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Each of them do *diversly* work, as they have their medium *diversly* disposed.—Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

The universal matter, which Moses comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by *diversly* understood.—Sir W. Balfour, *History of the World*.

On life's vast ocean *diversly* we sail;
Reason the card, but passion is the gale. Pope.

Divert. *v. a.*

1. Turn off from any direction or course.

Knots, by the confus of meeting sap,
Inbet the same pipe, and *divert* of his grain,
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.

He finds no reason to leave his rent undisturbed, because a greater part of it is *diverted* from his landlord.—Locke.

They *diverted* railway from improper objects, and gave a new turn to railroads.—Addison, *Freethinker*.

Nothing more is requisite for producing all the variety of colours and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different sizes: the best of which may make vibrate the weakest, and darkest of the rotatory, and be more easily *diverted* by refracting surfaces from the right course; and the rest, as they are bigger and bigger, make the stronger and more lively colours, blue, green, yellow and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted*.—Sir I. Newton.

I therefore *diverted* the present discourse.—De Foe, *Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

2. Draw to from a different part.

The kings of England would have had an absolute quest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry which divided and *diverted* their power.—one other way.—Sir J. Davies, *Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

3. Turn aside the mind; pervert.

Alas, how simple, to these eyes compared,
Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve!

Milton, *Paradise Regained*, li. 349.

They avoid pleasure, lest they should have their affections tainted by any sensuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort.—Addison, *Treatise in Italy*.

4. Please; exhilarate.

An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or instruct the kingdon by his papers.—Swift.

5. Subvert; destroy.

Frights, chancos, horrors,
24cert and crack, rend and derivate
The unity and married calm of slabs.

Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

Divert. v. n. Turn aside; depart from the principal design of an argument or subject.

He that suffers himself to be discouraged from that particular employment, and to *divert* to some other instance in which he may well serve God, may remain very innocent or excusable.—Jeremy Taylor, *Doctor Dubitantium*, iv. 155. (Ford MSS.)

No Maria's Muse

commotions precepts gives

instructive to the swains; not wholly bent

On what is painful, sometimes she *diverts*

From solid counsels. Philips, *Clelia*, b. i.

Divorter. s. Person who, or thing which, diverts.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a clover of his spirits, and a *diverter* of sadness.—J. Walton.

Diverticle. s. [Lat. *diarticulum*.] Turning; by way.

The *diverticles* and blind by-paths which God try and divert are wont to tread.—Hale, *Golden Remains*, p. 12.

I suspect there was a *diverticle* of the Akeman shunting from Whitechapel towards Ilbury, through Epsfield.—T. Norton, *History of the Parish of Kidlington*, p. 62.

Diverting. part. adj. Causing diversion or amusement.

But the accident that followed, though it be a trifle, will be very *diverting* in its place.—De Foe, *Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

Diversise. v. a. [Fr. *divertir*.] Please; exhilarate; divert. *Obsolete*.

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Let orators instruct, let them, *divertine*, and let them move us, this is what is properly meant by the word said.—*Deplu*.

Divertissement. s. [Fr. *divertissement*.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. *Rare*.

How foul soever men are of bad *divertissement*, it will prove mirth which ends in heaviness.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

When there is no recreation abroad, I have a company of honest old fellows in leathern coats, which find me *divertissement* at home.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. 1.

Divertive. adj. Diverting; amusing. *Rare*.

His [Esop's] ingenious and *divertive* fables . . . entertain and please us extremely.—*Boyle, On Bentley's Phalaris*, p. 271.

There are some exercises and recreations, both of body and mind, which are very ingenious as well as *divertive*.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. 1.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature, so they are innocent, from conversation. *Rogers*.

Divest. v. a. Unclothe; strip; make naked.

Then of his arms Andronicus he *divests*; His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests. *Sir J. Vanhom*.

Let us *divest* the gay phantom of temporal happiness, of all that false lustre and ornament in which the pride, the passions, and the folly of . . . have dressed it up.—*Rogers*.

Divestible. adj. Capable of being divested. *Rare*.

Liberty being too high a blessing to be *divestible* of that nature by circumstances, I think that Herminie has but intentionally, not eventually, dis-oblinded you.—*Boyle, On the Love of God*, p. 2. (Ord MS.)

Divestiture. s. Act of putting off. *Rare*.

The *divestiture* of mortality dispenses them from those labours and avowed duties which are requisite to be performed.—*Boyle, Discourse, Scriphtic Love*.

Dividable. adj. Capable of being, or liable to be, divided; divisible: (in the following extract, with the accent on the first syllable). *Rare*.

How could communities maintain Peaceful commerce from *divisible* shores? *Shakespeare, Twelfth and Cressida*, l. 3.

Dividant. adj. Different; separate. *Rare*.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb, Whose procreation, residence, and birth Scarce is *dividant*, touch with several fortunes. *Shakespeare, Titus of Athens*, iv. 2.

Divide. v. a. [Lat. *divido*, pres. part. *dividens*, -entis, pass. part. *divinus*; s. *divisio*, -onis.—division.]

1. Part one whole into different pieces.

Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other.—*1 Kings*, iii. 25. Let old Timotheus yield the prize, Or both *divide* the crown; He rais'd a mortal to the skies, She drew an angel down.

Deplu, Ode for St. Cecilia's Day. They were *divided* into little, independent societies, speaking different languages.—*Locke*.

2. Separate; keep apart, by standing as a partition between.

Let there be a fount in the midst of the waters, and let it *divide* the waters from the waters.—*Genesis*, i. 6.

You must go Where seas, and winds, and deserts will *divide* you. *Dryden*.

3. In *Politics*. See Division.

4. Dismite by discord.

There shall be five in one house *divided*.—*St. Luke*, xii. 52.

5. Deal out; give in shares.

Divide the prey into two parts, between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle, and between all the congregation.—*Numbers*, xxxi. 27.

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to *divide* the earth by families.—*Locke*.

6. In *Music*. Play divisions.

And all the while most heavenly melody About the bed sweet music did *divide*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, l. 5, 17.

Divide. v. n. Part; sunder.

To right and left the front *Divided*, and to either flank retir'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 559.

Divide. v. n. and v. a. In *Politics*. See Division, 10.

The latter part of his speech was interrupted by .

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eries of *Divide*, *divide*.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Mr. Fox.

[The construction here is reflective, or middle, rather than truly neuter, *self* being understood. The true *active* sense is rare. 'To call for a *division*,' is a better expression than 'to *divide*.' 'use,' upon a question; indeed, *divide* may apply to mere difference of opinion, without implying a *division* in the technical sense of the term.]

Dividedly. ado. In a divided manner; separately.

The apostle calls them [Heb. v. 11] administering spirits jointly, whom he here [Heb. l. 7] calls his spirits, and his ministers, *dividedly*. *Sir N. Knatchbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 250.

Dividend. s.

1. Share; part allotted in division. Each person shall adapt to himself his peculiar share, like other *dividends*.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Policy*.

Make a just *dividend*; and, if not all, The greater part to Discontent will fall. *Dryden, Fables*.

2. In *Commerce*. Payment made to creditors, in bankruptcy; interest payable on the public funds; share of profits in a public company.

The Old Company, though its exclusive privileges, and though its *dividend* had greatly diminished, was still in existence, and still retained its castles and warehouses, its fleet of fine merchantmen, and its able and zealous factors, thoroughly qualified by a long experience to transact business both in the markets and in the bazars of the East, and accustomed to look for direction to the India House alone.—*Macleay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

3. In *Arithmetic*. Number given to be parted or divided.

(For example see *Divisor*.)

Divider. s.

1. That which parts anything into pieces.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did move, and more enter into the divided body, so it joined itself to some new parts of the medium, or divided body, and did in like manner forsake others. *Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul*.

2. Distributer; one who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or a *divider* over you?—*Luke*, xii. 14.

3. Dismitter; person who, or cause which, breaks concord.

Money, the great *divider* of the world, hath, by a strange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people.—*Swift*.

Dividing. verbal *aba*. Separation.

Parting even to the *dividing* asunder of soul and spirit. *Hebraus*, iv. 12.

Dividual. adj. [Lat. *dividuus*.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others. The negative compound *Individual* *commoner*.

So that a man may say his religion is now no more within himself, but is become a *dividual* movable, and goes and comes near him, according as that good man frequents the house.—*Milton, Arcopastora*.

Then in the east her turn she shines, Beyond on heav'n's great axle, and her reign With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 350.

Divinal. s. Thing to be divined; riddle.

Rare.

He [Sphinx] was ordained on the hill to abide, To shew all tho' that pass'd on beside, All specially all that did foil To expose his misty *divine*. *Locke, The Story of Thebes*, pt. 1. (Rich.)

Divination. s. [Lat. *divinatio*.] Presage, prediction, or exploration of the future.

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beasts, or by other like the frivolous *divinations*.—*Hooker*.

The excellency of the soul is seen by its power of *divining* in dreams; that several such *divinations* have been made, none can question who believes the holy writings.—*Ashtam*.

Divinator. s. One who professes divination. *Rare*.

Matthew Riecius, the Jesuit, informeth us, in his

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commentaries of those countries, of all nations they are used superstitious, and much tormented in this kind, attributing so much to their *divinators*.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 166.

Of this number are all superstitious idolaters, Ethiopeks, Mahometans, Jews, hereticks, enthusiasts, *divinators*, and schismaticks.—*Ibid*, p. 641.

Divinatory. adj. Having the nature of, or connected with, divination.

The cultures are said to assemble themselves together by a natural *divinatory* instinct in the places where any great slaughters are to be made; which tradition arises, because they use to follow armies, not as foreseeing the day of battle, but because in the marching of armies there are always a great many men, horses, and other beasts, that fall here and there by the way.—*Cowley, Odes*, 53. (Ord MS.)

Divine. adj. [Lat. *divinus*.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

Her line Was hero-make, half human, half *divine*. *Dryden*.

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unnecessary, because the necessity of a *divine* light is magnified.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Excellent in a supreme degree.

The *divine* and richest mind, Both by art's purchase and by nature's dower, That ever was from heav'n to earth could't. *Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul*.

4. Divinatory; prescient; prophetic.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill, Mourn'd him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 845.

5. Religions (specially applied to service).

In the time of the *divine* service, the history of the miracles of Christ and the Epistles of Saint Paul are rehearsed out of the pulpit.—*Filen, Foundation of P. Martyr*, 241. (Ord MS.)

Divine. s.

1. Minister of the gospel; priest; clergyman.

Cleudio must die to-morrow: let him be furnished with *divine*, and have all charitable preparation.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2. Give Marthus leave to proceed in his discourse; for he spoke like a *divine* in armour.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning a Holy War*.

A *divine* has nothing to say to the wisest congregation, which he may not express in a manner to be understood by the meanest among them. *Swift*.

2. One skilled in divinity; theologian.

The eternal cause, in their immortal lines, Was taught, and poets were the first *divine*. *Sir J. Vanhom*.

Divine. v. a. [from Lat. *divinus*.] Divify. *Rare*.

At length out of the river it was rend'd, And borne above the clouds to be *divin'd*. *Spenser, Ruins of Time*.

Divine. v. a. [from Lat. *divino*.] Foretell; foreknow; presage.

Why dost thou say King Richard is depos'd? First that, that little better thing than earth, *Divine* has down'd? *Shakespeare, Richard II*, iii. 4.

Divine. v. n.

1. Utter, or feel, a prognostication or presage.

Then is Caesar and he knit together.—If I were to *divine* of this only, I would not prophesy so.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 6.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money.—*Micah*, iii. 11.

2. Conjecture; guess.

The best of commentators can but guess at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly.—*Dryden, Dedication to Innocent's Satires*.

He took it with a bow, and many *divin'd* The seeming toy was not for nought design'd. *Dryden*.

In change of torment would be ease, Could you *divine* what leaves heart? Even yet, Prometheus, wouldst confess There is no culture like despair. *Graville*.

Divinely. adv. In a divine manner.

1. By the agency or influence of God.

Faith, as we use the word, called commonly *divine* faith, has to do with no propositions but those which are supposed to be *divinely* inspired.—*Locke*.

This *divine* was very fitly and *divinely* made use of by our apostle, in his conference with philosophers, and the inquisitive people of Athens.—*Beauley*.

2. Excellently in the supreme degree.

The Christians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expressing both beauty and goodness.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

- Exalted Socrates! *divinely* brave!
Injured he fell, and dying he forgave.
Cræck, Translation of Juvenal.
3. In a manner noting a deity.
His golden horns appear'd,
That of the forehead shone *divinely* bright,
And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light.
Addison.

Divinement. s. Divination. *Rare.*
His tent was always full of priests that did no-
thing but sacrifice, and purify, and tend upon di-
vinements.—*North, Plutarch, p. 580. (Rich.)*

Divineness. s. Attribute suggested by Di-
vine.
1. Divinity; participation of the divine na-
ture.

Every comet or burning meteor strikes more
wonder into the beholder, than those glorious lamps
of nature, with their admirable motions and order,
in which the heavens have acknowledged a *divine-
ness*.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions, ch. 1.*
Is it then impossible to distinguish the *divine-
ness* of this book from that which is human?—
Greene.

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.
By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,
An earthly paragon: behold *divineness*
No older than a boy. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 6.*

Diviner. s.
1. One who professes divination, or the art
of revealing occult things by supernatural
means.

This drudge of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim
to me, called me Branno, and swore I was assured
to her; told me what privy works I had about me.
—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.*
Expelled his oracles, and common temples of de-
lusion, the devil runs into corners, exercising
meaner trumperies, and acting his devoirs in
witches, unicorns, *diviners*, and such inferior se-
ductors. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Conjecturer; guesser.
If he himself be conscious of nothing he then
thought on, he must be a notable *diviner* of
thoughts that can assure him that he was thinking.
Locke.

Divinress. s. Female diviner; prophetess;
woman professing divination.
The mad *divinress* had plainly writ,
A time should come, but many years yet,
In which sinister destinies orb'd,
A doom should drown with all her father'd train.
Dryden.

Diving. verbal abs. Act of one who dives.
To obviate the inconveniences of *diving*, . . . dif-
ferent instruments have been contrived; . . . the *diving-
bell* has been found the most complete and effectual.
—*Oxford Encyclopedia, in vivo.*

Divingbell. s. Apparatus for supplying
the diver with air for respiration while
under water.
(For example see extract under Diving.)

Divinized. adj. Participating of the divine
nature.

In the Canticles the Virgin saith, 'My beloved is
white and red, and chosen of a thousand;' white, for
his blessed and *divinized* soul; red, for his precious
flesh embred with his blood.—*Parthenius Sacra,*
p. 294: 1633.

Divinity. s.

1. Participation of the nature and excellence
of God; deity; godhead; celestial being.
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
divinity within their breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1009.

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than
God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation.—
Bishop Stillingfleet.

2. God; Deity; Supreme Being; Cause of
causes.

'Tis the *Divinity* that dwells within us,
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternities to man.
Addison.

3. False god.

Valu' idols, deities that ne'er before
In Israel's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,
Beside *divinities*, and drosses of gods.
Prior.

4. Science of divine things; theology.
Hear him but reason in *divinity*,
And, all admiring with an upward wish,
You would desire the king were made a prelate.
Shakespeare, Henry V. l. 1.

Trust not my age,
My reverence, calling, nor *divinity*,
If this sweet lady lie not guiltless here
Under some biting error.

Among hard words I number those which are
popular to *divinity*, as it is a science.—*Swift.*

5. Something supernatural.
They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers, either
in nativity, chance, or death.—*Shakespeare, Merry
Wives of Windsor, v. 1.*

Divinize. v. a. Invest with a divine charac-
ter. *Rare.*

The grosser passions contented themselves with
divinizing lust, interest, and ambition; but the pre-
sbyterian doctors have *divinized* cruelty, wrath,
fury, vengeance, and all the blackest vices. *Romney,
On Natural and Revealed Religion, ph. ii. p. 401.
(Rich.)*

Divinized. part. adj. Invested with a
divine character.

But in all these, as in other statutes if such there
were, within the churches, Christian modesty re-
quired that human or *divinized* figures must be fully
eternized. Sculpture, whose essence is form, found the
muted human figure almost under preservation.—
Milman, History of Latin Christianity, lxiv. ch. ix.

Divisibility. s. Quality of admitting division
or separation of parts.

The most palpable absurdities will press the
members of infinite *divisibility*.—*Glauville, Scripta
Scientifica.*

It was formerly an argument employed in proof
of what is now no longer a popular doctrine, the
infinite *divisibility* of matter, that every portion of
matter, however small, must at least have an upper
and an under surface. Those who used this argu-
ment did not see that it assumed the very point in
dispute, the impossibility of arriving at a minimum
of thickness; for if the *divisibility* of matter, its upper
and under surface will arise before it can be
itself a surface, and so on. The argument
its very *divisibility* plausibility to show, that the
premises does actually seem more obvious than the
conclusion, though really identical with it. *J. S.
Mill, System of Logic, v. 7.*

Divisible. adj. Capable of being divided.
When we frame in our minds any notion of mat-
ter, we conceive nothing else but extension and
bulk, which is impetrate, or *divisible* and passive.
—*Newton, Sermon.*

Divisibleness. s. Attribute suggested by
Divisible; divisibility.

Naturalists disagree about the origin of motion,
and the infinite *divisibleness* of matter.—*Boyle.*

Division. s.
1. Act of dividing anything into parts.

My layne is not much;
I'll make *division* of my present with you.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

2. State of being divided; separation.
Thou madest the spirit of the firmament, and com-
manded it to part asunder, and to make a *division*
betwixt the waters.—*2 Esdras, vi. 41.*

3. That by which anything is kept apart;
partition; part so separated.
If we look into communities and *divisions* of men,
we observe that the discreet man, not the witty,
guides the conversation.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. Disunion; discord; difference.
There was a *division* among the people, because
of him. *John, vi. 43.*

As to our *divisions* with the Romanists, were our
differences the product of heat, they would, like
small plots in the ground, wait but a cool season to
renew them.—*Dr. H. More, Deity of Christum
Fidei.*

5. Parts into which a discourse is distri-
buted.

In the *divisions* I have made, I have endeavoured,
the best I could, to govern myself by the diversity of
matter.—*Locke.*

Express the beams of your *divisions* in as few and
clear words as you can, otherwise I never can be
able to retain them.—*Swift.*

6. Variation of melody upon some given fun-
damental harmony. (To run a *division* is
the technical expression.)
Sweet as ditties lightly pen'd,
Sung by a fair queen, in a sweeter voice,
With ravishing *division* to her life.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not mis-
sing a note, even when our thoughts are totally en-
gaged elsewhere.—*Glauville.*

7. Distinction.
I will put a *division* between my people and thy
people.—*Ezekiel, viii. 23.*

8. In Arithmetic. Separation or parting of
any given number or quantity into any
number of equal parts. See Divisor.

9. In the Military Art. Any portion of an
army under a separate commander, deriving
his authority from an immediate superior.

The *division* is the unit of organisation of an
army: it is complete within itself; and even when
occupying a place in an extended line composed of
many such units, the distribution of each *division*
must fulfil all the requirements of a good military
position. *Marchmont, Modern Warfare as influ-
enced by modern Artillery, ch. vi.*
Sir John Moore's light *division* moved as rapidly
as any troops in the world, yet their steadiness did
not suffer. *Ibid, ibid.*

10. In Politics. Test of the opinion of any
public body, especially of the Houses of
Parliament, obtained by causing it to Di-
vide, i.e. separate itself in two parties,
according to the votes.

After a debate of seven nights the bill was brought
in without a *division*.—*T. Keble May, Constitu-
tional History of England, ch. ii.*

Divisional. adj. Pertaining to a division of
troops.

Under the present system, the only class of offi-
cers who can derive much benefit from the *divisional*
field days are those serving on the staff. . . .
It is especially practised in moving masses of troops
that our brigadiers require, . . . for these are the offi-
cers from among whom our *divisional* generals will
probably be selected in the next war.—*Marchmont,
Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artil-
lery, pref.*

Divisioner. s. One who makes, or regulates,
a division.

Division was made, and I not minded. The *di-
visioner*, which was Freeman the legation, and the
other priests, thought that I knew nothing of the
grand present; but afterwards, understanding that
I knew both of the money and of the circumstances
wherewith it was to be divided, they, fearing lest I
would make the partition known to the state, gave
me a part. *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 161:
1611.*

Divisive. adj.

1. Forming division or distribution.

The Hebrews want those numbers which the
grammarians call *divisive* or *divisive*, termi-
nated, quiet, sent, sequent, &c., which they most
want supply by repetition. *Made, On Daniel, p. 12.*

2. Having the quality of creating division or
discord.

The remembrance was emboldened as *divisive*,
factions, and scandalous.—*Bishop Burnet, History
of his own Times.*

Divisively. adv. In a divisive manner.

Rare.

Kings are Christ's as salts, because they are of
the church, if not collectively, yet *divisively* under-
stood. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity. (Oxf MS.)*

Divisor. s. Number given, by which the
dividend is divided; number which shows
how many parts the dividend is to be di-
vided into.

To divide one number by another is to find how
often the second is contained in the first; or, in
other words, to find how often the second may be
subtracted continually from the first, until nothing
remains, or, at least, until the number which re-
mains is less than the second. The first of these
numbers is called the *dividend*; the second the *di-
visor*; and the number which results from the
operation is called the quotient. *Encyclopedia
Metaphysica, Arithmetica.*

Divorce. s. [Fr. *divorce*; Lat. *divortium*.]

1. Legal separation of husband and wife;
sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

Divorce is a lawful separation of husband and
wife, made before a competent judge, on due evi-
dence had of the cause, and sufficient proof made
thereof.—*Agilffe, Purgeon Juris Canonici.*
To remove the king,
He counsels a *divorce*, a bond of love,
That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never lost her lustre.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 2.

2. Separation; disunion.

These things, to be a bastard, and to be born out
of lawful wedlock, are convertible the one with the
other; and 'tis hard to make *divorce* between those
things that are so near in nature to each other, as
being convertible terms.—*Agilffe, Purgeon Juris
Canonici.*

3. Cause of any penal separation.

Go with me, like good angels, to my end;
And as the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heav'n.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Divorce. v. a.

1. Separate a husband or wife one from the
other.

Whoever shall marry her that is divorced, committed adultery.—*Matthew*, v. 32.

2. Force asunder; separate by violence.

Were it consonant unto reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained, and not marking the former, to conclude by the latter of them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Separate from another.

If so be it were possible, that all other ornaments of mind might be had in their full perfection, nevertheless the mind that should possess them divorced from piety, could be but a spectacle of commination.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

4. Take away; put away.

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your master woe me to: nothing but death
Shall e'er divorce my dignities.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

Divorceable. *adj.* Capable of being divorced.

If, therefore, the mind cannot have that due society by marriage, that it may reasonably and lawfully desire, it can be no human society, and so not without reason divorceable.—*Milton, Colasterion*. (Ord MS.)

Divorcement. *s.* Divorce; separation of marriage.

He that is once married, cannot but with the mutual consent of his wife abstain, nor may give a libel of divorcement to her that hath not transgressed.—*Morley, Treatise on the Marriage of Princesses*, viii. x. h. 1532.

Write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house.—*Deuteronomy*, xiv. 1.

Since her divorcement, and his decay of estate, it is known they have met.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune*.

Divorcer. *s.* One who divorces.

1. Person who, or thing which, produces divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal divorcer of marriage.—*Drummond, Cypress Grove*.

If she consent, wherein has the law to right her? or consent not, then is it either just, and as deserved; or if unjust, such in all likelihood was the divorcer.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

2. One of a sect so called.

These I term *Di-vorces*, that would be quit of their wives for slight reasons; and, to maintain this opinion, one hath published a treatise of Divorce.—*Pagitt, Heterodoxy*, p. 129; 1083.

Divoritive. *adj.* Having power to divorce.

To that a little patience; until this first part have amply discoursed the grave and pious reasons of this divorce law.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

Divulgate. *v. a.* [Lat. *divulgo*.] Publish that which is secret.

Which [thing] is divulged or spread abroad.—*Idem*.

Divulgate. *adj.* Published; made known.

The pope so lately put down, the Gospel so openly divulged.—*Bale, Yell a Course at the Romysho Fore*, fol. 34. b.; 1513.

Divulgation. *s.* Publishing or reporting abroad.

Secrecy hath no less use than divulcation.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

These names, though they were coined long after our Saviour's time, and the divulcation of the Scriptures.—*Bay, Three Discourses concerning the Church, Its Origin, and Dissolution of the World*. (Ord MS.)

Divulge. *v. a.* [Lat. *divulgo*.]

1. Publish; make public; reveal to the world.
Men are better contented to have their commendations suppressed than the contrary much divulged.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of the dead, have been ransacked to publish private letters, and divulge to all mankind the most secret sentiments of friendship.—*Pope*.

2. Proclaim; declare by a public act.

This is true glory and renown, when God looking on the earth, with approbation, marks the just man, and divulges him through heaven To all his angels, who with true applause Recount his praises.—*Milton, Paradise Regained*, iii. 60.

Divulger. *s.* Publisher; one who exposes to public view.

It is true that, by confessions, we find that false priest Watson, and arch-traitor Percy, to have been the first divulgers and disculpers of this scandalous report.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, &c., sign. M. 3. b.; 308.

Divulsion. *s.* Act of plucking away; laceration.

Many an unpleasant potion, many tormenting incisions and divulsions did she endure from their hands; the remedy was equal in trouble to the disease.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Aristotle, in his *Ethicks*, takes up the conceit of the liver, and the divulsion of his testicles.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Divulsive. *adj.* Having power to tear away.

Away, therefore, with all the distinctive, you divulsive, thoughts of the world.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 49.

Dis-a-d. *s.* Blockhead; fool.

Shall I be such an idiot, and dis-a-d, to suffer every man to speak upon me what they list?—*Hamilia*, b. i. *Against Contention*.

A dis-a-d late slept out upon our stage;
That in a sack, that no man might him see;
And though we know not yet the gallie page,
Himself hath Martin made his name to be.
A proper rime, and for his fates most fit;
The only thing wherein he hath shew'd wit.

Whip for an Apr.
This progress of melancholy you shall easily observe in them that have been so affected; they are unwilling to themselves at first, at length they launch out; at first solitary; at last they can endure no company; or if they do, they are new dis-a-ds, mad sense and shame.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 190.

Dis-a-dly. *adj.* Having the character of a dis-a-d.

Where's this prating awe, this dis-a-dly tale?—*Wilson, Cobler's Prophecy* (Sawley H. & W.)

Dizen. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *dizen* (whence *distaff*) = flax; whence the notion of preparing or dressing.] Dress; deck; rig out.

Go saddle my fore-horse, put his feather on too,
He'll prance it bravely, feign'd, he fears no colours;
And take the armour down, and see him dizen'd.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Women Pleas'd.
Your ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen,
For sure I had dizen'd you out like a queen. *Swift*.

Dizz. *v. a.* Astonish; puzzle; make giddily or dizzy in the head. *Rare*.

Now he [Brahman] is dizzed with the continual circles of the spheres, which are ever approaching, but never entered; beside the unsupportable torment of feeling horses, the noise of rattling the celestial corn, the smell of hay and litter.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*.

Dizziness. *s.* Giddiness; whirl in the head.

As we see children turn round so long in sport, that they fall down at last, when they would stand; so there are many, who, playing in the mazes of little faith, losing their minds to such a dizziness, as throws them down when they mean to stand and interrupt that amusement.—*W. Montague, Decont Emory*, pt. ii.; 1053.

Fixed seriousness beats the brain in some to distraction, and causeth an aching and dizziness in scander heads.—*Glanville*.

Dizzy. *adj.* [A.S. *disig*.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the sensation of turning round.

All on a sudden miserable pain
Surprised thee, dim thine eyes, and dizzy swam
In darkness. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 752.

2. Causing giddiness.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so long!
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. a.

Did not the distemper of their own stomachs affect them with a dizzy vertigo, they would soon tie up their tongues, and discover themselves like that Assyrian blasphemer, all this while reproaching not man, but the Almighty, the Holy One of Israel.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

3. Giddy; thoughtless.

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain?
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,
Longer than thou canst feed them on thy rent?
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 419.

4. Rotatory; whirling.

The reeling clouds
Stagger with dizzy poise, as doubling yet
Which master to obey. *Thomson, Seasons, Winter*.

Dizzy. *v. a.* Whirl round; make giddy.

Not the dreadful squall,
Which shilmen do the hurricane call,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his desert, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomele.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.
To divide him inventorially would dizzy the arithmetic of memory.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 2.

Do. *v. a.* preterite, *did*; past part. *done*. [from A.S. *don*.]

1. Act; practise; perform; achieve; transact.

They help, who hurt so small;
And he hath nothing done, that doth not all. *Daniel*.
Learn to live well, that thou may'st die so too;
To live and die is all we have to do. *Sir J. Denham*.
What is the reason a man's arm won't smile and frown, and do all the intellectual postures of the countenance?—*Collier*.

2. Make; cause. *Obsolete*.

A fatal plague which many did to dye.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.
Nought can quench mine lily flaming side,
Nor sea of liquor ebb, nor lake of mire,
Nothing but death can do me to requite. *Idem*.
We do you to wit. *2 Corinthians*, viii. 1.

[This means, 'we make you to know;' wit being a verb preceded by *to*, like the verbs in the preceding extracts, the object being a pronoun, and either *make* or *cause* being capable of being substituted for *do*.]

3. In the following the exact equivalent is less clear, being *render* or *enact* in the first two instances. The third means 'according to their consciences,' the construction being obscure, inasmuch as *conscience* may possibly mean 'conscientious duty.'

My one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair messenger to his kindly ones!

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.
Pindarus is come

To do you salutation from his master.

Idem, Julius Caesar, iv. 2.
The jury prayed of the senate's guard, that they might do their consciences. *Idem*.

If there be any good thing to be done,
That may to thee do ease, and grace to me,
Speak to me. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 1.

4. Thus far the power of *do*, as an active or transitive verb, is clear. In the following instances it takes the character of an intransitive or neuter one. Preceded by *have*, and followed by *with*, it means *finish*; in which case the noun is governed, not by the verb, but by the preposition; the verb being left without a case. In an ordinary word this would make it neuter at once; yet there is a notable difference between 'I have dealt with such a person,' and 'I have done with such a person.' In the former, *deal* means 'have acted as a dealer,' which is a very vague term. In the latter, *do* is by no means equivalent to 'be a doer.' This is because *do* is a word which conveys not only the special notion of *action*, but of some object acted on; so that 'I have done with them' means 'done what I had to do.' At any rate, it makes the doctrine that *done* is an active verb with its case understood a probable one. The word, then, if treated as one having a neuter character, is equivalent. Again, the notion of *end, finish, or conclude*, is conveyed by the form of the construction (that of the past participle) rather than by the meaning of the verb *do* itself, which has simply its first sense. To speak of an action as past, with the implication that it will not be reverted to (and this is always conveyed by the construction), is to pronounce it finished.

No man would make use of dissimulated parties to destroy one body, unless they were sure to master them when they had done with them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

I have done with Chaucer, when I have answered some objections.—*Deplan*.

Having done with such amusements, we give up what we cannot disown. *Pope*.

5. In the following, the departure from a strict active sense, and the approach to a neuter, is clearer.

No man who hath to do with the king, will think himself safe, unless you be his good angel, and guide him.—*Idem*.

6. The doubts involved in the next construction require a reference to *Do*, from *dro-gan*; the sense being *fare*, be in regard to sickness or health.

Good woman, how *do'st* thou?—The better that it please your good worship to ask.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

The editor remarks that in entering these

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Docility. *s.* Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.

God both teacheth men, and giveth them the capacity to learn. He giveth *docility*, together with his doctrine.—*Fisher's, Atheism*, p. 359: 1822.

All the perfection they allowed his understanding was aptness and *docility*; and all that they attributed to his will was a possibility to be virtuous.—*South*.

Docimastic. *adj.* Relating to (metallurgic) tests.

Docimastic, or docimastic art, is that part of practical chemistry which relates to the analysis of minerals, and to all operations in metallurgy.—*Bres, Cyclopaedia*.

Docimasy. *s.* [Gr. *doxiazin*, from *doxiazō* = test, prove.] In *Metallurgy*. See extract.

Docimasy [is] the art by which the nature and proportions of an ore are determined. The analytical examination was originally conducted in the dry way. . . . Bergmann first demonstrated in an elaborate analysis that the humid analysis was much to be preferred. . . . I have endeavored to present such a cautious and correct list of docimastic processes as will serve to guide the intelligent student through this most mysterious labyrinth of nature and art.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Doek. *s.* [A.S. *doce*.] Native plant of the genus *Rumex* so called.

Nothing seems But hateful *doek*, rough thistles, hecksies, hurs, Looking both beauty and utility.

Shakespeare, Henry V. v. 2.

My love for gentle Thymot faster grows Than you tall *doek* that rises to thy nose: Cut down the *doek*, I will sprout again; but know Love rooted out again will never grow.—*Swift*.

Doek. *s.* Place where water is let in or out at pleasure, and in which ships are built or laid up.

The boatman and mariner may bring religion to what *doek* they please.—*Hearth*.

There are *doeks* for their gallees and men of war, as well as work-houses for all land and naval preparations.—*Addison*.

Doek. *v. a.* Lay a vessel in dock.

To *doek* a vessel is to place her on blocks in a graving dock, standing her in an upright position by means of shores or sliding blocks.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary*.

Doek. *s.* Stump of the tail which remains after docking; solid part of the tail.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Boutins. The *doek* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula.—*Grev, Museum*.

Doek. *v. a.* Cut off a tail; cut anything short; cut off a reckoning; cut off an entail.

One or two stout resolute country, who *doeked* all favours landed down; and served a large invisible net between the prince and subject, through which nothing of value could pass.—*Swift, Examiner*.

Docket. *s.* Direction tied upon goods; in Law, summary of a larger writing. See extract, in which the word is also used adjectivally.

Docket, or docket, [is] a brief in writing on a small piece of paper containing the effect of a greater writing, and when rolls of judgments are brought into C. B. they are docketed, and entered on the *docket* of that term; so that upon any occasion you may soon find out a judgment by searching these *dockets*, if you know the attorney's name. It appears by the Report of the Committee, 20 Feb. 1800, that the *docket* rolls or *docket* of records at Westminster, commenced as follows: Those of the chief prothonotary about the time of Edward VI., those of the second prothonotary about the 1st of Henry VIII., and those of the third prothonotary in the 2nd of Elizabeth. Executions of decrees in Chancery, and commissions of bankruptcy, are also docketed.—*Thomson, Law Dictionary*. (Ginger).

Docket. *v. a.* Mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them; distinguish, as by a docket.

This morning I subscribed and *docketed* them both.—*Bacon, Works*, v. 503. (Ord MS.) Whatever letters and papers you keep, *docket* and tie them up in their respective classes.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Dockyard. *s.* Place or yard where ships are built, and naval stores repositied; as at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Woolwich, &c.

There had therefore been, during the last three years, much less waste and pilfering in the dockyards than formerly. Ships had been built which were fit to go to sea.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 12.

Doctor. *s.* [Lat. = teacher.]

1. A denical title, originally meaning a man

so well versed in his faculty as to be qualified to teach it; thence one who has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physic.

No woman had it but a civil doctor, Who did refuse three thousand ducats of me, And begged the ring.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

2. Man skilled in any profession.

Each proselyte would vote his *doctor* best, With absolute exclusion to the rest.—*Dryden*.

3. One who undertakes the cure of diseases, *ely medicine* life may be protracted, yet death Will seize the doctor too.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, v. 3.

4. Any able or learned man.

The simplest person, that can but apprehend and speak sense, is as much judged of it as the greatest *doctor* in the school.—*Sir A. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of India*.

Doctor. *v. a.* Physic; cure; treat with medicine. *Colloquial*.

Mayhap so, but what signifies talking to you? The squire shall know your tricks. . . . he'll *doctor* you. . . . I'll see and talk to him.—*Coburn the Elder, The Jalous Wife*, iv. 2.

Doctoral. *adj.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

The bed of a sick man is a school; a *doctoral* chair of learning and discipline.—*Bishop Kay, Thanksgiving Sermon*, p. 42: 1818.

But why do I anticipate the more acceptable and prevailing view of learned *Doctor* himself, the master of nations? And O that I could see him living before ye in that *doctoral* chair, where once the learnedest of England thought it an disgracement to sit at his feet!—*Milton, Judgment of Martin* in *Young's Discourse*.

If church and state were made the theme, then the *doctoral* degree of wit was to be taken at Billingsgate.—*Joyden, Rhipia Latic*, prof.

Nobles and even princes were proud to receive from an university the privilege of wearing the *doctoral* scarlet.—*Macaulay, History of England*.

Doctorally. *adv.* In manner of a doctor.

The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease *doctorally* at their departure.—*Hobbes*.

I told you he sinned in cathedrals, Pt. I., that is he also *doctorally* and magisterially.—*Danmond, Sermons*, xii.

Doctorate. *s.* Degree, rank, or condition of a doctor.

I thank you, my dear lord, for your congratulations on my advancement to the *doctorate*.—*Hard, To Washington, Letters*, vol. 204.

An English or Irish *doctorate* cannot be obtained by every young man.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

Doctorate. *v. a.* Make a doctor. *Rare*.

The person was master of arts; but whether *doctorated* by decree or courtesy, because of his profession, I know not.—*Lilly, History of his Life and Times*, p. 77.

Doctorate. *v. n.* Take a doctor's degree. *Rare*.

[He was] an advocate to the council for the nobles of Wales, but afterwards *doctorated* in medicine at Oxford.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 383.

Doctoresse. *s.* Female doctor. *Rare*.

Gibbying in nothing more than to be called the *doctoresse* of all nations.—*Translation of Horatius*, p. 71: 1626.

Should you say an ague were a fever, the *doctoresse* would have a sinking fit of laughter.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 17: 1684.

Doctory. *adj.* Like a learned man.

For instance, his not indurated and bold Madonnate (as we shall see afterwards) upon a text of this very question, confessing the current of the stream of antiquity, can come in, at last, with a *doctory* wisp of "Addison non possum at a quer; I cannot go with them."—*Bishop Hall, House of married Clergy*, l. 6.

Doctorship. *s.* Rank of a doctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the prizes and degrees, the professorship and the *doctorship*.—*Lord Charendon, History of the Grand Elector*.

Doctrinable. *adj.* Agreeing with, having the nature of, or constituting doctrine.

Then certainly is more *doctrinable* the famous Ciris in Xenophon, than the true Cyrus in Just.—*Sir P. Sidney, Apology for Poetry*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Doctrinal. *adj.*

1. Containing doctrine, or something formally taught.

The verse naturally affords us the *doctrinal* proposition, which shall be our subject.—*South*.

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwise serveth, than only in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument.—*Hooker, Reformation of Policy*.

Whether these dramatick constitutions, wherein Socrates and Euripides reign, shall be found more *doctrinal* and exemplary to a nation.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*.

In a *doctrinal* way, saying to the contemner, Alas, why do you thus? You hurt yourself, not me; he that throws a stone at another, hits himself.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xlviii.

Again, there is one and one only great *doctrinal* council in Ante-mene times. It was held at Antich, in the middle of the third century, on occasion of the iniquitous innovations of the Syrian heretical school. Now the Fathers there assembled, be whatever reason, condemned, or at least withdrew, when it came into the dispute, the word "Homoism," which was received at Nicea as the special symbol of Catholicism against Arians.—*Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, introd.

Doctrinal. *s.* [from Lat. *doctrinula*, *s.*] Compensium, or system, of doctrine.

Conceding, which they suppose to be a *doctrinal* of fidelity, be undoubtedly a picture, or as it were a toy, of man's life; wherein evil is not taught, but discovered.—*Sir T. Kilgus, The Government*, fol. 42. b.

Doctrinal. *s.* [from Lat. *doctrinialis*, *wlj.*] Point of doctrine.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ.—*South*.

Doctrinally. *adv.* After the manner, or in the form, of doctrine; positively; as necessary to be held.

Not is it easily credible, that he who can preach well, should be unable to pray well; whereas it is indeed the same ability to speak affirmatively, or *doctrinally*, and only by changing the mood, to speak negatively.—*Milton, Apology for Smecton*.

Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning these points.—*Kay*.

Doctrina. *s.* [Lat. *doctrina*.]

1. Principles or positions of any sect or master; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and *doctrina*, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not either at one time or other?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

2. Act of teaching.

He said unto them in his *doctrina*.—*Mark*, iv. 2.

Document. *s.* [Lat. *documentum*.]

1. Precept; instruction; direction. *Obsolete*. It is a most necessary instruction and *document* for them that as her majesty made them dispensators of her favour, so it behooveth them to shew themselves equal distributors.—*Bacon*.

2. Precept in an ill sense; precept insolently authoritative, magisterially dogmatical, or solemnly trifling. *Obsolete*.

Gentle insinuations pierce, as oil is the most penetrating of all liquors; but in magisterial *documents* men think themselves attacked, and stand upon their guard.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

It is not unnecessary to digest the *documents* of cracking authors into several classes.—*Harvey, Diss. of Consumption*.

3. In Law. Written evidence produced in proof of what is asserted; record; any writing capable of being, or liable to be, appealed to; memorial.

Written instruments, considered as evidence in a court of justice, have been divided into public judicial *documents*; public non-judicial; private *documents*; and mixed, which are partly public and partly private. . . . Proof of written *documents* . . . is elicited either by witnesses, by admission of the adversary, or by estoppel; the latter mode of proof being confined to a few classes of *documents* by act of parliament.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Evidence*.

Nevertheless, we are far from thinking that the problem of Burns' biography has been adequately solved. We do not think so much to the deficiency of facts and *documents*—though of these we are still every day receiving some fresh accession—as to the limited and imperfect application of them to the great end of biography.—*Carlyle, Miscellaneous Essays, Burns*.

Document. *v. a.* Teach; direct; instruct.

Not *documented* in love's art.

Cleaveland, Poems, p. 170: 1689. I am finely *documented* by my own daughter.—*Dryden, D. in Scotland*.

Documental. adj. Belonging to instruction.
Documental witnesses.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Guiltineer*, p. 235; 1899.

Documentary. adj. Pertaining to written evidence in law.

Soon it was known all over London that a plot had been detected, that the messengers whom the adherents of James had sent to solicit the help of an invading army from France had been arrested by the agents of the vigilant and energetic Lord President, and that documentary evidence, which might affect the lives of some great men, was in the possession of the government.—*Macaulay, History of England*.

Döder. s. Native epiphytic plant of the genus *Cuscuta* so called.

Among the most curious plants of this kind, may be mentioned the parasitic species called *Cuscuta epithymum*, or *dodder*, which covers the furrow with its curious web.—*Anted, The Channel Islands*, p. 177.

Döder. v. n. Maunder.

She *dodders* all day
While the little birds play.
Poem of the 17th Century. (Nares by H. and W.)

Döder. adj. Shaken; tottering.

Near the hearth a laurel grew,
Doddered with age, whose laughter once rang round
The household gods, and shade the holy ground.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
The peasants were enjoin'd
Sero-wood, and firs, and *dodder'd* oaks to find.
Id., Fables.

Döderpate. s. Softheaded birdwitted person.

Thus by her wido
Made him a fool,
And called by him *dodderpate*.
The Works of Mayd Knollys. (Nares by H. and W.)

Döderpole. s. Same as Dodderpate.

First I will continue these dastardly *dodderpates*
and vulgarized papists and apostles of Antichrist.
For, Marjory, daughter of Martin Luther to the Pope's Bull, p. 176. (Rich.)

Why then was it left so? And here, without
staying for my reply, shall I be called as many
blockheads, mussels, *doddi-poles*, *danderpates*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vol. ix. ch. xiv. (Rich.)

Doddy. s. Innocent; simpleton.

New purpose I soundly
Trick this pretty *doddy*,
And make him a noddy.
The Mirror of Wit and Wisdom.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Doddearchy. s. Rule of twelve; country divided into twelve kingdoms, principalities, or political districts.

So that Egypt was anciently a *doddearchy*, as
England in the Saxons' time was a heptarchy; but,
as it already appears, there could be anciently no
such *doddearchy* in Egypt.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origins Sacree*, ch. v. (Hist. MS.)

Dodecatemery. s. [Gr. *dodeka* = twelve,
temeria = part.—Crech uses the purely Greek
form *Dodecatemorian*.] See last extract.

The *dodecatemoria*, or constellations; the moon's
mission, &c.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*,
p. 234.

The *dodecatemoria* thus described:
Thirteen degrees, which every sign contains,
Let twelve exhaust, that not one part remains;
It follows straight, that every twelfth confines
Two whole, and one half portion of the signs.
Crech.

This term is applied to the twelve houses, or parts
of the zodiac of the primum mobile, to distinguish
them from the twelve signs. *Dodecatemery* is also
a denomination some authors give to each of the
twelve signs of the zodiac, because they contain a
twelfth part of the zodiac a-piece.—*Reis, Encyclo-
pedia*, in voce.

Dodge. v. a. Follow insidiously.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wish,
If I could, and would, and would,
As if it *dodged* a water-sprite,
And plunged and back'd and reversed.
Coleridge, Rime of the ancient Mariner.

Dodge. v. n.

1. Use craft; deal with tergiversation; play
mean tricks; use low shifts.

If in good offices and due retributions we may not
be plucking and niggardly, it argues an earthly and
inhabitable mind, where we have apparently reason,
to bludge and *dodge* in the animals.—*Sir M. Hale, Contemplations*.

The consideration should make men grow weary
of *dodging* and shewing tricks with God.—*South, Sermons*, I. 358.

2. Shift place as another approaches.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodg'd with him his betwixt Cambridge and the Hall.
Milton, Epitaph on Adam, the University Carrier.

3. Play fast and loose; raise expectations
and disappoint them.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a
dance she has led me; she *dodged* with me above
thirty years.—*Addison*.

The chattering with dissenters, and *dodging*
about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening
a few wickets, and leaving them ajar, by
which no more than one can get in at a time.
—*Keift*.

Dodge. s. Trick.

It was an excellent though a harmless *dodge*, sir.
—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, II. 40.

Dodger. s. One who dodges.

A scurvy hagger, a lunny *dodger*, or a cruel extor-
tioner.—*Collyer in v. Cynograph*.

Dodgery. s. Trick.

When he had put this *dodgery* upon those that
imped for the vacancy, it was a feast of laughter to
him.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*,
p. 98.

Dodkin. s. [Dutch, *duythen*.] Little duit;
contemptuous name for a low coin. *Ob-
solete*.

I would not buy them for a *dodkin*.—*Lilly, Gram-
mar* *concord*.

For, sir, you must understand that she's not
worth a *dodkin* for a quous.—*Skelton, Translation of
the Quixote*.

Dodman. s. See Hodmaund.

Fish that eat their shell are the lobster, the crab,
the crawfish, the homard and *dodman*, and the
tortoise.—*Bacon*.

Dodo. s. [corruption of *Douvers*, and Dutch
rather than Portuguese, as may be seen in
the last extract. As the island, on its disco-
very, was uninhabited, the notion of its
being a native term is out of the ques-
tion.] Bird of remarkable configuration,
extinct within the last century, a native
of the Mauritius, and, according to
the latest views as to its affinities, as given
in an elaborate monograph by Strickland,
more akin to the Columbidae, dove or
pigeon family, than to any other.

The *dodo* is a bird the Dutch call *Walghvogel* or
Dod *voers*; her body is round and fat, which oc-
casioned her slow pace; or that, her corpulence.
*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels
into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 522.

The Dutch sailors called them *Walghvogel*, . . . In
1697, Willem sailed from Batavia . . . He makes re-
peated mention of *dod-voers*. . . It is not easy to
determine the date when the synonymous words
dodman, from which our name *dodo* is derived, and
Dodo, first . . . Verhaeren's voyage was pub-
lished; hence, how early it occurs under the current
form of *Dodo*. There is little doubt that the name
is derived from *dodvoer*, which, in the Dutch lan-
guage, means slaughter. *Dodvoer* not improbably a
real word among Dutch sailors analogous to our
lubber. . . Sir Thomas Herbert was the first to use
. . . *Dodo*. He tells us that it is a Portuguese word,
and, in fact, we find that *dodo*, in the last named
language, means foolish or simple. But none of the
Portuguese voyagers seem to have mentioned the
Dodo, or even visited Mauritius. . . The derivation
of the word *Dodo* is even still more obscure.—
Strickland, The Dodo and its Kindred.

Doe. s. Female of a buck.

Then but forbear your foal a little while,
Whisk, like a *doe*, I go to find my fawn.
And give it food. *Shakespeare, As you like it*, II. 7.
Bucks have horns, *does* none.—*Bacon, Natural
and Experimental History*.

The fearful *doe*
And flying stag amidst the greyhounds go.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Dóer. s.

1. One who does anything good or bad.

So foul a thing, O! thou ingrate art,
That thou dost both the *dóer* and the *dóer*. *Daniel*.
It may be indeed a public crime, or a national
sin; yet it is but a private act, and the *dóer* of
it may chance to pay his head for his presumption.
—*South, Sermons*.

2. Actor; agent.

With thus far we open the things that have been
done, let not the principal *doers* themselves be for-
gotten.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Performer.

One judgeth the prize to the best *doer*, of which
they are no less glad than great princes are of
triumphs. *Sir P. Sidney*.

4. Active, busy, or valiant person.

Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate;
b c 2

Talkers are no good *doers*; be assur'd,
We go to use our hands, and not our tongues.

They are great speakers, but small *doers*; greater
in show than in deed.—*Knollys, History of the Turks*.

5. One who habitually performs or practises.
Be *doers* of the word, and not hearers only.—
Book of Common Prayer.

In this we show ourselves weak, and unapt to be
doers of his will, in that we take upon us to be con-
trollers of his wisdom.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity*.

Doer. v. a. [do off.] *Obsolete*.

1. Put off; dress.

You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doer* our easy robes of peace,
To crush our old limbs in ungainly steel.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

Nature, in awe to him,
Had *doer* her family trim,
With her great number so to sympathize.
Milton, Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity.

2. Strip; divest of anything.

Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear
Thy blood-revolving breast doth move?
Herod's king, who *does* himself off our flesh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love.
Crashaw.

3. Put away; get rid of.

Your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, and make women fight,
To *doer* their dire distresses.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, IV. 2.

4. Shift off; delay; refer to another time;
put off.

Every day thou *does* me with some device, Iago;
and rather keep'd from me all convenience, than
supplied me with the least advantage of hope.—
Shakespeare, Othello, IV. 2.

Away, I will not have to do with you. . .
Can't thou so *doer* me?
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

Dog. s. [A.S. *dogge*.]

1. Animal so called.

Such smiling roses as those soothe every passion:
Remorse, alarm, and turn their halcyon leaks
With every sale and vary of their masters.
As knowing naught, like *dogs*, but following.

Shakespeare, King Lear, II. 2.

2. Name given to two constellations, Canis
major and C. minor.

Among the southern constellations, two there are
who bear the name of the *dog*; the one in eastern
degrees latitude, containing on the left high a star
of the first magnitude, usually called *Procyon*, or
Antennæ. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.
It girts the twins and crab, the dog divides,
And Argos' keel that broke the frosty tides.
Crech.

3. Applied to a man; (generally contemptu-
ously, but sometimes so mixed with good-
nature as not to be reprehensible).

I never heard a passion so confined,
So strange, outrageous, and so variable,
As the dog Jew did utter in the streets.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, II. 8.
Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil workers.—*Philips
Paine*, II. 2.

I have the young *dogs* of this age; they have more
wit and humour and knowledge of life than we have;
but then the *dog* is not so good a scholar.—*Boswell's
Life of Dr. Johnson*.

4. Male of certain species; as, the *dog fox*,
the *dog otter*, the construction being
adjectival.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that
they call compliments is like the counter of two
dogs.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, II. 5.

The same ill taste of sense will serve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and shew the
Dog.

5. Applied to several tools, instruments, or
pieces of (iron) machinery, which have a
curve like that of the neck of a dog, sitting
or standing, with his head raised (generally
in the plural), most commonly to a kind of
trestle for supporting the logs of a wood
fire.

Give, send, or throw to the dogs. Throw
away.

Throw physic to the *dogs*: I'll none of it
Shakespeare, Macbeth, V. 3.

Had whole Colepeper's wealth been *dogs* and
hogs,
Could he himself have sent it to the *dogs*? *Pope*.

6. Ruined, destroyed, or
devoured.

Dog. v. a. Hunt as a dog, insidiously and
indefatigably.

I have dogg'd him like his murderers.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, 11. 2.
 I, his despicable Juno, sent him forth
 From courtly friends, with caution free to live,
 Where death and danger dog the levels of worth.
Id., *All's well that ends well*, 111. 4. let.
 Sorrow dogging sin,
 Affliction sorted,
 I fear the dread events that dog them both.
 Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
 Of our unwearied sinner.
Millon, Comus, 405.
 I have been pursued, dogged, and way-laid through
 several nations, and even now scarce think myself
 secure. *Pope*.
 Hate dogs their flight, and insult mocks their end.
Johnson, Vanity of human Wishes.

Dógholt. s. See Dogbolt.

For to say truth, the lawyer is a dogbolt,
 An earnest worm; and though I call him worship-
 ful,
 I wish him a canonic'd ruckohl. *Diego*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

Used adjectively.

In his reply he doth nothing but quarrel, like a
 dogbolt lawyer. — *Pulke, Confutations of the Papists*,
&c., p. 33; 1543.

His only solace was, that now
 His dogbolt fortune was so low,
 That either it most quickly end,
 Or turn about again, and mend. *Butler, Hudibras*.

Dóghrís. s. Brier (*Rosa canina*) that bears
 the hip.

The hip-brier is also named *serotiflorus*, or the
 dogbrier or bramble. — *Sir T. Browne, Miscellanea*,
 p. 8.

Dógeheap. adj. [transposition and altera-
 tion of good cheap = good bargain.]

Good store of harlots, say you, and dogcheap?
Dryden.

Dógdays. s. Days in which the dogstar
 rises and sets with the sun, vulgarly re-
 quented unwholesome.

They are a company of ribly, afternoon men; it
 is unsummer moon still; and the dogdays last all
 the year long; they are all mad. — *Barlow, Anatomy*
of Melancholy, p. 74.

Now was it more in his power to be without pre-
 mation and titles, than for a healthy man to sit in
 the sun, in the brightest dogdays, and remain with-
 out warmth. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the*
trouble of Religion.

In the singular number.

Is it necessary, to make a complaint of this kind
 consistent, that every day should be a dogday? —
Rafford, Life of Pope, p. 33.

Dógdrow. s. See extract.

Dog-drow [is] the manifest apprehension of an of-
 fence against venison in a forest, when he is found
 drooping after a deer by the scent of a hound led in
 his hand; or where a person has wounded a deer or
 wild beast, by shooting at him or otherwise, and is
 caught with a dog drawing after him to receive the
 same. — *Munwood, Forest Laws*, p. 2, c. 8.

Dógo. s. [Italian of Venice.] Title of the
 chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa;
 duke, of which it is a local form.

Doria has a statue at the entrance of the doge's
 palace, with the title of deliverer of the common-
 wealth. *Addison*.

Dóglash. s. Cartilaginous fish so called,
 akin to the sharks.

It is part of the jaw of a shark or dogfish. — *Wood-
 ward*.

And the sharks and the dogfish their graveclothes
 unbound. *Shelley, Vision of the Sea*.

Dóglasher. s. ? Dogfish.

The dogfisher is good against the falling sickness.
 — *J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Dóglay. s. Native insect so called.

Thump-thacker Mars began,
 And at Minerva with a lance of brass he leaping
 in.
 These vile words ushering his blows, Thou doggly,
 what's the cause
 Thou mak'st gods light thine? *Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad*.

Dóggod. adj. Sullen; sour; morose; ill-
 humoured; gloomy.

Your uncle must not know but you are dead:

I'll fill these dogged spirits with false reports.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 1.
 Now, for the large-jaw'd bear of majesty,
 Both dogged war bridle his angry crest,
 And snarl in the gentle eyes of peace.

Id., iv. 3.
 So Churchill, proud, insolent, so dogged, of so kind
 a disposition. — *Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*,
 p. 108.

A dogged man, or a cynick; and so the Synick
 and rabick. *Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and*

Commentaries on the Old Testament, first Book of
Samar.

Few miles on horseback had they jogged,
 But fortune into them turn'd dogged.

Butler, Hudibras.

Dóggedly. adv. In a dogged manner; with
 an obstinate resolution (as Mr. Boswell
 supposes).

He pinched most doggedly. — *Sir T. Overbury*,
Characteristick, sign. 1. 7.

Dr. Johnson wrote a long letter to Mrs. Thrale: I
 wondered to see him write so much so easily. He
 verified his own doctrine, that a man may always
 write when he will set himself doggedly to it. —
Thwait, Tour to the Hebrides.

Dóggodness. s. Attribute suggested by
 dogged; gloom of mind; sullenness;
 moroseness.

Now you are friendly,
 Your d. sullen and nigardize come from you.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

There was a churchish and unusual look about
 Richy. It was as if indignation, and yet at the same
 time a little frightening, he had served himself into
 doggedness. — *Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, li. viii.
 ch. vi.

Dógger. s. [Fr. *dogre*.] See extract.

Dogger [is] a two-masted fishing-boat, of the
 ketch build, with bluff bows. It is used principally
 by the Dutch for the Doggerbank fishery. In the
 Dutch and Scandinavian languages the dogger is
 known as a junk. *Brande, Dictionary of Science*,
Literature, and Art.

Dóggerel. adj. Lapsed from the measures
 or rules of regular poetry; vile; despic-
 able; mean; (used of *verses*).

Then hasten thou and bear to rehearse,
 Two foods that crutch their feeble sense on verse;
 What by my name to all succeeding times
 Shall live in spite of their own doggerel rhymes.

Dryden.
 It is a dispute among the critics, whether bur-
 lesque poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of
 the Dispensary; or in doggerel, like that of Hud-
 ibras. *Addison, Spectator*.

Dóggerel. s. Mean, despicable, worthless
 verses.

The hand and head were never lost of those
 Who bled in doggerel, or who pined in prose.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Will pass for yours with foes and friends. *Swift*.

Dóggish. adj. Curious; brutal.

At Rome, in the time of Nero, there was a phi-
 losopher called Demetrius, which was of that sect, that
 forasmuch as they abandoned all civility in their
 words and acts, they were called Cynici, in
 English doggish. — *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*,
 fol. 57.

He was taken, besides, with a doggish appetite,
 which called for meat almost every moment. —
Fletcher, Alcomendaz, p. 128.

Dóggerel. adj. Same as Doggerel.

The rector had been forbidden to show her the
 customary marks of respect, to bow to her from his
 pulpit, and to send a copy of his text to be laid on
 her cushion. Even the bellman of Vicinity, it
 was said, perhaps falsely, was ordered not to chant
 her praises in his dogged verse under the windows
 of Berkeley House. — *Morland, History of England*,
 ch. xviii.

Dóghhearted. adj. Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His unkindness,
 That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
 To forsworn enmities, gave her dear right
 To his doghearted daughters.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 3.

Dóghole. s. Vile hole; mean habitation.

France is a doghole, and it no more merits the
 tread of a man's foot; to the wars. *Shakespeare*,
All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

But, could you be content to sit silent
 To the dear playhouse, and the players too,
 Sweet country seats are purchas'd every where,
 With lands and gardens, at less price than here
 You hire a darksome doghole by the year.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Reverse your ornaments, and leave them all
 On some patch'd doghole, ek'd with ends of wall.

Pope.

Dógleech. s. [*leech* = doctor.] Dog doc-
 tor.

Am I grown,
 Because I have been a little peevish to you,
 (only to try your temper) such a dogleech,
 I could not be admitted to your presence?

Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer tamed.

Dógly. adv. In manner like a dog; curish.

Id..
 Dogginess, otherwise called doggly, because he had
 some condescension of a dog. — *Lord Rivers, Dicta*
and Sayings of the Philosophers, sign. C. i.

Dógma. s. [Gr.]

1. Established principle; doctrinal notion.
 Our poet was a stock philosopher, and all his
 moral sentences are drawn from the dogmas of that
 sect. — *Dryden*.

2. In Canon Law. See extract.

Dogma is that determination which consists in,
 and has a relation to, some essential point of doc-
 trine, or some doctrinal part of the Christian faith.
 — *Apliff, Avaropon Jaria Canonick*.

In the plural, *Dogmata*.

Those unworthy dogmata which have clogged and
 encumbered it [the Christian religion]. — *Worthing-
 ton, To Hartlib*, epist. 2: 1000.

Dogmátic. s. One of a sect of physicians
 called also *Dogmatists*, in contradistinc-
 tion to Empirics and Methodists.

Galen mentions in his time but three sects of
 physicians, Empiricks, Methodists, and *Dogmá-
 ticks*; we have now a fourth, that go under the
 name of Chymicks, Hermeticks, or Paracelsians. —
Halewell, Apology, p. 244.

Dogmátic. adj. Authoritative; magisterial;
 positive; in the manner of a philosopher
 laying down the first principles of a sect.

Criticks write in a positive dogmatick way, with-
 out either language, genius, or imagination. — *Spec-
 tator*.

Dogmátical. adj. Dogmatick.

I laid by my natural diffidence and scepticism for
 a while, to take up that dogmatick way, which is so
 much his character. — *Dryden*.

One of these authors is indeed so grave, senten-
 tious, dogmatical a rogue, that there is no enduring
 him. — *Swift*.

Dogmatically. adv. Magisterially; posi-
 tively.

I shall not presume to interpose dogmatically, in
 a controversy which I look never to see decided. —
South, Sermon.

Dogmáticalness. s. Attribute suggested
 by Dogmatical; magisterialness; mock
 authority.

This induced Socrates and all of them to confess
 their ignorance, and believe that nothing could be
 known, comprehended, or understood: not out of
 obstinacy or dogmatism, but from the narrow-
 ness of their senses, the weakness of their minds, the
 obscurity of life, and truth being hid as it were
 in a deep well. — *Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*
from Revelation, not from Reason or Nature, p. 20.

The right state and disposition of the mind to
 make proper improvements . . . in this will be con-
 sidered the notions of scepticism, dogmatism, en-
 thusiasm, superstition. *Bishop Warburton, Letter*
to Horst, Letters, let. 24.

Dogmatism. s. Positiveness in opinion or
 in disputation.

The presbyterian clergy, more eminent for zeal
 than for policy, often contradicted James's opi-
 nions, with a freedom equally offensive to his dog-
 matism as a theologian, and to his pride as a king. —
Heda, History of Scotland, ii. 177.

The scepticism of the utilitarianism is of force
 only so long as it is employed against the dogmatism
 of the aristocracy. When the doubts are erected
 on dogmas, they are no longer consistent with the
 love of uniformity. When the dogmas become
 affirmations, the negation of an origin vanishes also. —
W. in each, History of Scientific Ideas, ii. 232.

Dogmatist. s. Magisterial teacher; posi-
 tive assertor; bold advancer of principles.

I could describe the vanity of bold opinion, which
 the dogmatists themselves demonstrate in all the
 controversies they are engaged in. — *Glancille, Sep-
 timus Severus*.

A dogmatist in religion is not a great way off from
 a fool, and is in high danger of growing up to
 be a bloody persecutor. — *Watts, Improvement of the*
Mind.

Dogmatize. v. n. Assert positively; ad-
 vance without distrust; teach magisteri-
 ally.

Not to conclude or dogmatize upon this or that
 peremptorily. — *Translators of the Bible to the*
French.

Dogmatize. v. a. Deliver as a dogma.

Then they would not endure persons that did
 dogmatize any thing which might trench upon
 their reputation or their interest. — *Jeremy Taylor*,
Liberty of Prophesying, sect. 14, § 4. (Ord. M.)

Dogmatizer. s. Assertor; magisterial
 teacher; bold advancer of opinions.

We must condemn him [Anselm de Gaul] to the
 fire, without all remission, as the dogmatizer
 and head of a bad sect. — *Skerton, Translation of Don*
Quixote.

Such opinions, being not entered into the con-

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essions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on Papists or Protestants, but on particular dogmatizers of both parties.—*Hammond*.

Dogmatizing. *part. adj.* Having the character of, addicted to, or constituting, a dogma.

This father, violating all these laws, had accused me as a dogmatizing heretic.—*H. Wharton, Inquisition of God, ch. vi.*

Dogrose. *s.* Flower of the hedge brier (*Rosa canina*).

Of the rough or hairy excrecence, those on the brier, or dogrose, are a good instance.—*Berham, Physico-Theology*.

Dogsear. *s.* Crease made on the leaf of a book by its being folded down.

With the sweat of my own hands, I did make plain and smooth the dogsears throughout our great Bible.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Memoirs of P. P.*
Under a tea-cup he might lie,
Or cress'd like dogsears in a folio.

Gray, Long Story.

Dog-sick. *adj.* Sick as a dog.

No that with, he is dog-sick, or sick as a dog, moneth, doubtless, a sick dog.—*Dyer, Dry Dinner, 1599*.

Dog-sleep. *s.* Pretended sleep.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who raised an estate by snoring; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call dog-sleep.—*Addison*.

Dogment. *s.* Refuse; vile stuff; offal like the flesh sold to feed dogs; food for dogs.

His reverence bountiful of use the flower of all the market; these are but dogment to 'em.—*Dryden*.

I should most infinitely have been converted into dog's meat, if our mutual acquaintances had not started from his reverie, called his dog by the very appropriate name of Terror, and then, snatching his hat over his face, passed rapidly by me, dog and all.—*Sir E. L. Haller, Polhem*.

Better die at once, than be made dog's meat of in this here way.—*Maryat, Sharpshoot, vol. I, ch. II.*

Dogstar. *s.* Star (Sirius) in the constellation Canis major, which gives the name to the dog-days.

All shun the raging dogstar's sultry heat,
And from the hot-unpupped town retreat.

Addison.

Dog or Dogstar [is] a name, in astronomy, common to two constellations called the Great and Little Dog; but none astronomers more usually Canis major and minor.—*Reyn, Cyclopaedia, in voce*.

Dog-teeth. *s.* Canine tooth, of which it is the English equivalent.

The best instrument for dividing of herbs or in-
tricate-teeth; for cracking of hard substances, as bones and nuts, primers, or mill-teeth; for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or dog-teeth.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Dog-trick. *s.* Ill turn; surly or brutal treatment.

To kill men scurvily, 'tis such a dog-trick,
Such a rat-catcher's occupation.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess.

With their count dog-tricks, that can fawn and flatter
Make their revenue out of love and faces,
Kiss my lord, and lick away a noth.

B. Jonson, Tolpout.

Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a dog-trick; I'll make you know your rider.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

Dog-trot. *s.* Gentle trot like that of a dog.

This said, they both advanced, and rode,
A dog-trot through the laughing crowd.

Butler, Hudibras.

Now he [the wild boar] gives a sharp whiff, and then an abrupt grunt: up goes his tail, and setting off at his old dog-trot, away he starts right ahead, through the thickly snow-baked pine forest.—*Bauer, Forest Animals, The Wild Boar*.

Dogweary. *adj.* Tired as a dog; excessively weary.

Oh, master, master, I have watch'd so long,
That I'm dogweary.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

Dogwood. *s.* Native tree so called (*Cornus sanguinea*).

The woods yielding good powder charcoal are black alder, poplar, spindle tree, black dogwood, and chestnut.—*Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Gunpowder*. (Hunt.)

Dolly. *s.* [see last extract.] Small napkin, coloured or plain, placed on our tables after dinner with the wine and dessert.

We should be as wary of our set of acquaintances, though never so good, as we are of our suit, though never so fine: a fool, and a dolly stuff,

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would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety.—*Congress, Way of the World*.

Dole. *s.* Predaily only a modification of the Dutch *dolce*, a word, although commonly said to be derived from the name of a dealer by whom they were introduced.

The stores are very low, sir, some doleful petticoats and mantles we have, and half a dozen pairs of laced shoes.—*(Dryden, King Lear)*.

The use of *dole*, in the sense of a small napkin at dinner, was probably imported with the name from Holland. Dutch, *dolce*, *dolce*, napkin. German, *zucht*, a towel; Swiss, *dolce*, a napkin.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Dole. *verb. abs.* (generally plural.)
1. Thing done; event; transaction.

I have but kill'd a fly.—
But! how if that fly had a father and mother?
How would he lunge his shoulder ribbed wings,
And loze lamenting doings in the air?

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

2. Feat; action; goal or end.

The next degree was to mark all Zezanne's doings, speeches and fashions, and to take them into herself, as a pattern of worthy proceeding.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Behaviour; conduct.

Never the earth on his round shoulders bare,
A maid trim'd up from high or low degree,
That in her doings better could compare
Mirth with respect, few words with courtesy.

Sir P. Sidney.

4. Conduct; dispensation.

Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far into the doings of the Most High.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

5. Stir; bustle; tumult.

Shall there be then, in the mean while, no doings?
—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

After such momentous doings, we are not yet in a condition of bringing France to our terms.—*Swift*.

Dole. *s.* [Fr. *d'hoit* = 1 of a penny.] Used metaphorically for any small piece of money.

When they will not give a dole to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to send a deaf Indian.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth, ii. 2.*

In Anna's was a soldier, poor and old,
Had drench'd a little purse of gold:
Tid'd with a tedious march, one luckless night,
He slept, poor dog! and lost it to a dole.

—*Pope*.
'And so, I suppose, this Miss Wyndham, his daughter, will have nothing at all?' 'Not a dole,' said he, starting and settling himself with his own feet, and the fair loss of his chair, on the floor again.—*Earl of Wyndham, ch. xvi.*

Dole. *s.* [root of *dole*—distribute.]
1. Act of distribution or dealing.

It was your presumption,
That in the dole of blows your son might drop.

Shakespeare, Henry 4, Part II, l. 1.

Each receives his ancient soul. —*Clearland*.
In general dole

2. Anything dealt out or distributed; allowance; share; lot.

But best some may hardly think, or thus expostulate with me after this dole, that who made you the last summer to dole about this dole of laughter and rejoicing, who no man thanks your loyalty for.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus*.

3. Provisions or money distributed in charity, at any time: (formerly at funerals more especially).

Our dole and funeral meals, if they be our own early provisions, will then spend the latter: *J. P. Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living, ch. iv. § 9*.

Clients of old were feasted; now a poor divided dole is dealt at the outward door,
Which by the hungry rant is soon dispatch'd.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Construction adjectival.
I know you were once could keep
The buttery-latch still lock'd, and save the chip-pings,
Sell the dolebeer to aqua-vita men.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

4. Blows dealt out.

I have seen him . . .
In the head of a troop stand as if he had been routed,
Dealing large doles of death.

—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess*.
What if, his eye-sight, for to Israel's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle restor'd,
He now be leading dole among his foes,
And over heaps of slaughter'd walk his way?

Milton, Sonnet Against Astoria, 1597.
Happy man be his dole. Good luck to him.

Let every man bow his own way, and happy man be his dole.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons*.

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Let us, that are unhurt and whole,
Fall on, and happy man be's dole.

Butler, Hudibras.

Dole. *s.* [from Lat. *dolor*.] Grief; lamentation.

Yonder they lie; the poor old man, their father,
making such pitiful dole over them, that all beholders take his part with weeping.—*Shakespeare, As you like it, l. 2*.

Here we, as two, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole,

Take to wife.
—*Hamlet, l. 2*.

They might hope to change
Torment with ease, and so sweet recompense
Dole with delight. —*Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 602*.

Dole. *s.* [N. Fr.] Boundary: (this sense is yet used in some parts of England; a dole-stour in Norfolk is a landmark).

Cursed be he which translated the bounds and doles of his neighbour.—*Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth, 1534*.

Accursed be he, with Almighty God by Moses, who removeth his neighbour's dole and marks.—*Matthew, 18. 16*.

[*Dole*, *dole*, slips of pasture left between furrows of ploughed lands. (Bailey.) 'Cursed be he that translateth the bounds and doles of his neighbour.' (Injunction to Elizabeth in Brandy's English Antiquities.) A dole-wood is a wood in which the

shares of different proprietors are marked by doles or landmarks. Now the simplest division of property would be a strip of turf left unploughed. That Dutch, *dole*, a small ditch with the soil turned up beside it for a landmark; *andole*, *s.* to mark the division of property with a ridge and furrow. (Hermisch's Wörterbuch.) The word is probably at bottom identical with Welsh *twl*, a put, to divide; *twl*, a put, ditch; then the ditch and bank are made by digging on the one side the earth taken up from the other) applied both to ridge and furrow, and subsequently appropriated to either as accidental circumstances might determine. We find the same simplicity of meaning in *dole*; and *mole*, the term by which we designate the ditch of a castle, signifies in Italian the mound on which the castle is built.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Dole. *s.* Distribute as a dole; deal out.

He dealt out his morality in periodic apophegms.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge*.

Doleance. *s.* Grievance; complaint. *Rare*.

And many other articles contain'd in . . . dole-
ance against the said Lavecheanism for that they had not kept and observed the myd treatie.—*Nicolls, Theatrical, fol. 133*. (Rich.)

Doleful. *adj.*

1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief; querulous.

She earnestly entreated to know the cause thereof, that either she might comfort or accompany her doleful humour. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief; sorrowful.

How oft my doleful sire cry'd to me, tarry, son,
When first he spied my love. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; dolorific.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may fructify; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of munificence and clemency; serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and heavy humours, which befall men in this present life.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Dolefully. *adv.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; querulously.

They tragically exaggerate the matters they take to be ill, and dolefully forebode worse, to cast a damp on their own spirits, and exasperate or deject all whom they can influence.—*B. Jenks, Sermon, November 5, 1894, p. 28*.

Dolent. *adj.* Sorrowful. *Rare*.

The king is angry.
And the passionate duke
Effeminately dolent.

Pope, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4. (Rich.)

Dolesome. *adj.* Melancholy; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.

Hellward bending o'er the hearth, dewy
The dolesome passage to the infernal sky.

Pope (Homer), Iliad's Odyssey.
The birds who love the dolesome night.

Lady M. W. Montague.

Dolesomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dolefulness.

If the exceeding glory of heaven cannot counter-
vail the dolesomeness of the grave, what dost I be-
lieving?—*Bishop Hall, Meditations, Of Death*. (Ord 188.)

Doligote. *s.* This is entered in the Law Dictionaries, Tomline and Jacob, with little

more than the notice that it is the A.S. *doly* = wound, maim, scar, or similar bodily injury, and *hote* = penalty, fine, recompense for injury; the term being apparently Anglo-Saxon rather than English; or, at least, obsolete or rare in modern law. Dogbolt is, probably, a corruption of this, and, at the same time, a proof showing how early the true meaning of the word was lost. If this derivation be true, a 'dogbolt' lawyer was an action-seeking pettifogger, who first provoked an assault and then sued for damages.

Dolichocephalic. *adj.* [Gr. *δολιχός* = long, *κεφαλή* = head; as a new term it might conveniently be spelt with a *k*, *-cephalic*.] Long-headed; (term used in *Ethnology* to denote a head of the African type, i.e. one with its diameter from side to side notably shorter than its diameter from front to back; the opposite to *brachycephalic*.) To him Fitzinger we owe the terms *brachycephalic* and *dolichocephalic*.—*Rank, On a Systematic Mode of Craniometry.*

Dolichocephalism. *s.* Condition, or form, indicated by *Dolichocephalic*. (For example see next entry.)

Dolichocephalous. *adj.* Same as *Dolichocephalic*.

In the sciences of observation, 'it is the averages which afford the best evidence; they alone have an absolute value, and lead to positive results.' Now we find that the twenty-five skulls from long barrows have an average relative breadth of .71, which, according to the view here adopted, is all but absolutely *dolichocephalous*; whilst the twenty-five skulls from the round barrows have an average relative breadth of .81, which even exceeds the *brachycephalous* standard. The two classes differ nearly as much in their relative breadth as in their relative height. Of Hindu or Chinese skulls, of the *brachycephalic* type, we have, as characters, a race which, in this instance, by minimizing the skull of the one category with those of the other, it is possible to modify the averages to almost any extent, in proportion to the amount of admixture; and in this way to mask and confuse the actual results. Thus, if the two classes of skulls be in equal numbers, as in the table before us, the relative breadth would be .76, or almost exactly that of the oval or orthocephalic type; and so the *dolichocephalism* of the one, and the *brachycephalism* of the other, would be equally lost sight of in such a method of analysis. —*Dr. Thurman, On British and Danish Skulls, Memoirs, &c., Anthropological Society of London, p. 177: 1865.*

Dollite. *s.* Term of contempt for one who professes much and performs little. Great talkers are commonly *dollites*.—*Rich Richardson, Character Observations upon the Old & New, p. 28: 1655.*

Doll. *s.* [?] Puppet or baby for a little girl. In the middle ages the doll-maker was called *cupolas*, and the doll related like infants.—*Eschsché, Etymologiae, p. 28: 1655.*

Dollar. *s.* Foreign silver coin so called, varying from about two to five shillings in value, and current in Holland, Germany, Spain, and the United States of America.

He disbursed
Ten thousand dollars for our general use.
Shakspeare, Macbeth, l. 2.

Dollmaker. *s.* Maker of dolls. (For example see extract under Doll.)

Dolmen. *s.* In *Archæology*. Breton name for a chambered variety of cromlech.

This occipital flatness was characteristic of the skulls of ancient Gauls. It exists in many countries in the Galerie Anthropologique, at the Jardin des Plantes, and is quite obvious in some of those derived from the excavation of the dolmens at Menton, near Paris. . . . It might not be omitted to be mentioned here, that the late learned and excellent Swedish craniologist, Professor A. A. Retzius, designated this and the other brachycephalic skulls derived from the Menton dolmens, *basques*, *Arnaut*, *Rank*, *Budolf Kreyser*, *Nilsen*, and others had agreed in an erroneous manner, that all Western European in the oldest period was inhabited by a so-called Turanian race, who had brachycephalic skulls, of which the Finns and the Basques are the only representatives. On the discovery of many crania of this form among the ossuaries of the dolmens, at Menton, [he] remarked this . . . to be fully proved, and he subsequently treated it as an established fact, not boldly asserting that these were the skulls

of Basques, i.e. of the principal race now supposed to be represented by the Basques.—*B. Davis, On the Crania of the Ancient Britons, Natural History Review, no. 7, p. 251.*

Dolomite. *s.* In *Geology*. Magnesian limestone.

The great geological feature of the island is, however, the production of *dolomite*, and the various new forms arising from its disintegration. In the mountains, with the exception of occasional beds of *dolomite*, no more recent formations overlie it; from the period of its first upheaval, the gneiss has undergone no second metamorphism, and the *dolomite* covers it in these lofty altitudes is formed almost entirely by its decay. *Dolomite*, both crystalline and amorphous, are also found in a particular stratum of *dolomite* (Bullatite and Halatite, in which there is a peculiar copper-coloured mica with metallic lustre).—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Geology, pt. I, ch. I.*

Doloriferous. *adj.* Producing pain. Whether or not wine may be regarded in such *doloriferous* subjects in the joints.—*Whitaker, History of the Grapes, p. 74.*

Dolorific. *adj.* Causing grief or pain. The pain returned, dissipating that vapour which obstructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorific* motion free passage again.—*Kepler.*

This, by the softness and rarity of the fluid, is insensible, and not *dolorific*.—*Arbutnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Dolorous. *adj.* 1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; gloomy; depressing sorrow. We are taught by his example, that the presence of *dolorous* and dreadful objects, even in winds most perfect, may, as clouds, overcast all reasonable joy. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Painful. How doth thine own which torment thee, whilst thy whole body rests upon this forced and *dolorous* bed, till thy maimed feet bear their part in a new less effective suppuration! —*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Crucifixion.*

Their despatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear, or tooth of the lion. —*Dr. H. More, Antislavery against Abolition.*

Dolorously. *adv.* In a dolorous manner; sorrowfully; mournfully.

It speaketh as also . . . with Christ and his apostles *dolorously* to lament the very decay of the wicked. —*John Calvin on the Revelations, P. I, sign. L, 8, b, 1, 155a.*

The widow and children for some days exclude themselves; and, when abroad, go *dolorously* habited. —*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia.*

Dolour. *s.* 1. Grief; sorrow.

I've words too few to take my leave of you, When the tongue's office should be paid. To breathe the abundant *dolour* of the heart. —*Shakspeare, Richard III, l. 3.*

2. Lamentation; complaint. Never trouble him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy; but rather fitting to his *dolour* dolorous discourses of their own and other folk's misfortune. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Pain; pang. A mist *dolour* and bent upon somewhat that is good, doth avert the *dolour* of death. —*Racine.*

Dolphin. *s.* Cetaceous animal so called. Though the old genus *Dolphin* has now been broken down into no less than nine subdivisions, and there are many species in them, yet in the genus of *dolphin* proper the number of species amount to nearly twenty. . . . The general features which distinguish the common *dolphin* are few and simple. Their snout is considerably elongated, broad at the base, round at the extremity. . . . It used to be held that the common *dolphin* was an inhabitant of every sea throughout the world. . . . A very different opinion is now gaining ground, . . . the *dolphin* with 'its many tints of colours,' mentioned in many books and some by modern poets, is not this, but quite a different animal, . . . the beautifully coloured *Coryphæna Hippurys*, the *Dorado* of the Portuguese; and it would be well if its popular name were altogether dropped. —*Hamilton, Whales, in Naturalist's Library.*

Dolt. *s.* Heavy stupid fellow; blockhead; thickskull; loggerhead.

Let *dolt* in haste some altar fire erect To those high powers which idly sit above. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

Thou hast not half that power to do me harm, As I have to be hurt; oh, kull; oh, *dolt*! —*Shakspeare, Othello, v. 2.*

Like even condemn'd! to thunder *dolt*! Who, ere the blow, like even *dolt*! They neither have the hearts to stay, Nor wit enough to run away. —*Batter, Hailstones.*

Which, as in water'd, we, like *dolt*, Mistook at first for thunder-bolts. —*Swift.*

Dolt. *v. n.* Behave foolishly; consume time like a dolt. *Rare.*

Than in these trifles to have *dolted* so much. —*Kepler, Custom.*

Doltish. *adj.* Stupid; mean; dull; blockish. Your argument is as you are, unclear, fantastical, and *doltish*. —*Bate, A Course at the Romany Fair, fol. 62, l. 1: 1543.*

Dametas, the most arrant *doltish* clown, that ever was without the privilege of a launce. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

If I have since felt lassitude and weariness at the common-place suppositions of these white-waisted wise-ones, relieved only by a sort of indication at the *doltish* stupidity of their fancies and calculations, I doubt very much whether I was ever so much worried in after-life by their elaborated nonsense as I was by Tom Hickson's conversation on the day to which I now refer. —*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. II, ch. I.*

Doltishness. *s.* Attribution suggested by *Doltish*; folly; stupidity.

We have nothing but stupidity, unworthy of any close care; or some extreme show of *doltishness*, indeed, fit to lift up a loud laughter, and nothing else. —*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poetry.*

Domain. *s.* 1. Dominion; empire.

Rome's great empire, whose wide domain Had ample territory, wealth and power. —*Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 81.*

Ocean trembles for his green domain. —*Thomson.*

2. Possession; estate.

A Latin field, with fruitful plains, And a large portion of the king's domain. —*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

3. Land about a mansionhouse occupied by the lord.

But now nor stoney hill, nor pathless plain, Forms the lone refuge of the sylvan game; Since Iggletton has crown'd the sweet domain With softer pleasures and with fairer fane. —*Shakspeare.*

Domal. *adj.* Relating to the astrological use of house.

Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his *domal* dignities. —*Addison, Dramæ.*

Dome. *s.* [see last extract.]

1. Building; house; fabric. Best be he call'd among men, Who to his God this column rais'd: Though lightning strikes the *dome* again, The man who built it shall be prais'd. —*Prior.*

2. Hemispherical arch; cupola.

And urns, and domes, and cells, and grottoes. —*Shakspeare.*

[It is doubtful how the term *dome* came to be applied to a cupola or vaulted roof. A cathedral is in Italian *domo*, in German *dom*, and a *dome* may be so called because it was the ornament of a cathedral church. A church in general was called *domus Dei*, the house of God, and probably the name was given to a cathedral church par excellence. On the other hand we find that the Greek *domos* was used for a roof. *Quid apud Latinos testatur, in Palestina enim et, Keryto-nou habet in Iovis cultibus sed domos, que domos vel Solaria, vel Mœnium vocant, et, plana tecta quo transverberantur sustinentur.* (St. Jerome in Berytus).—*Wadsworth, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Domebook. *s.* See Domesday.

Domesday. *s.* Element in the triple compound Domesday-book; a *proper*, rather than a *common*, term, but one requiring notice. One of its derivations is *domus Dei*, from being kept in an enclosure so called, i.e. *God's house*; and, if this be true, the present spelling is preferable, even on etymological grounds, to *Domesday*. But this origin is unsatisfactory; it being nearly certain that the *dome* is the ordinary *doom* = judgement. If so, the present spelling rests upon the word being a *proper*, rather than a *common*, term—*Domesday* being the original spelling. The meaning of *-day* is more doubtful. A *domesday* roll was probably a title-deed shown on certain court-days.

Domebook, liber iudicialis, [was] a book composed under the direction of Alfred, for the general use of the whole kingdom, containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom. This book is said to have been extant as late as the reign of Edward IV., but is now lost. . . . *Domesday* or *Domesday-book* [is] a most ancient record, made in the time of William I., and now remaining in the Ex-

chequer, consisting of two volumes, a greater and a less. . . There is also a third book, which differs from the others more in form than in matter. . . And there is a fourth book, kept in the Exchequer, which is called *Domestick*, and, though a very large volume, is only an abridgement of the others. Likewise a fifth book is kept in the Remembrançe office in the Exchequer, which has the name of *Domestick*, and which is the very same with the fourth before mentioned. Our ancestors had many *domesticks*. . . The addition of *-ship* to this book was not made with any reference to the final day of judgment. . . There is an ancient roll in Chester Castle called *Domestick* roll. At York, Worcester, and other cathedrals, these registers or cartularies are called *Domestick* books.—*Townier, Low's History*. (Gauger.)

We learn from the Saxon Chronicle, that in the 10th year of king William's reign, an invasion was apprehended from Denmark. . . As soon as the danger was over, the king held a great council to enquire into the state of the nation; the immediate consequence of which was the compiling of the great survey called *Domestick* Book; which was finished the next year; and in the latter end of that very year the king was attended by all his nobility at Sarum, where all the principal landholders submitted their lands to the yoke of military tenure, became the king's vassals, and did homage and fealty to his person.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries*.

Domestickman. s. Umpire; judge.

The *domestickman* is one of those that sit in the court in judicature with the steward.—*Monsi, Ancient Tenures*, p. 165.

Domestic. adj.

1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things public.

The practical knowledge of the *domestic* duties is the principal glory of a woman.—*Richardson, Clarissa*.

2. Private; done at home; not open.

Beholding thee, O happy as a queen I
We cry; but still the gaudy flattery seems,
View her at home in her *domestic* light,
For flattery she uses none, at least at night.
—*Gracille*.

3. Inhabiting the house; not wild.

The faithful prudent husband is an honest, tractable, and *domestic* animal.—*Addison, Spectator*.

4. Not foreign; intestine.

Equality of two *domestic* powers
Breeds servile as faction.
—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, l. 3.
Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these *domestic* and particular broils
Are not the question here. —*Id., King Lear*, v. 1.

Domestic. s.

1. Native. *Rare*.

If he were a foreigner for birth, yet he was a *domestic* in heart.—*Bishop Hall, Good Centuries*. (Ord MS.)

2. Domestic. *Rare*.

I could not but tell my Lord Sunderland that I found myself so much for courts, that I was resolved to pass the rest of my life in my own *domestic*. —*Sir W. Temple, Memoirs*, p. 315. (Ord MS.)

Domestic. s. One, especially a servant, kept in the same house with his master.

A servant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purposes; he lives in a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a *domestic*, and yet a stranger too.—*South*.

Domestic. adj. Same as Domestic.

Such they were, who might presume to have done much for the king and honour of the state; Having the chiefest notions underdone,
Both foreign and *domestic* of love. —*Deniel*.

Domestic evils, for that we think we can muster them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, till it be too late to reveal them.—*Hodder, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedication.

The necessities of man had at the first no other helps and supplies than *domestic*; as such as that which the prophet implyeth, saying, Can a mother forget her child? —*Id.*

In this their *domestic* celebration of the Passover, they divided supper into two courses.—*Id.*

Domestically. adv. In a domestic manner; relatively to the domestic character or affairs; privately; not openly.

Is it not a miracle, that so many of your private Ignorants, and monks feeding here in England daintily, arrayed gallantly, lodging softly, should be very *domestically* and privately conversant with ladies, dames, matrons, maids of all sorts, and yet none of all these be searched? —*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 134: 1610.

He was glad . . . to return to Sheene, where he lived *domestically* as usual, till the death of Sir W. Temple.—*Lord Orrery, On Swift*, let. 2.

Domestickant. adj. Forming part of the same family. *Rare*.

The power . . . was virtually residing and *domestickant*.

ficant in the plurality of his assessor.—*Sir E. Dering, Speeches*, p. 71.

Domesticate. v. a. Make domestic; withdraw from the public; familiarize; render, as it were, of the same family.

Having the entry into your houses and being half *domesticated* by their situation. —*Harris, Letter to a Member of the National Assembly*.

Domesticated. part. adj. Made domestic.

It is true, that the symptoms are well allayed, or otherwise adventurous custom hath taught me to bear them better, being now familiarized and *domesticated* evils, Jan. manuscripta mala. —*Sir H. Walton, Letters*, p. 394.

Domesticity. s. Domestic character.

A judge may be renewed on the score of greatly and an intimate acquaintance or friendship with the adverse party; for a moderate familiarity and acquaintance is not sufficient hereto; and great familiarity is included under the notion of friendship and *domesticity*, as living together in the same house, and the like.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Civitatis*, (Ord MS.)

It is the *domesticity* of esprit which makes it so judicious.—*Saturday Review*, Sept. 3, 1841.

Domical. adj. Having the character of a dome. *Rare*.

At Fontenay, near Caen, a remarkable chambered tumulus was excavated in 1823, which corresponds

It contained ten *domical* chambers, arranged in pairs opposite to each other, and formed of horizontal dry-wallings. They had a diameter and height of from ten to fifteen feet. —*Dr. Thureau, On the two principal forms of ancient British and Gaulish Skulls, Memoirs, &c. Anthropological Society*, vol. i.

Domicle. s. House; place where a person has his home.

This famous *domicle* was brought with these apprentices in one night from Nazareth over seas and lands by mighty angels; and can, if honoured with a visit, with an offering, or with a vow, cure in a moment all diseases. —*Brevet, Saint and Samuel at Kobar*, p. 368.

The choice of the situation for this *domicle*, the art of making it convenient, of hiding its entrance, and securing it against more powerful animals, are all so many marks of superior skill and industry.—*Goldsmith, Animated Nature*, ii. 313. (Ord MS.)

Domicle (s) the place where a man has his home. Personal property follows the person of the owner, and, on his decease, must be distributed according to the law of the country in which he was domiciled at the time of his death, and not according to the law of the country where such property is situate. The residence of a party for forty days constitutes a *domicle* as to jurisdiction in Scotland. —*Townier, Law Dictionary*. (Gauger.)

Domicle. v. a. Connect anyone with a country by residence.

That wonderful people the Normans . . . had their *domicles* on the Mediterranean, and on either side of the British Channel. In the south they had become *mother-tongues*. . . In the north, on the other hand, as by adopting and *domicling* men of Roman

Italian cultivation, they had braced the intellect of the degenerate church to young energy, and had trained learned churchmen and theologians, Laurences and Anselms; so taking the form, the structure, the architectural science of Universal Latin Christendom, they gave it a grandeur, solidity, unswerving, even height, which might seem intended to confront a ruler element, more wild and tempestuous weather. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. v.

Domicled. part. adj. Having an abode.

P. Ryan, an Irishman by birth, but for many years *domicled* in Denmark, died in London, &c. —*Dr. Phillimore's Reports*, ii. 332.

Domiciliary. adj. Intruding into private houses.

Supervisors of *domiciliary* visitation. —*Berke*.
The tax on chimney was, even now, direct impost, peculiarly odious: for it is only levied only by means of *domiciliary* visits; and of such visits the English have always been impatient. —*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. iii.

The Licensing Act is condemned, not as a thing essentially evil, but on account of the petty exactions, the exactions, the jobs, the commercial restrictions, the *domiciliary* visits, which were incidental to it.—*Id.*, ch. xxi.

Domiciliate. v. a. Render domestic or familiar.

I found the younger Millbank quite *domiciliated* at the castle.—*Disraeli the young, & Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. vi.

Domiciliated. part. adj. Domesticated.
The propagation and culture, the life and service, of the *domiciliated* animals.—*Bornall, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities*, p. 61: 1722.

Dominant. adj. Predominant; presiding; ascendant.

By the then dominant party it [Milton's Economic] was esteemed an excellent piece.—*A. Ward, Of Milton, Poetical Characters*, sub ann. 1685.

Observing the scurvy and the dropsy to be the epidemic and dominant diseases of this nation. —*Erasmus, Arctaria*.

Laevchenom consequently continued to be *dominant* in Greece till other states began to employ regular troops. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiii.

The first protector whom the English found among the dominant caste was Archbishop Anselm.—*Id.*, ch. i.

Dominante. v. n. Be dominant.

The system of Aristotle, however, still dominated in the Universities. —*Hollan, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. iii. ch. ii.

Dominante. v. a. Govern.

He was, during twelve years, dominated by his step-mother.—*Translation of a Spanish Sonnet, Appendix to Tricla's Travels in 1772*.

Dominating. part. adj. Exercising domination; predominant.

I thus conclude my theme,
The dominating humour makes the dream. —*Dryden*.

Domination. s.

1. Power; dominion.

Thou and thine usurp
The dominations, royalties, and rights
Of this oppressed boy. —*Shakespeare, King John*, ii. 1.

2. Tyranny; insolent authority.

Maximian traded with the Gods in the product of his own estate in Thracia, the place of his nativity, whether he retired, to withdraw from the unjust domination of Gallius Maximus. —*A. Smith, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

3. One highly exalted in power: (used of angelic beings).

He heav'n's of heav'n's, and all the pow'rs therein,
By thee created; and by thee threw down
Th' aspiring dominations. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 390.

Hear all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, dominations, principados, virtues, powers. —*Id.*, v. 400.

Dominative. adj. Presiding; governing; imperious; insolent.

To each thing bath the goodness of that Architect
Imparted, peculiar laws of linear, that nothing should be despicable in the eyes of other, the prince in majesty and sovereignty of power, the nobility in wisdom and *dominative* virtue. —*Sir E. Sandys, State of B. Upton*.

Dominator. s.

1. Presiding or predominant power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this north-west part of the world, which maketh the people impatient of servitude, lovers of liberty, martial and courageous. —*Goldsmith, Rami*.

2. Absolute governor or ruler.

God, who is the *dominator* of glory, gives and takes it away, as seemeth good to him.—*Donne, History of the Sanctuary*, p. 153.

Domine. s. (Trisyllable.) [vocative case of dominus = lord, master.] Title of respect.

Well, sir, how follows the new design; have you a not the luck of all your brother projectors, to deceive only yourself at last?—No, good *Domine* doctor, I deceive you, it seems, and others too.—*Wycherly, The Country Wife*.

Dominée. v. a. Rule with insolence; swell; bluster; act without control.

Go to the feast, revel and *dominée*,
Carouse full measure. —*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

Both would their little end secure;
He signs for freedom, she for pow'r;
His wishes turn abroad to roam, —*Prior*.

Having borne a great part in a great revolution, having been charged with the august office of presenting the Crown of Scotland to the sovereigns whom the Estates had chosen, having *dominée* red without a rival, during several months, in the parliament at Edinburgh, having seen before him in near prospect the seals of secretary, the carcase of an earl, ample wealth, supreme power, he had in a sudden sunk into obscurity and abject poverty.—*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Dominée. v. a. Govern.

Think'st thou, because my friend, with haughty fervour,
Kneels to Omnipotence, each gossip's dream,
Each village-fable *dominée* in turn
His brain's distemper'd nerves? —*Horace Walpole, Mydriatick*, ii. 2.

Dominéring. part. adj. Ruling with insolence.

The voice of conscience now is low and weak,
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chastising the passions, as did Eli did his lustful
domineering sons. South, Sermons.

Domineering. *adj.*

1. Noting the Lord's day, or Sunday.

The cycle of the moon serves to show the epochs,
and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout
all their variations.—Hobler, Discourses concerning
Time.

2. Noting the Lord's prayer.

The Dominical Prayer, and the Apostolical Creed,
(whereof there was such a hot dispute in our last
conversation,) are two Arts tending to the same ob-
ject of devotion.—Howell, Familiar Letters, iv. 24.

Domineical. *s.* Lord's day, or Sunday.

The whole space betwixt this and Pentecost, and
every dominical in the year.—Hammond, Sermons,
ix.

Dominion. *s.*

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

He gave us only over least, fish, fowl,
dominion absolute; that right we had
by his donation: but none over man
He made not lord. Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 67.

2. Power; right of possession or use, without
being accountable.

He could not have private *dominion* over that
which was under the private *dominion* of another.
Locke.

3. Territory; region; district: (considered
as subject).

The dominions of bishopricks (the kings of England
did ever retain in all their *dominions*, when the
popes usurped authority was at the highest.—Sir J.
Darch, Discourse on the State of Ireland.

4. Predominance; ascendancy.

Angels placed foremost ought to be more finished
than those cast behind, and to have *dominion* over
things confused and transient. Dryden, Transla-
tion of Dürer's Art of Painting.

5. Order of angels.

By him were all things created, visible and invi-
sible, whether they be thrones or *dominions*, or
principalities or powers.—Colossians, i. 16.

Dominio. *s.* [Italian.]

1. Kind of hood worn by canons of cathedral
churches in Italy; dress formerly much
worn at Venice, and adopted in this coun-
try as a masquerade garment.

I have done nothing but slip out of my *dominio*;
into bed, at a cut of bed into my *dominio*.—Boswell
Walspole, Letters, vol. 1.

2. In the plural. Game so called.

The messengers were initiated in the mysteries
of *dominica*, and the maldiservants in the tactics
of *dominica*.—Disraeli the younger, The young Duke,
b. v. ch. 1.

Domitable. *adj.* [Lat. *domo*—tame.] Cap-
able of being tamed. Rarer than its op-
posite, the negative compound indomitable.

Those animals of the more voracious and fierce
nature are less subject to be disciplined, tamed, and
brought into subjection; the other are by their
very nature more *domitable*, domestic, and subject
to be governed.—Sir M. Hale, Origination of Man-
kind, p. 363. (Orel MS.)

Don. *s.* [Lat. *dominus*.] Spanish title for
a gentleman.

To the great *don*s of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone,
To damn all others, and cry up their own. Dryden,
Assin Baxter essayed to speak, and main Jeffreys
behoard. Richard Richard, dost thou think we
will let the poor (the court)? Richard, thou art
an old knave. Thou hast written books enough to
load a cart, and every book as full of sedition as an
egg is full of meat. By the grace of God, I'll look
after thee. I see a great many of your brotherhood
waiting to know what will befall their mighty *don*.
And there, he continued, fixing his savage eye on
Bates, 'there is a doctor of the party at your elbow.
But, by the grace of God Almighty, I will crush you
all.'—Munday, History of England, ch. iv.

Don. *v. a.* [do on.] Put on; invest with;
(opposed to doff).

Then up he rose and *donned* his clothes
And dugged the chamber door. Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 5, song.

The purple morning left her crimson hair,
And *don'd* her robes of pure vermilion hue. Fairfax.

Dónary. *s.* [Lat. *donarium*.] Thing given
to sacred uses. Rare.

Esculapian of old, that counterfeit god, did as
many famous cures; his temple (as Strabo relates)
was daily full of patients, and as many several
tables, inscriptions, pendents, *donaries*, &c. to be
seen in his church.—Barton, Anatomy of Melan-
chole, p. 225.

Donation. *s.*

1. Act of giving anything; act of bestowing.

After *donation* there is an absolute change and
alienation made of the property of the thing given;
which being so alienated, a man has no more to do
with it than with a thing bought with another's
money. South.

2. Grant by which anything is given or con-
ferred.

Howsoever the letter of that *donation* may be un-
recorded by men, yet the sense thereof is so im-
printed in their hearts, as if every one had claim for
himself unto that which was conferred upon all.—
Sir W. R. Leigh, Essays.

Donative. *s.*

1. Gift; largess; present; dole of money
distributed.

The Roman emperor's custom was, at certain
seasons, to bestow on his soldiers a *donative*;
which *donative* they received, wearing earbuds
upon their heads. Herker, Ezechiel's Solilo.

They were entertained with public shows and
donatives, to make them more easily digest their
lost liberty. Dryden.

The Janissaries resolved to force from their sultan
a new *donative*, and drew up, in double lines, along
the street through which he was to pass. Sir E.
Cresson, History of the Ottoman Turks, ch. viii.

2. In Law. Benefice merely given and col-
lated by the patron to a man, without pre-
sentation, or institution by the ordinary,
or induction by his orders.

Donative is a benefice merely given and disposed
of by the patron, a man without other presenta-
tion to, or institution by, the ordinary, or induction
by his order. *Donatives* are so called because they
be given only by the foundation and erection of the
donor. . . . *Donatives* have two peculiar properties:
one, that the presentation does not devolve to the
king, as in other livings, when the incumbent is
made a layman; the other, that a *donative* is within
the statute of pluralities if it be the first living. —
Toulmin, Law Dictionary. (Cræmer.)
Never did steeples carry double truth;
His is the *donative*, and mine the cure. Churchill.

Dónaught. *s.* (pronounced, and sometimes
spelt, *Donnal*, or *Dannot*.) Idle good for
nothing person. Rare, unless provincial.

Crafty and proud *dónaughts*.—Cræmer, On Re-
elections, p. 243: 1623.

Done. *kind of interjection.* Word by which
a wager is concluded: (when a wager is
offered, he who accepts it says *done*).

Done: the wager?—Shakespeare, Temp., ii. 1.
One thing, sweet-heart, I will ask;
Take me for a new-fashioned mask.
Done: but my bargain shall be this,
I'll throw my mask off when I kiss. Churchill.
'Twas *done* and *done*, and the fox, by consent, was
to be the judge. — Sir E. L. Estcourt.
Yes, but when I had fifty *done* losses, didn't you say
done?—And so you gave the *don* upon me.—O'Keefe,
Fountainhead, ch. 3.

Doneé. *s.* Person to whom a gift is made.

There is an error all over; but whether are most
to blame, you may judge between the donor and the
donee; if one would not give, the other could not
receive. Sir M. Sandys, Essays, p. 247: 1633.

Touching the parties unto deeds and charters, we
are to consider as well the donors and granters, as
the *donees* or grantees.—Speelman.

Dónkey. *s.* [German, *dickkopf*—thickhead.]
Stupid person; ass. See Noddy.

Dónor. *s.* Giver; bestower; one who gives
anything.

Litters thick beside the *donor's* gate,
And beaming lords and teeming ladies wait
The promised *dole*. Dryden, Jura's Satires.

Dónship. *s.* Quality or rank of a *don*,
gentleman, or knight.

In none of those,
Your beson-friends, as you suppose,
But Ralph himself, your trusty squire,
Wh' has dragg'd your *donship* out of th' mire. Butler, Hudibras.

Dónzel. *s.* [Italian; L.Lat. *domicellus*]
Page.

He is esquire to a knight-errant, *dónzel* to the
damsel.—Butler, Characters.

Doem. *v. a.* [A.S. *deinan*.]

1. Judge; command judicially; condemn;
pronounce condemnation.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?
And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave? Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 1.

Thim through malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace! thou dost not *doom*
So strictly, but much more to pity incline. Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 400.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his newswear, hears;
Round in his turn the blended balls he rolls,
Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls. Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Destine; command by uncontrollable
authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,
Have *doom'd* our ships to seek the Lætan land. Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

I have no will but wint your eyes onlain;
Thou'dst to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign. Gravelle.

Doem. *s.*

1. Judicial sentence; judgement.

He's fled, my lord, and all his power's do yield;
And humbly thus, with hinders on their necks,
Expect your highness' *doom* of life or death. Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 9.

And now, without redemption, all mankind
Must have been lost, adjudg'd to death and hell
By *doom* severe. Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 223.

In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts
shall be laid open, none shall be made to answer
for what he knows nothing of; but shall receive his
doom, his conscience accusing or excusing him.—
Locke.

2. Great and final judgement.

Search Windsor-castle, elow within and out;
Strew good luck, Ophides, on every sacred room,
That it may stand till the perpetual *doom*. Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 2.

3. State to which one is destined.

By day the web and loom,
And homely household-task, shall be her *doom*. Dryden, Translation of the Iliad, b. 1.

4. Ruin; destruction.

From the same rock, at last, both fell their *doom*,
And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome. Pope.

5. Discrimination; discernment. Rare.

In him no point of courtesy there lurk'd;
He was of manners mild, of *doom* exact. Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 176.

Doomer. *s.* One who dooms.

That fatal look of a common Intelligence, of a
common assent, was exchanged among the *doomers*
of the prisoner's life and death as the judge con-
cluded. Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugenia Aram, b. vi.
ch. v.

Doömful. *adj.* Full of destruction.

As 'twere by signs to show
That still she must remain dismaid'd with him blow;
And by th' infectious slime that *doömful* drudge left,
Nature herself hath since of purity been reborn. Dryden, Polydion, ix.

Doömless. *s.*

1. Day of final and universal judgement; last
great day.

Men, wives, and children stare, cry out, and run,
As it were *doömday*. Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

They may serve for any theme, and never be out
of date until *doömday*.—Sir T. Browne, Vulgar
Errors.

Our souls, not yet prepared for upper light,
Till *doömday* wander in the shades of night;
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in sunshine may appear. Dryden.

2. Day of sentence or condemnation.

All-words day is my body's *doömday*. Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 1.

Door. *s.*

1. Gate of a house; that which opens to yield
entrance: (*door* is used of houses, and
gates of cities or public buildings, except
in the license of poetry).

All the rattle quaked from the ground,
And every *door* of free will open flew. Spenser, Faerie Queen.

To the same end men several pathways tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead. Sir J. Denham.

For without rules there can be no art, any more
than there can be a house without a *door* to con-
duct you in.—Dryden.

2. By Synecdoche, or the use of a part for
the whole. House.

Martin's office is now the second *door* in the
street, where he will see Parnel.—Arbuthnot.

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of grass appear,
And hinds, that yet the blast of Boreas fear,
Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to clothe the
year. Dryden.

4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.

The indispensable necessity of sincere obedience,
shuts the *door* against all temptations to carnal
security.—Hammond.

DOOR

Lie, or be laid-at the door of anyone. Be imputable or chargeable upon him.

In any of which parts, if I have failed, the fault lies wholly at my door.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, preface.*

Next door to. Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

A gentleman's word leads to a brawl, and a riot unpublished is but next door to a tumult.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Out of, or without, door or doors. In the open air; not at home; quite gone; fairly sent away.

Let him doubt whether his clothes be warm, and so go naked; whether his house be firm, and live without doors.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now, With a harsh voice and supercilious brow, To serve duties, thou wouldst fear no more; The gallows and the whip are out of door.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is out of doors, and Cain is no prince over his brother.—*Locke.*

The misanthrope entered again the peasant's house, and turned the owner out of doors.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Within doors. Same as indoors.

Lay one piece of flesh or fish in the open air, and another of the same kind and bigness within doors.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Lambs, though they are bred within doors, and never saw the actions of their own species, push at those who approach them with their foreheads.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Doorcase. s. Frame in which the door is encased.

The making of frames for doorcases, is the framing of two pieces of wood althwart two other pieces.—*Maron.*

Dooring. s. Posts and general frame of a door.

He reports of a whirlpool, between the Root Islands and Lofoot, called Malestrand; which from half ebb to half flood is heard to make so terrible a noise as shakes the doorings of houses in those islands ten miles off.—*Milton, History of Muscovia, ch. v.*

Doorjamb. s. That part of the frame of a door upon which the latch, lock, or bolt fastens, and against which the door is jammed in shutting.

'Pray, sir, be you the officer of the king's cutter?' 'I am!' exclaimed Vandykeren, leaning against the door-jamb for support.—*Murray, Starling, vol. ii. ch. iii.*

Doorkeeper. s. Porter; one who keeps the entrance of a house.

He that hath given the following addresses to thee, desires to be even a doorkeeper in God's house, and to be a servant to the meaneast of God's servants.—*Jeremy Taylor, preface.*

Doornail. s. Nail on which in ancient doors the knocker struck.

As dead as a doornail.—*Proverb.*

Doorpost. s. Post of a door.

He shall also bring him unto the door, or to the doorpost.—*Keruea, xxi. d.*

Doornail. s. Sill (i.e. threshold) of a door. He invited no comers to step across his door-sill.—*Silas Marner, ch. i.*

Doortend. s. Entrance of, or parts about, a door.

Did nobody clog up the king's doortend more than I, there would be room for all honest men.—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Hard, let. 191.*

Dop. v. n. In Angling. Dip. See Dape.

With those—and a short line, as I shew'd to angle for a chub—you may dape or dop.—*J. Walton, Angler, pt. i. ch. v. (Rich.)*

Dop. s. Manner of dipping or making a reverence.

The Venetian dop tida.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Re-voia, v. 2. (Rich.)*

Döper, or Döpper. s. [Low German direct.] Dipper, in the polemical sense of the term, or anabaptist.

This is a döper, s. an Anabaptist.—*B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 2. (Rich.)*

Have you döppers?—*A world of döppers. News from the New World.*

Döpping. s. Dipping; bowing; curtsying. Nothing doth render a man so completely Gentle (not in an affected or artificial way, consisting in certain postures or motions of the body, dooping, cringing, &c.)—*Barrow, vol. i. Sermon 17. (Rich.)*

Döquet. s. Same as Docket.

Before the institution of this office, no dogmat for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of aliena-

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tion made, could be purchased without an oath.—*Bacon, Office of Alienation.*

Dor. v. a. [German, *thor* = fool.] Make a fool of anyone; stupefy; perplex.

When we are so easily dorred and amated with every sophism, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth.—*Hales, Golden Remains, p. 13.*

Dor. s. [?] from its foolish flight against objects.] Cockchafer.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all the vagabondous, or slawthwings, as beetles and dorrs.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The dor, or hedge-chaffer's chief marks are these: his head is small, like that of the common beetle; this and his eyes black; his shoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, also black; but just under the wing-shells, spotted with white. His wing-shells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light chestnut; his breast, especially, covered with a downy hair.—*Grew, Muscum.*

Doric. adj. Generally a proper, rather than a common, name; but occasionally used in the secondary sense of grave, serious, or severe.

1. Denoting a species of the ancient music.

Go to their tune; the one delights in the Ionick; the other altogether in the Dorick.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel, p. 75.*

No music must be heard, no song be set or sung, but what is grave and Dorick.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

2. Denoting an order of architecture.

Windows round
Were set, and Dorick pillars overlaid
With golden architrave.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 713.*

Doricism. s. Phrase of the Doric dialect.

We have a letter writ by Dion of Syracuse to Dionysius, tyrant of that place; and part of another, written by Dionysius himself; both preserved among the Epistles of Plato; where there is not the least shadow of Doricism; but as well the prince, as the philosopher, have written their epistles in such a dialect, as if (to use Dr. Bentley's gentlemanlike phrase) they had gone to school at Athens.—*Boyle, On Bentley's Thales, p. 43.*

Dormancy. s. Quiescence.

The dormancy of religious oppression, and the natural conclusion that the statutes complained of are not likely to be enforced, form in my mind no reason why they should be suffered to remain.—*Bishop Horsey, Parliamentary Register, xvi. 238.*

Dormant. adj.

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful I can assure his name is dormant; or should he seem to rouse, 'tis well lashing him, and he will sleep like a top.—*Congru, v. Old Bachelor.*

With this railing he is sold to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, dormant, till it swims within his reach.—*Grew, Muscum.*

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and dormant.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Private; not public.

There were other dormant musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readiness, but not drawn together.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to reserve these privileges dormant, never to be produced but upon great occasions.—*Swift.*

The elements of the old factions were dormant, but still smouldering.—*Froide, History of England, ch. xl.*

5. Laying; not perpendicular; made in the roof of a house.

(Old dormant windows must confound
Her beams: their glimmering spectacles,
Struck with the splendour of her face,
Do th' office of a burning-glass.)—*Keatsland.*

Dormant. s. Large beam; piece of timber, sometimes called a sleeper.

Ropes... the dormant tow'd
Now out, now in; now back, now forward cast.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Dormer. s. [?] Window made in the roof of a house, or above the entablature; being raised upon the rafters.

In a parlour belonging to a farm-house, there was a remarkably large dormer of cheanuk.—*Clubb, Antiquities of Wheatfield.*

Dormitive. adj. Soporific.

Just as the opium of Molere's comedy causes sleep by means of the dormitive power.—*Paris, Pharmacologie.*

DORS

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DORMER

Dormitive. s. Soporific medicine.

Down any distressed patient want an emetick... or a dormitive?—*Aphorism.*
This is the dormitive I take to bedward.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 112.*

Dormitory. s.

1. Place to sleep in; (used commonly for a room with many beds).

Sure it was in some obscure hole of the peak, or some blind dormitory of a convent.—*Bishop Hall, Humour of married Clergy.*

Rich is another principal personage; she also is discovered in the dormitory of a monastery.—*T. Walton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

2. Burialplace.

New dormitories are bought for the dead, and furnished; neither might the corpses be allowed to lie single in their earthen beds, but are filled up like fugates in a stack, for the society of their future resurrection.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons of Publick Thanksgiving.*

He which numbereth the sands of the sea, knoweth all the scattered bones, weth into all the graves and tombs, searcheth all the repositories and dormitories in the earth, knoweth what dust belongeth to each body, what body to each soul.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. xi.*

He [Bishop Rust] was buried in the quire of his own cathedral church of Down, in a vault made for his predecessor bishop Taylor, whose sacred dust is deposited also there; and what dormitory hath two such tenants?—*Glasville, Letter concerning Bishop Rust's Disinterment of Truth.*

Dormouse. s. [see last extract.] Native rodent animal (Myoxus avellanarius) so called: (no true mouse, but rather akin to the squirrels).

Dull as a dormouse.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.*

Come, we all sleep, and are mere dormice flies, A little less than dead: more dullese hangs On us than on the moon.—*J. Jonson, Cottle.*

After they have lain a little while, they grow as drowsy as dormice, unless they are roused.—*Collier, Essay on Thought.*

[*Dormouse.*—The termination *mouse* is probably an instance of false etymology, the real origin being a French *dormice*, which cannot it is true be cited from the dictionaries, but is rendered probable by the name by which the animal is known in *Langue-doe, radormiceira*. In the same dialect *dormiceira*, a slumberer, sleepy head, equivalent to *dormouse* (*aouris*, a mouse, is feminine) in ordinary French. The dormouse is called a *slipper* in Suffolk.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dorn. s. [German = thorn.] Thornbuck.

The coat is stored both with shellfish, as wall-pole and shellfish, and flat, as turkeys, dorns, and holy-but.—*Grew.*

Dornick. s. Cloth from Dornick (Tournay): (the extract from Ure suggests another origin; all, however, that it gives as a fact is that the manufacture was Scotch).

Three yards of Dornick for a player's coat, 5 Henry VIII.—*Lysons, Environs of London, l. 230.*

I have got them painted with your arms.

With a fair dornice carpet of my own Laid down for the more state.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.
Dornick is a species of coarse linen of stout fabric which derives its name from a town in Scotland where it was first manufactured for table-cloths. It is the most simple in pattern of all the varieties of the diaper or damask style, and therefore the goods are usually of a coarse quality for common household wear... Figure 1125 is a representation of the most simple species of tablecloth, which is merely an imitation of chequerwork; and is known in Scotland, where the manufacture is practised, by the name of *Dornick*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Dornick and Table Fabrics.*

Dorp. s. [Dutch or German, rather than English; the English form being Thorp.] Small village.

Amsterdam... being from a mean fishing-dorp come, in a short revolution of time, by a monstrous increase of commerce and navigation, to be one of the greatest marts in Europe.—*Howell, Familiar Letters (dat. 1619), l. 1, 7.*

What should they do, beset with dangers round, No neighbouring dorp, no lodging to be found, But blacky plains, and bare unwholesome ground?—*Dryden, Mind and Faith.*

Dörer. s. Drone.

There is a great number of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselves, like dörers, of that which others have laboured for.—*Robinson, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia, b. l. 1551.*

Dorse. s. Canopy. Obsolete.

Imprimis, a dorse and redone of crimson velvet, with flowers of gold, in length two yards three quarters.—*Will of Sir R. Sutton, Life by Churton, p. 321.*

Dorsal. *adj.* [Lat. *dorsalis*, from *dorsum* = back.] Belonging to the back.

The first dorsal fin is black.—*Pennant*.

When Blumenbach pointed out to Cuvier that the tadpoles of the Strymon (and Rana pipra) have tails, this great anatomist was disposed at first to deny the specimen a monstrosity, because he could not comprehend for what purpose these strange beings, so curiously lodged in the dorsal cells of their mother, should have the swimming tail of the common tadpole.—*Luttrell, Lectures*, lect. ii. (Ord MS.)

Dossier. *s.* [? Lat. *dorsum*; ? Fr. *dossier*.—see *Dossier*.] A panier; basket or bag, or pair of such, hanging from the back of a beast of burthen, one on each side, for the reception of things of small bulk; pack-saddle.

I may meet her

Rolling from market one day, 'twist her *dossers*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.

Dorsum. *s.* [Lat. = back.] Ridge of a hill.

I know not if it had any connection with a similar ridge, which creeping through the deep south-east valley beneath the trench of the great escarpment on the brow of Catharine hill near Winchester, suddenly rises into a narrow *dorsum*.—*J. Warburton, History of the Parish of Kiblington*, p. 48.

Dorture. *s.* [Fr. *dortoir*; Lat. *dormitura* = sleeping-place, from *dormio* = sleep.] Dormitory.

He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he showed us along the one side seventeen cells, very neat.—*Bacon*.

To a friar that lives, or to a monk in his *dortor*.—*Jerome Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. ii. § 2.

Dory. *s.* [see last extract; the derivation from *juntura* being the true one.] Fish (Zeus Faber) so called.

Between the dorsal ribs extends an aponeurosis, the remains or homologous of the primitive thoracic investment of the abdomen in the lancelet and lamprey. In the salmon and dory the ribs continue to be attached to some of the parapophyses after they are bent down to form the broad canal and spine in the tail; and we derive the same striking evidence of the true nature of these inferior arches from the skeleton of the lunny, the dory, and some other fishes.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iii.

The dory or dorre contends with the haddock for the honour of bearing the marks of St. Peter's fingers, each being supposed to have been the fish out of whose mouth the apostle took the tribute money; lying on its sides, in proof of its identity, the marks of his finger and thumb. Another origin for the spots on the side of the dory has also been assigned. St. Christopher, in wading through an arm of the sea, bearing our Saviour, whence his name Christopher, is reported to have caught a dory, and to have left those impressions on his sides to be transmitted to all posterity as an eternal memorial of the fact. The name of dorre was therefore said to have been derived from the French *adorer*, 'worshipped.' Our common appellation is also said to be of foreign origin, and even with a second reference to St. Peter. The fishermen of the Adriatic call this fish *la jantura*, 'the caterpillar,' in allusion to the supposed keys of the gates of heaven, of which the needle is supposed to be the bearer; and in several countries of Europe the dory is called St. Peter's fish. The real origin of the English name for this fish may be questioned; but it is probably derived from the French *dorée*, or *jantura dorée*, in reference to its peculiar golden colour. At what time the epithet John became prefixed to the simple name of this fish, it might be difficult to ascertain; its name of dorre is at least as old as Merrett, who in his *Pinax Rerum Naturalium Britannicarum*, 1686, speaks of it as a dorre or a dory.—*Yarrell, British Fishes*.

Dose. *s.* [Fr.; Gr. *dos* = giving, or thing or quantity given.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time.

The too violent dose too sorely wrought,

And added fury to the strength it brought.

Dryden, Virgil's Eclog.

In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thymus in warm water, without mentioning the dose.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Anything nauseous.

If you can tell an ignoramus in power and place, that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down.—*South*.

3. As much of anything as falls to a man's lot. *Ludicrous*.

No sooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his dose;
Married his punctual dose of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thives.

Butler, Hudibras.

Quantity.

We pity or laugh at those ridiculous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so.—*Grassile*.

Dose. *v. a.*

1. Proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

Plants which are used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly *dosed*, may prove powerful medicines.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

2. Give physic or anything nauseous to any man. *Ludicrous*.

He may cast him upon a bold, self-opinioned physician, worse than his distemper; who shall *dose*, and bleed, and kill him 'secundum artem!'—*South, Sermons*, i. 284.

Dosis. *s.* Dose, of which it is an imperfectly Anglicized form.

As if a physician should prescribe a *dosis* or recipe to his patient of such simples, or compounded medicines, as cannot be had in this part of the world.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, li. 517: 1673.

Dossier. *s.* [Fr. *dossier*.] Basket; panier.

What, Lackluster? mine old host of Ram-ally,
You hit some market here. Some choice of fish,
You find to fetch off. *It. Jason, Simple of News*.
Go, hire a rhymer's mare, and buy new *dossers*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen*.

Dossil. *s.* [Fr. *dossil*.] Plaidget; nodule or lump of lint to be laid on a sore.

Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as basilicon, with precipitate, upon a *dossil*.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Dot. *s.* Small point or spot.

Our English chemists have not generally adopted the notation of oxygen by dots; but have employed commas or full stops and symbols (+, or -), to denote various degrees of union, and numerical indices. Thus the double sulphate of copper and potash is Cu₂SO₄ + K₂SO₄.—*Wheatell, Novus Organum chemicum*.

Dot. *v. a.* Mark with specks; spot.

Many thousands of square miles which are now rich corn land and meadow, intersected by green hedgerows, and dotted with villages and pleasant country seats, would appear as woods overgrown with fern, or fens abandoned to wild ducks.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Dotage. *s.* Condition of one who dotes.

1. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; deliriousness.

The soul in all hath one intelligence;

Though too much moisture in an infant's brain,

And too much dross in an old man's sense,

Cannot the prints of outward things retain:

Then doth the soul want work, and idle sit,

And this we childishness and dotage call.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

No less are they out of the way in philosophy, pestering their heads with the sapless dotages of old Paris and Salamanca.—*Milton, Apology for Smeaton*.

I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts

As joyful as our hearts:

Our senses tell us, if we please not them,

Our love is but a dotage, or a dream.

Sir J. Suckling.
No plea was to be admitted to release from imprisonment; not the duty of the husband to the young wife, of the young wife to her husband; not that of the parents for the care of their children, nor of children for the care of their parents; infirmity, age, *dotage*, nothing excused, nothing mitigated the sentence.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, i. 41, ch. i.

2. Excessive fondness.

If on your head my fury does not turn,

Thank that fond dotage which so much you scorn.

Dryden.

Dotal. *adj.* [Lat. *dotalis*; from *dos*, *dotis* = dowry.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion; comprised in her portion.

Shall I, of one poor dotal town possess,
My people thin, my wretched country waste?
An exil'd prince, and on a shaking throne,
Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own.

Chert, Translation from Ovid.

Dotard. *s.* One whose age has impaired his intellects; man in his second childhood.

Dotard, said he, let be thy deep advice,

Scenes that through many years thy wits thee fill,

And that weak old head left then not lying whir,

Else never should thy judgement be so frail.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I am come to insult thee for an old fantastick

dotard, as thou art, in over defending the women.—

Tutler, no. 366.

The sickly dotard wants a wife,

To draw off his last drops of life.

Prior

Dotardly. *adj.* Like a dotard; stupid.

That sunk and sotted, that dull and dotardly
sin of holiness.—*Dr. H. More, Autodote against Holatry*.

Dotation. *s.* [Lat. *dotatio*, -onis; from *dos*, *dotis* = dowry.] Act of giving a dowry, or portion; endowment.

When the Christian religion then had taken foot in the empire, what sumptuous monuments were erected by that pious Constantine (in whom our nation claimeth a just interest) let history speak; no stones were too precious, no metal was too costly for that happy use; and so powerful influences had that example upon Christian kings and princes, that each strove who should exceed other in the cost and splendour of those holy edifices, the riches of their *dotation*, the price of their sacred vessels.—*Bishop Hall, Rerum*, p. 239.

Dote. *v. n.* [?]

1. Have the intellect impaired by age or passion; be delirious.

Unless the fear of death doth make me *dote*,
I see my son. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

A sword is upon the liars, and they shall *dote*; a sword is upon her mighty men, and they shall be dismayed.—*Jeremiah*, i. 36.

2. Be in love to extremity.

I have long loved her, and bestowed much on her,

followed her with a dotting observance.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Three sorts of men my soul hath, and I am
greatly offended at their life; a poor man that is proud, a rich man that is a liar, and an old adulterer that *doteth*.—*Ecclusiasticus*, xxv. 2.

3. Regard with excessive fondness; love to excess: (with *on* or *upon*).

All their prayers and love

Were set on Hereford, whom they *doted on*,

And blest it, and grace'd it.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,

Because thou seed me *dote upon* my love.

Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

Mark those who *dote* on arbitrary power,

And you shall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,

Or needy bankrupts.

We *dote upon* this present world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain and fear and reluctance, that we are torn from them, as if our horses lay all within the compass of this life.—*Bishop Burnet*.

O death, all eloquent! you only prove

What dust we *dote on*, when 'tis man we love.

Pope.

Dote. *v. a.* Decay; wither; impair.

Such an old oak, though now it be *doted*, will not be struck down at one blow.—*Bishop Hurd, Sermons*, p. 33: 1623.

Doted. *adj.* Stupid. *Obsolete*.

His senseless speech and *doted* ignorance

The prince had marked well.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Dotthead. *s.* Dotard. *Rare*.

And the dotthead was beside himself, and whole

out of his mynde.—*Tyndall, Works*, p. 350. (Rich.)

Doter. *s.*

1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; dotard.

What should a bald fellow do with a count, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass?—*Harlow*.

'Tis now high time to end, for fear I grow
More tedious than old *doters*, when they wax.
Than travelled fools, when far-fetch'd lies they prate,
Or flattering poets, when they dedicate.

Oldham, Satire on the Jesuits.

2. One fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

O! if in black my holy's brow be deckt,

It mourns that painting and wearing hair

Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect;

And therefore is she born to make black fair.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

Our *doters* upon red and white are incessantly perplexed, by the uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and of the lasting of her beauty.—*Boyle*.

Dotery. *s.* Doting nonsense. *Rare*.

God, say they, draweth the fortune out of the ability of the matter. Let an example this *dotery* yet further.—*Trueknowledge of Christian Religion*, 161.

(Ord MS.)

Doting. *part. adj.* Having the character of that which dotes.

He was stricken with great affection towards me, which since is grown to such a *doting* love, that I was fain to get this place sometimes to retire in freely.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Dotingly. *adv.* In a doting manner; fondly;

by excessive fondness.

So dotingly the old one loves her young one.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Women Pleased.
That he, to wedlock dotingly betray'd,
Should hope in this low town to find a maid!

Dotishness. *s.* Attribute of a dotard. *Harv.*
Not to consider & thing so obvious, is a great piece
of dotishness and stupidity.—*Norris, Disconsent*,
272. (Ord M8.)

Dotard. *s.* Standing tree in a state of decay.
For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees
in church-yards, or near ancient buildings, and the
like, are pollards and dotards, and not trees at their
full height.—*Bacon*.

In China they speak of a tree called magual,
which affords not only good drink, being pierced,
but all things else that belong to the subsistence of
man.... It bears huge nuts, which have excellent
food in them; it shoots out hard prickles above a
fathom long, and those arm them; with the bark
they make tents; and the dotard trees serve for
string.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, ii. 54.

Dotterd. *part. adj.* Marked with dots.
It is not a singular phenomenon, that while the
philosophers of the shambles are pricking their
dotted lines upon his hide, all the while they are
measuring him, his grace is measuring me!—*Burke, Letters*.

Dotterel. *s.*
1. Native grallatorial bird so called (*Charadrius Morinellus*).

We see how ready apes and monkeys are to imi-
tate all motions of man; and, in catching of dotterels,
we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in
gestures.—*Bacon*.

On ascending from this cerry to the moor-ground
above, I happened to come upon a dotterel (*Charadrius Morinellus*), which flew from among stones,
pretending to be crippled, and hovered around,
sometimes humping on the ground, and sometimes
flying to short distances. I shouted for two of my
companions, who had gone ahead towards the summit
of the mountain, and who returned accordingly.
Although it was evident the bird had a nest or
young ones, as it kept war, and on being pursued
ran along, making a very pretty pretence of being
lame so as to be easily caught, we failed to discover
its charge.—*Macgillivray, Natural History of Dee Side and Braemar*.

2. Same as Dotford.
Do not we take the timber for our turn,
And leave the dotterel, in their time to burn?

If some old dotterel tree, with standing over us
turn, and dropping upon them, do not either hinder
or crook their growing.—*R. Ascham*, 318. (Ord M8.)

Donameer. *s.* [Fr. *donanier*.] Officer of
customs.

The entrance is guarded by certain vigilant dra-
gons, called donameers, who unmailed us for some
time.—*Croft, Letter to West*.

Double. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *duplex*.]

1. Twofold.

It is a curiosity also to make flowers double, which
is effected by often removing them into new earth;
as, on the contrary part, double flowers by neglect-
ing, and not removing, prove single.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

I met a reverend, fat, old gonty friar,
With a pannock swollen so high, his double chin
Might rest upon't.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

Thus cursed steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold;
And double death did wretched man invade,
By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd.

Id., Translation from Ovid.

2. Two in number; running in pairs.

All things are double one against another, and he
hath made nothing imperfect.—*Boetianus*, xlii. 21.
And if our power did not both see and hear,
Our sights and sounds would always double be.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

3. Twice as much; containing the same
quantity repeated: (sometimes with *to*).

Great honours are great burthens; but on whom
They are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads:
His cares must still be double to his joys.

In any difficulty.—*B. Jonson, Catiline*.
This sum of forty thousand pounds is almost
double to what is sufficient.—*Swift, Drapier's Let-
ters*.

4. Strong; of twice the common strength.
Here's a pot of good double beer, neighbour:
drink, and fear not your man.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part II.* ii. 3.

The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice potential.
As double as the duke's.—*Id., Othello*, i. 2.

5. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly,
the other in secret.

I th' presence
He would say untruths, and be over double
Both in his words and meaning.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Fifty thousand could keep rank, that were not of
double heart.—*1 Chronicles*, xii. 23.

Double. *adv.* Twice over.

I am not so old in proportion to them as I for-
merly was, which I can prove by arithmetic; for
then I was double their age, which now I am not.—*Swift*.

Double. *v. a.*

1. Make double; enlarge any quantity by
addition of the same quantity.

Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond;
Double six thousand, and then trade of it.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

Our for's too proud the weaker to assail,
Or double his dishonour if he fail.

This power of repeating or doubling any idea we
have of any distance, and adding it to the former,
as often as we will, without being ever able to come
to any stop or stint, is that which gives us the idea
of immensity.—*Locke*.

This was only the value of the silver: there was
besides a tenth part of that number of talents of
gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a double pro-
portion, will just double the sum.—*Abrutius, Tales of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

2. Repeat; add.

He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their falchions to and fro.

Dryden.

3. Fold.

He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,
And doubled down the useful pages.—*Prior*.

But William answer'd short;
'I cannot marry Dora; by my life,
I will not marry Dora.' Then the old man
Was wroth, and doubled up his hands, and said:
'You will not, boy! you dare to answer thus!
But in my time a father's word was law,
And so it shall be now for me.'—*Tennyson, Dora*.

4. Pass round a headland.

Sailing along the coast, he doubled the promon-
tory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that
proud city.—*Knutson, History of the Turks*.

Now we have the Cape of Good Hope in sight,
The trade-wind is our own, if we can but double it.

Dryden.

Birce led the way; the whole division consisted
along the outer edge of the shore, doubled its further
extremity, and anchored there off Draca Point, just
as the darkness closed; the loudness of the en-
emy's line not being more than two miles distant.—*Soutcy, Life of Nelson*.

Double. *v. n.*

1. Increase to twice the quantity.

'Tis observed in particular nations, that within
the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding
all casualties, the number of men double.—*T. Bar-
net, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Enlarge the stake to twice the sum in
play.

Throw Egypt's ly, and offer in the strand,
Offer... the crown on Hercules's head:
I am resolv'd to double till I win.

Dryden, Tyrannick Love.

3. Turn back, or wind in running.

Under the line the sun crosseth the line, and
maketh two summers and two winters; but in the
skirts of the torrid zone it doubleth and goeth back
again, and so maketh one long summer.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Who knows which way she points?
Doubling and turning like a hunted hare!
Find out the meaning of her mind who can.

Dryden.

It is like for us to prove signally to the world
that it is impossible for any criminal to double so
cunningly that we cannot track him, or to climb so
high that we cannot reach him.—*Macaulay, His-
tory of England*, ch. xxi.

4. Play tricks; use sleights.

Tut, tut, leave pleasing of my honour, Diligence;
you double with me.—*B. Jonson, The Case is al-
tered*.

Double. *s.*

1. Twice the quantity or number.

If the thief be found, let him pay double.—*Ereus*, xxi. 4.
In all the four great years of mortality above-
mentioned, I do not find that any week the plague
increased to the double of the precedent week above
five times.—*Grant, Observations on the Bills of
Mortality*.

2. Turn used to escape pursuit; trick, shift;
artifice.

He [the hare] outruns the wind, and with what
care
He cranks and crosses, with a thousand doubles.

Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis.
All their arch-villainies, and all their doubles,
Which are more than a hunted hare e'er thought on.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer tamed.

These men are too well acquainted with the

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

chase, to be flung off by any false step or double.—*Adrian*.

Give anyone the double. Elude him.

If one of my old sweethearts was to step in now, I
am so vexed, I should be strongly tempted to pierce
them both the double.—*O'Keeffe, Pantomime*, iii. 2.

3. Resemblance: (as, 'his or her double',
meaning a person extremely like another).

Double-dealer. *s.* Deceitful, subtle, in-
sidious fellow; one who acts two parts at
the same time; one who says one thing
and thinks another.

Double-dealers may pass muster for a while; but
all parties wash their hands of them in the conclu-
sion.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Double-dealing. *s.* Artifice; dissimula-
tion; low or wicked cunning; action of
one thing with profession of another.

Thou shalt not be the worse for me; there's gold.
—But that it would be double-dealing, sir, I would
you could make it another.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth
Night*, v. 1.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as
are by nature most compatible; valour with anger,
meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimu-
lation: this last union was necessary for the great-
ness of Ulysses; for without that, his dissimulation
might have degenerated into wickedness, and dou-
ble-dealing.—*Brownie, View of Epic Poetry*.

Double-eyed. *adj.* With deceitful view.

Deceitful meaning is double-eyed.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

Double-hearted. *adj.* Having a false
heart.

So double-hearted hypocrites, so they
Who God forget, shall in their prime decay.

G. Sandys, Job, p. 16.

Double-minded. *adj.* Unsettled; undeter-
mined.

A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways.

James, i. 8.

Double-tongued. *adj.* Deceitful; giving
contrary accounts of the same thing.

The deacons must be grave, not double-tongued,
not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre.—
1 Timothy, iii. 8.

For such she fear'd the Tyrians, double-tongued,
And knew the town to Juno's care becom'd.

Dryden, Virgil's Eclog.

Doubleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Double.

1. State of being double.

If you think well to carry this as you may, the
doubleness of the benefit defeats the deed from
reproof.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

2. Duplicity; double-dealing.

As though in this very point other men's con-
fessions in particular beside your own in generally,
had not left us marks and traces evident and plain
enough to denote doubleness with diversity.—*Pro-
ceedings against Gurnet*, &c., shew. A. v. h. 1603.

Thus had these Norwics caught me in the
But to what end I could not thoroughly guess.
Such was my plannings, such their double wiles.

Mercator for Magistrates

On his seven heads were seven helmets crown'd
with seven streamers, on which were inscribed, De-
simulation, Deceit, Dissimulation, Variance, Envy, Dis-
traction, Double-dealing.—*T. Watson, History of Eng-
lish Poetry*, ii. 232.

Doublet. *s.*

1. Inner garment of a man; waistcoat.

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in
his doublet and hose, and leaves off his wit!—
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

2. Two; pair.

These doublets on the sides of his tail seem to add
strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins.
Grew, Muscum.

Doublet. *verbal adv.*

1. Reduplication.

In English, and consequently in the English way
of reading Latin or Greek, the doubling of a con-
sonant only serves to fix the place of the accent;
the latter of the two being never pronounced, except
in a very few compound words, as 'iminate,' 'con-
natural,' 'poor-rate,' 'hop-pole.'—*Whately, Elements
of Rhetoric*.

2. Artifice; shift; turn to escape pursuit.

Instruct my quivering pen

To tell the rest of fortune's doublings then.

Mercator for Magistrates, p. 455.

At their turns and doublings no man reader,
to the right, or to the left.—*Milton, Truce of Kings
and Magistrates*.

So keen thy hunters, and thy scent so strong,
Thy turns and doublings cannot save thee long.

Swift.

Doublon. *s.* Spanish and Portuguese coin so called from being double the value of a Pistole. A double doubloon also bore the same name. This last coin represented an ounce of gold, and at present ounce (*onza de oro*) is the common term. Value 16 hard dollars at 4s. 2d., or 3l. 6s. 8d. sterling. They have been coined chiefly in Peru, Mexico, Bolivia, and New Grenada; and in some of these states the coinage is still continued.

There are also double *doubloons* formerly current amounting to three pounds twelve shillings.—*Rees, Encyclopædia*, in *vocabulary*.

Doubly, adv.

1. In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

He lay at night he down with horror shun
A widow'd daughter, or a dying son;
His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow sees,
And doubly feels his want in their increase. *Prior*.

2. Deceitfully; with a double heart and face.

He is a man that deals *doubly*, that speaks what he thinks not, or that speaks one thing and thinks another.—*Holcroft*.

Doubt, v. n.

1. Question; to be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things,
We may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgement,
Involving neither to one side or other; as, namely,
touching the time of the fall both of man, and
angels.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Let no man, while he lives here in the world,
doubt whether there is any hell or no, and there-
upon live on, as if absolutely there were none.—*South*.

I *doubt* not to make it appear to be a monstrous
folly to deride holy things.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

With of.

Solyman said he had hitherto made war against
divers nations, and always had the victory, *whereof*
he *doubted* not now alone.—*Kneller, History of the*
Turks.

Have I not managed my contrivance well,
To try your love and make you *doubt* of mine?
Dryden.

2. Fear; to be apprehensive of ill.

I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind,
For the late slight his honour suffer'd there. *Otway*.
This is enough for a project, without any name;
I *doubt* more than will be reduced into practice.—*Swift*.

3. Suspect; have suspicion.

The king did all his courage bend
Against those four which now before him were,
doubting not who behind him doth attend. *Daniel*.

4. Hesitate; be in suspense; waver undeter-
mined.

What fear we then? what *doubt* we to incense
His utmost ire? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, li. 94.
At first the tender bias of eyes appear,
And hush that yet the blast of Eurus fear
Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to clothe the
year. *Dryden*.

Doubt, v. a.

1. Hold questionable; think uncertain; think
endangered.

He from the terror of this arm so late
Doubted his empire. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 113.
If they turn not back perverse,
But that I *doubt*. *Ibid.* vi. 502.

2. Fear; suspect.

You that will be less fearful than discreet,
That love the fundamental part of state,
More than you *doubt* the change on't, that prefer
A noble life before a long. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions
which we have to make entrance of strangers, which
at that time was frequent, *doubting* novelties and
consequences of manners.—*Bacon*.

3. Fill with fear; fright.

I'll tell ye all my fears; one single valour,
The virtues of the valiant Carastach,
More *doubts* me than all his Britain. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca*.

4. Distrust; hold suspected.

To teach vain wit a science little known,
To admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own. *Pope*.

Doubt, s.

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undeter-
mined state of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been proposed, the re-
solution would have been as early as the proposal;
750

it could not have had time to settle into *doubt*.—*South*.

Those who have examined it, are thereby not past
doubt in all the doctrines they profess.—*Locke*.

2. Question; point unsettled.

Hippocrates commends the flesh of the wild sow
above the tame, and no *doubt* but the animal is
more or less healthy according to the air it lives in.
—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

This past a *doubt*. *Pope*.

All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out.

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution.
Our *doubts* are traitors,
And make us lose, by fearing to attempt,
The good we oft might will. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, l. 5.

4. Uncertainty of condition.

I'm bound in
To many *doubts* and fears. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

And thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee; and
thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have no as-
surance of thy life.—*Hexterhom, xlviii. 66*.

5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill.

I desire to be present with you now, and to change
my voice; for I stand in *doubt* of you.—*Galatians*,
iv. 20.

6. Dread; horror.

Yet dread of shame and *doubt* of foul dishonour
Made her not yield. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. l. 5.

7. Difficulty; danger.

[He] forced them, however stout and stout
They were, as well approv'd in many a *doubt*,
Back to recede. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 11, 47.

Doubter, s. One who doubts; one who
entertains scruples; one who hangs in un-
certainty.

Protagoras was no atheist: he was not a denier,
but a *doubter* of the gods, at the most.—*Fotherby*,
Athenæstis, p. 101.

Such oracles of vain reason have all the *doubters*
and disputers against revelation been since the world
began.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 203.

Doubtful, adj.

1. Not yet determined or decided; obscure;
questionable; uncertain; ambiguous.

He thinks I should know you, and know this man;
Yet I am *doubtful*. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 1.
In handling the right of a war, I am not willing
to intermix matter *doubtful* with that which is out
of *doubt*; for as in capital causes, wherein but one
man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be
clear; so much more in a judgement upon a war,
which is capital to thousands.—*Bacon*.

2. Hazardous; of uncertain event.

We have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight,
What Heaven's Lord had power'd forth to send
Against us from about his throne. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 423.

3. Not secure; not without suspicion.

Our manner is always to cast a *doubtful* and a
more suspicious eye towards that, over which we
know we have least power.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical*
Polity, dedication.

4. Not confident; not without fear.

With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution
I come, still trembling till displeasure, *Ramson*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 732.
This was at first resolved
If we were wise, against so great a foe
Contending, and so *doubtful* what might fall. *Ibid.*, *Paradise Lost*, ii. 201.

5. Partaking of different qualities.

All these and more came *flexing*; but with looks
Downcast and damp, yet such wherein appear'd
Some glimpse of joy, which on his countenance cast
Like *doubtful* hue. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 524.

Doubtfully, adv. In a doubtful manner.

1. Dubiously; irresolutely; ambiguously;
with uncertainty of meaning.

Knowing *how doubtfully* all allegories may be
construed, and this book of mine being a continual
allegory, I have thought good to discover the general
intention.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare
Her alter'd mind, and alienated care. *Dryden*.

2. In a state of dread.

With that she wak'd, full of fearful fright,
And *doubtfully* dismay'd through that so uncouth
sight. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 7, 14.

Doubtfulness, s. Attribute suggested by
Doubtful.

1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of
opinion; hazard; uncertainty of event or
condition.

Though *doubtfulness* or uncertainty seems to be a
medium between certain truth and certain falsehood

in our minds, yet there is no such medium in things
themselves.—*Watts*.

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

In arguing, the opponent uses as comprehensive
and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his ad-
versary in the *doubtfulness* of his expressions; and
therefore the answerer on his side, makes it his play
to distinguish as much as he can.—*Locke*.

Most of his philosophy is, in broken sentences,
delivered with much *doubtfulness*.—*Baker, Reflections*
on Learning.

Doubting, verbal abs. Scruple; perplexity.

Lifting up holy hands without wrath and *doubt-
ing*.—*1 Timothy*, ii. 8.

Doubtings, *travels*, and disquietings of con-
science.—*Bishop Myddelton, On the Passions*, ch. xii.
Can we conclude upon Luther's instability, be-
cause in a single notion, no way fundamental, an
enemy writes that he had some *doubtings*?—*Bishop*
Atterbury.

Doubtingly, adv. In a doubting manner;
dubiously; without confidence.

Whatever a man imagineth *doubtingly*, or with
fear, must needs do hurt, if imagination have any
power at all; for a man representeth that often
that he feareth the contrary.—*Bacon, Natural*
and Experimental History.

Doubtless, adj. Free from fear; void of
apprehension of danger.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 1.

Doubtless, adv. Without *doubt*; without
question; unquestionably.

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.

Doubtlessly, adv. Unquestionably; with-
out *doubt*.

You would stay at home!—Yes, lady.—Why you
may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have de-
clined that your commander is but your mistress.—*Beau-
mont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady*.

Doubtous, adj. Doubtful. *Rare*.

Either the Scripture is plain and easy to per-
ceive, or *doubtous* and hard to understand.—*Sir*
T. More, Works, p. 437. (Rich.)

Douche, s. [French.] Powerful kind of
syringe for forcing a jet of water upon the
body, or certain parts of the body. The
term is, perhaps, *scarcely naturalized*;
though in medicine, and in bathing estab-
lishments, the *thing* is common.

The use of chalybeates, or of chalybeate or other
tonic mineral springs, with air, exercise, and early
hours, . . . the cold salt-water bath, the shower-
bath, or the salt-water *douche* on the loins, will also
be of great service.—*Copland's Dictionary of Prac-
tical Medicine, Impotence and Sterility*.

Ducker, s. [Dutch, *duycker*]; of which this
is, probably, merely an English form for
duck, diver, or dipper; the application to
certain swimming birds being general.]
Natalorial bird so called.

The colymbi, or *douckers* or loons, are admirably
conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage,
and their feathers so slippery that water cannot
moisten them.—*Ray*.

Dough, s. [A.S. *deaw*.] Paste of bread, or
pies, yet unbaked.

How boldly and how manly he talk'd,
And how unlike the lump I took him for.
The piece of ignorant *dough*, he stood up to me,
And mated my commands. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife*
and have a Wife.

Who has found what *dough* you are made of, and so
kneads you.—*Ibid.* *With a Wife*.
You that from plant paste would fabricate
kneads, Expanding thence to gain immortal glory,
Your kneadles try, and let your kneads know
Their power to knead, and give the turn to *dough*.
King, Art of Cookery.

My cake is dough. My affair has miscarried;
my undertaking has never come to maturity.

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

Doughtiness, s. Attribute suggested by
Doughty; valour; bravery.

The Blackian, who perceived him come in that
manner, perceived by his *doughtiness*, his intention.
—*Skilton, Translation of Don Quixote*.

Doughty, adj. [A.S. *dohtig*.] Brave; noble;
illustrious; eminent.

Such restless passion did all night torment
The *doughty* courage of that fiery knight

DOUG

Devising how that *doughy* tournament
With greatest honour he achieved might.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.
He is made as strong as brass, is of brave years
too,
And *doughy* of complexion.

*Beaumont and Fletcher, Boles a Wife
and have a Wife.*

If this *doughy* historian hath any honour or con-
science left, he ought to beg pardon.—*Shelton Stil-
linfleet.*

She said 'd to see the *doughy* hero slain,
But at her smile the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

Doughy. *adj.* Like dough; soft; unhard-
ened.

Your son was misled with a snipt taffeta fellow
there, whose villainous saffron would have made all
the unbleek and *doughy* youth of a nation in his
colour.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 3.*

Dout. *v. a.* [do out.] Put out.

Doth all the noise substance often *dout*,
To his own scandal. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, I. 4.*

Dove. *s.* [A.S. *dufpa*.]

1. Pigeon: (generally wild, with a prefix, as
ring-dove, stock-dove, turtle-dove).

No shows a snowy *dove* trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, I. 3.
Id., Merchant of Venice, II. 2.

2. Term of endearment, from the conjugal
affection of the birds so called.

Asleep, my love?
Whisk, dead, my *dove*?
O Pyramus, arise. *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's
Dream, v. 1.*

Fare you well, my *dove*!—*Id., Hamlet, iv. 3.*

Dovecot. *s.* Building in which pigeons are
bred and kept.

Like an eagle in a *dovecot*, I
Flutter'd your Volucians in Corioli;
Alone I did it. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.*
Every salmon usually returns to the same river,
as young pigeons, taken out of the same *dove-cote*,
have also been observed to do.—*J. Walton, Complete
Angler.*

Doveship. *s.* Quality of a dove.

For us, let our *doveship* approve itself in meekness
of suffering, not in actions of cruelty.—*Bishop Hall,
Sermon on the Unity of the Church.*

Dovetail. *s.* Form of joining two bodies
together, where that which is inserted has
the form of a wedge reversed (which is
also that of the tail of certain pigeons, e.g.
the fantail, when spread out), and there-
fore cannot fall out.

[The *dovetail* (from its spreading like a pigeon's
tail)... is the strongest method of joining masses,
because the union or piece of wood widens as it ex-
tends, so that it cannot be drawn out, because the
tenons is larger than the cavity through which it
would have to be drawn. The French call this
method *queue d'hirondelle*, or swallow's tail.—*Gwilt,
Encyclopedia of Architecture, Glossary.*

Dovetail. *v. a.* Join two pieces of wood by
means of a dovetail.

[The diagram represents] one of the wall plates,
showing the halving to receive the other plate, and
the cutting necessary for dovetailing the angular tie.
—*Gwilt, Encyclopedia of Architecture, v. 2000.*

He made an administration, so checked and
speckled; he put together a piece of joinery, so
coarsely indented, and whimsically dovetailed.—
Burke, Speech on American Taxation.

Used *metaphorically*. Connect in a complex
or artificial manner.

The labours of all of these branches [of the ser-
vice] must be harmonized and dovetailed.—*Mar-
shall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern
Artillery, ch. v.*

Dovish. *adj.* Having the innocence of a
dove.

Contempts of thy world, *dovish* simplicity,
serpentine wisdom.—*Confutation of Nicholas
Shaxton, serm. G. iv. b. 1546.*

Dowable. *adj.* In Law. Capable of being
dowered.

At the age of nine years she is *dowable*.—*Cowell.*
A seisin in law of the husband will be as effectual
as a seisin in deed, in order to render the wife *dow-
able*.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws
of England.*

Dowager. *s.*

1. Widow with a jointure.

She lingers my desires
Like to a stepdame or a dowager,
Long withering out a young man's revenue.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, I. 1.

DOWE

Widows have a greater interest in property than
either maids or wives; so that it is as unnatural for
a *dowager* as a freshblood to be an enemy to our
constitution.—*Addison.*

2. Title given to ladies who survive their
husbands.

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princess *dowager*,
And widow to Prince Arthur.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. III. 2.

Dowagerism. *s.* State, rank, or condition of
a dowager; formality as that of a dowager.

All the world knows that Lord Stuyne's town
palace stands in Gaunt-square. . . . Gaunt House
occupies nearly a side of the square. The remain-
ing three sides are composed of mansions that have
passed away into *dowagerism*;—tall, dark houses,
with window-frames of stone, or picked out of a
lighter red.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ch. xlvii.*

Dowets. *s.* [?] Testicles of a hart or stag.
All the sweet morsels, call'd tongue, ears, and
dowets.
B. Jonson, Sod Shepherd.

Spelt with *s*.

Fresh cheese and *dowsetts*, curds and clouted
cream,
Spiced syllabubs and cyder of the best.
Dryden, Selima, B. (Rich.)

Dowdy. *s.* [?] Awkward, ill-dressed, in-
elegant woman; dirty woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Dido, a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipsy; Helen and Hero,
hiddings and harlots.—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet,
II. 4.*

The bedlam train of lovers use
To enhance the value, and the faults excuse;
And therefore 'tis no wonder if we see
They dunt on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*
Yes, I'll marry her—a *dowdy*—he's a seller of
figs—yet fourscore thousand.—*O'Keefe, Fintaine-
bleau, II. 3.*

Dowdy. *adj.* Awkward.

No housewifery the *dowdy* creature knew:
To sum up all, her tongue confuted the shrew. *Gay.*

Dowdysish. *adj.* Like a *dowdy*.

One has false curls, another too much paint.
A third—where did she buy that frightful turban?
A fourth's so pale she fears she's going to faint.
A fifth's look's vulgar, *dowdysish*, and suburban.
Dryden, Beppo, lxxi.

Dowel. *s.* See extract.

Dowels [are] pins of wood or iron used at the
edges of boards, to avoid the appearance of the nails
on the surface. Floors thus laid are called *dowelled
floors*.—*Gwilt, Encyclopedia of Architecture.*

[*Dowel*.—A projection in a stone to fit into a socket and
fasten it into the adjacent one; a wooden peg fasten-
ing two boards together. French, *dowelle, dowille*, a
tap or socket; German, *döbel*, a peg, plus, stopper.
(Küttner.) Bavarian, *düpel*, especially the *dowel* or
wooden peg entering into each of two adjacent
boards to fasten them together.—*Wedgwood, Dic-
tionary of English Etymology.*]

Dowel. *r. a.* Fit with dowels.

Doweled. *part. adj.* Fitted with dowels.

(For example see extract under *Dowel, s.*)

Dower. *s.* [Fr. *douaire*.]

1. Portion which a wife brings her husband
in marriage.

His wife brought in *dower* (Sileia's crown,
And in herself a greater *dower* alone. *Dryden.*
His only daughter in a stranger's power;
For very want, he could not pay a *dower*. *Pope.*

2. Portion to which a widow is entitled out
of her husband's estate.

His patrimonial territories of Flanders were in
dower to his mother-in-law.—*Bacon, History of the
Reign of Henry VII.*

Tenant in *dower* is, where the husband of a woman
is seized of an estate of inheritance and dies;
the wife shall have the third part of all lands and
tenements whereof he was seized during the cov-
erture, to hold to herself for the term of her natural
life.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws
of England.*

Dower is the portion which the widow hath of the
lands of her husband after his decease, for the main-
tenance of herself, and education of her children.
There were formerly five kinds of *dower* in this king-
dom. (1.) *Dower* by the common law; . . . (2) *dower*
by custom; (3) *dower* ad ultimam ecclesiam; . . . (4)
dower ex assensu patris . . . (5) *dower* de la plus
belle; which was where the wife was endowed with
the fairest part of her husband's estate. But of all
these kinds of *dower* the two first are now the only
ones in use.—*Tomlins, Law Dictionary*. (Granger.)

3. Price given for a wife; portion anciently
brought by the husband.

Thine own hand
As hundred of the faithful for shall slay,
And for a *dower* a hundred forsworn pay. *Cowley.*
Among the Germans it was anciently customary
for the husband to bring a *dowry* to his wife.—
Rees, Cyclopædia, in voce.

DOWN

4. Endowment; gift.
What spreading virtue, what a sparkling fire!
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dowry*!
Dost thou within this dying flesh inspire!
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Dowered. *adj.* Portioned; supplied as with a
portion.

Will you with these infirmities she owes,
Unfriendly, new-adapted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our
cath,
Take her, or leave her? *Shakespeare, King Lear, I. 1.*

Dowerless. *adj.* Wanting a fortune; un-
portioned.

Thy *dowerless* daughter, king, thrown to my
chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France.
Shakespeare, King Lear, I. 1.

Come to these groves, and these life-breathing
glades,
Ye friendly orphans, and ye *dowerless* maids!
Sir W. Jones, Rolyne.

Dowlas. *s.* [?] Dowlais in Picardy, the
town where it was manufactured.] Coarse
kind of linen.

Dowlas, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them away to
bakers' wives, and they have made bonnets of them.
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. III. 3.*

Used *adjectively*.

The maid, mislaid by fire, her trunk unlocks,
And gives the cleanly aid of *dowlas* smocks.
Gay, To the Earl of Burlington, (Rich.)

Dowle. *s.* [see last extract.] Delicate down.

One *dowle* that's in my plume.

Shakespeare, Tempest, III. 3.
There is a certain shell-fish in the sea, called *Pinna*,
that bears a money *dowl* or wool, whereof cloth was
spin and made.—*Humano Industry, or History of
Manual Arts, 1661.*

[*Dowle*.—A portion of down, feather. 'Young *dowl* of
the ward' (Howell in Halliwell.) French *douille*,
douillet, soft, delicate. Lithuanian *daja*, a mate, pl.
dajus, dust; *dajuti*, to float in the air; *daje* and the
dim. *dajole*, a dowl or down-feather.—*Wedgwood,
Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Down. *s.* [German, *dunst* = gossummer.]

1. Soft feathers.

Virtue is the roughest way.
But proves at night a bed of down. *Sir H. Wotton.*
Leave, leave, fair bride! your solitary bed,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It smothered sadness; and your body's print
Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dim. *Danre.*

Used *adjectively*.

A tender weak constitution is very much owing
to the use of *down* beds.—*Lowe.*

2. Soft wool or tender hair.

I love my husband still;
But love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the first down began to shade his face. *Dryden.*
On thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful *down* and promise man. *Prior.*

3. Soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no
wind, bloweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or
down of thistles, fly to and fro in the air.—*Bacon,
Natural and Experimental History.*
Like water'd *down* by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid whirlwinds from his mansion thrown. *G. Sandys.*

4. Used *metaphorically*. That which soothes
or mollifies.

Thou know'st softness I *down* of all my cares!
I could resign my thoughts upon this breast
To a softness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southern, Oranooko.*

Down. *s.* [A.S. *dun* = hill; whence *of, on, a, dune* = in the way of descent, i.e. *Down, adv.*] Hill: (generally used in the plural,
to denote those undulating smooth surfaces
covered with close and fine turf met with
in some districts on the sea shore).

On the *downs* we see, near Wiltton fair,
A hasten'd issue from greedy *down* fair. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Hills afford pleasant prospects; as they must needs
acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Sussex.
—*Gay.*

To compass this, his bulwark is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parlours a *down*. *Pope.*

Down. *adj.* Downright; plain; positive.

Rare.

Her many *down* denials.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian.

Down. *prep.*

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a
lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs *down* a

hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes up the hill, let him draw thee after.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, II. 4.
A man, falling down a precipice, though in motion is not at liberty, because he cannot stop that motion if he would.—*Locke*.

2. Towards the mouth of a river, i.e. in the direction of the stream, which is always from a higher to a lower level.

Mahomet put his chief substance into certain boats to be conveyed down the river, as purposing to fly.—*Knutley, History of the Turks*.

Down, adv.

1. From a higher to a lower situation.
Whom they hit, none on their feet might stand. Though standing else as rocks; but down they fell by thousands.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, VI. 592.

The overpowering stream carries them away, and down they sink into the bottomless pit.—*South, Sermons*, II. 229.

Down sinks the giant with a thund'ring noise, His proud'ring limbs oppress the trembling ground.—*Dryden*.

2. From former to latter times.
Described our pre-existing station Before this vile terrene creation; And lest I should be wearied, madam, To cut things short, came down to Adam!—*Prior, Alma*.

3. Below the horizon: (applied to the heavenly bodies).

How goes the night, boy?— The moon is down: I have not heard the clock, And she goes down at twelve.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, II. 1.

4. To a total subjection; to a due consistence.
What remains of the subject, after the desertion, is continued to be boiled down, with the addition of fresh water, to a small pit.—*Aristotle, On the Nature and Choice of Animals*.

5. Into disgrace; into declining reputation.
He shun'd our dividend o' the crown, We had so painfully preach'd down; And fore'd us, though against the grain, To have calls to preach it up again.—*Burton, Hudibras*.

It has been still preach'd up, but acted down; and dealt with, as the rags in the stable did with the oyster, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might dash it in pieces.—*South*.

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himself down.—*Addison*.

Construction *elliptic*, i.e. with some verb of motion understood.

a. Go down.
I tell thee, Fortune, and thee, wanton Love, I will not down to everlasting night, Till I have moralized this tragedy. Whose chiefest actor was my same dart.—*Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda*.

b. Be swallowed.
If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will down; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he should eat.—*Locke*.

I know not how absurd this may seem to the masters of demonstration; and probably it will hardly down with any body, at first hearing.—*Id.*

Down at heel. Slovenly; slipshod.
Wherever he went, this foredoomed Tip appeared to take the prison walls with him, and to set them up in such trade or calling; and to prowl about within their narrow limits in the old slipshod, purposeless, drag-at-heel way; until the real immovable Marstonham walls asserted their fascination over him, and brought him back.—*Dickens, Little Dorrit*.

Up and down. Here and there.
Let them wander up and down, for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied.—*Palma*, IX. 15.

Down, interj.

1. Exhortation to destroy or demolish.
Now go some and pull down the Savoy; others in the luns of court down with them all.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.*, IV. 7.

That now they cry, down with the palace, fire it, Pull out the usurping queen.—*Dryden*.

2. Exclamation of command. Descend.
Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III.*, v. 6.

Down, v. a. Knock; subdue; suppress; conquer. *Rare*.
The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie, To down proud hearts, that would not willing die.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

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Downcast, *adj.* Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languishing borrowed of her eyes the downcast look of Molested.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

My wily nurse by long experience found, And first, discover'd to my soul its wound: 'Tis love, said she; and then my downcast eyes, And guilty dimness, witness'd my surprise.—*Dryden*.

Thy downcast looks, and thy disorder'd thoughts, Tell me my fate: I ask not the success My cause has found.—*Addison, Cato*.

Downfall, s.

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state.
Why dost thou say King Richard is depos'd? Dost thou, thou little better thing than earth, Divine his downfall!—*Shakespeare, Richard II.*, III. 4.

We have seen some, by the ways by which they had designed to rise uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter downfall.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Sudden fall, or body of things falling.
Each downfall of a flood the mountains pour From their rich bowels, rolls a silver stream.—*Dryden*.

3. Destruction of fabrics.
Not more against the matrons of renown, When tyrant Nero burn'd the imperial town, Shriek'd for the downfall in a dreadful cry, For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die.—*Dryden*.

Downfallen, *part. pref.* Ruined; fallen.
Let us rather Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men, Bewide our down-fall's birthpinn.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, IV. 3.

The land is now covered by the downfallen steep cliffs on the farther side.—*Grove, Survey of Cornwall*.

Downhearted, *adj.* Dejected; spiritless; without heart.
Come, my good fellow, don't be downhearted; cheer up.—*Goldsmith, Essays*.

Downhill, *adv.* In the way of a descent: (as, 'He ran downhill'; 'Uphill and downhill,' &c.).

Downhill, *adj.* Descending.
And the first steps a downhill greensward yields.—*Congreve*.

Downlet, *s.* Passage down. *Rare*.
Alas! the fruit of the grave would seem to thee a julep, a cool refreshment only, if sin did not make thee look upon the grave as a downfall to that bottomless pit, which is the lake of fire that is to quench it.—*Alcott, Early Sermons*, I. 137. (Ord. MS.)

Downlooked, *adj.* Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.
Jealousy suffused, with jaundice in her eyes, Downlooking all she view'd, in tawdry dress'd; Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her hat.—*Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*.

Downlying, *s.* Time of lying down, or of repose; night.
All three [servants] were daily attending, downlying and uprising.—*Sir W. Cecil, Life of Henry VIII.*

Downright, *adj.*
1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised.
An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a downright advice, which may be mistaken as spoken magisterially.—*Brown*.

It is downright madness to strike where we have no power to hurt.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have downright money; but the mercenary part of her mind is engaged with a present of plate.—*Spectator*.

2. Directly tending to the point; artless.
I would rather have a plain downright wisdom, than a foolish and affected eloquence.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

Who carry about them plain and downright dealing minds, humility, mercy, charity, and virtuous acception unto God and man.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, II. 12.

3. Unceremonious; honest; surly.
Our first reformers, reverend Cramer, learned Bille, downright latimer, zealous Bradford, patient Hooper.—*Fuller, Sermon of Reformation*, p. 17: 1641.

When it came to the count to speak, old Puck so stared him in the face, after his plain downright way, that the count was struck dumb.—*Addison, Cato's Tragedy*.

4. Without palliation.
The idleness was direct and downright in the

people, whose credulity is illimitable.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Thou shalt not find a story, a riddle, a prophecy, a ceremony, a downright legal constitution, but hath some number of aspect on this glass, some way driven at this mystery, God manifest in flesh.—*Hammond, Sermons*, xvi.

Religion seems not in danger from downright atheism, since rational men must reject that for want of proof.—*Rogers*.

5. Striking perpendicularly down.
The tap-root is that downright and stubby part of the roots which all trees raised of seeds do universally produce.—*Boyle, Spleen*, II. 6. (Ord. MS.)

Downright, *adv.*
1. Straight or right down; down perpendicularly.
A giant's slain in fight, Or mov'd o'orthwart, or cleft downright.—*Burton, Hudibras*.

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.
Rises, away! We shall chide downright if I longer stay.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, II. 2.

Downrightly, *adv.* In a downright manner; in plain terms; bluntly; undisguisedly.
Though they do not downrightly assert falsehoods, yet they breed sinister opinions in the hearts.—*Barrow, Sermon on Proverbs*, x. 14.

Downrightness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Downright; plainness; absence of disguise.
O profane downrightness, if it be opposed to this dwelling.—*Comarall, Sermon on St. Peter*, dedication: 1674.

Downsitting, *s.* Rest; repose; act of sitting down, or going to rest.
Thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising; thou understandest my thoughts afar off.—*Psalm*, cxviii. 2.

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Dowry. s. Marriage portion. See last extract.

I could marry this wench for this dowry, and ask no other dowry with her but such another jest.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.
The kink must die, that I may make you great, And give a crown in dowry with my love.

Dowry was in ancient time applied to that which a wife brings her husband in marriage; otherwise called maritagium, or marriage goods; but these are termed, more properly, goods given in marriage, and the marriage portion. This word is often confounded with dower, though it hath a different meaning.—*Tomlins, Law Dictionary*. (Draugr.)

Dowse. v. a. [?] Plunge overhead suddenly. *Obsolete or colloquial.*

To profess such kindness to immaterial joys, and yet humours and dowses himself in carnal.—*Hammond, Sermons*, ii.
I have washed my feet in mire or ink, dowsed my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world.—*Ibid.*, vii.

Would it not have been worth one's while to have heard the great noise the sun used to make every night when he dowsed his head in the ocean, as none of the ignorant Greeks imagined?—*Bishop Stillington, Origines Scythiæ*, ii. xi. (Ord MS.)

Dowse. v. n. Fall suddenly into the water. *Obsolete or colloquial.*

It is no jesting, trivial matter, To swing t' th' air, or dowsse in water.
Butler, Hudibras.

Dowse. s. Blow. *Colloquial; vulgar.*
Humph! that's another dowsse for the Baronet! I must get the old woman away.—*Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, iv. 1.

Dowst. s. Stroke; blow. *Obsolete.*
How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Passionate Madman*.
Then there's your source, your wherit, and your dowst.—*Ibid.*

Doxological. adj. Having the form of thanksgiving to God.

A *doxological* Chronogram including this present year MDCCLV, and hath numeral letters enough in extent to the year next ensuing, hundred twenty-seven, if it please God this world should last so long.—*Harrell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 518.
The three first collects are noted to be *doxological*.—*Bishop Hooper, Discourses concerning Lent*, p. 333.

Doxology. s. [Gr. δόξαλογία, from δόξα = glory, and λόγος = word, speech, principle.] Form of giving glory to God.

Little did Athanasius imagine, that ever it would have been received in the Christian church, to conclude their books with a *doxology* to God and the blessed virgin.—*Bishop Stillington*.

David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and *doxologies*, Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who has kept us this day from shaming blood, and from avenging myself with my own hand.—*South, Sermons*.

Dozy. s. [see Gixy.] Loose wench.

When daffodils begin to peer, With hiegh I the dozy over the ale.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 2, song.
Moll. Stirrah, where's your dozy? Hailt not with me.

Omnia. Dozy, Moll, what's that?
Moll. His wench.
Middleton, The Roaring Girl, i. 1. (Rich.)

With a double meaning.

When Lord Sandwich said he did not know the difference between orthodoxy and heterodoxy, Warburton, the bishop, replied, 'Orthodoxy, my lord, is my *dozy*, and heterodoxy is another man's *dozy*.'—*Hyman, Note on Preface to Cantos VI. VII. and VIII. of Don Juan*.

Dose. v. n. [Danish, *duse*.] Slumber; sleep lightly; live in a state of drowsiness; be half asleep.

There was no sleeping under his roof, if he happened to dose a little, the jolly cobbler waked him.—*Sir R. L'Estreange*.

It has happened to young men of the greatest wit to waste their spirits with anxiety and pain, so far as to dose upon their work with too much eagerness of doing well.—*Dryden*.
Childless armen dose'd out the campaign, And waxes yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope*.

Dose. v. a. Stupefy; render dull.

Two satyrs, on the ground, Stretch'd at his ease, their sire, Silenus, found Dose'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load. *Dryden*.

Dose. s. Light sleep; slumber; nap.
I, tired out
With cutting eights that day upon the pond,
Fell in a dose. *Temngson, The Epic*.

Douzen. s. [Fr. douzaine.] Number of twelve.

That the Indian figs bear such huge leaves, or delicate fruit, I could never find; yet I have travelled a dozen miles together under them.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

By putting twelve units together, we have the complex idea of a *dozen*.—*Locke*.

Dózer. s. One who dozes; one who is slow and vacillating like one not wide awake.

I have sometimes thought it would not be improper to add to any dead and living man, person in an intermediate state of humanity, under the appellation of *dozera*. The *dozera* are a sect who, instead of keeping their appetites in subjection, live in subjection to them, may, they are so truly slaves to them, that they keep at too great a distance even to come into their presence.—*Zuther*, no. 203. (Ord MS.)

Dóznies. s. Attribute suggested by Dozy; sleepiness; drowsiness.

A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a *doziness* in his head, or a want of appetite.—*Locke*.

Dózing. verbal abs. Sluggishness.

Six, or at most seven hours sleep is, for a constancy, as much as any body can want: more is only laziness and *dozing*.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Dózy. adj. Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise.
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

Drab. adj. [Fr. *drap* = cloth.] Colour approaching to that of stone or dry dirt: (applied to cloth).

Male Quakers have of late years to a great extent discarded broadrimmed hats and *drab* breeches, and female Quakers have discovered a propensity for crimoline.—*Saturday Review*, August 12, 1865.

Drab. s. Drab-coloured cloth.

We know full well how much our forms offend The burthen'd Papist and the simple Friend; Him, who mow rules for every service takes, And who in *drab* and hoarier signs and shanks; He on the priest, whom heaven and band adorn, Looks with the sleepy eye of slunk scorn; But him I would not see for my friend and guide, Who views such things with spleen, or wears with pride. *Croft, The Borough, Religious Sects*.

Drab. s. [Dutch, *drabbe* = dregs.]

1. Whore; strumpet.
That I, the son of a dear father murder'd, Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words, And fall a-cursing, like a very *drab*! *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. Slut.
So at an Irish funeral appears A train of *drabs* with mercenary tears.
King, Art of Cookery.

Drab. v. n. Associate with strumpets.
O, he's the most courteous physician, You may drink or *drab* his company freely.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.
His whole employment is only to drink, *drab*, quarrel, scoff, slander, and seduce.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 35.

Drab-coloured. part. pref. Having the colour of drab.

The man was about fifty, had a small cane under his arm, was dressed in a *drab-coloured* coat, waistcoat, and breeches, which seemed to have seen some years' service.—*Sterne, Sentimental Journey, The Mystery*.

And now let me say one word to the *drab-coloured* men of Pennsylvania.—*S. Smith, Letters on American Affairs*.

Drábber. s. One who associates with drabs.

I knew him well
For a most illustrious *drábber*.
Musgrange, City Madam, iv. 2. (Rich.)

Drábbing. verbal abs. Keeping company with drabs.

Drunkenness and *drábbing*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One*.
When the Muzezin is heard to cry aloud from the steeple of the mosque, they fall to prayer, though busied in prophane talk, drinking, *drábbing*, or the like.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relations of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 324.

Drábbiash. adj. Having the character of a drab.

And as the flame did grow in bulk,
And ran for to increase,
So did the waxen image, lo!
By small and small decrease.
I mark'd the *drábbiash* sorcerer,
And mark'd their dismal spell.
Draut, Horace, Satires, h. i. a. 8. (Rich.)

Drachm. s. [Lat. *drachma*; Gr. δραχμή.]

1. Ancient Greek coin of the value of 97d. so called.

See here these movers, that do prize their humours At a crack'd *drachm*. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 5.

2. Weight equal to 1/16 oz. avoirdupois; with apothecaries to 3 scruples.

The roguish has not a *drachm* of generous love about him.—*Congreve*.

Drax. s. [Dutch, *drabbe*; Danish, *draea* = dregs.] Refuse; leas; dregs.

You would think I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals lately come from winekeeping, from eating *drax* and lunks.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part 1*, iv. 2.

Such gross and sordid notions are but one remove from actual idolatry. They are the *drax* and offal of a by-gone age, and we will not have them cluttered here.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Drásh. adj. Having the character of drax; worthless.

The *drásh* declamations of my lords Boner, with much other dirty drowsyness of Antichrist.—*Dale, A Letter to Charles at the Runagate Faze*, fol. 97 b. 1543.

Dráshy. adj. Worthless; dreggy.

The *drags* and *dráshy* part, distrust and jealousy. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess*.

Draff. v. a. [see Draw.] Draw, pick, or count out of a collection; withdraw men or money from one place to send to another.

She entered the parish amidst the ringing of bells, and the acclamations of the poor, who were rejoiced to see their patroness returned after so long an absence, during which time all her rents had been *dráffed* to London, without a shilling being spent among them, which tended not a little to their impoverishing.—*Fisking, Adventures of Jemmy Andrews*, ii. iv. ch. i.

They were no sooner on shore, than part of them were *dráffed* into the different regiments.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, i. 84.

Draff. s.

1. Thing drawn up: (as the first exposition of the object and contents of a deed or document).

In the original *draff* of the instructions was a curious paragraph which, on second thoughts, it was determined to omit.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Well knowing that the foreign extraction of his predecessors had expressed the affection of his people, he added, with his own hand, to the *draff* of his first speech in Parliament, the winning phrase, 'Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton.'—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

2. Chart. *Obsolete.*

The *draffs* or *wa-plats* being consulted.—*Dampier, Voyages*, 1687. (Rich.)

3. In Commerce. Order by which money, or money's worth, is drawn from a banker, or some similar person, with whom it has been deposited. In this case he, or the amount, is 'drawn on,' when considered with a view to the form in which it is made. Check is the commoner term.

Drahtsman. s. Same as Draughtsman.

The power of delineating ground rapidly and correctly in a military sense adds greatly to the value of a staff officer; but it is evident that he may be an able and accurate *drahtsman*, yet that his sketch may prove injurious rather than an assistance to his general, if he is wanting in that knowledge of ground based on military principles which confers the right value on a military plan.—*Macdonnell, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. v.

Dráshy. adj. Draffy. *Rare.*

Which all within is *dráshy*, sluttish geere, Fit for the oven or the kitchen fire.
Bishop Hall, Satires, b. v. a. 2. (Rich.)

Drag. v. a. [A.S. *dragjan*.]

1. Pull along the ground by main force; draw heavily along; draw anything burdensome, or anything from which one cannot disengage one's self.

'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife, Loath'd by the gods, have *draggd* a lingering life.
Dryden.

While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I will never be silent; and this channel to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will *drag* it as long as I am able.—*Swift*.

2. Draw contemptuously along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.

He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is not only content to drag me at his chariot-wheels; but he makes a show of me.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

3. Pull violently, roughly, or ignominiously.

They shall surprise
The serpent, prince of air, and drag in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded leave.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 453.

In my fatal cause your word was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down.
Dryden.

Drag. v. n. Hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

A door is said to drag, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Drag. s.

1. Dragnet. See Dredge.

They catch them in their net, and gather them in their drag.—*Habakkuk, i. 15.*
Casting nets were spread in shallow brooks.
Dryden.

2. Instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. See Dredge.

Howbeit, their bodies were afterwards drawn forth of the loch with drags.—*Holinshed, History of Scotland, Malcolm, 1384. (Rich.)*

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

You may in the morning find it near to some fixed place, and then take it up with a drag hook, or otherwise.—*Walton, Complete Angler.*

3. Kind of car drawn by the hand.

The drag is made somewhat like a low car; it is used for the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more men.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

4. Instrument for stopping the motion of carriage wheels when going downhill: (whence, to 'put on the drag' signifies to stop, check, or prevent too rapid a motion).

5. Carriage. Colloquial or slang.

He sat by the coachman, and talked about horses and the road the whole way; and who kept the inn, and who horsed the coach by which he had travelled so many a time, when he and Pitt were boys going to Eton. At Muddury a carriage and a pair of horses revealed them, with a coachman in black. 'It's the old drag, Bowden,' Rebecca said, as they got in.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ch. xii.*

6. Motion effected with slowness and difficulty: (as, 'a heavy drag uphill').

Drugging. part. adj. Trailing.

From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains.
Dryden.

Draggie. v. a. Make dirty by dragging on the ground.

Draggled. part. adj. Dirtied by dragging.

You'll see a draggled damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her daily traffic bear.
Gay, Trivia.

Dragnetalled. part. pref. Slovenly; sluttishly.

Do you think that such a fine proper gentleman as he came for a fiddle-diddle tale of a dragnetalled girl?
—*Sir J. Vanbrugh, The Relapse, iv. 2.*

Drugging. part. adj. Drugging and dirty.

His drugging tail hung in the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flout.
Butler, Hudibras.

Drugging. verbal abs. Condition of anything dragging.

He wore the same gown five years, without dragging or tearing.—*Swift.*

Dragsman. s. Fisherman who uses a dragnet.

To which may be added the great drags, committed by the foreriders and Welsh on the dragsmen of Severn, having all their boats to pieces.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Fleet of the Crown, ch. xiv. §7.*

Dragnet. s. [See Dredge.] Net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

Some large drag-net to enclose whole shoals of believers.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 183.*

It is not to be expected that all should be fish which is caught in a drag-net.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War, p. 18.*
One of our late great poets is sunk in his reputation, because he could never forgive any conceit which came in his way, but swept, like a dragnet, great and small.—*Dryden.*

Dragsman. s. [taken, probably, through the medium of some language of the Mediterranean, from the Turkish, into which it

was introduced from the Arabic (*Truzhe-man*), the oldest example of the word being found in the Chaldee.] Interpreter in the Turkish administration; interpreter in the East in general. See also Druggerman.

The consul's dragsman, a grand-looking Israelite, prepared to go on the expedition.—*W. L. Russell, The Crimean War, ch. iv.*

Dragon. s. [Fr.; from Lat. *draco*, -onis.]

1. Kind of winged serpent.

I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

And you, ye dragons of the sea, now,
When glittering gold and shining armour grace;
In other nations' harbours are you found,
Their guardian genii and protectors own'd.
Rowe.

On spiny volumes there a dragon rides;
Here, from our strict embrace, a stream he glides.
Pope.

2. Fierce violent man or woman.

Pyrry (Pyrrus) is indeed the same as ever: kind in act and thought; impetuous in temper; eager to command; a tyrant over her Michael: a dragon amongst all the ladies of the regiment; a mother to all the young men, whom she tends in their sickness, defends in all their sorrows, and with whom Lady Pyrry is immensely popular.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ch. xlii.*

Dragon-beam, or Dragon-piece. s. [Lat. *trigon*.] See extract.

A dragon beam, or piece, in carpentry is a short beam or piece of timber lying diagonally with the wall-plates at the angles of a roof for receiving the heel or foot of the hip rafter. It is fixed at right angles with another piece called the angle-tie, which is supported by each returning wall-plate, on which it is coked down.—*Owitt, Kiergelpedia of Architecture.*

Dragon-water. s. [two words.] Old medicinal wash or mixture so called.

Carthus Benedictus
Or dragon water may do good upon him.
Randolph, Amynas: 1640. (Nares by H. and W.)

Drágonet. s.

1. Little dragon.

Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest
Of many dragonets, his fruitful seed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The dragon lay dead, for the foot of the veriest babe to trample on. But like as was rather feared than realised from that slain monster in Spenser from the womb of those crushed errors young dragonets would creep, exceeding the prowess of so tender a Saint George as myself to vanquish.—*Lamb, Remains of Elia, Witches and other Night Bears.*

2. Fish so called. See extract.

The gemmuous dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*), so called from its brilliant gemlike colours, was first described as a British fish by Dr. Tyson; . . . the second term, that of *dragonet*, was derived by Pennant from the trivial name attached to the second species, *draconula*; that name, in its turn, having probably been given, with a double reference to its speckled appearance, and also to the large winglike ventral and pectoral fins which induced Zeban, Selas, and others, to consider these species as allied to the flying fishes. When examining books to obtain local and provincial names for the various fishes to be included in this work, I find that I made the mistake of transferring the name of Gaudie to the Great Weaver, instead of to the gemmuous dragonet. The prevailing colour of this last-named fish is a golden yellow; it is called the Yellow Skulpin in Cornwall. The word *Dragonet* is so called probably from the dingy hue of its colours as compared with those of its generic companion.—*Farrill, British Fishes.*

Drágonfly. s. Large native neuropterous insect of the genus *Eshna*.

The body of the cautharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured dragonflies may have likewise some corrosive quality.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Of the neuropterous, some of the dragon-flies are pre-eminently beautiful; one species, with rich brown-coloured spots upon its many wings, is to be seen near every pool. Another, which darts above the mountain streams in Devon, and amongst the hills descending towards Kandy, gleams in the sun as if each of its green enamelled wings had been adorned from an emerald.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, pt. ii. ch. vi.*

Drágonish. adj. Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish;
A vapour sometimes like a hear or lion.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Drágonlike. adj. Furious; fiery.

He fights dragonlike, and down achieve as soon
As draw his sword.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 7.

Drágonblood. s. See extracts.

Dragonblood is a resin, so named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production.—*Sir J. Hill.*

Take dragonblood, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with aqua vitæ, and strain them together.—*Præpar.*

Dragon's blood is a resinous substance which comes to us in small balls of the size of a pigeon's egg, sometimes in rods like the finger, sometimes in irregular cakes. . . . *Dragon's-blood* is chiefly used for tinging spirit and turpentine varnishes, for preparing gold lacquer, for tooth tinctures and powders, for staining marble, &c.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

The natural secretion of the fruit of the Calamus Draco constitutes the best dragon's blood, a dark-coloured, odorous, insipid resin; a second and inferior kind is produced from the fruit from which the natural secretion has been removed by heat, and bruising; the third and most inferior kind appears to be the refuse of the last process. It is doubtful whether this article is procured from the plant by incisions as has been supposed. . . . Resinous matters have been yielded in abundance by some species [of Liliaceæ]. . . . Of these the most celebrated is *dragon's blood*, a tonic, astringent resin, sometimes employed in diarrhæa and passive hæmorrhages: it is yielded in part by the *Draconia Draco* from the surface of the leaves, and from the cracks in its trunk; this, however, is scarcely known to modern druggists, who sell the astringent resin of *Pterocarpus*. . . . The *Dalbergia montana* of Linnaeus yields a resin very similar to *dragon's blood*.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom, Palmaceæ, Liliaceæ, and Fabaceæ.*

Drágon-tree. s. Tree producing the Dragonblood.

Two or three hundred years are estimated to form the extreme length of life in a date palm and many others. But when, as in the *dragon-trees*, the degree to which the stem will grow in diameter is indefinite, the age seems, as in exegesis, to be indefinite also. Thus a famous specimen of the *Draconia Draco*, of Orata, in Teneriffe, was an object of great antiquity so long ago as A. D. 1402, and is still alive.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom, p. 90.*

Drágon. s. Soldier so called, originally mounted on horseback and armed with a dragon [Fr.] or kind of carbine.

Two regiments of dragons suffered much in the late action.—*Tait.*

I am persuaded that this most inhuman and barbarous persecution of the innocent French heretics, (as they miscall them,) will make all sober magistrates and the Pope and his party, who use such unchristian and antichristian means to make proselytes, and endeavour to bring men to the catholic faith (as they pretend) by dragons, and imprisonment; not by demonstrations and reasons out of Scripture.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains, p. 293.*

Drágon. v. a. Persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

In politics I hear you're staunch,
Directly bent against the French;
Deny to have your free-born son
Dragg'd into a wretched den.
Prior.

Lewis the Fourteenth is justly censured for trying to drag his subjects to heaven. But it was reserved for James to torture and murder for the difference between two roads to hell.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir James Mackintosh's History of the Revolution.*

Drágonade. s. Abandonment of a place to the rage of soldiers.

It was supported by the authority of a great king, and the terror of ill usage, and a dragonade in conclusion.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time, an. 1698.*

Drágoning. verbal abs. Harassing, or persecuting, by soldiery.

The mode of inquisition and dragoning is going out of fashion in the old world, and I should not confide much to their efficacy in the new.—*Burke, On Conciliation with America. (Rich.)*

Drail. v. a. Draw; drag.

He returned with a sad heart and slow pace towards his sheep on the top of the hill, drailing his sheephook behind him.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches, to the reader.*

Drail. v. n. Draggled.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have also a continual care to keep it from drailing in the dirt.—*South, Sermons, vi. 440.*

Drain. v. a. [A.S. *dreknigern* = strain.]

1. Draw off gradually.

The fountains drain the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed moss.—*Bacon.*

In times of dearth it drained much coin of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches, to the reader.*

The last emperor drained the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France.—*Swift.*

2. Draw fluid from anything.

Sinking waters, the firm land to drain,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main.

The royal babes a tawny wolf shall drain.
—*Lord Bacon*.

While cruel Nero only drains

The mortal Spaniard's obbling veins,
By study worn, and slack with age,
How dull, how thoughtless is his rage!

3. Make quite dry.

When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles, but
do not drain them.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Di-*
rections to the Butler.

4. Filter.

Salt water, drained through twenty vessels of
earth, hath become fresh.—*Bacon, Natural and*
Experimental History.

5. Empty.

James recommended an immediate descent on
England. That kingdom, he said, had been drained
of troops by the demands of Ireland.—*Macaulay,*
History of England, ch. xvi.

6. Provide with drains: (as 'to drain lands, houses, or cities').

Drain. s.

1. Channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; watercourse; sink.

If your drains be deep, that you fear cattle falling
into them, cover them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
Why should I tell of ponds and drains,
What carps we met with for our pains?

2. Gradual and continuous outflow or withdrawal.

The Spaniards, and especially the grandees, mur-
mured at the increased burthens to which they were
subjected, as well as at the drain of their best troops
for enterprises in which the nation had no concern.
—*Dyer, History of modern Europe*, b. ii. ch. viii.
The drain on agricultural labour for mill-hands,
and the vast cost of machinery which two or three
millstones disabled, soon demonstrated his mistake.
—*Saturday Review*, September 9, 1865.

Drainage. s.

1. Process, or channel, by which land is drained.

A rapid fall towards each side procures a ready
drainage to the water.—*Aikin, Arts of Life*. (Ord
MS.)

2. Area from which the water is carried off by some natural or artificial channel; district drained: (as, 'the drainage of the Po, the Thames, &c.').

Draining, verbal abs. Act of one who drains; process by which land is drained.

No marvel if the draining of water by descent
doth make it fresh.—*Bacon, Natural and Experi-*
mental History.

Drake. s. [from German *enterich* = male duck (*ente*).] Male of the duck.

The duck should hide her eggs from the drake,
who will snark them if he finds them.—*Mortimer,*
Husbandry.

Drake. s. [? for dragon.] Drakefly.

But the drake will mount steeple-height into the
air: though he is to be found upon flags and grass
too, and indeed every where, high and low, near the
river.—*L. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Used either as an adjective, or as the first
element in a compound, with *fly*, giving
drakefly.

Drake. s. [from Lat. *draco*, -onis.] Small piece of artillery.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of
drakes, made them stagger.—*Lord Clarendon, History*
of the Grand Rebellion.

Drachm. s. [see Drachm.]

1. Eightieth of an ounce troy; sixteenth of an ounce avoirdupois.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weigh-
ing severally seven drams in the air, the balance in
the water weigheth only four drams and forty-one
grains, and almost of the weight in the air two
drams and nineteen grains: the balance kept the
same depth in the water.—*Bacon*.

2. Small quantity.

One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can dispense;
A dram of sweet is worth a pound of sour.
—*Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
No drams of judgement with thy force is join'd;
Thy body is of profit, and my mind.
—*Dryden, Fables.*

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drunk at once.

Vol. I.

I could do this, and that with no rash potion,
But with a lining dram, that should not work
Malleously like poison.

Every dram of brandy, every jot of ale that you
drink, raiseth your character.—*Swift*.

4. Spirits; distilled liquors.

From the strong fate of drams if thou get free,
Another Dury, Ward I shall sing in thee.

Drama. s. [Gr.] Poem accommodated to action; poem in which the action is not related, but represented: (preceded by *the*, it means dramatic literature, dramatic representation, and the like).

Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle drew
from Homer, which he fitted to the drama; furnish-
ing himself also with observations from the theatre,
when it flourished under Aeschylus, Euripides, and
Sophocles.—*Dryden*.

Ho [Lycurgus] was the author of a regulation—the
precise nature of which is not sufficiently ascer-
tained to be stated here—for the better management
of the comic drama. But he conferred a more last-
ing benefit on his country, and on all posterity, by
another measure designed to honour and preserve
the memory and the works of the three great tragic
poets to whom Athens was indebted for so large a
part of her literary fame. The dramas of Sophocles
and Euripides, if not of Aeschylus, were still fre-
quently exhibited: they were acknowledged as the
most perfect models of dramatic poetry; but this
did not prevent them from undergoing a fate simi-
lar to that which has so often befallen the works of
our early dramatists: they were frequently interpo-
lated and mutilated by the actors.—*Thirlwall, History*
of Greece, ch. lvi.

Dramatic. adj. Represented by action; not narrative.

I hope to make it appear, that, in the great dra-
matic poem of nature, is a necessity of introducing
a God.—*Bentley*.

(For another example see last extract under
Drama.)

Dramatically. adv. In a dramatic manner; representatively; by representation.

Insouciance and errors are severally reprehended,
partly dramatically, partly simply.—*Dryden*.

Dramatist. s. Author of dramatic compositions.

The whole theatre resounds with the praises of
the great dramatist.—*T. Barne, Theory of the*
Earth.

It is among other things, from the impertinent
figures unskillful dramatists draw of the characters
of men, that youth are bewildered and prejudiced in
their sense of the world.—*Tatler*, no. 191.

(For another example see last extract under
Drama.)

Dramatise. v. a. Adapt to dramatic representation.

This play [Julius Cæsar] affords the earliest in-
stance on record in which events from the Roman
history were dramatised in English.—*Culter, History*
of Dramatic Poetry, ii. 415.

Drandrinker. s. One who is in the habit of drinking distilled spirits.

Some touch dram-drinker, set up as the devil's
decoy, to draw in proselytes.—*Bishop Berkeley,*
Sermon, § 108.

Drummer. s. Drandrinker. Rare.

In habitual drinkers, drummers, and high fenders,
the tone and elasticity of the fibres is entirely de-
stroyed.—*Chyren, Philosophical Conjectures and*
Discourses. (Ord MS.)

Drape. v. n. [from Fr. *drap* = cloth.] Make cloth.

It was rare to set prices by statute; and this act
did not prescribe prices, but stinted them not to
exceed a rate, that the clothier might drape accord-
ingly as he might afford.—*Bacon*.

Drape. v. a. [from Fr. *draper*.] Chiefly in Painting and Sculpture. Invest with drapery.

Both have the same extraordinary acquirements
and qualifications of body as well as of mind; both
have the same spirit of daring and revolt against
commonplace—a spirit rash and reckless in the
one, but carefully controlled and artistically draped
in the other.—*Saturday Review*, August 5, 1865.

Drape. v. a. [from Fr. *draper*.] Jeer; garterize.

At my arrival, the king ask'd me many questions
about my journey, about the Congress, draping us
for spending him so much money and doing nothing.
—*Sir W. Temple, Memoirs*, i. 419. (Ord MS.)

Draper. s. One who sells cloth.

If a piece of cloth in a draper's shop be variously
folded, it will appear of differing colours.—*Boyle,*
Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.

Drapery. s.

1. Clothwork; trade of making cloth; wool-len manufacture.

He made statutes for the maintenance of drapery,
and the keeping of wool within the realm.—*Bacon,*
History of the Reign of Henry VII.

The reversed clergy should set us an example, by
contenting themselves with wearing gowns, and
other habiliments, of Irish drapery.—*Swift*.

Used adjectively.

The bulls and frogs had served the lord Strut with
drapery ware for many years.—*Arbuthnot, History*
of John Bull.

2. Dress of figures in painting or sculpture.

Poets are allowed the same liberty in their descrip-
tions and comparisons, as painters in their drape-
ries and ornaments.—*Prior*.

Drapery. v. a. Cover, or supply, with drapery.

And then her dress—what beautiful simplicity
Draped her form with curious felicity!
—*Byron, Don Juan*, xvi. 120.

Drapet. s. Cloth; coverlet. Obsolete.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair drest,
And ready dight with drapets festival,
Against the vizard should be ministered.

—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Drastring. adj. [Gr. *δραstring* = acting violently.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious: (specially applied, in Medicine, to strong and quick purgatives).

Within three or four days of the single taking of
this drastring medicine... he began to recover.—
Boyle, Works, ii. 100. (Rich.)

Draught. s. [see Draw.]

1. Act of drinking.

They slung up one of their hogheads, and I drank
it off as a draught, which I might well do; for it did
not hold half a pint.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

2. Quantity of liquor drunk at once.

Fill high the goblets with the sparkling flood,
And with deep draughts invoke our common god.
—*Dryden*.

Every draught, to him that has quenched his
thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a pro-
vision for rheum and disease.—*South, Sermons*.

3. Liquor for drinking.

Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy treacherous offer.
—*Comus*, 701.

Number'd illa, that lie unquenched
In the pernicious draught: the word alone,
Or harsh, which, once clanc'd, must ever fly
Irrevocable, the too prompt reply.

4. Act of drawing or pulling carriages.

A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of
draught, would be perhaps the greatest improve-
ment.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

Olyses and old Nestor... yoke you like draught
oxen, and make you plough up the war.—*Shake-*
spear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 1.

The most occasion that farmers have is for draught
horses.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

5. Quality of being drawn.

The fiercest desire whet-plough is the best and
strongest for most uses, and of the easiest draught.
—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

6. Representation by picture.

Her pencil drew what'er her soul design'd,
And oft the happy draught surpass'd the image in
her mind.
—*Dryden*.

7. Delineation; sketch; outline.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of
virtue; but the finishing strokes are from the will.
—*South*.

A draught of a Toleration Act was offered to the
Parliament by a private member, but was coldly re-
ceived and suffered to drop.—*Macaulay, History of*
England, ch. xvi.

8. Picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace
of his footsteps, in man we have the draught of his
hand: in him were united all the scattered perfec-
tions of the creature.—*South*.

9. Act of sweeping with a net.

Upon the draught of a pond not one fish was
left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness.
—*Sir M. Hale*.

10. Quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which
brought him a very great draught.—*Sir R. L. Es-*
grave.

11. Act of shooting with the bow.

Geoffrey of Bouillon, at one draught of his bow
701

D R A U

shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, branced three footless birds called allerions.—*Camden, Britannia.*
 Both the bow and shaft I held
 Unto her: which Love might take
 At her hand, with outstretched arms,
 Me the scope of his next draught.

H. Johnson, Underwoods.

12. Forces drawn from one point for despatch against another.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden draughts upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; detachment.

Such a draught of forces would lessen the number of those, that might otherwise be employed.—*Adrian.*

14. Sink; drain; privy (for which last it is a euphemism).

Whatever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the draught.—*Matthew, xv. 17.*

As he was sitting on the draught, to ease his body, a servant of young Count Tierries did thrust a javelin up into his fundament, whereof he died.—*Time's Storehouse, p. 710. (Ord MS.)*

15. Depth which a vessel draws, or to which she sinks into the water.

With rosy cheeks, her guns of mighty strength,
 Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length.

Dryden.

With a small vessel one may keep within a mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass over shoals, where a vessel of any draught would strike.—*Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay.*

16. Current of air in a habitation: (as in expressions like 'sitting in a draught').

17. In Architecture. See extract.

Draught in masonry [is] a part of the surface of the stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel on the margin of the stone, according to the curve, or straight line to which the surface is to be brought. When the draughts are framed round the different sides of the stone, the intermediate part is wrought to the surface by applying a straight edge or template. In very large stones, when the substance needs much reduction, it is usual to make several intermediate parallel draughts, and thus the intermediate parts may be hewn down nearly by the eye, without much application of the straight edge or template.—*Gwilt, Encyclopedia of Architecture.*

18. Game so called, in which sense the word is plural. The singular form is used with board, giving draughtboard as the checkered tablet on which the game is played; the original seems to have been draught = move at chess.

A move at chess or similar game was formerly known by this name [draught], whence the game of draughts or moves with separate pieces.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology, in voce.*

Draught, r. a. Same as Draft.

You saw all the great men, who had done eminent services to their country but a few years before, draughted out one by one, and baited in their turns.—*Addison, Freeholder, no. 19.*

Draught-house, s. House in which filth is deposited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a draught-house.—*2 Kings, x. 27.*

Draughtsman, s.

1. One who draws pleadings or other writings. (For example see extract under Equity.)

2. One who draws pictures, plans, or maps. M— was housing you, surely, about my engraving; 'tis a little disreputable thing, too like by half, in which the draughtsman has done his best to avoid flattery.—*Laurel, Letter to Harlow.*

It is not long since that, at a great competition, we saw drawings shadowed in a way that must have had some other luminary than the sun to light them, unless he had changed for the moment the usual course in which he travels through the heavens for the gratification of the luminous draughtsman who craved his special aid.—*Gwilt, Encyclopedia of Architecture, p. 2201.*

3. Tippler.

In my last libelation I proposed the general use of water-gruel, and hinted that it might not be amiss at this very season; but as there are some whose cases, in regard to their families, will not admit of delay, I have used my interest in several wards of the city, that the wholesome restorative above mentioned may be given in tavern kitchens to all the morning draughtsmen within the walls when they call for wine before noon.—*Tatler, no. 261. (Ord MS.)*

D R A W

Draughty, adj. Permeated by currents of air.

In this draughty comfortable room, I waited for the opening of the door.—*Kathia Wyndham.*

Draw, r. a. [A.S. dragan.] Cause to move towards the motive power.

Draw retains, through all its varieties of use, some shade of its original meaning, to pull. It expresses an action gradual, or continuous, and leisurely. Thus we forge a sword by blows, but we draw it by a continued line. We pour liquor quick, but we draw it in a continued stream. We force compliance by threats, but we draw it by gradual prevalence. We write a letter with whatever lustre, but we draw a bill with slow scrupulosity.—*Johnson.*

1. Pull along rather than carry; drag.

Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will draw it into the river.—*2 Samuel, xvii. 13.*

Do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judgement-seat?—*James, ii. 6.*

2. Pull forcibly; pluck; haul up.

They drew up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon.—*Jeremiah, xxxviii. 13.*

Draw thee waters for the sieve.—*Nahum, iii. 14.*

The arrow is now drawn to the head.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Suck.

He hath drawn thee dry.—*Ecclesiasticus, xlii. 7.*

There was no war, no death, no stop of trade or commerce: it was only the country, which had sucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to draw less.—*Ducos, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Sucking and drawing the breast discharge the milk as fast as it can be generated.—*Wicman, On Tumours.*

4. Attract; call towards itself.

We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; so as it seemeth salt draweth blood, as well as blood draweth salt.—*Iscus.*

Majesty in an eclipse, like the sun, draws eyes, that would not have looked towards it if it had shined out.—*Sir J. Nodding.*

He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only belied in pictures, which drew the eyes of most, and the reverence of many towards him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

She had all magnetic force alone, To draw and fasten sundred parts in one. Donne. All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart; Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part. Dryden.

5. Inhale.

Thus I call'd, and stry'd I know not whither, From where I first drew air, and first beheld This happy light. Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 283. Why drew Marsillex good bishop purer breath, When nature sick'n'd, and each gale was death? Pope.

6. Take off the spit.

The rest They cut in legs and filets for the feast Which draw in and serv'd, their hunger they appease. Dryden.

7. Take from a cask.

The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees Are left this vault to brag of. Shakspeare, Macbeth, ii. 3.

8. Pull a sword from the sheath.

I will draw my sword; my hand shall destroy them.—*Exodus, xv. 9.*

With out.

He proceeded so far in his insolence as to draw out his sword, with an intent to kill him.—*Dryden.*

9. Let out any liquid.

Some blood draws on me would begot opinion Of my more fierce endeavour. Shakspeare, King Lear, ii. 1.

I opened the tumour by the joint of a lancet, without drawing one drop of blood.—*Wicman, Surgery.*

10. Take bread out of the oven.

The joiner puts boards into ovens after the batch is drawn.—*Murtimer, Husbandry.*

11. Unclose or slide back curtains.

Such a man, So dull, so dead in look, so won-begone, Drew Friar's curtains in the dead of night. Shakspeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1. Shout, cries, and grans first pieces my ears, and then A flash of lightning draws the guilty scene, And shows now arms, and wounds, and dying men. Dryden.

12. Close or spread curtains.

Philoela intreated Pamela to open her grief, who, drawing the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her blushing, was ready to speak.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

13. Lengthen in spinning.

D R A W

Hear himself repine At Fate's unequal laws; and at the close Which mercedes in length the midnight sister drew. Dryden, Juvenal's Satires. If we shall meet again with more delight, Then draw my life in length; let me sustain, In hopes of his embrace, the worst of pain. Id., Virgil's Æneid.

14. Applied to sounds from the chest, breast, or lungs.

The brand amid the flaming fuel thrown, Or draw, or seem'd to draw, a dying groan. Dryden, Fables.

15. Extract.

Herim draw a weak juice, and have a soft stalk.—*Bacon.*

16. Procure as an agent or cause; engender.

When the fountain of mankind Did draw corruption and God's curse by sin, This was a charge that all his heirs did bind, And all his offspring grew corrupt therein.

Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul. Religion will requite all the honour we can do it, by the blessings it will draw down upon us.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

What would a man value land, ready cultivated, and well stocked, where he had in hopes of commerce with other parts of the world to draw money to him by the sale of the product?—*Locke.*

Those elucidations have given rise or increase to his doubts, and drawn obscurely upon places of Scripture.—*Id.*

When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to draw on himself death.—*Id.*

17. Convey secretly or gradually.

The lions in wait draw themselves along.—*Judges, xx. 37.*

In process of time, and as their people increased, they drew themselves more westerly towards the Red Sea.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

18. Protract; lengthen; spin out.

How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden! How long her face is drawn! how pale she looks. And of an earthly cold! Shakspeare, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

In some studies men draw their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance.—*Eden, Dissertation on reading the Classics.*

19. Derive; obtain from some original cause or donor.

Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them drew the rudiments of sciences.—*Sir W. Temple.*

20. Deduce as from postulates; imply; produce as a consequential inference.

From the events and revolutions of these governments are drawn the usual instruction of princes and statesmen.—*Sir W. Temple.*

What shows the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that draw in the conclusion, or proposition infer'd?—*Locke.* The Cambridgehire carrier, when asked whether his horse could 'draw influence,' readily replied, 'Yea, anything in reason.'—*Curle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Novella.*

21. Allure; entice; lead as a motive; persuade to follow; induce.

I'll raise such artificial sights, As by the strength of their illusion, Shall draw him on to his confusion. Shakspeare, Macbeth, iii. 3.

Your way is shorter; My purposes do draw me much about. Id., Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 4.

I drew this gallant head of war, And call'd these fiery spirits from the world To outlook conquest. Id., King John, v. 2.

The English lords did ally themselves with the Irish, and drew them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be fostered by them.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

22. Win; gain: (metaphor from gaming).

This seems a fair desorving, and must draw me That which my father loves. Shakspeare, King Lear, iii. 3.

23. Receive; take up: (as, 'to draw money from the funds').

For thy three thousand ducats here is six.— If every ducat in six thousand ducats Were in six parts, and every part a ducat, I would not draw them, I would have my bond. Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

24. Extort; force.

So said an object, and so well express'd, Drew sighs and grans from the griev'd hero's breast. Dryden.

25. Wreat; distort.

I wish that both you and others would cease from drawing the Scriptures to your fantasies and affections.—*Archbishop Whig.*

26. Compose; form in writing; fashion as

D R A W

a draft: (used of *formulary* or *judicial* writings).

In the mean time I will *draw* a bill of properties, such as our play wants.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, l. 2.

Clerk, draw a deed of gift.

Id., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

The report is not unprofitably *drawn*, in the spirit of a pleader, who can find the most plausible topics.—*Swift*.

Small Ward *draw* contracts with a statesman's skill? *Pope*.

27. Withdraw from judicial notice.

Go wash thy face, and *draw* thy action: come, thou must not be in this humour with me.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* ll. 1.

28. Eviscerate; disembowel.

In private *draw* your poultry, clean your tripe, And from your eels their slimy substance wipe. *King*.

29. Trace by scent: (as a hound does). See Dogdraw.

30. Represent by picture, or in fancy.

With his other hand, thus o'er his brow, He falls to such personal of my face, As he would draw it. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ll. 1.

31. Form by delineation.

He [Titian] *drew* portraits which were exceedingly noble. The emperor one day took up a pencil which fell from the hand of Titian, who was then *drawing* his picture; and upon the compliment which Titian made him on that occasion, he said, Titian deserves to be served by Cæsar.—*Dryden*.

Draw in.

a. Apply to any purpose by distortion or violence.

A dispute, where every little straw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be *drawn* in any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with ostentation.—*Locke*.

b. Contract; pull back.

Now, sporting mused, *draw* in the flowing reins; Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains. *Gay*.

c. Inveigle; entice.

Have they invented tones to win The women, and make them *draw* in? The men, as Lucians with a female Tame elephant inveigle the male? *Butler, Hudibras*.

It was the prostitute faith of faithless miscreants that *drew* them in, and deceived them.—*South, Sermons*.

Draw depth. Sink in the water.

The smaller vessels which *draw* no great depths entered amongst them [the islands] and numbered forty and five islands.—*Eiden, Translation of P. Martyr*, dec. l. b. ll. (Ord. Mis.)

Draw off.

a. Extract by distillation.

A work may be overwrought as well as underwrought; too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull correctness, a piece without any considerable faults, but with no beauties; for when the spirits are *drawn off*, there is nothing but a caput mortuum.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*, pref.

Authors who have thus *drawn off* the spirits of their thoughts, should be still for some time, till their minds have gathered fresh strength, and by reading, reflection, and conversation, laid in a new stock of elegancies, sentiments, and images of nature.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

b. Drain out by a vent.

Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole stopped with a spill, which never allow to be pulled out till you *draw off* a great quantity.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

c. Withdraw; abstract.

It *draws* men's minds off from the bitterness of party.—*Addison*.

Draw on.

a. Occasion; invite.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *draws on*, or his practices procured, he loved a subsidy.—*Sir J. Heyward*.

b. Cause; bring by degrees.

The examination of the subtle matter would *draw on* the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers.—*Boyle, On Fluids*.

Draw out.

a. Protract; lengthen.

He must not only die the death, But thy unkindness shall his death *draw out* To lingering suffering.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ll. 4.

Notes with many a winding bout Of linked sweetness long *drawn out*. *Milton, L'Allegro*.

D R A W

b. Beat out, as is done to hot iron; extend.

Beat a piece of iron out, or as workmen call it, *draw* it out, till it comes to its breadth. *Mason*. *Virgil* has *drawn out* the rules of tilage and planting into two books, which *Homos* has dispatched in half a one.—*Addison*.

c. Extract; pump out by insinuation.

Philoea found her, and to *draw out* more, said she, I have often wondered how such excellencies could be.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

d. Induce by motive.

Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining diverse things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can show that they have done ill: What needed this worst to *draw out* from us an accusation of foreign churches?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

e. Call to action; detach for service; range; muster.

The numerous rabble was *drawn out* Of several countries round about. *Butler, Hudibras*, l. ll.

Draw out a file, pick man by man, Such who draw die, and dear will sell their death. *Dryden*.

Next of his men, and ships, he makes review, *Draws out* the best and ablest of the crew. *Id., Virgil's Æneid*.

f. Range in battle.

Let him desire his superior officer, that the next time he is *drawn out*, his challenger may be posted near him.—*Collier*.

Draw over.

a. Distill over.

I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, *draws over* with water in a flukeck. *Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

b. Persuade to revolt; induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his interests by money, others *drawn over* by fear.—*Addison, Present State of the War*.
One of differing sentiments would have *drawn* Luther over to his party.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Draw up.

a. Form in order of battle.

So Muley-Zeylan found us *Drawn up* in battle to receive the charge. *Dryden*.

b. Form in writing; compose in a formulary manner.

To unko a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to *draw up* the scenery of a play.—*Dryden*.
A paper may be *drawn up*, and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen.—*Swift*.

Draw upon. Give an order for the payment of money by a check or draft: (as, 'I *drew upon* my banker').

Draw. v. n.

1. Perform the office of a beast of draught.

An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not *drawn* in the yoke.—*Deuteronomy*, xxi. 3.

2. Act as an inducement.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. —*Addison, Spectator*.

3. Contract; shrink.

I have not yet found certainly, that the water itself, by mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

4. Advance; move; make progression in any direction.

Draw you near hither, all the chief of the people.—*1 Samuel*, xiv. 3.

They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scotch *drew* a little back to a more convenient post for their residence.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Ambitious mortals! how willing they are to set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of *drawing upward* to the sun.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

5. Be collected; come together.

They muster there, and round the centre swarm, And *draw* together in a globous form. *Sir M. Blackmore*.

6. Adhere; cleave; unite in concord and interest.

For this thing a man shall leave his father and mother, and shall *draw* to his wife.—*Wycliffe, St. Mark*, x. 7.

7. Unsheath a sword.

For his sake Did I expose myself, pure; for his love *Drew* to defend him, when he was beset. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

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D R A W

{DRAW
DRAWER

8. Practise drawing as the art of delineation; be a draughtsman.

Draw back. Refuse, or be unwilling, to execute one's undertakings or pledges.

He at length told his accomplices that he could go no further with them. If they thought him capable of betraying them, they might stay him; and he should hardly blame them; for, by *drawing back* after going so far, he had given them a kind of risk over his life.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Draw off. Retire; retreat.

When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to *draw off* by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture.—*Collier*.

Draw on. Advance; approach.

The fatal day *draws on*, when I must fall. *Dryden*.

Draw up. Form troops into regular order. The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was no enemy left on that side, *drew up* in a large field opposite to the bridge.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Draw. s. Act of drawing.

The cavalier, with a slanting back-blow of a broad sword, luckily cut the ribbon that tied his murrion, and with a *draw* threw it off his head.—*Heath, Flagellum*, p. 45: 1679.

Drawable. adj. Capable of being drawn.

By a miracle might *Drawable* here and there. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*.

Drawback. s.

1. In Commerce. Money paid back for prompt payment, or for any other reason.

In poundage and *drawbacks* I lose half my rent; Whatever they give me, I must be content. *Swift*.
Of these encouragements what are called *drawbacks* seem to be the most reasonable. To allow the merchant to draw back upon exportation either the whole or a part of whatever excise or inland duty is imposed upon domestic industry, can never occasion the exportation of a greater quantity of goods than what would have been exported had no duty been imposed.—*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations*, iv. 3.

2. Detriment; disparagement; disadvantage.

Great as was the success of the embassy, there was one *drawback*. James was still at Saint Germain; and notwithstanding the mock king were gathered a hawk court and council, a great seal and a privy seal, a crowd of garters and collars, white staves and gold keys.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiii.
There were difficulties and *drawbacks* at that time as well as this.—*Fraser, History of England*, ch. i.

Drawbridge. s. Bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

Half the buildings were raised on the continent, and the other half on an island, continued together by a *drawbridge*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Drawcansir. s. [name of a bullying brag-gart character in the Rehearsal.] Bully.

Drawcansir death had rag'd without controul; Here the drawn dagger, there the poison'd bowl.

Colman the elder, Prologue to Juliana Wife.
A great many people have heard of two mysterious kings of Breunford, and of a certain Prince Prettyman, and are aware that a bullying braggart may be called a *drawcansir*, without being aware how the several personages referred to acquired that celebrity which they now enjoy. *Drawcansir* is perhaps accepted as a sort of synonym for Bohemian, and his attributes are recognised, without inquiry, just as *Lothario* is instinctively regarded as a libertine, and *Amphitryon* as a host.—*Saturday Review*, July 15, 1865.

Drawed. s. In Law. One on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

The person who draws this letter is called in law the drawer, and he to whom it is written the drawee.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

Drawer. s.

1. One employed in procuring water from the well.

From the beaver of thy wood unto the drawer of thy water.—*Deuteronomy*, xxii. 11.

2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask.

Let the *drawers* be ready with wine and fresh glasses;

Let the waiters have eyes, though the touchers must be tied. *M. Jones, The Two Acad*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all white, and makes the *drawers* abroad, and his footmen at home, know he is not to be provoked.—*Tatler*.

3. That which has the power of attraction; that which incites; stimulus.

Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is

DRAW

Draw-glove. attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a great *draw-glove*.—*Swift*.

Followed by *on*, so as to take the appearance of a compound.

I usher

Such an unexpected dainty bit for breakfast,
As yet I never cook'd: 'tis not butargen, . . .
Nor our Italian delicate, off'd mushrooms
And yet a *drawer* on too. *Massinger, Guardian*.

4. Box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure.

There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whose faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehension, as a worm, shut up in one drawer of a cabinet, hath of the senses or understanding of a man.—*Locke*.

5. In *Law*. One who draws a bill of exchange.

(For example see extract under *Drawer*.)

6. In the plural. Under-clothing worn on the lower limbs.

The Maltewes harden the bodies of their children, by making them go stark naked, without shirt or drawers, till they are ten years old.—*Locke*.

Draw-gloves. *s.* Game so called.

At *draw-gloves* we'll play,
And, prithee, let's lay
A wager, and let it be this:
Who first to the sum
Of twenty shall come
Shall have for his winning a kiss.

Herrick, Hesperides, pt. iii. (Nares by H. & W.)

Drawing. verbal *abs.* Delineation; representation.

So much insight into perspective, and skill in drawing, as will enable him to represent tolerably on paper any thing he sees, should be got.—*Locke*.
They random drawings from your sheets shall take,
And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope*.

Drawing-room. *s.* [abbreviation of *withdrawing-room*.]

1. Room in which company assembles at court, or in a private house.

In winter they are an incubance to the play-house, and the ballast of the drawing-room.—*Lord Halifax*.

2. Court ceremony so called; levee, at present especially for the reception and presentation of ladies.

What you heard of the words spoken of you in the drawing-room, was not true: the sayings of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits.—*Pope*.
You would not think it when you saw her big carriage rattling up to the drawing-room, that so grand a personage could be lard up for money.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*.

Drawl. *v. n.* [Frisian, *draulen* = delay.] Utter anything in a slow, driveling way.

Then woult the clerks, and in one lay tone
Through the long heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope*.

Drawl. *v. a.* While away; (with out).

Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time, without either profit or satisfaction.—*Johnson, Idler*, 15.

Drawl. *s.* Protracted modulation of the voice.

This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from jealousy its tedious *drawl*, and certainly leave it sufficient gravity.—*Mason, Essays on English Church Music*, p. 223.

When the match (which terminated in favour of the lesser champion) was over. 'Come, Pelham,' said Dartmore, 'let me take up the gloves with you?' 'You are too good!' said I, for the first time using my drawing-room *drawl*. A wink and a grin went round the room.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. xlviii.

Drawlatch. *s.* Housebreaker; thief; general term of reproach.

If I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be called a duke but a *drawlatch*.—*Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631. (Nares by H. & W.)

Drawing. *part. adj.* Protracted.

The nimble dactyl striving to outgo
The *drawing* spondee, pacing it below.

Bishop Hall, Satires, l. 6.

I never heard such a *drawing*, affecting rogue.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

Drawingly. *adv.* In a drawing manner.

In all kinds of speech, either pleasant, grave, severe, or ordinary, it is convenient to speak leisurely, and rather *drawingly*, than hastily.—*Bacon, Works*, ii. 672. (Ord MS.)

Drawn. *part. adj.*

1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake.

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If we make a *drawers* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British is tremble.—*Addison*.

2. In *Hunting*. Driven from cover; unkenneled.

There is no more faith in thee than in a stoned prune; no more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

Drawwell. *s.* Well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

The first council, tending to a watch, was a *drawwell*: the people of old were wont only to let down a picher with a handcord, for as much water as they could easily pull up.—*Greece*.

Dray. *s.* Car on which beer is carried.

When *drays* bound high, then never cross belind,
Where bubbling yeast is blown by gusts of wind.
Gay.

Dray. *s.* [?] Squirrel's nest.

Whilst he from tree to tree, from spray to spray,
Gets to the woods, and hides him in his *dray*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastoral, p. 117.

Climbed like a squirrel to his *dray*.
Cowper. (Nares by H. & W.)

Draycart. *s.* Same as *Dray*.

Let him be brought into the field of election upon his *draycart*, and I will meet him there in a triumphal chariot.—*Addison*.

Drayhorse. *s.* Horse which draws a dray.

This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the *drayhorse*.—*Tuttler*.

Drayman. *s.* One who attends a dray or cart.

A brace of *draymen* bid God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee.
Shakespeare, Richard II. i. 4.

Have not colders, *draymen*, and mechanics governed as well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern?—*South, Sermons*.

Drayplough. *s.* Plough of a particular kind.

The *drayplough* is the best plough in winter for miry clays.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Draxel. *s.* See *Drossel*.

As the devil uses witches, . . .
To be their only for a space,
That, when the time's expired, the *draxels*
For ever may become his vassals. *Butler, Hudibras*.

Dread. *s.*

1. Fear; terror; affright; horror either felt or impressed.

Think't thou that duty shall have *dread* to speak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness honour is bound, when majesty to folly falls.
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

Let not thy *dread* make me afraid.—*Job*, xiii. 21.
Was ever any wicked man free from the stings of a guilty conscience, from the secret *dread* of divine displeasure, and of the vengeance of another world?—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Whose *dreads* in his behalf were rarely so deposited.—*Bishop P. II, Life of Hammond*.

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth.—*Genesis*, ix. 2.

3. Person or thing feared; cause of fear.

Let him be your *dread*.—*Isaiah*, viii. 13.
To thee, of all our good the sacred spring;
To thee, our dearest *dread*; to thee, our softer king.
Prior.

Dread. *adj.* [A.S. *dræd*.]

1. Terrible; frightful.

That o'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of *dread* banishment
On yond proud man, should take it off again
With words of sooth! *Shakespeare, Richard II.* iii. 3.

It cannot be, but thou hast murder'd him:
So should a murderer look, no *dread*, no grim.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

2. Awful.

From this descent
Celestial virtues rising will appear
More glorious and more *dread* than from no fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 14.

Awful; venerable in the highest degree: this seems to be the meaning of that controverted phrase *dread* majesty. Some of the old acts of parliament are said in the preface to be metuetudinali regia, our *dread* sovereign's.—*Johnson*.

Dread. *a. a.* Fear in an excessive degree.

You may despise that which terrifies others, and which yet all, even those who most *dread* it, must in a little time encounter.—*Archbishop Wake*.

Dread. *v. n.* Be in fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them.—*Deuteronomy*, i. 8.

Dreadable. *adj.* Capable of being dreaded.

How every man and woman ought to cease of their sinces at the sounding of a *dreadable* horn.—*Kalendar of Shepherds*, cap. ii.

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Dreader. *s.* One who dreads, or lives in fear. *Rare*.

I have suspended much of my pity towards the great *dreaders* of popery.—*Swift*.

Dreadful. *adj.*

1. Terrible; frightful; formidable.
The right interjection which resounds
Yet *dreadful* in mine ear. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 334.

2. Awful; venerable.

How *dreadful* in this place.—*Genesis*, xxviii. 17.

3. Full of fear. *Obsolete*.

Dreadful of danger that might him betide,
She oft and oft advis'd him to refrain
From chase of greater beasts. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Dreadfully. *adv.* In a dreadful manner; terribly; frightfully.

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth *dreadfully* accuse,
Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renew. *Dryden*.

Dreadfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Dreadful*.

It may justly serve for matter of extreme terror to the wicked, whether they regard the *dreadfulness* of the day in which they shall be tried, or the quality of the justice by whom they are to be tried.—*Hakewill, Apology*.

Dreadingly. *adv.* In a manner significant of fear, dread, or terror.

Mistrustfully he trusteth,
And he *dreadingly* doth dare;
And forty passions in a trice
In him consort and square. *Worner, Albion's England*.

Dreadless. *adj.* Free from, or destitute of, dread; fearless; unafrighted; intrepid; unshaken; undaunted; free from terror.

All night the *dreadless* angel, unpursu'd,
Through heav'n's wide campaign held his way. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 208.

Dreadlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Dreadless*; fearlessness; intrepidity; undauntedness.

Zelma, to whom danger then was a cause of *dreadlessness*, all the composition of her elements being nothing but fiery, with swiftness of desire crossed him.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Dreadly. *adv.* Dreadfully.

So shall you see a cloud-crown'd hill sometime
Torn from a greater by the waste of time,
Dreadly to make. *Sylvester, Du Bartas*, l. 181. (Ord MS.)

Dream. *s.* [A.S. *dream* = gladness, music, thence illusion; the A.S. words for *dream* are *metung* and *swefen*.]

1. Phantasm of sleep; thoughts of a sleeping man.

We eat our meat in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible *dreams*
That shake us nightly. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 2.

2. Idle fancy; wild conceit; groundless suspicion.

Let him keep
A hundred knights; yea, that on every *dream*,
Each buzz, each fairy, each complaint, dislike,
He may enguard his dotage. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.

Dream. *v. n.* preterite, *dreamed* or *dreamt*.

1. Have the representation of something in sleep.

I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and boundless plain.—*Tuttler*.

With *of*.

I have long *dream'd* of such a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do despise my *dream*.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.

2. Think; imagine.

These boys know little they are sons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

He little *dream'd* how high he was to care,
Till trench'rous fortune caught him in the snare. *Dryden*.

With *of*.

He never *dreamed* of the deluge, nor thought that first orb more than a transient crust.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

3. Think idly.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading,
but not digesting.—*Locke*.

With *of*.

I began to *dream* of nothing less than the immortality of my work.—*Smith*.

Dream. v. a.**1. See in a dream.**

The Macedon, by Jove's decree,
Was taught to dream an herb for Ptolemy. *Dryden.*
At length in sleep their bodies they compose,
And dream the future fight, and early rose. *Id.*

2. Consume as in dreams: (with out).

Why does Anthony dream out his hours,
And tempt not fortune for a noble day? *Dryden.*

Dreamer. s.**1. (One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his sleep.**

The vision mid, and vanish'd from his sight;
The dreamer waken'd in a mortal fright. *Dryden.*
If our dreamer pleases to try whether the glowing
heat of a glass furnace be barely a wandering im-
agination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his
head into it, he may perhaps be wakened into a cer-
tainty. — *Locke.*

2. Interpreter of dreams. Obsolete.

They said one to another, Behold this dreamer
[in the margin, master of dreams] cometh. —
Greene, xxvii. 10.

What labour and what travel have I run through,
And through what cities to absolve this riddle;
Diviners, dreamers, school-men, deep magicians,
All have I try'd.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Women Pleas'd.

3. Visionary; man lost in wild imagination.

Sometimes he awakes me,
With telling of the mouldwarp, and the ant,
Of dreamer Merlin, and his prophecies.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

The man of whose his meat devours,
But only smells the peal and flowers;
And he must be an idle dreamer.
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. *Prior.*
He was not, he said, the first great discoverer whom
princes and statesmen had regarded as a dreamer.
Henry the Seventh had, in an evil hour, refused to
listen to Christopher Columbus, and the conse-
quences had been that England had lost the mine of
Mexico and Peru. — *Macaulay, History of England,*
ch. xli.

Dreaming. verbal abs. Act of one who dreams.

Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilst the out-
ward senses are stopped, not suggested by any ex-
ternal objects, or known occasion, nor under the
rule or conduct of the understanding. — *Locke.*

Dreaming. part. adj. Dreamy; visionary.

Thank God, our deliverers were men of a very dif-
ferent order from the Spanish and Neapolitan legis-
lators. They might on many subjects hold opinions
which, in the nineteenth century, would not be con-
sidered as liberal. But they were not dreaming
politicians. They were statesmen accustomed to the
management of great affairs. Their plans of reform
were not so extensive as those of the lawyers of
Cádiz; but what they planned, that they effected;
and what they effected, that they maintained against
the fiercest hostility at home and abroad. — *Macau-
lay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir James
Mackintosh's History of the Revolution.*

Dreamingly. adv. Sluggishly; negligently.

To speak dreamingly. — *Cockeram, in v. Drusle.*
Do all thy business lethargy, not dreamingly. —
Bishop Henshaw, Daily Thoughts, p. 124: 1651.

Dreamland. s. Unreal or imaginary country, such as is pictured in dreams; region of fancies; fairyland.

They are real, and have a venue in their respec-
tive districts in dreamland. — *Lamb, Letter to Col-
ridge.*

Dreamless. adj. Free from dreams.

The savages of Mount Atlas, in Barbary, were re-
ported to be both nameless and dreamless. — *Camden
Remains.*

Dreamy. adj. Having the character of a dream or dreamer.

From dreamy virtues of this kind he turned with
something stronger than distaste. — *Talford, Me-
mirs of G. Lamb.*

Drear. adj. Mournful; dismal; sorrowful.

In urns and altars round,
A drear and dying sound
Affrights the flames at their service quaint.

Milton, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity.

Drear. s. Dread; terror.

The ill-fated owl, death's dreadful messenger;
The hoarse night-raven, trumpet of doleful drear.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

**Dreadhead. s. Horror; dismalness. Ob-
solete.**

That shortly from the shape of womanhood,
Such as she was when Fallos she attempted,
She grew to hideous shape of dreadhead,
Fined with grief of folly late repented.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Dreadfully. adv. In a dreary manner.

But oft, when ye count you freed from care,
Comes the dreary winter with chafed browes,
Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows,
Dreadfully shaking his stormy darts,
Which cruddles the blood, and prickles the harts.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Dreadiment. s. Rare.**1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy.**

I teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful dreadiment. *Spenser, Epithalamium.*

2. Horror; dread; terror.

Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal sins is bent;
Hurle forth his thundering dart with deadly food,
Inroll'd in flames and smouldring dreadiment.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Drearing. s. Dreariness. Rare.

All were myself, through grief, in deadly drearing.

Spenser, Daphnia, v. 187.

Dreary. adj. [A.S. *dreorig*.]**1. Sorrowful; distressful.**

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
With dreary shrieks did also yell;
And hungry wolves continually did howl
At her abhorred face, so horrid and so foul.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.

Obscure they went through dreary shades, that
led
Along the vast dominions of the devil. *Dryden.*
Towns, forests, herds and men promiscuous
drown'd,
With one great death deform the dreary ground.

Prior.

Dredge. s. [Fr. *dragée* = mixed provender for horses and cattle.] Mixture of oats and barley sown together.

They reap every one his corn in the field, [in the
margin, mingled corn or dredge]. — *Job, xiv. 6.*

**Dredge. s. [Dutch, *dregghe* = drng. or grap-
ple, for sweeping the bottom of rivers, &c.,
for fishing, and other purposes; instru-
ment for dragging (in water).] Kind of
net: (this, and drag in Dragnet, Drag
(1 and 2), seem to be concurrent forms,
out of which the ordinary term spelt with
a has arisen).**

For oysters they have a peculiar dredge; a thick
strong net, fastened to three spalls of iron, and
drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatsoever it
meeteth lying in the bottom. — *Carew, Survey of
Cornwall.*

Dredge. v. a. Gather with a dredge.

They dredge up from the bottom of the sea abun-
dance of a sort of white coral. — *Ray, Select Remains,*
p. 272.

Dredge. v. n. Work as a dredger.

There are said to be about 200 vessels, from 12 to 40
or 50 tons burden, immediately employed in dredg-
ing for oysters. — *Brande, Dictionary of Science, Li-
terature, and Art, Oyster.*

**Dredge. v. a. [see last extract.] Scatter
flour on anything which is roasting.**

My spices-box, gentlemen;
And put in some of this, the matter's ended;
Dredge you a dish of plover; there's the art on't.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Blended Brother.
It gives me great satisfaction to hear that the pig
turned out so well. . . . You had all some of the
crackling — and brain sauce — did you remember to
rub it with butter, and gently dredge it a little, just
before the crisis? — *Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

[To dredge (in) to scatter flour on meat while roasting;
to dredge, to sprinkle. (Halliwell.) Danish, *dræse*,
to dredge, sprinkle, powder, to fall in small parti-
cles as sand. From the pattering sound of such a
fall. Provincial Danish, *dræse, dræm*, to fall with
a pattering or rustling noise. 'Det ræver saa det
dræser,' German, 'Es regnet dass es drüchmet,' of a
heavy shower. Grain is said in Danish to *dræse*
through the cracks of an old loft, or from the ears
of corn when they are setting up the sheaves. This is
the provincial English *druse*. *Drused* or *drused* out,
said of corn that by wind, turning of it, &c., is beaten
out of the straw. (Ray.) *Druse*, what falls out of
corn in threshing. (Malbe.) Scotch, *drush*, atoms,
fragments. (Jamieson.) German, *dräsel*, to puri as
a brook, to fall in grains as frozen snow or small
rain, to drizzle. (Kittner.) Swiss *druse*, *drusen*,
to make a rattling or rustling noise in falling, as
fruit from a tree, to fall with such a noise, the fuller
vocal in *druse* being used of larger fruit, as ap-
ples, the thinner in *drusen* of nuts. Danish, *dræse*,
to fall with a rustling noise, to patter. In French
the same idea is expressed with an initial *r* instead
of *dr*; *grevelier*, to hail, drizzle, sleet, soon to fall.
(Cotgrave.) Italian, *drucicare*, to rain or shower
down most furiously; *drucicare*, to fall furiously
and clatter withal, as rain or hail falling upon tiles

or glass windows. (Florin.) German, *drinchen*, to
make a drizzling noise like pouring rain. — *Waldwood,
Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Dredger. s. One who fishes with a dredge.

In the month of May the oysters cast their spawn,
which the dredgers call their spats. — *Sprat, History
of the Royal Society.* (Rich.)

Then, with all these comforts spread around,
They hear the painful dredger's wailing sound;
And see themselves the contrary soon deny,
The food that feeds, the living luxury.

Crabbe, The Borough, General Description.

Dredger. s. Vessel, or ship, so called.

We had sight of a brigantine or dredger. — *Hack-
lup, Voyages, iii. 41.* (Rich.)

**Dredging-box. s. Box with a lid full of
small holes for discharging flour, or like
powders, in small quantities.**

What a dislocation of comfort is comprised in that
word moving! Such a heap of little nasty things,
after you think all is got into the cart: old *dredging*-
boxes, worn-out brushes, callipers, vials, things that
it is impossible the most necessitous person can ever
want, but which the women, who preside on these
occasions, will not leave behind if it was to save
your soul. — *Lamb, Letter to Manning.*

Dreg. s. See Dregs.**Dreggish. adj. Foul with lees; feculent.**

To give a strong taste to this dreggish liquor,
they fling in an incredible deal of tarson or leys,
whereby small beer is rendered quite unwholesome
to strong. — *Harcey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

**Dreggy. adj. Containing dregs; consisting
of dregs; muddy; feculent.**

Youthful fancies are vanished away through cold-
ness, dryness, and carthiness of the dull dreggy
humours. — *Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes,*
p. 322: 1621.

These narrow veins, such is the curious frame,
Receive the pure insinuating stream;
But no corrupt or dreggy parts admit,
To form the blood, or feed the limbs unfit.

Sir R. Blackmore.

**Dregs. s. pl. (rare in the singular.) [root of
drag.]****1. Sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; fe-
culence.**

What too curious dreg copies my sweet lady 'n
the fountain of our love? — *Shakespeare, Troilus and
Cressida, iii. 2.*

Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If for the dregs we could some other blame.

Sir J. Davies.

Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and squeezings of the brain.

Pope.

2. Anything by which purity is corrupted.

The king by this journey purged a little the dregs
and leaven of the northern people, that were before
in good affections towards him. — *Isaiah.*

3. Dross; sweepings; refuse.

Heaven's favourit' thou, for better fates design'd,
Than we the dregs and rubbish of mankind.

Dryden.

What difference we must be under, whether God
will regard our sacrifices, when we have nothing to
offer him but the dregs and refuse of life, the dregs
of loathing and satiety, and the years in which we
have no pleasure. — *Rogers.*

This iron age and dreg of time. — *Bishop Burnet,
Preface to Life of Bedell.*

Dreins. v. a. Same as Drain.

She is the sinner of her lady's secrets: 'tis her
setting her mill agoing, and I can drein her of them
all. — *Congreve.*

'Tis drein'd and empty'd of its poison now:
A cordial draught.

Southern.

Drench. v. a. [A.S. *drencan*.]**1. Wash; soak; steep.**

Our garments being as they were drenched in the
sea, hold notwithstanding their freshness and
glamour. — *Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 1.*

To-day deep thoughts resolve we 'll come to drench
in wirth, that after no repenting drows.

Milton, Sonnet to Cyriack Skinner.

Now dam the ditches, and the floods restrain;
Their moisture has already drench'd the plain.

Dryden.

Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred drench'd
Our swords in native blood.

Philips.

2. Force down physic mechanically.

If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let both
sick and well blood, and drench them. — *Mortimer,
Husbandry.*

3. Drown. Obsolete.

What flames, quoth he, when I the present see,
In danger rather to be drench'd than brent?

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Nor so great wonder and astonishment
Did the most chaste Penelope possess,
To see her lord, that was reported drench'd.

Drench. s.

1. Draught; swill.

Let such belink them, if the sleepy drench
Of that forgetful lake becom not still,
That in our proper motion we ascend.

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 73.

2. Physic for a brute; physic that must be forced down by mechanical means.

Harry, says she, how many hast thou kill'd to-day? Give my roan horse a drench, says he; and answers, fourteen, an hour after.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. li. 4.*

Physicians, some with glisters;
Some with lettuce-caps; some, posset-drinks; some, pills;

Twenty consulting here about a drench.

Bonum and Fletcher, Thierry and Throdoret.
A drench is a potion or drink prepared for a sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a liquid form.—*Furrier's Dictionary.*

A drench of wine has with success been us'd,
And through a horn the generous juice infus'd.

Dryden.

Dress. v. a. [Fr. *dresser*; from Lat. *dirigo*—set upright, direct.]1. Clothe; invest with clothes; clothe pompously or elegantly; adorn; deck; embellish; furnish: (with *up* and *out*).

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look beautifully; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed; for then they paint and smile, and dress themselves up in thimel and glass gems and counterfeit imagery.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Few shinn'd the native red and white,
Till poets dress'd them up to charm the night.

Dryden.

Where was a fine room in the middle of the house, handsomely dress'd up, for the commodious to sit in.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Skill is used in dressing up power with all the splendid absoluteness can add to it.—*Locke.*

The mind loses its natural relish of real truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be dress'd up into any faint appearance of it. *Id.*

Lullia Paulina wore, in jewels, when dress'd out, the value of three hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.—*Arbuthnot.*

In Painting.

Ho [Giorgione] . . . first began to make choice of glowing and agreeable colours; . . . he dress'd his figures wonderfully well; and it may be truly said that, but for him, Titian had never arrived to that height of perfection which proceeded from the rivalry and jealousy which prevailed between them.—*Dryden's Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, appendix.*

2. Cover a wound with medicaments.

In time of my sickness another chirurgeon dress'd her.—*Wicman, Surgery.*

3. Curry; rub.

Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to dress and tend horses and asses, that they may help our needs.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,
Stood ready, shining all, and smoothly dress'd.

Dryden, Virgil's Aeneid.

4. Break or teach a horse. **Obsolete.**

Well-mouth'd, well-managed, which himself did dress;
His aid in war, his ornament in peace.

Dryden.

5. Regulate; adjust; trim.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it.

—*Genesis, li. 15.*

Well must the ground be dig'd and better dress'd,
New soil to make and meliorate the rest.

Dryden.

6. Prepare for any purpose; trim; fit anything ready for use; prepare victuals for the table.

When he dress'd the lamps, he shall burn incense.

Exodus, xxx.
He spied to take of his own flock, and of his own herd, to dress for the wayfaring man.—*2 Samuel, xli. 6.*

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to dress
For his fast quadrille some delicious noose,
In feeding high his tutor will surpass,
An heir apparent of the gourmand race.

Dryden.

In Orkney they dress their leather with roots of tormentil instead of bark.—*Mortimer, Miscellany.*

When you dress your young hops, cut away roots or sprigs.—*Ibid.*

Dress. v. n. Pay particular regard to dress: (as, 'to dress for dinner, to dress for the opera, to dress for a ball').

My hair I'd powder in the women's way,
And dress, and talk of dressing more than they.

Bramston, Man of Taste.

Dress. s.

1. Clothes; garment; habit.

Dresses laugh'd at in our forefathers' wardrobes
or pictures, when, by the circulation of time and vanity, they are brought about, we think becoming.

—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony.

Full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at a distance an encroacher.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

3. Skill in adjusting dress.

The men of pleasure, dress, and gallantry.—*Pope.*

Used *adjectively*, or as the first element in a compound: (as 'a dress ball').

Dresser. s. [from Dress.] One who dresses.

1. One employed in putting on the clothes and adorning the person of another.

Presently the tailors, the threewomen, the forget-makers, the seamstresses, the chambermaids, the dressers, and all that wretched crew of obsequious attendants, are condemn'd as Antichristians, and only fit to wait upon the whore of Babylon.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Houdinism, p. 63.*
She hurries all her handmaids to the task;
Her head alone will twenty dressers ask.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting.

Then said he unto the dresser of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none.—*Luke, xlii. 7.*

Dresser. s. [from Fr. *dressoir*.] Table in a kitchen on which meat is prepared or dressed.

'Tis burnt, and so is all the meat:
What does are these? Where is the rascal cook?
How durst you, villain, bring it from the dresser?

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 1.
A maple dresser in her hall she had,
On which full many a slender meal she made.

Dryden.

When you take down dishes, tip a dozen upon the dresser.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Cook.*

I can neither scold nor quarrel at this insignificant implement of household service; also is less than a cat, and just better than a deal dresser.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Dressing. verbal abs.

1. Attire; ornament; habiliment; outward appearance.

A dressing I saw a jeweller's wife wear, who indeed was a jewel herself.—*B. Jonson, Prolusion.*

No many Angles,
In all his dressings, characts, titles, forms,
Be an archvillain.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. Application made to a sore.

The second day after we took off the dressings, and found an eschar made by the catheterick.—*Wicman, Surgery.*

3. Manual labour upon ground.

Every year you shall give them three dressings or half-dressings.—*Erasmus, li. i. § 3.*

4. Custigation; scolding. **Colloquial.****Dressingroom. s.** Room in which clothes are put on.

Latin books might be found every day in his dressingroom, if it were carefully searched.—*Swift.*

Dressmaker. s. Maker (generally a female) of (female) dresses.

(For example see extract under Millinery.)

Dressmaking. s. Business of a dressmaker.

(For example see extract under Millinery.)

Dressy. adj. Distinguished by dress; affecting great taste and elegance in dress.

The door was opened by a dressy waiting maid-servant.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Drib. v. a. Crop; cut off; defalcate.

Merchant's gains come short of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains, dribs a part.

Dryden.

Drib. s. Drop.

Do not, I pray thee, paper stain
With rhymes retail'd in dribs.

Swift, On Gibbs's Poems.

Dribble. v. n. Fall in drops; fall weakly and slowly.

The retention of urine arising from old age is seldom complete; the urine, after having filled and distended the bladder, dribbles out of the urethra, so that the patient voids as much of this fluid in a given time as he does in a state of health.—*Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery.*

Dribble. v. a. Throw down in drops.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and

dribble it all the way up stairs.—*Swift, Directions for Servants.*

'My love, will you take any game?' says Pontic, with prodigious gravity; and struck his fork into that little mouthful of an island in the silver sea. Stripes, too, at intervals, dribbled out the Marala with a solemnity which would have done honour to a duke's butler.—*Thackeray, Books of Snobs, ch. xvii.*

Dribbling. part. adj. Coming in small portions, or driplets.

Believe not that the dribbling dart of love
Can pierce a complete bosom.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, l. 4.
Small temptations allure but dribbling offenders.—*Milton, Apology for Scurrilousness.*

Dribbling. verbal abs. Falling in drops.

Seminal processes on the surface, owe their form to the dribbling of water that passed over it.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

A dribbling, difficulty, and a momentary suppression of urine, may be caused by the stone's shutting up the orifice of the bladder.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Driblet. s. Small sum; odd money in a sum; any small inconsiderable thing.

Twelve long years of exile born,
Twice twelve we number'd since his blast return:
So strictly wert thou just to pay,
Even to the dribble of a day.

Dryden.

Drier. s. That which dries, or has the quality of absorbing moisture; desiccative.

There is a tale, that boiling of daisy roots in milk, which it is certain are great driers, will make dogs little.—*Bacon.*

Drift. s.

1. Force impellent; impulse; overbearing influence.

A man being under the drift of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it, till something intervenes, and, by a stronger impulse, turn him another way.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Violence; course.

The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,
Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful drift.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. Anything driven at random.

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters swim,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,
And cross some rivet passage did begin.

Dryden.

4. Anything driven or borne along in a body; storm; shower.

Our thunder from the south
Shall rattle their drift of bullets on this town.

Shakespeare, King John, li. 2.

5. Heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind.

The ways are almost impassable for a coach, by the great drift of snow.—*Sir W. Temple, Works, li. 621. (3rd MS.)*

6. Tendency, or aim.

a. Of action.

Their drift 'comes known, and they discover'd are;
For none, of many, will be false of course.

Daniel.
For the drift of the Maker is dark, an Isis hid by the veil.

Who knows the ways of the world how God will bring them about.

Tennyson, Maud, 8.

b. Of a discourse.

The main drift of his book being to prove that what is true is impossible to be false, he opposes nobody.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

This by the stile, the manner, and the drift,
'Twas thought could be the work of none but Swift.

Swift.

7. In Geology. See Diluvium. Often used adjectively.

Twenty-two years ago, Mr. Whitburn of Godalming, examining the gravel pits between Guildford and Godalming, remarked a peculiar flint, . . . It belongs to the drift type, but is very rude.—*Sir J. Lubbock, in Natural History Review.*

Each large hydrographical basin . . . has its own exclusive drift, and . . . in no case is there a mixture of the transported materials of the separate basins. The author, however, dissenting from the opinion that these drifts . . . have . . . resulted from any general cataclysm . . . neither can he consider the excavation of the valleys to be anterior to the spread of the drift-gravels.—*J. Prestwich, Proceedings of the Royal Society, xli. 33.*

8. In Engineering. Same as Driftway.

To explore the ground it was considered absolutely necessary that a driftway should be executed. . . . The bed of the river now gave way, and the water inundated the drift.—*Booth, Memoir of the Life of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, ch. xiv.*

Drift. v. a. Drive; urge along.

Now no larger than so many grains of sand,
drifted with the wind in clouds from every plain.—
Ellis, Voyages to Hudson's Bay.

Drift. v. n. See last extract.

We drifted over the harbour-bar,
And I with sons did pray—
Oh let me be awake, my God!
Or let me sleep away.

Coleridge, Rime of the ancient Mariner, pt. vi.
[To] drive, or drift, [is] to be carried at random
by the force of the wind or tide, particularly in the
case of a vessel's anchor losing its hold of the ground.
We also speak of a vessel driving or drifting in a
tide way when she is purposely allowed to be car-
ried along by the influence of the tide.—*Young,*
Nautical Dictionary.

Driftway. s. See extract.

Driftway [is] a small subterranean gallery driven
in advance of a tunnel; it is the first operation in
tunnelling, and everything depends on its being cor-
rectly set out.—*Hirande, Dictionary of Science, Li-*
terature, and Art.
(For another example see extract under Drift, a.)

Driftwind. s. Wind that drives all before
it, or that throws any matter into heaps or
drifts.

It could
No more be hid in him, than fire in flax,
Than humble lanka can go to low with waters,
That drift-winds force to racing.
Macanaut and Fletcher, Two noble Kinsmen.

Drill. v. a.

1. Pierce anything with a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed
upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punctured
a little way into it, to set the blunt end of the shaft
of the drill in, when you drill a hole.—*Maron, Me-*
chanical Exercises.

2. Perforate; bore; pierce.

My body through and through he drill'd,
And Whackum by my side lay kill'd.
Butler, Hudibras.

3. Delay; put off.

She has bullied him out of his youth; she drill'd
him on to live-and-fifty, and she will drop him in
his old age.—*Addison.*

4. Draw from step to step.

By such insinuations they have once got within
him, and are able to drill him on from one lew-
diness to another: by the same arts corrupting and
squeezing him as they please.—*South, Sermons*, ii.
216.

5. Form to arms; teach the military exercise.

The foe appear'd drawn up and drill'd,
Ready to charge them in the field.
Butler, Hudibras.

The business of life, according to him [Frederic
William of Prussia] was to drill and be drilled; ...
he was a drillmaster rather than a soldier. ... He
[Frederic the Great] drilled his people as he drilled
his grenadiers.—*Macanaut, Essays, Frederic the*
Great.

Drill. v. n. Flow gently or slowly. See
Rill.

Choice vineyards planted, paradises made,
Stor'd with all sorts of fruits, with trees of shade,
And water'd with cool rivulets that drill'd
Along the borders.—*G. Sandys, Ecclesiastes*, p. 2.
With honey the hard rocks supply'd his want,
And pure oil drill'd from cliffs of adamant.

Id., Paraphrase on the Psalms of David, &c.
A small spring (Naxos, in Ptolemy), streaming
from the Taurian mountains, drills in two branches
through it.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years'*
Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 174.
All have cool refreshing rivulets of crystal, drill-
ing over pebbles of amber.—*Ibid.*

Drill. s.

1. Instrument with which holes are bored.

The way of tempering steel to make gravers, drills,
and mechanical instruments, we have taught artifi-
cers.—*Boslin*

Drills are used for the making such holes as
punches will not serve for; as a piece of work that
hath already its shape, and must have an hole made
in it.—*Maron.*

2. In Agriculture. Machine for sowing seeds
in rows.

(For example see extract under Hoe.)

Drill. s. [see last extract under Dimity.]

Kind of linen cloth.

Drill. s. [see Gorilla.] Ape; baboon.

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different
internal specific constitution between a changeling
and a drill, when they agree in shape and want of
reason?—*Locke.*

Would you have your son move his ears like a
drill?—Yes, fool, said he, why should he not have
the perfection of a drill, or of any other animal?—
Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scribnerus.

Drill. s. Rill.

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their
drills,
Which snake-like glide between the bordering hills,
G. Sandys.

From hence in smaller drills her courses she keeps,
And scarce discern'd along the vallies creeps.
F. Wiall, Verses prefaced to Sandys'
Psalms, 1643.

Is not that rill or drill of water called by foreign
writers Rhinoculura?—*Bishop Richardson, Choice*
Observations upon the Old Testament, p. 115: 1655.

Drill. s.

1. Military exercise.

Ho that but saw thy curious captain's drill,
Would think no more of Flushing or the Brill.
H. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. One who drills in the army. Colloquial.

Drilling. verbal abs. Practice, or teaching,
of military exercises; often applied to tho-
rough mechanical teaching in other matters.

Their deputies appointed meetings for drilling
and inspection. This time occupied by such meet-
ings, however, was not to exceed fourteen days in
one year. The justices of the peace were authorized
to inflict slight penalties for breaches of discipline.
Of the ordinary cost no part was paid by the crown;
but, when the trainbands were called out against an
enemy, their subsistence became a charge on the
general revenue of the state, and they were subject
to the utmost rigour of martial law.—*Macanaut,*
History of England, ch. iii.

Drillmaster. s. One who teaches drill,
chiefly in the way of gymnastics; at public
institutions and in private families: (drill-
sergeant [two words] being the commoner
term for the regimental teacher).

(For example see last extract under Drill, v. a.)

Drink. v. n. preterite, drunk, drunk; part.
pass. drunk, drunken.

1. Swallow liquors; quench thirst.

She said, Drink, and I will give thy camels drink
also; so I drank, and she made the camels drink
also.—*Genesis*, xxiv. 46.

2. Feast; be entertained with liquors.

They drank and were merry with him.—*Genesis*,
xliii. 34.

3. Drink to excess; be an habitual drunkard.

First for his own gay commission buys
Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a dull daze,
Pope, Moral Essays.

Drink to. Salute in drinking; invite to drink
by drinking first; wish well to in the act of
taking the cup.

I take your princely word for those redresses.—
I gave it you, and will maintain my word;
And thereupon I drink unto your grace.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

(Give me some wine; fill full:
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss.

Id., Macbeth, iii. 4.

Drink. v. a.

1. Swallow: (applied to liquids).

He had eaten no bread, nor drunk any water
three days and three nights.—*1 Samuel*, xxi. 13.
We have drunken our water for money.—*Launc-*
tonians, v. 4.

2. Suck up; absorb.

Net rows'd rosemary with flow'ring stem,
And let the purple vicia drink the stream.

Dryden.

Brush not thy sweeping skirt too near the wall;
Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil. *Guy.*

3. Take in by an inlet; hear; see.

My ears have yet not drunk a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the sound.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Phemius; let acts of gods, and heros old,
What ancient bards in hall and bow'r have told,
Att'ner'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will drink with silent joy.

Pope.

4. With self and drunk. Make drunk.

Benhadad was drinking himself drunk in the pa-
vilions.—*1 Kings*, xvi. 9.

Drink down. Extinguish by drinking.

Come, we have a hot venison patty to dinner;
come, gentlemen, I hope we shall drink down all
unkindness.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Win-*
dsor, i. 1.

He will drown his health and his strength in his
belly; and, after all his drunken tropicisms, at length
drink down himself too.—*South.*

Drink in. Absorb.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth,
and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily
drinketh in water.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Drink off. Finish at one draught.

One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing as
terrible as death; but at the same time tells him
that it is a cordial, and so he drinks it off, and dies.
—*South.*

Drink up. Imbibe the whole.

Alexander, after he had drunk up a cup of four-
teen pints, was going to take another.—*Arbuthnot,*
Tales of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.

Drink. s.

1. Liquor to be swallowed: (opposed to
meat).

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whose drink was only from the liquid brook
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 555.

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you sleepy drinks.—*Shakespeare,*
Winter's Tale, i. 1.

The juices of fruits are either watry or oily: I
reckon among the watry all the fruits out of which
drink is expressed, as the grape, the apple, and the
pear.—*Bacon.*

These, when th' allotted orb of time's complaint,
Are more commended than the labour'd drink.
Philips.

Amonged drinks, austere winds are apt to occasion
foul eruptions.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and*
Choice of Aliments.

3. Intoxicating liquor.

We use to say, that when drink is in, wit is out;
but if wit were not out, drink would not be in.—
Bishop Hall, Nabal and Abigail. (Ord MS.)

In drink = drunk.

If he was but once in his life in drink, they pass
him through the town for a wit.—*Palmer, Essays*,
p. 70. (Ord MS.)

Drinkable. adj. Potable; such as may be
drunk.

Men say that water is both unavizable, drinkable,
and washable.—*Wadsworth, French and English*
Grammar, p. 247: 1623.

Used substantively, i. e. thing to be drunk.

Her fury was so exorbitant for the first year or
two, as not to confine itself to the usual objects of
etables and drinkables, but running out after
equipages and furniture and the like extravagances.
—*Steel, Spectator*, no. 326. (Ord MS.)

My wife and the young ones stuck to the drink-
ables at Gullihall as long as was decent, in order to
keep up their spirits.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Tur-*
step, vol. iii. ch. ii.

Drinker. s.

1. One who drinks any liquor, but not to
excess.

A well, in the midst of Arcadia, causeth the
drinker of it to loath wine for ever after.—*Julius*,
Sin Stigmatized, p. 229: 1635.

Having considered the effects of tea upon the
health of the drinker, whilst I think he has super-
sated in the vehemence of his zeal, and which, after
soliciting them by this salutary luxury year after
year, I have not yet felt in process to examine
how it may be shown to affect our interest.—*Joku-*
um, Review of a Journal, &c.

2. One who drinks to excess; drunkard.

It were good for those that have moist brains, and
are great drinkers, to take fume of liquor, shew,
rosemary, and frankincense, about the full of the
moon.—*Bacon.*

The drinker and debauched person is the object
of scorn and contempt.—*South, Sermons.*

The urine of hard drinkers affords a liquor ex-
tremely fetid, but no inflammable spirit: what is
inflammable stays in the blood, and affects the
brain. Great drinkers commonly die apoplectic.—
Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Drinking. verbal abs.

1. Act of one who drinks.

When delight is the only end, and rests in itself,
and dwells there long; then eating, and drinking
is not a serving of God, but an inordinate affection.
—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Reason of His*
Living.

2. Festival; entertainment with liquors.

The drinking was according to the law; none did
compel.—*Kather*, i. 8.

The church-wardens or quest-men, and their as-
sistants, shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, sup-
pers, churchales, drinkings, temporal courts, or
lots, injuries, musters, or any other profane usage
to be kept in the church, chapel, or church-yard.
—*Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons.*

3. Habit of drinking strong liquors to ex-
cess.

I then considered drinking as a necessary quali-
fication for a gentleman and a man of fashion.—*Lord*
Chatterfield.

Drinkmoney. s. Money given, as an extra
or perquisite, to buy liquor; allowance.

DRIP

Pea's servants were always asking for drink-money.—*Arbutnot.*

Drip, v. n. [A.S. *drypan.*]

1. Fall in, or as in, drops.
The fat of the project drips insensibly away at a slow fire.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Wilkins*, p. 106.

2. Have drops falling from it.
The finest sparks, and clearest beams,
Drip from the shoulders to the loins. *Prior.*

Drip, v. a.

1. Let fall in drops.
Scenes like the lofty barn of some rich wain,
Which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain. *Swift.*

2. Drop fat, as dripping, in roasting.
Let what was put into his belly, and what he drops, be his name.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler.*
His offered entrails shall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatness from the hazy torch. *Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.*

Drip, s.

1. That which falls in drops.
So long as justice and judgment sit upon all the benches of a kingdom, either it is not possible for slaves and moltings to begin in the state; or, if they do begin, their drip will be cured presently. *Archbishop Laud, Sermon*, p. 161.
Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the drips of the houses.—*Mortimer.*

2. In Architecture. See Dripstone.

Dripping, part. adj. Discharging liquid in drops.

The soil, with fatt'ning moisture dill'd,
Is cloth'd with grass, and fruitful to be till'd;
Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,
Which dripping rocks, not rolling streams supply. *Dryden.*

Her holiness [Lady Errol] had to crawl from under the dripping canyons through the slush in the most sorry plight.—*W. H. Russell, The Crimean War*, ch. vii.

Dripping, verbal abs. Fat which drips from roasting meat.

Shows all her secrets of housekeeping;
For candles low she trucks her dripping. *Swift.*

Drippingpan, s. Pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

He hath followed your court, and your last predecessors, from place to place, any time this seven years, as faithfully as your spits and your dripping-pans have done, and almost as greedily.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Women-haters.*

When the cook turns her back, throw smoking coals into the drippingpan.—*Swift, Directions for Servants.*

Dripstone, s. See Extract.

Dripstone, . . . called also *Label*, *Weather-moulding*, *Water-table*, and *Hoodmould*, [is] a projecting tablet or moulding over the heads of doorways, windows, archways, niches, &c., in Norman and Gothic architecture. This member is manifestly derived from the upper or outer moulding of the Roman arch. . . . It cannot have been introduced to throw off rain, for it is used quite as much in internal as in external work. Hence such terms as *Dripstone*, &c., convey an erroneous idea. The term *Label* is borrowed from heraldry, and therefore, in strictness, is only applicable to the straight form which is used in perpendicular work, which resembles the heraldic label. The ancient English term for this member was *Hoodmould*, which is perfectly descriptive. This, as Mr. Wilson informs us, is still in use in Yorkshire, where many old masonic terms remain.—*Glossary of Architecture*, in voce.

Drive, v. a. preterite, *drove*; part. pass. *driven*. [A.S. *drifan.*] Produce motion in anything by violence from behind.

1. Force along by impetuous pressure; press on.

He builds a bridge, who never drove a pile. *Pope.*
On helmets, helmets throng,
Shield press'd on shield, and man drove man along. *Id.*

2. Force or urge in any direction; expel by force from any place: (with *from*).
Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Shakespeare.*

Driven from his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a generous rage resents his wounds. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

3. Chase; hunt.
To drive the deer with hound and horn
Karl Percy took his way. *Chevy Chase.*

4. Impel to greater speed.
A maddled an ass, and said to her servant,

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Drive, and go forward; slack not thy riding for me, except I bid thee.—*4 Kings*, iv. 24.

5. Guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot-wheels, that they drove them heavily.—*Exodus*, xiv. 25.

6. Convey animals; make animals march along under guidance.

There find a herd of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighbour'g hill, and drive 'em to the shore. *Addison.*

7. Clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

We came not with design of wasteful prey,
To drive the country, force the swains away. *Dryden.*

8. Hurry on inconsiderately; compel.

He, driven to dumbness, threatened, if I did not like, to do as much for my horse as fortune had done for him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The Romans did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguished, till they had driven out of their councils to depart the city, against whom they found not in the world what to object, saying only that his name was Tarquin.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Most miserable if such unskillfulness make them drive on their time by the periods of sin and death.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

9. Urge by violence, not kindness.

He taught the gentle rather than the law,
And forc'd himself to drive; but lov'd to draw. *Dryden.*

10. Impel by influence of passion.

I drove my suitor from his mad humour of love to a loving humour of madness.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Discontents drive men into siddings.—*Elton Baskin.*

Lord Collington, being master of temper, and of the most profound dissimulation, knew too well how to lead him into a mistake, and then drive him into error.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; where we may see what drives men into a conjugal life: a little burning pushes us more powerfully than greater pleasures in prospect.—*Lodge.*

11. Urge; press to a conclusion.

The experiment of wood that shineth in the dark, we have diligently driven and pursued, the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the most durable, and hath least apparent motion.—*Hacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and both them and their qualities, driven up and resolved into their most simple principles.—*Sir E. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

The design of these orators was to drive some particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal.—*Swift.*

12. Carry on; keep in motion.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well if he sit at great usury.—*Hacon.*

The bees have common cities of their own,
And common sort, beneath one law they live,
And with one common stock their traffic drive. *Dryden.*

Your Parliament a lawless bargain drove,
The parent would not sell the daughter's love. *Id.*
The trade of life cannot be driven without partners.—*Collier.*

With out. Expel.

As soon as they heard the name of Rosettes, they forthwith drove out their governor, and received the Turks into the town.—*Knollys, History of the Turks.*

Drive, v. n.

1. Go as impelled by an external agent.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but being distracted, drieth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
Love, fix to one, still saith at anchor rides,
And darts the fury of the winds and tides;
But losing once that hold, to the wide ocean borne,
It drives away at will, to every wave a scorn. *Dryden.*

2. Rush with violence.

Near as he draws, thick harbingers of smoke,
With smoky pillars cover all the place;
Whose little intervals of night are broke
By sparks that drive against his sacred face. *Dryden.*

Then with so swift an ebb the flood drove backward,
It split from underneath the scaly herd. *Id., All for Love.*

The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
T' imbrow their lives in clusters. *Id., Don Sebastian.*

As a ship, which winds and waves assail,
Now with the current drives, now with the gale;

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She feels a double force, by turns obeys
The imperious tempest, and th' impetuous seas. *Dryden.*

The wolves scampered away, however, as hard as they could drive.—*Sir E. L. Estlin.*
Think as autumnal leaves, or drifted sand,
The moving squadrons blacken all the strand. *Pope, Homer's Iliad.*

3. Pass in a carriage.

There is a litter ready; lay him in't,
And drive tow'rd Dover. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 6.

Thy flaming chariot-wheels, that shroud
Heaven's everlasting frame, while o'er the necks
Thou dost of warring angels dimm'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 391.

4. Tend to; consider as the scope and ultimate design.

Authors drive at these as the highest elegancies which are: but the frigidities of wit.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

We cannot widely mistake his discourse, when we have found out the point he drives at.—*Lodge.*
They took no further before than the next line; whence it will inevitably follow, that they can drive to no certain point, but ramble from one subject to another.—*Dryden.*

We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been driving at.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

5. Aim; strike at with fury.

At Anzur's shield he drove, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

With *let* (same construction as *let go*).

Four rogues in luckless *let* drive at me.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

i. Distrain.

His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent
His water-bailiff thus to drive for rent. *Chapman, Poems*, &c. p. 19.

Drive off. Delay; procrastinate; put off.

It is not for Queen Esther to drive off any longer; the same wisdom that taught her to defer her suit, now tempts her to postpone it.—*Bishop Hall, Human Nature*, (Orel MS.).

Drive, s. Passage in a carriage.

We had a merry drive, in a dusky night, to St. Andrew's, where we arrived late.—*Boswell, Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides.*

Drivel, v. n. [Low German, *dranchel*—twad-ile.] Be weak or foolish; dote; slaver.

No man could quit from him, but would be forced to drive like some paralytic, or a fool.—*Grew.*

Drivel, s.

1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth.

Besides the eternal drivel, that supplies
The dropping beard from nostrils, mouth, and eyes. *Dryden.*

A mischievous assassin, let loose from Acheron, created of the filthy drivel falling from the foul clippings of Cerberus, followed lustily after him.—*Trotter's Storyhouse*, 181. (Orel MS.)
Like Delphic lung of lead, by blood possessed,
He swells; wild frenzy leaves his panting breast;
His bristling hairs stick up, his eyeballs glow,
And from his mouth huge streaks of drivel flow. *Oldham, Satire upon the Jesuits*, satire 3, *Loggia's Will.*

2. Fool; idiot; driver.

What fool am I, to mingle that drivel's speeches among my noble thoughts.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Millions of years this old drivel Capill lives,
While still more wretches, more wicked he doth prove. *Id.*

That false witch, and that foul aged drivel;
The one a fiend, the other an imparate devil. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 2, 3.

Driver, s. One who drives.

I have heard the arrantest drivellers commended for their shrewdness, even by men of tolerable judgement.—*Swift.*

Under the disguise of levity he was false beyond all example of political falsehood. 'Till the able men of his time ridiculed him as a duncie, a driveller, a child who never knew his own mind for an hour together; and he overreached them all round.—*Macaulay, Essay, Walpole's Letters.*

Drivelling, part. adj. Having the character of a driver.

I met with this Chremes, a drivelling old fellow, lean, slinking both of head and limbs, already half earth, and yet then most greedy of earth.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I hate to see a brave bold fellow nodd'd,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whine by love;
A drivelling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden.*

Driven, part. adj. Winnowed; drifted.

His thrice drive's bed of down. *Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.
The one's in the plot, let him be never so innocent; and the other in as white as the driven snow, let him be never so criminal.—*Sir E. L. Estlin.*

Driver. s.

1. Person who, or thing which, drives.

a. *Beasts, cattle, &c.*

The multitude or common rout, like a drop of sheep, or a herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which their driver shall accustom them to.—*South, Sermons.*

b. *Vehicles.*

Not the fierce driver with more fury lends
The sounding lash, and ere his stroke descends,
Low to the wheels his pliant body bends.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. One who designs, manoeuvres, intrigues, plans, intends, or makes anything his ultimate object: (with *at*: the sense being more bad than good, and implying something *concealed* or *indirect*, as in *Drive*, v. n. 4, and *Drift*—tendency).

It is strange, that for wishing and advising, and in his own party, as using and causing that moderation, thereby not to contradict the church, and disturb the course of piety, he should so, by you and yours, be blamed, accused, and traduced for a Papist and an Arminian; culminated almost in every ordinary, by your means, for a dangerous driver at popery and sedition.—*Bishop Mountain, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 60.

Driving. verbal abs.

1. Act of one who, or of that which, drives; condition of that which is driving.

The driving is like the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimsil.—*2 Kings*, li. 20.

2. Tendency; drift: (the latter being the commoner word).

Did you mark the dainty driving of the last point?
—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua*, iii. 7.

Drizzle. s. [P.] Young of the fish called Ling (*Lota Molva*).

In Yorkshire the young are called *drizzles*.—*Yarrell, British Fishes*.

Drizzle. v. a. Shed in drizzling drops.

When the sun sets, the air cloth drizzle dew.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Drizzle. v. n. [Danish, *drasse*; Germ. *drüscheln*; Prov. Germ. *drüseln*—full with a drizzling noise.—connected by Wedgwood with *Dredge*.] Fall as rain of a sleety character, in respect to the size of the drops, but without the violence of sleet.

Drizzle. s. Moisture falling in a drizzling manner.

Drizzling. part. adj. Falling in small sleety drops.

And drizzling drops that often do rebound,
The flurried flint doth in continuance wear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The neighbouring mountains, by reason of their height, are more exposed to the dews and drizzling rains than any of the adjacent parts.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Drizzling. verbal abs. ? Foul droppings.

The drizzling declamations of my lordie Bower, with such other dirty draynings of Antichrist.—*Bale, Tyle a Course at the Rompys Pore*, fol. 97. b.

Drizzly. adj. Shedding, or shed as, small rain.

This during winter's drizzly reign be done,
Till the new rain receives th' exalted sun.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

Thus easy rob'd, they to the fountain sped,
That in the middle of the court up-threw
A stream high-sprouting from its liquid bed,
And falling back again in drizzly dew.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

Droll. s. One employed in mean labour; slave; drudge. *Rare*.

Then I begin to rave at my stars' bitterness,
To see how many much hills plac'd above me;
Fragments and drails.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

Droll. v. n. [P.] Work sluggishly and slowly; plod. *Rare*.

Let such vile vasa, born to base vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living droll,
Which have no wit to live withouten toyle.
Mnaser, Faerie Queen.

Droiling. part. adj. Having the character of, or befitting, one who droils. *Rare*.

The soul... finding the ease she had from her visible and enormous colleague the body, in performance of religious duties, her pinions now broken and flapping, shifted off from herself the labour of high soaring any more, forgot her heavenly flight, and left the dull and droiling carcass to plod on in the

old road and drudging trade of controversy.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. 1.

Densitude does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant; the droiling peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond the neighbouring markets.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Droll. adj. Waggish; queer; facetious.

From galleries loud peals of laughter roll
And thunder Shuter's praise—he's so droll.
Churchill, The Rosciad.

Droll. s. [Fr. *drôle*.] One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; jester; buffoon; jack-pudding.

But since I am fallen upon Dr. Dale, who was a witty kind of droll, I will tell you instead of news (for there is little good stirring now) two other facetious tales of his.—*Joscel, Familiar Letters*, iv. 2.

As he was running home in all haste, a droll takes him up by the way.—*Nir E. L'Esrange*.

He whom we allowed, and formerly, for a certain pleasant subtilty, and natural way of giving you an unexpected hit, called a *droll*, is now mimicked by a hater, who is a dull fellow, that tells you a lie with a grave face, and laughs at you for knowing him no better than to believe him.—*Tuller*, no. 12.

Droll. v. n. Jest; play the buffoon.

Good words, friend, said the bee, (having now pruned himself, and being disposed to droll.) I'll give you my hand and word to come near your kennel no more.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*.

Droll. v. a. Banter; ridicule; cajole; be-fool: (often with a preposition indicating removal or approach, *as into, out of*).

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or drolled into them.—*Nir E. L'Esrange*.

We must not be drolled out of our religion.—*Wallis, Sermon at Oxford*, p. 30: 1682.

It would be a jest indeed, should he droll himself into a belief that there are no such things as pain or death.—*Scott, Christian Life*.

Droller. s. Droll. *Rare*.

He is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the *spas* and *drollers* upon it.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 193.

Drollery. s. Idle jokes; buffoonery; buffoon.

They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Christians' faith, and the atheists' drollery upon it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

What were these?
A living drollery: now I will believe
That there are unicorns.
Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 3.

Drolling. part. adj. Having the character of a droll or buffoon.

Such august designs as inspire your inquiries used to be decided by drolling fantasticks, that have only wit enough to make others and themselves ridiculous.—*Glanville*.

Drolling. verbal abs. Burlesque; low wit; contemptible jesting.

These whiffers, who have neither learning nor good manners, are neither afraid nor ashamed by their rule drolling and buffooning to expose to contempt all that which the wisest and best men in the world have always had the greatest veneration for.—*Hallwell, Moral Sermons*, p. 55.

Drollingly. adv. In a jesting manner.

Are all men puritans when they are sick, or upon their death-beds? And yet then there are very few are so foolish as to wear the talk of religion, or to talk lightly and drollingly of it.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. 1.

Drollist. s. One who exhibits or affects drollery. *Rare*.

These idle drollists have an utter antipathy to all braver and more generous kinds of knowledge.—*Glanville, Reflections on Drollery and Atheism*, a. 3. (Rich.)

Dromedary. s. [L. Lat. *dromedaris*; from Gr. *dromos*—rapid runner.] Kind of camel so called.

Straw for the horses and dromedaries brought they unto the place.—*1 Kings*, iv. 28.

Drone. s. [A.S. *dræn*.]

1. Male of the honey bee.

The mad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning drone.
Shakespeare, Henry F. 1. 2

2. Sluggard; idler.

He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat: drones he not with me,
Therefore I part with him.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

These foreigners were of course more and more odious to the whole realm: to the laity as draining away their wealth without discharging any duties; still more to the clergy as usurping their benefices.

... They were bloodsuckers drawing out the life, or droning sitting on the spoil of the land.—*Milton, History of Latin Christianity*, vol. iv. ch. ii.

3. Hum, or instrument of humming.

If men should ever be thumbing the drone of one plain song, it would be a dull opiate to the most wakeful attention.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*.

Drone. v. a. Utter anything in a dull monotonous manner, suggesting the notion of either drone or dronepipe: (as, 'He drones his sentences').

Drone. v. n. Hum as a drone; speak in a droning manner.

Dronepipe. s. Pipe producing a droning sound: (especially that of a bagpipe).

Here while his wailing drone-pipe scann'd
The mystic figures of her hand:
He tips the palmistry, and dices
On all her fortune-telling lines.
Cleaveland.

Born to no possession of your own, but a pair of wings, and a drone-pipe.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*.

Droning. part. adj. Having the character of a drone.

Melilot and honeysuckles pound,
With these alluring savours strew the ground,
And mix with tinkling brass the cymbal's droning sound.
Dryden.

Why have I lost by my forebodings' fault?
Why was not I the twentieth by descent
From a long restive race of droning kings?
Id.

Droning. verbal abs. Utterance in a dull, driving manner.

Cant and droning supply the place of sense and reason in the language of men.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*.

Dronish. adj. Idle; sluggish; dreaming; lazy; indolent; inactive.

Drones... make great buzzing to the disturbance of the good travelling bees, whose inclination, upon examination, you shall find more profitable than the dronish ones.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 37: 1544.

The dronish monks, the scorn and shame of manhood,
Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,
To settle in their ancient hives again.
Ross.

Several, who have gotten to be elected into fellowships or students' places... not regarding the ends of this institution, do live upon the said fellowships or students' places, a dronish and slothful life.
Dana Pridmore, Articles for the Reformation of the two Universities: 1718.

Dronishness. s. Attribute suggested by Dronish; laziness; inactivity.

He must not be tame neither, nor sink into an enervated dulness, or flaccid dronishness of posture.—*Essay on the Action for the Pulpit*, p. 65: 1753.

Droop. v. n. [A.S. *drigpan*.]

1. Languish; sink; lean downwards (commonly through weakness or grief).

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
He straight declin'd, droop'd, took it deeply;
Fasten'd, and fix'd the shame on't in himself.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

I droop, with struggling grief,
My thoughts are on my sorrow bent.
G. Naudy.

2. Faint; grow weak; be dispirited; decline.

I find my zenith doth depend upon
A most auspicious star: whose influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after droop.
Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.

When factions rage to cruel exile drove
The queen of beauty and the court of love,
The muses droop'd with their forsaken arts.
Dryden.

I'll animate the soldiers' drooping courage
With love of freedom and contempt of life.
Addison, Cato.

I saw him ten days before he died, and observed he began very much to droop and languish.—*Swift*.

Drooping. part. adj. Hanging down from weakness; sinking; fainting; languishing.

When by impulse from heav'n Tyranny sung,
In drooping soldiers a new courage sprung.
Lord Rucanman.

His head, though gay,
Carnation, purple, azure, or speak'd with gold,
Hung drooping, unsustain'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 423.

On her heav'd bosom hung her drooping head,
Which, with a sigh, she rais'd, and this she said.
Pope.

Drop. s.

1. Globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream: (in *Medicine*) minim.

Whereas Aristotle tells us, that if a drop of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being overpowered by as vast a quantity of water, will be turned into it; he speaks very improbably.—*Boyle*.

Had I but known that Sancho was his father,
I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood
To save one drop of his. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*
Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.

Culveridge, Rime of the Ancient Mariner, ii.
2. Diamond hanging in the ear.
The drops to thee, Brilliante, we consign;
And Montemilla, let the watch be thine. *Pope.*

3. Drum of spirituous liquor. *Colloquial.*

4. Fall from a place; part of the gullows on which the criminal stands, and which drops suddenly after the rope is adjusted; gullows itself.
He feared it [death] because he reasonably feared hell, and that fear was upon him, and was acting on him, to the very last moment. There can be no doubt that it acted—far down, perhaps, and quietly—on the ragged ruffians who stood bounding each other in front of the drop, as it acted also on the most cultivated reader of the most morning's Times. *Saturday Review, November 10, 1864.*

Drop. v. a. [A.S. *dropian*, *drupian*, *driupian*, verbs; *dropa*, subst.; the slender form *drip* denoting a small one.]
1. Shed in drops or single globules.
His heavens shall drop down dew. *Deuteronomy, xxxiii, 2.*
2. Let fall.
Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,
And drop their ambrosia on the meads below. *Dryden.*
3. Let go; dismiss from hand or possession.
Though I could
With barefaced power sweep him from my sight,
And did my will avouch it; yet I must not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not drop. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.*

Those who have assumed visible shapes for a season, can hardly be reckoned among this order of compounded beings; because they drop their bodies, and direct themselves of those visible shapes. *Batta, Logic.*
Drop not thy word against the house of Isaac. *Amos, vii. 14.*

4. Insert indirectly, or by way of digression; (with in.)
St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of Christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to drop in the great and distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

5. Intermit; cease.
Where there's a man, or rather never entertain them. *Collier, Essay on Despair.*
After having given this judgement in its favour, they suddenly drop the pursuit. *Sharp, Surgery.*

6. Quit; leave; let go anyone, so as to bar all further communication; relinquish.
I have beat the hoof till I have worn out these shoes in your service, and not one penny left me to buy more; so that you must even excuse me if I drop you here. *Sir E. R. Edrington.*

We must here drop the history of the Asiatic colonies, to which we shall shortly return, to observe their condition and progress. *Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. xii.*

The three bulls were brought in together, read a second time together, ordered to be re-committed together, and were then, first mutilated, and at length quietly dropped. *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xiii.*

7. Bedrop; speckle; variegate with spots.
Or, sporting, with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wavy coats, dropp'd with gold. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 405.*

Drop. n. s.
1. Fall in drops, or single globules.
The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.*

2. Let drops fall; discharge itself in drops.
The heavens dropp'd at the presence of God. *Psalm, lxxv, 8.*

3. Fall; come from a higher place.
Philosophers conjecture that you dropped from the moon, or one of the stars. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the sun, this comet must at last drop into the sun's body. *Cheyne.*
So may'st thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou drop into thy mother's lap; or be with ease gathered, not hardly pluck'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 535.*

4. Fall in death; die suddenly.
It was your presumption,
That in the dole of blows you might drop. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. l. 1.*

Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another dropping round us. *Sir K. Digby, Letter to Pope.*

5. Sink into silence; vanish; come to nothing.
Virgil's friends thought fit to let drop this incident of Helen. *Addison, Travels in Italy.*
I heard of thy death, occasioned by my verses: I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it dropp'd. *Pope.*

6. Come unexpectedly.
Either you come not here, or as you grace
Some old acquaintance, drop into the place,
Careless and qualmish, with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

He could never make any figure in company, but by giving disturbance at his entry; and therefore takes care to drop in when he thinks you are just seated. *Spectator, no. 448.*

7. Fall short of a mark.
Often it drops or overshoots by the disproportion of distance or application. *Collier.*

Dropplet. s. Little drop. *Rare* (for reasons for thinking it barbarous as well, see Hamlet).
Thou shalt not in our human grief,
Scorn'd our brine's flow, and those our droplets,
Which
From niggard nature fall. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, v. 5.*

Dropping. part. adj. Wet so as to drop (rather than drip).
While number'd with my dropping clothes I lay,
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood the unsuspicious coast. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

Beneath a rock he slid'd alone,
And cold Lycæus wept from every dropping stone. *Id., Virgil's Æneid.*

Dropping. verbal abs. (rare in sing.)
1. That which falls in drops.
Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And harreling the droppings and the snuff
Of wasting candle. *Donne.*

2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases.
Strain out the last dull droppings of your sense,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence. *Pope.*

Droptical. adj. Diseased with, or tending to, dropsy.
The diet of nephritic and dropsical persons ought to be such as is aqueous to, and subdueth the alkaliescent nature of the salts in the serum of the blood. *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Droptical. adj. Diseased with dropsy; turgid as if with dropsy. *Rare.*
Where great addition swells, and virtue none,
It is a dropsical humor: good alone
Is good. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 4.*

Dropsy. s. [Lat. *hydrops*, whence anciently *hydropisy*, thence *dropisy*, *dropay*.] Accumulation of watery fluid in the natural cavities, or in the cellular areolæ, or in both, causing distension, impeded function of the adjoining parts, frequently with fluctuation, softness, &c.

Anasarca, a species of dropsy, is an extravasation of water lodged in the cells of the membrane adiposa. *Sharp.*

Droptical. adj. After the manner of drops.
No cup had we:
In mine own lady palace I could the spring
That gush'd trickling *dropical* from the cleft,
And made a pretty cup of both my hands,
And offer'd you it kneeling, then you drank
And knew no more, nor gave me one poor word. *Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Victim.*

Dropwort. s. Native plant so called (Spiræa Filipendula), in which compound drop is an approximate translation of the second element (penden = hang). Its application to the plant is by no means clear. Preceded by water (Water-*Dropwort*), it is extended to certain umbelliferous plants, also native, of the genus *Eranthis*. (For example see extract under Meadowsweet.)

Dross. s. [A.S. *dros*, *drosne*.]
1. Impurity of melted metal, either as scum or slag.
Some scum'd the dross that from the metal came,
Some stir'd the molten ore with hulla-grave,
And every one did swink, and every one did sweat. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

2. Rust; incrustation upon metal.
An emperor, hid under a crust of dross, after cleansing, has appeared with all his titles fresh and beautiful. *Addison.*

3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; anything remaining after the removal of the better part; dregs; feculence; corruption.
Fair friend, now tell me why should fair be proud,
Rich all world's glory is but dross unclean;
And in the simile of death itself shall shroud,
However now thereof ye little ween? *Spenser.*

That most divine light only shineth on those minds, which are purged from all worldly dross and human uncleanness. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

All treasures and all gain return us dross,
And dignities and power's all but the lowest. *Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 29.*

Such privilege exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the dross and filth of sensual delights. *Archbishop Tillotson.*

Drossel. s. [Danish, *drossel*.] ? Potbellied person. *Obsolete.*
An unwieldy drossel, nothing but guts. *Minshew, in v. Pungent.*

Drossiness. s. Attribute suggested by Drossy; foulness; feculence; rust.
The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly drossiness, and softens us for the impression of God's stamp. *Boyle.*

Drossy. adj.
1. Full of scoriaceous or recrementitious parts; full of dross.
So doth the fire the drossy gold refine.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

2. Worthless; foul; feculent.
Your intention hold,
As fire these drossy rhymes to purify,
Or as elixir to change them into gold. *Donne.*
O be Thou pleased to cure this sad, this miserable disease; to inspirit and enliven this earthly, drossy heart, that it may freely mount towards Thee. *Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man, Catechism.*

Drought. s. [see last extract.] Dry weather; want of rain.
Great droughts in summer, lasting till the end of August, some gentle showers upon them, and then some dry weather, portend a pestilent summer the year following. *Bacon.*

They were so learned in natural philosophy, that they foretold earthquakes and storms, great droughts, and great plagues. *Sir W. Temple.*
In a drought the thirsty creature cry,
And gaze upon the gather'd clouds for rain. *Dryden.*

Upon a shower, after a drought, earthworms and land-snails innumerable come out of their lurking-places. *Rap.*

[Saxon, *draga* (*dragath*), from *dragan*, to dry. Hence our word has been often written *drought*; and in old time *drith* or *drith*. When in 1537 and Sir Thomas Elyot use the latter, Hubert also has *drith* and *drith*, in his old dictionary, under *dryness*. *Johannes.*]

Droughty. adj. Wanting rain; sultry; thirsty; dry.
When the man of God calls to her 'Fetch me a little water, in a vessel, that I may drink,' it was no easy suit in *droughty* a season. *Bishop Hall, Elijah. (Ord MS.)*

Al! can the clouds weep over thy decay,
Yet not one drop fall from thy droughty eyes?
Dryden, Isaac's Wars, li. 18. (Ord MS.)

That a camel, so patient of long thirst, should be bred in such *droughty* and parched countries, where it is of such eminent use for travelling over those dry and sandy deserts, where no water is to be had, must be acknowledged an act of providence and wisdom. *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

If the former years
Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must
With tasteless water wash thy droughty throat. *Philips.*

Drowth. s.
1. Drought; aridity.
As torrents in the drowth of summer fall,
So perisht man from death shall never rise. *G. Sandys.*

I thirsted for the looks, the showers:
I rolled among the tender flowers:
I crush'd them on my breast, my mouth:
I look'd atwixt the burning drowth
Of that long desert to the south. *Tennyson, Fatima.*

2. Thirst; want of drink; dryness.
One whose drowth,
Yet scarce alloy'd, still eyes the current stream,
Whose liquid murmur heard, new thirst excites. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 62.*

Drowthy. adj. Dry; thirsty.
There are capital points in the second [picture], which depicts the consternation excited in a village

inn on discovering the single ale-cask dry, and the house full of *drowsy* customers.—*Saturday Review*, July 8, 1865.

Drove, s.

1. Body or number of cattle: (generally used of oxen or black cattle).

They brought to their stations many *drowes* of cattle; and within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand muttons.—*Sir J. Haywood*.

Was it necessary that all that vast retinue, princesses, dukes of L and gentlemen of the bedchamber, cooks, confettioneers and mimickers, long trains of waggons, *drowes* of led horses and sampler mules, piles of plate, boxes of tapestry, should travel four hundred miles merely in order that the Most Christian King might look at his soldiers and might then return?—*Maryland, History of England*, ch. xx.

2. Number of sheep driven: (to a herd of oxen we regularly oppose, not a *drove*, but a *flock*, of sheep).

A *drove* of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any nose or cry which the drivers shall recommend them to.—*South, Sermons*.

3. Any collection of animals.

The sounds and wens, with all their stony *drowe*, Now to the moon in wavering murmur move.—*Milton, Comus*, 115.

4. Crowd; tumult.

But if to some alone than most pretend, The miser will his empty palace lend, Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated brass, Where *drowes*, as at a city gate, may pass.—*Dryden, Jason's Satiire*

Drover, s.

1. One who drives oxen to market (sometimes a jobber).

The prince hath got your Hero.—I wish him joy of her. Why, that's spoken like an honest *drover*; so they sell bullocks.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

I speak not here of those Alachian rovers, Numidian shepherds, or Tartarian *drovers*, Who, shifting pastures for their store of cattle, Do here and there their hairy tents unbatle.—*Spenser, The Faerie Queene*, 129, l. (Ord MS.)

The temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves, a rendezvous of highlers and *drovers*, and a place not for the sacrificing, but for the selling of sheep and oxen.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 311.

The *drover* whom his fellow *drover* meets, In narrow passages of winding streets.—*Dryden, Jason's Satiire*.

2. Bont driven forward by the tide; drifter. *Rare*.

He woke, And saw his *drover* drive along the stream, *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, iii. 8, 22.

Brown, v. n. [A.S. drucnium.]

1. Suffocate in water.

They would soon *drown* those that refused to swim down the popular stream.—*Fiken, Basilike*.
When of God's image only eight he found Snatch'd from the wat'ry grave, and sav'd from nations *drown'd*.—*Prior*.

2. Overwhelm in water.

To dew the sovereign tower, and *drown* the words.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 2.

Galley might be *drown'd* in the harbour with the great ordinance, before they could be rigged.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.

3. Overflow; bury in an inundation; deluge.

Be'twixt the prince and parliament we stand, The barriers of the state on either hand: May neither overflow, for then they *drown* the land.—*Dryden*.

4. Immerge; lose in anything.

Most men being in sensual pleasures *drown'd*, It were better to sink in the sea.—*Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul*.

5. Lose in something which overpowers or covers; overwhelm.

Who canst next will not follow that course, however good, which his predecessors held, for doubt to have his things *drown'd* in another man's praise.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

That the brightness of the sun doth *drown* our discerning of the lower lights, is a popular error.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

My private voice in *drown'd* amid the senate.—*Addison*.

Some aged man who lives this act to see, And who in former times remember'd me, May say, the son, in fertile and fair, Outgrows the mark, and *drowns* his father's name.—*Dryden*

Brown, v. n. Be suffocated in the waters.

O Lord! methought what pain it was to *drown*! What dreadful noise of waters in my ear!—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, l. 1.

Drowner, s. Person who, or thing which, drowns, swamps, deluges, overwhelms, or suffocates.

Illness [is] enemy of virtue, the *drowner* of youth.—*Ascham, Theophilus*.

Drowning, verb. abs. Death by immersion in water.

There be that keep them out of fire, and yet was never burned; that beware of water, and yet was never *drowning*.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster*.

The nucleus accounted *drowning* an accursed death.—*Dryden, Virgil's Aeneid*, pref. p. 238. (Ord MS.)

Drowse, v. n. [Dutch, dronsen—doze.]

1. Slumber; grow heavy with sleep.

All their shapes Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those Of Argus; and more wakeful than to *drowse*, Charin'd with Arcadian pipe.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 129.

He *drowsed* upon his couch.—*South, Sermons*, iv. 78.

2. Look heavy, not cheerful.

They rather *drows'd*, and hung their eyelids down, Slept in his face, and render'd such aspect As cloudy men use to their adversaries.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.*, Part I, iii. 2.

Drowsed, part. adj. Made drowsy; made heavy with sleep.

There gentle sleep First found me, and with soft oppression seiz'd My *drowsed* senses uncontrol'd.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 280.

Drowsied, s. Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. (*Obsolete*).

The royal virgin shook off *drowsied*; And, rising forth out of her lower bower, Look'd up for her knight.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Drowsily, adv. In a drowsy manner.

1. Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to sleep.

The air swarms thick with wand'ring deities, Which *drowsily* like inundate beetles rise.—*Dryden*.

2. Sluggishly; idly; lazily.

We satid our understanding with the first things, and, thereby satiated, shellfully and *drowsily* sit down.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Drowsiness, s. Atrribut suggested by

Drowsy.

Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.

What a strange *drowsiness* possesses them! In deep of idly, when *drowsiness* Hath lock'd up mortal sense, then listen I To the celestial strain's lutan.—*Milton, Arcades*, 61.

What succour can I hope the muse will send, Whose *drowsiness* hath wrong'd the muse's friend?—*Crabbe*.

He passes his whole life in a doped condition, between sleeping and waking, with a kind of *drowsiness* and confusion upon his senses.—*South, Sermons*.

He that from his childhood has made rising betimes familiar to him, will not waste the best part of his life in *drowsiness* and lying-a-bed.—*Locke*.

A sensation of *drowsiness*, oppression, and lassitude, are signs of a plentiful food in young people.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

It falleth out well, to shake off your *drowsiness*; for it seemed to be the trumpet of a war.—*Becon, Advertisement touching a Holy War*.

Drowsy, adj.

1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargic.

Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep. Men *drowsy*, and desirous to sleep, or before the fit of an agree, do use to yawn and stretch.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The flowers, call'd off of their beds, Start and raise up their *drowsy* lids.—*Cleveland*.

Drunk at last, and *drowsy* they depart, Each to his home.—*Dryden*.

2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows upright, Up rose from *drowsy* couch.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

While thus she rested, on her arm reclin'd, The heavy willows waving with the wind, And feather'd quires that warbled in the shade, And purring streams that through the meadow stray'd, In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.—*Addison*.

3. Stupid; dull.

These inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have been capable of.—*Bishop Aretius*.

Drowsy-headed, adj. Having a sluggish disposition; heavy.

The appetite of sleeping is as unstable as any of the rest, if a man do give himself unto it; as Solomon also observeth: who so elegantly characterizeth the *drowsy-headed* sluggards, that no character in Theophrastus is more graphically described.—*Fotherby, Alchemantie*, p. 200.

Drowse, s. Drowsy sleep; drowsiness.

On a sudden, many a voice along the street, And here against the pavement echoing, burst Their *drowse*.—*Trappam, Lights of the King, Baid*.

Drab, v. n. [? A.S. drepan—kill.] Beat; bang.

He that is valiant, and dares fight, Though *drab'd*, can lose no honour by't.—*Butler, Hudibras*.

The little thief had been soundly *drabbed* with a good honest cudgel.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

Though the beaver be not mine, yet, if it had been less than weight, I should have been *drabbed*.—*Locke*.

He heard of Blount, and Mandeville, and Chubb, How they the doctors of their day would *drab*; How Hume had dwelt on miracles so well; That none could now believe a miracle; And though he cared not works so grave to read, He caught their faith, and signed the sinner's creed.—*Crabbe, The Thorough, Inhabitants of the Alms-house*.

Drab, s. Thump; knock; blow.

The blows and *drabs* I have receiv'd, Have bruist my body, and bereav'd—*Butler, Hudibras*.

By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers, they have exposed them to innumerable *drabs* and contusions.—*Addison*.

Drabbing, s. Beating.

'Depend on it, Blackwood,' he repeatedly said, 'I shall yet give M. Villeneuve a *drabbing*.—*Southey, Lift of Nelson*.

Drudge, v. n. [A.S. dreogan.] Labour in mean offices; toil without honour or dignity; work hard; slave.

And to crack't bubble and horse labour, In mercurial, did *drudge* and labour.—*Butler, Hudibras*.

Soon he came to court, Proffering for hire his service at the gate. To *drudge*, draw water, and to run or wait.—*Dryden*.

I made no such bargain with you, to live always *drudging*.—*Id., Virgil's Aeneid*, dedication.

Drudge, v. n. Consume tediously or laboriously.

What is an age, in dull remembrance *drudg'd* with? One little single hour of love is more.—*Graville*.

The poor sleep little; we must learn to watch Our labours late, and early every morning, Mild winter frosts; then clad and feet with spurring, Rise to our toils, and *drudge* away the day.—*Gray*.

Drudge, s. One employed in mean labour; slave; one doomed to servile occupation.

To conclude, this *drudge* of the devil, this devil, laid claim to me.—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

He sits above and laughs the while At thee, ordain'd his *drudge*, to execute What'er his wrath shall bid.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 731.

Art thou our slave, Our captive, at the publick mill our *drudge*, And dar'st thou, at our wending and command, Dispute thy coming?—*Id., Samson Agonistes*, 1301.

He is content to be thy *drudge*, And on their errands gladly trudge.—*Butler, Hudibras*.

The hard master makes men serve him for nought, who rewards his *drudges* and slaves with nothing but shame and sorrow, and misery.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Drudgery, s. Mean labour; ignoble toil; dishonourable work; servile occupation.

My old dame will be undone for one to do her husbandry, and her *drudgery*.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.*, Part I, iii. 2.

Were there no instruments for *drudgery* as well as offices of *drudgery*? Were there not people to receive orders as well as others to give and authorize them?—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

You do not know the heavy grievances, The toils, the labours, weary *drudgeries*, Which they impose.—*Southey, Oronoko*.

To thee that *drudgery* of pow'r I give; Care be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live.—*Dryden*.

Paradise was a place of idles, as well as immortality, without *drudgery*, and without sorrow.—*Locke*.

It is now handled by every dirty wench, and condemned to do her *drudgery*.—*Swift, Modulations on a Broomstick*.

He [Carteret] contemptuously abandoned to others all the *drugery*, and, with the *drugery*, all the fruits of corruption.—*Macaulay, Essays, Walpole's Letters*.
Personified.

Even *Drugdery* himself,
As at the car he wends, or dusty heens
The palace-stone, looks my.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Drugging. part. adj. Toilsome.
Advantages obtained by industry directed by philosophy, can never be expected from *drugging* ignorance. *Glanville*.
Add to this, that his darksome *drugging* childhood and youth was by far the kindest era of his own life, and that he [Burns] died in his thirty-seventh year; and then ask if it be strange that his poems are imperfect, and of small extent, or that his genius attained no mastery in his art.—*Carlyle, Miscellaneous Essays, Burns*.

Drugging-box. s. See Dredging-box.
But if it lies too long, the crackling's pall'd,
Not by the *drugging-box* to be revall'd.
King, Art of Cookery.

Druggingly. adv. In a drugging manner; laboriously; toilsomely.
He does now all the meanest and triflingest things himself *druggingly*, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Drug. s. [Fr. *drogue*.]
1. Ingredient used in physic; medicinal simple.

Mortal *drugs* I have; but Mantus's law
In death to any he that utters them.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.
And yet no doubts the poor man's draught contend;
He draves no poison in his homely bowl;
Then fear the deadly *drug*, when gems divine
Enrich the cup and sparkle in the wine. *Dryden*.

2. In *Commerce*. Spice, such as ginger, cinnamon, and similar commodities.
A fleet convey'd
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the Isles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy *drugs*. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 636*.

3. Anything without worth or value; anything for which no purchaser can be found.
Each noble yeo
Shall wear a price,
And virtue shall a *drug* become:
An empty name
Was all her fame,
But now she shall be dumb.
Dryden, Albiion and Albanus.

As soon as he had seated himself, the stranger began in these words, 'Sir, I do not care absolutely to deny engaging in what my friend Mr. Barnabas recommends; but sermons are mere *drugs*. The trade is so vastly stocked with them, that really, unless they come out with the name of Whitfield, or Wesley, or some other such great man, as a bishop, or those sort of people, I don't care to touch, unless now it was a sermon preached on the 30th of January, or we could say in the title page, published at the earnest request of the congregation, or the inhabitants.'—*Fiddling, The Adventures of Joseph Andrews, ch. xvi.*

4. *Drudge*. See second extract.
Hailst thou, like us from our first swath, proceed
The sweet *drudge* that this brief world affords
To such as may the passive *drugs* of it
Freely command.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

A *drudge*. This seems the meaning here, Dr. Johnson says; that is, in the passage of Shakespeare, which is all he notices as to this meaning. But it was formerly common. '*Drudge*, or *druggie*, a servant which doth all the vile service.' (Hulcot.) '*Drudge*, a *drug*, or kitchen-slave.' (Barret.)—*Todd*.

Drug. v. a.

1. Season with ingredients: (commonly medicinal).
The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with snore: I've *drugg'd*
their posnets,
That death and nature do contend about them.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

2. Disgust with something nauseous to the palate.
Of they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; *drugg'd* as oft
With hatefullest diarrhah, with'd their jaws,
With root and cinders fill'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 367.

Drugging. part. adj. Prescribing or administering *drugs*.
Put all the doses of your *drugging* doctors.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

Dragger. s. One who drugs, or deals in drugs; druggist.

Fraternities and companies I approve of, as merchants' burzes, colleges of *druggers*, physicians, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 63.*

Draggerman. s. See Dragonian.

You *draggerman* of heaven, must I attend
Your droning prayers? *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Draggery. s. Collection of drugs.
Medicines and other *druggeries*.—*Time's Store-house, 781.* (Ord MS.)
I spare the *druggeries* they covertly use.—*Ibid.* (Ord MS.)

Draggot. s. [?] Slight kind of woollen stuff.
Even I, a dunce of more renown than they,
Was sent before but to prepare thy way;
And, coarsely clad in Norwich *draggot*, came
To teach the nations in thy graver name.
Dryden, Mac Flecknoe.

In *druggots* drest, of thirteen pence a-yard,
See Philip's son amidst his Persian guard. *Swift*.
Druggot is . . . now-a-days nearly superseded by coarse cotton goods.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Druggist. s. One who sells drugs.
Common nitre we bought at the *druggist's*.—*Boyle*.

Druggy. adj. Savouring of drugs.
Transcending the sense of the *druggy* flesh.—*Felltham, Resolves, 19.* (Ord MS.)

Druggster. s. Druggist. *Obsolete*.
Common oil of turpentine I bought at the *druggster's*.—*Boyle*.

They set the clergy below their apothecaries, the physician of the soul below the *druggster* of the body.—*South, Sermons, i. 158*.
I find Mrs. Bago, the *druggster's* wife's interest, begins to shake.—*The Banquet Table*.

Druid. s. [Lat. *druida*, from a Celtic original.] One of the priests or philosophers of the ancient Britons and Gauls.
After he [Brute] had furnished Britain with new regiments and laws, there entered in a new fashioned sort of priests; all divers from the other; and they were called *druids*. These dwell in the forests, like heremites; and procure both public and private sacrifices to be done. To them was it always put to discuss all matters of religion; to appoint thereunto the ceremonies; to bring up youths in natural discipline; and to end all controversies.—*Hale, Actes of Englyshe Votaries, pt. I. fol. 13. b. 1560*.

That any law or superstition of our philosophers, the *druids*, forced the Britons to write their memorable deeds, I know not why any out of Cesar should allege.—*Milton, History of England*.
The British *druids* took this Isle of Anglesey, then well stored with thick woods and religious groves, (in so much that it was then called *Insul dwili*, the dark Isle,) for their chief residence.—*Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolion, ix.*

Druidess. s. Female druid.
Tacitus describes the frantic appearances of the *druidesses*.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopaedia of Antiquities*.

Druidic. adj. Pertaining to the manners, rites, or customs of the druids.

Druidical. adj. Same as Druidic.

I have frequently wondered that our modern writers have made so little use of the *druidical* times, and the traditions of the old bards, which afford subjects fruitful of the most genuine poetry, with respect both to imagery and sentiment.—*J. Walton, Essay on Pope*.
Any *druidical* anecdotes that I can meet with, I will be sure to send you when I return to Cambridge.—*Gray, Letter to Mason*.

Druidism. s. Philosophy or religion of the druids.
The great and capital objects of their worship were taken from *druidism*: trees, stones, the elements, and the heavenly bodies.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History, ii. 1.*

Drum. s. [from the sound.]
1. Instrument of military music, consisting of a hollow cylinder covered at the ends with vellum and beaten with sticks.
Let's march without the noise of threating *drum*,
That from the castle's tatter'd battlements
Our fair appointments may be well perus'd.
Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 3.

In *drums* the clamorous round about, that presseth the sound from dispersing, maketh the noise come forth at the drum-hole, far more loud and strong than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air.—*Bacon*.
They began in four places to undermine the citie, in hope to have found entrance; but the defenders, doubting such a notice, by diligent listening, and great vessels call full of water usur'd unto the walls, and *drums* laid upon the ground, by the

moving thereof discovered their works, and with countermines frustrated those of the enemy.—*Knox, History of the Turks, 88.* (Ord MS.)
Now no more the *drum*

Provokes to arms. *Philips*.
2. Tympanum of the ear, or the membrane which perceives the vibration of the air.
Moggy, who had turned back, mislaid her with such a box on the ear that she made the *drum* of it ring again.—*Murray, Snarleggown, ch. ix.*

3. Concourse of visitors; rout.
The young ladies contented themselves to be found employed in domestic duties: for then routs, *drums*, balls, assemblies, and such like markets for women, were not known.—*Rambler, no. 57*.
Not dreaming the least of a *drum* or a rout.
Poems by a Gentleman of Oxford, p. 8: 1787.

4. In *Mechanics*. Hollow cylinder revolving on an axis, and used for transmission of motion.
Appliyath at length succeeded in fixing the ordinary type to the outer surface of a revolving prism or *drum* placed with its axis vertical.—*Beamish, Memoir of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, ch. x.*

5. In *Architecture*. See extract.
Drum [in] the upright part under or above a cupola. The same term is sometimes applied to the solid part or vase of the Corinthian and composite capitals.—*Gwilt, Encyclopedia of Architecture*.

Drum. v. n.

1. Beat a drum; beat a tune on a drum.
Pantomime advances to him *drumming*.—*Addison, The Drummer*.

2. Beat with a pulsatory motion.
Now heart
Set ope thy sluices, send the vigorous blood
Through every active limb for my relief;
Then take thy rest within the quiet coil;
For thou shalt *drum* no more. *Dryden*.

3. Reverberate. *Rare*.
This indeed makes a noise, and *drums* in popular ears.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*.

Drum. v. a.

1. Expel from a regiment to the beating of a drum; expel ignominiously: (with out).
They *drummed* and trumpeted the wretches out of their hall of audience.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.

2. Din: (as to 'drum anything into one,' or 'into one's ears').

Drum-major. s. Chief drummer of a regiment.

Such company may chance to spoil the swearing;
And the *drum-major's* outcries, of bulk unruly,
May dwindle to a feeble 'By my truly!'
Cleveland, Poems, The mist Assembly.
Corporal punishments were anciently executed by regimental hangmen; or, if they were wanting, by harquebusiers. Drummers were substituted in the reign of William III. *Drum or drummer-major*, the colonel drummer of the French, was not universally introduced till the latter end of Charles I. There was formerly in the King's household a *drum-major-general*, without whose licence, no one, except in the armies, could formerly beat a drum.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopaedia of Antiquities*.

Drumble. v. n. Be confused; be awkward.
Take up these clothes here quickly: where's the cowstall? Look, how you *drumbl*: carry them to the laundress in Hatchard mead.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2*.

Drumbler. s. [?] Vessel, or ship, so called.
She was immediately assaulted by divers English pinnaces, hoyes, and *drumblers*.—*Hackaday, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation, iii. 437*.

Drumbling. part. adj. Sounding as a drum.
Let the nimble hand belabour
The whistling pipe and *drumbling* tabor.
Dryden, Nymphidia, viii. (Ord MS.)

Drumfish. s. Fish (?) so called.
The under jaw of the *drumfish* from Virginia.—*Woodward*.

Drummy. adj. Thick; stagnant; muddy.
Draw me some water out of this spring.—*Madam*,
it is all foul . . . it is all *drummy*, black, muddy.—*Vadroepe, French and English Grammar, p. 210: 1635*.

Drummaker. s. One who deals in drums.
The *drummaker* uses it, and the cabinetmaker.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Drummer. s. One who drums; he whose office it is to beat the drum.
Drummer, strike up, and let us march away.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III, iv. 7.
Here rows of *drummers* stand in martial file,
And with their vellum-thunder shake the pile.
Gay.
There chanced (for Adams had not cunning
enough to contrive it) to be at that time in the ale-

DRUM

house a fellow, who had been formerly a drummer in an Irish regiment, and now travelled the country as a pellar.—*Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Drumming. *part. adj.*

1. Beating a drum.

There is still some talk about the drumming spirit in Wiltshire, but with many the story is as suspicious as that (which made no less noise) at Driffield.—*Sir J. Hill, Familiar Letters*, let. 33: 1663.

2. Sounding as a drum.

A boiling stomach, rotten teeth, a stinking breath, a drumming ear.—*Junius, Six Significants*, p. 33.

3. Beating with a pulsatory motion.

His drumming heart cheers up his burning eye.
Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Drumstick. *s.*

1. Stick with which a drum is beaten.

I warrant you if the ghost appears, he'll whisk you that wand before his eyes, and strike you the drumstick out of his hand.—*Addison, The Drummer.*

2. Of a fowl. Bone between the thigh and foot.

He helped his guest to a bit of the breast, And sent the drumsticks down to be grilled.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends.
'What a finger!' says Mrs. Ponto; and, indeed, it was a finger, as knotted as a turkey's drumstick and playing all over the piano.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. 23v.

Drunk. *adj.*

1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.

This was the morn when issuing on the guard, Drawn up in rank and file, they stood prepar'd Of seeming arms to make a short assay; Then hush'd to be drunk, the business of the day.
Dryden.

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood.—*Interlump, xxxii.* 43.

Drunkard. *s.* One given to excessive use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

Some blood drawn on me would begot opinion Of my more fierce endeavour. I've seen drunkards Do more than this in sport.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.
God will not take the drunkard's excuse, that he has so long accustomed himself to intemperate drinking, that now he cannot leave it off.—*South, Sermons.*

Drunk. *adj.*

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated; given to habitual ebriety.

Is not this Stephanos, my drunken butler?
Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1.

Drunk men imagine every thing turn'd round; they imagine that things come upon them; they see not well things afar off; those things that they see near hand, they see out of their place, and sometimes they see things double.—*Bacon.*

2. Done in a state of inebriation.

When your carvers, or your waiting vassals, Have down a drunken slaughter, and defied The previous usage of our dear Redeemer, You straight are on your knees for pardon, pardon.
Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 1.

3. Saturated with moisture.

She, therewith well upaid, The drunken leap down in the old steep.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, lii. 2, 47.

Drunk. *adj.*

In a drunken manner.
My blood already like the pelican, Hast thou tap'd out, and drunkenly carous'd.
Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 1.

Drunkness. *s.*

1. Intoxication with strong liquor: (used metaphorically in extract).

Every going off from our natural and common temper, and our usual severity of behaviour, is a degree of drunkness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

2. Habitual ebriety.

The Lacedaemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness, by bringing a drunken man into their company.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties.

Puison is the drunkness of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controllable by reason.—*South, Sermons*, li. 362.

Drunkship. *s.* State of one who is a drunkard. *Rare.*

Drunkship is harmless and vnderstandspect.—*Udell, Ephraim*, c. 6. (Rich.)

Dry. *s.* [Lat. *drupa*; Gr. *ἐπίρρα* = over-ripe olive.] In Botany. See extract.

DRY

A drupe or stone ult is composed of a single carpel containing one or two seeds, the outer part of the carpel being fleshy or pulpy, the inner hardened into a woody substance forming the stone, as in the cherry and plum.—*Hendrey, Rudiments of Botany*, iii. 8.

Dry. *adj.*

1. Opposite to wet or moist.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a differing sound from the same pipe dry.—*Bacon.*
Be gather'd now, ye waters under heaven, Into one place, and let dry land appear!
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 282.

Applied to the absence of tears.

Dry mourning will dry more deadly bring, As a north wind burns a too forward spring; Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go. *Dryden.*
Upon the reading of this letter, there was not a dry eye in the club.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 517.

Applied to cows which have ceased to yield milk.

It seems as homo their allowance was not much better than those Irish bishops, which was no more than three milch cows; and in case any of them became dry, the parishioners supplied them again.—*Barton, Commentary*, 187: 1655. (Ord MS.)

2. Thirsty. In the following extract, greedy, longing, desirous.

So dry he was for away. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, i. 5.

3. Jeune; barren; pluin; unembellished; without pathos.

As we should take care that our stile in writing be neither dry nor empty, we should look again if he not winding or wanton with far-fetched descriptions: either is a vice.—*B. Jonson.*
These epistles will become less dry, and more susceptible of ornament.—*Pope.*

In Painting.

Domenico Ghirlandalo... was master to Michael Angelo, and had some kind of reputation, though his manner was Gothic and very dry... Pietro Perugino designed with sufficient knowledge of nature; but he is dry, and his manner little... His [Julio Romano's] manner was drier and harder than any of Raffaele's school... Gio Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very dryly, according to the manner of his time... The pictures which he [Titian] made in his beginning, and in the declension of his age, are of a dry and mean manner.—*Notes to Dryden's Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

4. Snecring; surcastful; discouraging in manner.

I asked his pardon for giving him the trouble of a letter to convey the Irish papers to him: he thanked me for them; and said, he had not seen so particular an account of those affairs before; but he was very dry as to all things else.—*Diary of Lord Clarendon*, 1684-9.

Have you not sometimes observed what dry looks and sarcastical looks the most underling fellows will now and then bestow upon their betters?—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. I.

5. ? Neut, in the sense of pure; unmistakable; unaccompanied by apology or explanation: ('dry brandy,' in some parts of England, means neut brandy).

Of two noblemen the one was given to scoff, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, was there never a stout or dry blow given?—*Bacon.*

I rather hope I should no more Hear from you of the gallanting age; For hard dry bastings used to prove The readiest remedies of love. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Dry. *v. a.*

1. Free from moisture.

The meat was well, if you were so contented.—I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt, and dry'd away.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

Heat dries the bodies that do easily expire; as parchment, leaves, roots, and clay.—*Bacon.*

2. Clear off the moisture itself.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one, Within her soul: at last 'twas rage alone; Which, burning upwards in succession, dries The tears that stood considering in her eyes. *Dryden.*

3. Wipe away moisture.

See, at your least returning, Rage disappears; The widow's tale in mourning, Dries up her tears. *Dryden, Albion and Albanus.*

4. Scorch with thirst.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude dried up with thirst.—*Isaiah*, v. 13.

5. Drain; exhaust.

Rash Elipheus, in an evil hour, Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought To exhale his surfeit by irragious sleep. *Philips.*

DRYN {DRYING DRYERS}

Dry up. Deprive totally of moisture; take all moisture away.

The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhale and dried up by the sun.—*Woodward.*

Dry. *v. n.* Grow dry; lose moisture; be drained of its moisture.

The deeps of the river shall dry up.—*Zechariah*, x. 11.

To dry and dedicate like the mummies in Egypt.—*Sir P. Ryant, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 277.

Dry-rot. *s.* [two words.] Rot in wood so called. See extract.

Dry-rot... is generally produced by fungi... The circumstances that are the most favourable to the development of the dry-rot fungi are damp, unventilated situations, and a subequal state of the wood... The first sign of the evil is a series of small white points, from which a net-like substance radiates parallel with the surface of the timber... According to Mr. Kyan, timber steeped in a solution of corrosive sublimate cannot become a prey to dry-rot, so far as that disease is produced by a fungus.—*Waterson, Cyclopaedia of Commerce.*

Dry-rub. *v. n.* Make clean without wetting.

At twelve years old the sprightly youth is able To turn paucity, or dry-rub a table.
Anonymous, in Dudeney's Collection of Poems.

Dryad. *s.* [Gr. *ῥύαξ*, *-αῖος*; from *ῥύος* = oak.] Wood-nymph.

Soft she withdrew; and like a wood-nymph light, Orad, or Dryad, or of Delia's train, Betook her to the grove.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 386.

Dryer. *s.* Same as Drier.

The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great dryer and opener, especially by perspiration.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Dryfat. *s.* Large basket, or receiver, for the reception of dry substances: (opposed to Vat).

The poor gentlewoman was faine to put me in a dryfatte of feathers that stood in an old chamber.—*Twelfth, News out of Purgatory*: 1590.

I'll undertake, and with much ease, to buy his birth-right of him for a dry-fat of new books.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Brother.*

Such pamphlets, whereof we have abroad so good store, as I think would freight a dry-fat to the mart.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 243.

Dryfasted. *adj.* Niggardly.

In another company sat learned Watson, Indentulous Kyd, ingenious Atchlow... shunning Iphigeneia Apollo, some of them hymns to the rest of the gods, whilst Marlowe, Greene, and Peele had got under the shades of a large vine, laughing to see Nash (that was but newly come to their college) still haunted with the sharp and satirical spirit that followed him here upon earth; for Nash inveighed bitterly (as he had wont to do) against dry-fasted patrons, accusing them of his untimely death, because if they had given his muse that cherishment which she most worthily deserved, he had fed to his dying day on fat capons, burnt sack and sugar, and not so desperately have ventured his life, and shortened his days by keeping company with pickle-herrings.—*News from Furness.*

Dryfoot. *adv.* Expression applied to a dog which hunts by the scent of the foot only.

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws dry-foot well.—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.
The truth is, my old master intends to follow my young dry-foot, over Moorfields to London.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

All persons, licensed for making and training up of setting dogs, shall... be compelled to train up, teach, and make one or more hounds, to hunt on dry-foot.—*Irish Statutes*, 10 Gul. 3.

Dryly. *adv.* In a dry manner.

Take one of our French withered pears, it looks ill, it eats dryly.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, i. 1.

The archduke, conscious to himself how dryly the king had been used by his council, did strive to recover the king's affection.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Wouldst thou to honour and preferments climb, Be bold in mischief, dare some mighty crime, Which dangerous, death, or punishment deserves; For virtue is but dryly frail'd, and starves.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
Some dryly plain, without invention's aid, Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*

Dryness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dry.

1. Want of moisture or succulence.

His vacancy with his voluptuousness, Full surfeits, and the dryness of his bones, Call on him for't.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

DUCA

that is, when I perceive that what I see is not what I would see.—*Grew*.

Ducal. *adj.* Pertaining to a duke.

Every English sovereign had, from time immemorial, considered the lands to which he had succeeded in virtue of his office as his private property. Every family that had been great in England, from the De Vere down to the Hydes, had been enriched by royal deeds of gift. Charles the Second had carved *ducal* estates for his bastards out of his hereditary domain. Nor did the Bill of Rights contain a word which could be construed to mean that the king was not at perfect liberty to alienate the manors and forests of the crown.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Ducat. *s.* [first struck by a duke of Ravenna.] Foreign coin, in silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence, in gold at nine shillings and sixpence.

There was one that died in debt: it was reported, where his creditors were, that he was dead: one said, he hath carried five hundred *ducats* of mine into the other world.—*Shakspeare*.

Duchess. *s.*

1. Lady of a duke.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his *duchess*, will be here.—*Shakspeare, King Lear*, ii. 1.
The duke was to command the army, and the *duchess*, by the favour she possessed, to be near her majesty.—*Swift*.

2. Lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

The only remedy for these evils, was concluded to be the expatriation of the *duchess* of Brittany and the king of France.—*Macaulay, History of England*.

3. Rank of duchess.

By this time, I know, your back will wear a *duchess*.—*Shakspeare, Henry VIII.* ii. 3.

Duchy. *s.* Territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its sovereign.

France might have swallowed up his whole *duchy*.—*Swift*.

The effect of these jealousies was that our country, with all her vast resources, was of as little weight in Christendom as the *duchy* of Suoy or the *duchy* of Lorraine, and certainly of far less weight than the small province of Holland.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

Duck. *v. n.* [Dutch, *duycken*.]

1. Dive under water; dip.

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stoop or stay he sorely leapt;
And deep himself he ducked in the same,
That in the lake his lady erst was steep.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.
Racing multitudes surround the Hôtel-de-Ville, crying, 'Arise, Orleans!' The six-and-twenty town-councillors, with their long gowns, have *ducked* under (into the running stream): shall never emerge more.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. iv.

2. Drop down the head.

As some raw youth in country bred,
When at a skirish first he learns
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will *duck* his head aside, will start,
And feel a tremor at his heart.

Swift.

3. Bow low; cringe.

The learned pates
Ducks to the golden fool; all is oblique;
There's nothing level in our cursed natures
But direct villainy.

Shakspeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
Sometimes five imprudences are seen together dialogue-wise in the pinx of one title-piece, complimenting and *ducking* each to other with their slavish reverence.—*Milton, Arcopagitica*.

Duck. *v. a.* Put under water.

And down I sprang with all the force I could,
So *duck'd*, that neither head nor foot were seen.

Mirra, for Magdalen, p. 21.
The art of swimming, in that will attain to it,
Must fall down plumb, and *duck* himself at first.
And that will nuke him hardy.

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Wild Girl.
Adams, after *ducking* the squire twice or thrice, knapt out of the tub, and looked sharp for the doctor, whom he would certainly have conveyed to the same place of honour, but he had wisely withdrawn.—*Pickings, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Duck. *s.* [from the verb; the substantive giving the bird that ducks is wanting in English, but is found in A.S. *end*. In Dutch the word is *duycker*—duck-er; in German *tunch-ente*, dip-duck.]

1. Nutatorial bird or waterfowl so called, of the genus *Anas*.

The *ducks* that heard the proclamation cried,
And fear'd a prosecution might befall,

DUCK

Full twenty miles from town their voyage take,
Obscure in residue of the liquid lake.
Grudge, if you find your land adjoins to, turn *ducks*
into it.—*Mortimer, Nuneham*.

Singular used collectively.

The water swarmed with *ducks*, and teal, the marshy ground with herons and snipe, and the stillish with bustards and cranes.—*Lepard, Nineteen and Babylon*, ch. i.

2. Word of endearment or fondness.

Will you lay any tape or lace for my cap,
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a?

Shakspeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3, song.
Pr'ythee go in, my *duck*: I'll but speak to 'em.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

3. Dip, dipping, or declination of the head.

Back, shepherds, back; enough your play,
Till next sunshine holiday:
Here be, without *duck* or nod,
Older trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes, and such court gait.
As Mercury did first devise.—*Milton, Comus*, 258.

Duck and drake. Stare thrown obliquely on the water so as to strike it and rebound: (sport among children, whence has arisen a phrase, 'To make *ducks* and *drakes* with one's property or money,' that is, to squander it, to hurl it away, like children hurling their slates or stones into the water).

Neither cross and pile, nor *ducks* and *drakes*, are quite so ancient as handy-claudy.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Play at *duck* and *drake* with my money! take heed, fellow.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances*.
Did I ever devote myself to money; or, on the other side, make *ducks* and *drakes* with it, and squander it away in gaming, revelling, and whoring?—*Sir R. L. Estlin, Translation of Querebo*.

Duck. *s.* [German direct, *tuch*.] Cloth so called.

These were the days of white *ducks* and yellow nankens, of fancy hats, of straps, and of birdseye neckties.—*Theodore Hook, Jack Bump*.

Ducker. *s.* One who, or that which, ducks.

1. Diver.

All birds of the river may, in a sort, be called *duckers*.—*Summary of De Zurlan*, p. 258: 1621.
This bird [the skink] is also called a *ducker*, and a dabchick.—*Rog, Dictionarium Trilingue*, p. 21.

2. Cringer.

Let no dainty *duckers*
Lip with your three-pl'd spirits, your wrought valours.
—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster*.

Ducking. *verbal abs.* Immersion in water.

The relation of the trick put on the dining hall is exquisitely humorous. It is far superior to the corresponding passage in the Latin comedy, and scarcely yields to the account which Falstaff gives of his *ducking*.—*Macaulay, Essays, Macbeth*, p. 11.

Duckingstool. *s.* Duckingstool specially applied to ducking: (the two are often confused).

She in the *duckingstool* should take her seat,
Drest like herself in a great chair of state.

Reckless the obstinately obnoxious and virulent women, and make the *duckingstool* more useful.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

Ducking was a very ancient punishment. A post was fixed in a pond, upon the former was placed a transverse beam, turning on a swivel, with a chair at one end of it. In this the wedding woman was placed, and the end turned to the pond, and let down into the water. In 1714, during the majority at Bristol of Edmund Mountjoy, the *duckingstool* was used as a cure for sedition in one particular inveterate instance; but the husband of the lady whose evil spirit was so laid, when the year of civic supremacy had expired, brought his action of battery.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities*.

Ducklegged. *adj.* Waddling.

Ducklegged, short wadded, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tip-toe for a kiss.
—*Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*.

Oh, nothing derogatory. Respectful as a *ducklegged* drummer to a commander in chief.—*Coburn the younger, The Four Gentlemen*, ii. 2.

Duckling. *s.*

1. Young duck; brood of the duck.

Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and let them go.—*Rog, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Word of endearment.

But hark you, *duckling*; be sure you do not tell him that I am let into the secret.—*Addison, Drummer*.

Duckóy. *v. a.* Decoy. *Rare*.

This fish hath a slender membranous string, which he projects and draws in at pleasure, as a serpent

DUDD

[DUAL
DUCKING]

doth his tongue: with this he *duckóy* little fishes, and preys upon them.—*Grew*.

Duckóy. *s.* Decoy. *Rare*.

Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs to lead captive silly women, and make them the *duckóy* to their whole family.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Duckweed. *s.* Common and native water-plant so called of the genus *Lemna*.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a fly's leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom.—*Bacon*.

Duct. *a.* [Lat. *ductus*; from *duco*, pass. part. *ductus* = lead.]

1. Guidance; direction.

This doctrine, by fastening all our actions, by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the stars, or necessity of those iron chains which we are born under.—*Hammond*.

According to the *duct* of this hypothesis.—*Gilleville, Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 136.

2. Passage through which anything is conducted: (a term chiefly used by anatomists).

A *duct* from each of these cells run into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in one common *duct* to the tip of it.—*Adams, Spectator*.

It was observed, that the chyle in the thoracic *duct* retained the original taste of the aliment.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

The commissioners are empowered by contract with any persons for making and perfecting any channel, course, main cut, or *duct*, through all or part of the grounds.—*Acts of Parliament*, 18 Geo. 3, c. 56.

Ductible. *adj.* Capable of being drawn out. *Rare*.

The purest gold is most *ductible*.—*Pittman, Resources*, ii. 2. (Ord MS.)

Ductile. *adj.*

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human sight;
One laugh it bears; but, wondrous to behold,
The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.

All bodies, *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread, have the appetite of a discontinuing stone.—*Bacon*.

3. Tractable; obsequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thoughts indulls
Of true nobility; forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues.

Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

Ductileness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ductile; flexibility; ductility.

1. when I value gold, may I think upon
The *ductileness*, the application;
The wholeness, the ingenuity.
From rust, from soil, from thee ever free.

Donne.

Ductility. *s.*

1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold; they belong to all gold, but not only to gold: for silver is also yellow, and lead is ductile.—*Watts, Logic*.

2. Obsequiousness; compliancy.

This *ductility* of spirit commended men, as well as that other death instinct.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present State of the English*, p. 45: 1758.

Which considerations, I suppose, drove Origen to assert, that Christ's soul had such a command over his body, and his body such a *ductility* to comply with those commands, that the soul could contract or expand it, into what compass, or transfigure it into what shape, it pleased.—*South, Sermons*, i. 15.

Duction. *s.* Conveyance; leading. *Rare*.

The but mostly wise and common *ductions* of hemistich nature.—*Pittman, Resources*, ii. 62.

Ducture. *s.* Direction; guidance. *Rare*.

So far as the *ductions* of common reason, scripture, and experience will direct our enquiries, we shall find that there are three ways, by which he powerfully reaches, and operates upon the minds of men.—*South, Sermons*, v. 109.

Interest and design are a kind of force upon the soul, bearing a man off from the *ductions* of his native propensities, and the first outgoings of his will.—*Ibid.*, viii. 28.

Dudder. *v. n.* Shiver. *Rare*.

'Tis woundy odd, sure, I *dudder* and shake like an aspen leaf, every joint of me.—*Ford, Witch of Blackmoor* ii. 1. (Rich.)

Dudgeon. s. [German, *degen* = sword.]

1. Small dagger.

He [Dr. Harvey] in his younger days wore a dagger, as the fashion then was; nay, I remember my old schoolmaster, Mr. Latimer, at 70, wore a *dudgeon*, with a knife and bodkin. — *Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 382.

It was a servicable *dudgeon*,
Either for fighting or for drudging.

Butler, Hudibras.

2. Boxwood. See extract.

Turners and cutlers, if I mistake not the matter, do call the woode (box woode) *dudgeon*, wherewith they make *dudgeon*-hefted daggers. *Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1233; ed. 1633. (Ord MS.)

Used *adjectively*, or as the *first element* in a compound.

There's never a one of these, the worst and weakest,
(Choose where you will,) but dare attempt the raising
Against the sovereign peace of puritans,
A May-pole and a warlike, mangle mainly
Their soul and *dudgeon*-daggers.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer tamed.

3. Malice; sullenness; malignity; ill-will.

When evil *dudgeon* first grew high,
And men felt out they knew not why.
Butler, Hudibras.

The cuckoo took this little in *dudgeon*. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Duds. s. [?] Rags; clothes. *Slang*.

Due. adj. [Fr. *dû*.]

1. Owed; capable of being rightly and justly demanded in consequence of a compact, or for any other reason.

There is *due* from the judge to the advocate some compensation and gratitude, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded. There is likewise *due* to the public a civil reprehension of advocates, where they appear cunning, gross neglect, or slight information. — *Baron*.

Mirth and cheerfulness are but the *due* reward of innocency of life. — *Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.
A precept blessing upon our fists is neither originally *due* from God's justice, nor because *due* to us from his venality. — *Bishop Sandridge, Sermons*.

There is a respect *due* in mankind, which should incline ever the wisest of men to follow innocent customs. — *Watts*.

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to exhort, in persons attending on these assemblies, a *due* sense of the vanity of earthly satisfactions. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might see him come towards me beating the ground in no *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure. — *Sir P. Sidney*.
And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner savoury fruits.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 303.

4. Capable of being referred to, or explained by, anything.

The notion of the oily drops may be in part *due* to some partial solution made by the vitious spirit which may tumble them to and fro. — *Boyle*.

Due. adv. Exactly; directly; duly; (as, 'The course is *due* east, or *due* west').

Like the Pontick sea,
Whose by current, and compulsive course,
Ne'er seeks retiring ebb, but keeps *due* on
To the frequent and the Hellespont.
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

Due. s.

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed.

My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iv. 4.

No popular assembly ever knew, or proposed, or declared what share of power was their *due*. — *Swift*.

2. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due*,
And by command of heav'n's all-powerful King,
I keep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 250.

3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done.

Be friend
Us thy vow'd priests, till the utmost end
Of all thy *dues* be done.
They pay the dead his annual *dues*.
Dryden.

4. Custom; tribute; exactions; legal or customary perquisites.

In respect of the exorbitant *dues* that are paid at most other ports, this deservedly retains the name of *due*. — *Addison*.

Due. v. a. Pay as due: (perhaps for *endow*).

Ra.

Lo! there thou stand'st, a breathing valiant man,
Of an invincible unconquer'd spirit:
This is the latest glory of thy prime,
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, iv. 2.

Duful. adj. Fit; becoming.

All which that day in order very good
Did on the Timmes attend, and waited well
To do their *duful* service, as to them befall.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 11, 44.

Duel. s. [N.Fr. *duel*.] Combat between two; single fight; contention between two.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if it be tried by the cross, go on the other side. — *Baron*.

That which the proud spirit would have had
'Christ to have done to him in his great *duel*,
The same he now doth unto Christ, fearfully, severely,
forcibly. — *Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. ii.

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great *duel*, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles.

Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 173.

'Twas I that wrou'd you; you my life have sought;

No *duel* ever was more justly fought. *Waller*.

There can be no doubt that a person who kills another in a *duel* is, according to law, guilty of murder. But the law had never been strictly enforced against gentlemen in such cases, and in this case there was no peculiar severity, no deep seated malice, no suspicion of foul play. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Duel. v. n. Fight a single combat.

With the king of France *duelled* he.

Melrick, Romance, iii. 297.

We come not hither to debate, but to combat; not to rail, but to *duel*. — *Baron, Cyprian Academy*, p. 23; 1638.

If death be and more formidable than hell, you are fit for a reserve, or forlorn hope, for the cannon's mouth, for cuirassiers, for flenda to *duel* with. — *Hammond, Sermons*, vii.

Duel. v. a. Attack or fight with singly.

Du'd their armies, rank'd in proud array
Himself an army, now unequal match
To save himself against a coward *du'd*,
At one spear's length.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 344.

He must at length, poor man! the dully of old age at home; when here he might so fashionably and genteelly, long before that time, have been *duelled* or flaxed into another world! — *South, Sermons*, vol. ii. ser. vi.

On the other side is a plain field near the sea, which is said to be the stage on which St. George *duelled* and killed the dragon. — *Maundrell, Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 38.

Dueler. s. One who duels; single combatant.

Fourthly, each *dueller* challengeth his king as unable or unwilling legally to right him, and therefore he usurps the office himself. — *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 115.

You may also see the hope and support of many a flourishing family untimely cut off by the sword of a drunken *dueller*, in violation of something that he miscalls his honour. — *South, Sermons*, vi. 119.

They perhaps begin as single *duellers*, but then they soon get their troops about them. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Duelling. verbal abs. Custom of fighting duels.

The challenging and fighting with a man is called *duelling*. — *Locke*.

Shakespeare, in 'As you like it,' has rallied the mode of formal *duelling*, then so prevalent, with the highest humour and address; nor could he have treated it with a happier contempt, than by making his clown so knowing in the forms and preliminaries of it. — *Bishop Warburton*.

Duellist. s.

1. Single combatant.

If the king ends the differences, the case will fall out no worse than when two *duellists* enter the field, where the worsted party hath his sword again, without further hurt. — *Sir J. Suckling*.
Henceforth let poets, ere allow'd to write,
Be search'd like *duellists* before they fight.

Dryden.

You imagine, perhaps, that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take that of another; but where, sir, is the difference between a *duellist* who hazards a life of no value, and the murderer who acts with greater security? Is it any diminution of the gamester's fraud, when he alleges that he has staked a counter? — *Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*.

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.

He fights as you always prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion . . . the very butcher of a silk

button, a *duellist*, a *duellist*; a gentleman of the very first house—of the first and second cause! Ah! the immortal pseudo! the punto reverso! — *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

His bought arms blung not lik'd; for his first day

Of hearing them in field, he threw 'em away;
And hath no honour lost, our *duellists* say. *H. Jonson*.

Duelle. s. [Italian.] Duel; rule of duelling. *Rhetorical*.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you; he cannot by the *duello* avoid it. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Spurn out the *duelloes* out o' the kingdom. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Pasiqualo Madman*.

Duena. s. [Spanish.] Old woman kept to guard a younger.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase as the season advanced, till in the month of July I could no longer contain: I bribed her *duenna*, was admitted to the bath, saw her undressed, and the wonder displayed. — *Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Duet. s. Air, vocal or instrumental, for two performers.

In the choral parts the experiment has succeeded better than in the solo airs and *duets*. — *Mason, Essays on English Church Music*, p. 119.

Dug. s. [?] Pap; nipple; teat.

Of her there bred
A thousand young ones, which who daily feed,
Sucking upon her poisonous *dugs*; each one
Of mundry shape, yet all ill-favoured.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

It was a faithless acquire that was the source
Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears;
With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourse,
As suck I was up brought.

Ibid.

As mild and gentle as the cradle-lamb,
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, iii. 2.

They are first fed and nourished with the milk of a strange *dug*. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Dugong. s. [?] Herbivorous cetaceous animal so called (Malicore Dugong).

The third and most interesting group of this order is that of Manatus, composed of such Cetacea as are herbivorous; that is, deriving their nourishment alone from vegetables. From this circumstance, they have been vulgarly called sea cows or sea horses, but they are better known by the name of Manatus, or *dugongs*. So closely do they resemble the seals, and more especially the walrus, that Linnaeus classed them in the same genus, and all naturalists admit their affinity. They are large animals, but much inferior to the whale. . . . They are provided with vestiges of claws at their extremities, which they use with tolerable dexterity in creeping and carrying their young ones. — *Strainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 180.

One of the most remarkable animals on the coast is the *dugong*, a phytophagous cetacean, numbers of which are attracted to the inlets from the bay of Calcutta to Adam's Bridge, by the still water and the abundance of marine algae in these parts of the gulf. The rude approach to the human outline observed in the shape of the head of this creature, and the attitude of the mother while suckling her young, holding it to her breast with one flipper, while swimming with the other, holding the heads of both above water, and when disturbed, suddenly diving and displaying her fish-like tail, — these, together with her habitual demonstrations of strong maternal affection, probably gave rise to the fable of the 'mermaid,' and thus that earliest invention of mythical physiology may be traced to the Arab seamen and the Greeks, who had watched the movements of the *dugong* in the waters of Mauret. Megasthenes records the existence of a creature in the ocean, near Taprobana, with the aspect of a woman; and *Ellen*, adopting and enlarging on his information, peoples the seas of Ceylon with fishes having the heads of Hens, partridges, and rams, and, stranger still, cetaceans in the form of satyrs. Statements such as these must have had their origin in the hairs which are set round the mouth of the *dugong*, somewhat resembling a beard, which *Ellen* and Megasthenes both particularise from their resemblance to the hair of a woman. — *Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. ix. ch. vii. p. 555.

Duke. s. [Fr. *duc*; Lat. *dux*.]

1. General; leader. *Rare*, though the primitive sense.

Herself the dame of Carthage kill'd,
When as the Trojan *duke* did her forsake.
Harrington, Translation of Orlando Furioso.

2. One of the highest order of nobility in England; nobleman next in rank to the royal family.

The *duke* of Cornwall, and Regent, his duchess, will be here with him this night. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 1.
Aurmarie, Surrey, and Exeter must lose

DUKE

The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities, And whatsoever profits thereby rise.

Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Dukedom. *s.* Signiory, possessions, or title of a duke.

Is not a dukedom, sir, a goodly gift?

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.

Her brother found a wife,

Where he himself was lost; Prospero his dukedom In a poor tale.

Id., Tempest, v. 1.

The cardinal never reigned his purple for the prospect of giving an heir to the dukedom of Tuscany.—*Addison.*

Dukeling. *s.* Little, false, or mock duke.

Urrwick, command the dukeling and these fellows To Digby, the lieutenant of the Tower.

Park, Perkins Warbeck, v. 2. (Rich.)

Dukeship. *s.* State or condition of a duke.

Will your dukeship

Sit down and eat some sugary plums?

Massinger, The Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2. (Rich.)

Dulceness. *s.* Sweetness. *Rare.*

He must take heed he shew not himself dismantled and exposed to scorn and injury, by too much *dulceness*, goodness, and facility of nature, but shew some sparks of liberty, spirit and edge.—*Bacon. (Ord MS.)*

Dulcet. *adj.* [Lat. *dulcis*.] Sweet. *Rhetorical.*

a. To the taste. Luscious.

This *dulcet* water in four parts did spout;

Of which there flowed four rivers right clear;

I did then taste the aromatick liquor,

Fragrant of fume, and sweet as any flower.

Hawes, Pastime of Pleasure, ch. iv. : 1555.

From sweet kernels press'd,

She temper *dulcet* creams; nor those to hold

Wants she fit vessels pure.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 346.

b. To the ear. Harmonious; melodious.

I met upon a promontory,

And heard a murmured, on a dolphin's back,

Uttering such *dulcet* and harmonious breath,

That the rude sea grew civil at her song.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

A fabrick hinged

Rose like an exhalation, with the sound

Of *dulcet* symphonies, and voices sweet.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 710.

c. To the mind.

And whereas they entitle philosophy to be a rigid

and austere poetry; they have, on the contrary, styled

poesy a *dulcet* and gentle philosophy, which leads on

and gables us by the hand in action with ravishing

delight, and incredible sweetness.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Dulcification. *s.* Act of sweetening; act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony. *Rare.*

In colicard the exactest calcination, followed by an exquisite *dulcification*, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth; for after the salt of vitriol, if the calcination have been too faint, is drawn out of the colicard, the residuum is not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical virtues.—*Bogle.*

Dulcified. *part. adj.* Deprived of acrimony. *Rare.*

I dressed him with a plebeian, dipt in a *dulcified*

tincture of vitriol. —*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Dulcify. *v. a.* [Fr. *dulcifier*.] Sweeten; set free from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony of any kind. *Rare.*

A decoction of wild yarrow, or colocynthis, though somewhat qualified, will not from every head be *dulcified* into aliment, by an addition of flour or meal.—*Sir P. Browne.*

Spirit of wine *dulcifies* spirit of salt; nitro or vitriol have other and effects.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Dulcimeter. *s.* [?] Musical instrument played by striking brass wires with little sticks.

Ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of music.—*Daniel, iii. 5.*

Look in, and you would swear The Babylonian tyrant with a sword Had summon'd them to serve his golden god,

No well that thought th' employment seems to suit,

Psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of music.—*Coleridge.*

Dulcetude. *s.* Sweetness. *Rare.*

Though it agrees in taste with *Dioscorides'* cinnamon, so far as to be biting, yet of the *dulcetude*, eminently mixt with the acridity, he says not one tittle.—*Grew, Cosmology Sacra, 191. (Ord MS.)*

Vol. I.

DULL

Dulcorate. *v. a.* Sweeten; make less acrimonious. *Rare.*

Turbith mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a rough medicine; but being somewhat *dulcorated*, first procureth vomiting, and then salivation. —*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Dulcorating. *verbal abs.* Sweetening. *Rare.*

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend swine's dung above all other dung.—*Bacon.*

Dulcoration. *s.* Act of sweetening. *Rare.*

Malt gathereth a sweetness to the taste, which appears in the wort; the *dulcoration* of things is worthy to be tried in the soil; for that *dulcoration* importeth a decree to nourishment; and the making of things insinual to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit.—*Bacon.*

Dulcor. *s.* Sweetness. *Rare.*

This sort of viand is at this time made use of, out of no less mystery, than that by its colour and *dulcor* they might be remembered of the purity and delightfulness of the law.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews, p. 176.*

Dull. *adj.* [A.S. *dol*.] Wanting sharpness (either materially or figuratively); blunt in respect to edge, dim in respect to lustre, grave in respect to tone; (as applied to the intellect) wanting vivacity, rapidity, or readiness of apprehension; stupid; sluggish; and.

Gyreleas a great while stood still, with a kind of dull amazement, looking steadfastly upon her.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

O help thine own weak wit, and sharpen my dull tongue.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.

Thenceforth the waters waxed dull and slow,

And all that drunk thereof did faint and feeble grow.

Id., Enrich Queen.

He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art,

May complain of gross breeding, or comes of a very

dull kindred. —*Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2.*

Let there be no noise made, my gentle friends;

Unless some dull and favourable hand

Will whisper music to my wary spirit.

Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless,

So dull, so dead in look, so weak, so slow.

Ibid. i. 1.

She exerts each mortal thing

Upon the dull earth dwelling.

Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2, song.

This people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears

are dull of hearing. —*Matthew, xiii. 15.*

Sometimes this perception, in some kind of bodies,

is far more subtle than the sense; so that the sense

is but a dull thing in comparison of it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of

the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension;

now that fear is sharpened and pointed.—*Id.*

Meeting with Time, Mark thing, said I.

Thy scythe is dull; what it, for shame. —*G. Herbert.*

Every man, even the *dullest*, is thinking more

than the most eloquent can teach him how to utter.

—*Dryden.*

Memory is so necessary to all conditions of life,

that we are not to fear it should grow dull for want

of exercise, if exercise would make it stronger.—*Locke.*

Dull. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of sharpness, in the way of edge, lustre, or tone.

The breath *dulls* the mirror.—*Bacon.*

This entrance of the battle did wot the courage

of the Spaniards, though it *dulled* their swords.—*Id.*

2. Used metaphorically. Blunt; sudden; clog; dump; dim.

Nothing hath more *dulled* the wits, or taken away the will of children from learning, than care in making of Latin.—*Arbuthnot.*

So was she *dulled* with all, that we could come so

near, as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive

the humors of her lamentation.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Now fore'd to overflow with brackish tears,

The troublous noise did *dull* their dainty ears.

Shakespeare, As you like it, i. 3.

Those drugs she has

Will stupefy and *dull* the sense awhile.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 6.

My good lord,

We come to urge that virtue which we know

Lives in your breast; that, virtue, rise, and make a head;

The nobles and the people are all *dull'd*

With this usurping king.

Shakespeare and Fletcher, Philaster.

Dulling my bodily senses to the meats and cases

of this world.—*Jonson, The Alchemist, p. 30.*

Prayers were short, as if hearts thrown out with a sudden quickness, lest that vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or *dulled* through continuance.—*Hacker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth any

DULL

{ DULLNESS
{ DULLY

natural action; and, on the other side, weakness and *dulth* any violent impression; and even so is it of minds. —*Bacon.*

Many *dulle* and sluggish all industries, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for the sleep.—*Id.*

Dull not away thy days in slothful apathy, and the tediousness of doing nothing.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, i. 33.*

The over quantity of ware, setting too much upon the wheel, is stunted or *dulled* by throwing in brass sometimes loose, sometimes in lumps.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society, p. 301.*

Dullard. *s.* Blockhead; dolt; stupid fellow; dunce.

Thou must make a *dullard* of the world,

If they do thought the profits of my death

Were very pregnant and potential gains.

To make thee seek it. —*Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.*

How many shall once wish that had been born

dullards, you idiots, when they shall find their wit

to have barred them out of heaven? —*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments, b. iii.*

Used adjectivally.

But would I be a poet if I might,

To rub my brows three days and wake three nights,

And hile my nails, and scratch my *dullard* head,

And curse the backward Muse on my back.

Bishop Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

I durst essay the new-found paths, that led

To slavish *dullard* dunces.

P. Fletcher, Pastoral Elegance, l. 12.

Dullbrained. *adj.* Stupid; doltish; foolish.

This arm of mine hath chastised

The petty rebel, *dullbrained* Buckingham.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

Dulled. *adj.* Made dull.

Illuminate my dim and *dulled* eye.

Shakespeare, Hymn on Beauty.

Duller. *s.* That which muddles dull.

Your grace must fly phibolous, frosty pork, conger,

and clarified whey; they are all *dullers* of the

vital spirits.—*Bennet and Fletcher, Philaster.*

Dullest. *adj.* Having eyes wanting lustre, liveliness, brightness, or vivacity of expression.

I'll not be made a soft and *dull-eyed* fool,

To shake the head, revent, and sigh, and yield

To Christian intercessors.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 3.

Dullhead. *s.* Blockhead; dolt.

This people be fools and *dullheads* to all goodness;

but subtle, cunning, and bold in any mischief.—*Arbuthnot.*

Dullness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dull.

1. Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indolence; slowness of apprehension.

Nor is the *dullness* of the scholar to extinguishe,

but rather to inflame the charity of the teacher.—*South, Sermons.*

Shedwell alone my perfect inner bears,

Mature in *dullness* from his tender years. —*Dryden.*

2. Want of quick perception.

Nature, by a continual use of any thing, groweth

to a satyety and *dullness*, either of appetite or work-

ing.—*Bacon.*

We shall often mark in it [the eye of children] a

dullness, or apprehensiveness, even before the un-

derstanding.—*H. Walton, Essay on the Education of*

Children.

3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Here cease more questions;

Thou art inclin'd to sleep. —*Is a good *dullness*,*

And give it way. —*Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.*

Dullsome. *adj.* Dull. *Rare.*

Nothing is more hideous and more *dullsome* and

uncomfortable than darkness.—*Gataker, Benefit of*

a good Name. (Ord MS.)

Dully. *adv.* In a dull manner.

1. Stupidly; doltishly.

I rather would entreat thy company

To see the wonders of the world abroad,

Than living *dully* sluggardiz'd at home,

Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

2. Slowly; sluggishly.

The air, if it be moist, doth in a degree quench the

flame, and howsoever maketh it burn more *dully*.—*Bacon.*

3. Not vigorously; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.

Not that I think those pantomimes,

Who vary action with the times,

Are less ingenious in their art,

Than those who *dully* act one part.

Butler, Hudibras.

He must at length, poor man, die *dully* of old age

at home.—*South, Sermons, vol. ii. ser. vi.*

Duly, adv. In a due manner.

1. Properly; fitly.

Ever since they firmly have retained,
And duly well observed his behest.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
In the body, when the principal parts, as the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act orderly and duly, there arises sweet enjoyment upon the whole which we call health.—*South, Sermons.*

If attention be duly engaged to those reflections, they cannot fail of influence.—*Rogers.*

2. Regularly; exactly.

Seldom at church. 'Twas such a busy life;
But duly sent his family and wife. *Pope.*

Dumb, adj. [A.S. *dumb*.]

1. Mute; incapable of speech.

It hath pleased himself sometime to unloose the very tongues even of dumb creatures, and to teach them to plead in their own defence, lest the cruelty of man should persist to afflict them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Some positive terms signify a negative idea; blind implies a privation of sight, dumb a denial of speech.—*Watts, Logic.*

2. Deprived of speech.

They sang no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck dumb, they all admire'd the god-like man. *Dryden.*

3. Mute; not using words.

He is a proper man's picture; but, about who can converse with a dumb show?—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 2.*

His gentle dumb expression turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 527.
Her humble gestures made the ravine plain,
Dumb eloquence persuading more than speech.

For he who covets gain in such excess,
Does by dumb signs himself as much express,
As if in words at length he show'd his mind.

Lord Bacon, Common.
Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, relent, languish, despair, and die in dumb show.—*Addison.*

4. Silent; refusing to speak.

The good old sire withstood
Th' intended treason, and was dumb to blood;
Till th' ill with endless clamours and pursuit
Of Ithacus, he stood no longer mute. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

Dumb, v. a. Reduce to silence. *Rare.*

What I would have spoke,
Was beauty dumb'd by him.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, l. 5.
She sings like one immortal, and she dances
As goddess-like to her admir'd lays;
Deep clerks she dumb'd. *Id., Pericles.*

Dumbbells, s. Handles weighted at each end, used in exercise or gymnastics for strengthening the muscles of the chest; now chiefly made of lead covered with leather, and, consequently, of moderate size, originally of wood and then club-shaped, or approximately bell-shaped.

Holburn [were] weights used like dumb-bells at the bath.—*Fraser, Encyclopedia of Antiquities.*

Dumblebee, s. Humble or bumble bee; brown cockchafer. *Provincial.*

Dumbly, adv. Mutely; silently; without words.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practice's accent in their fears,
And, in conclusion, dumbly, have broke off,
Not paying me a welcome. *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.*

Dumbness, s. Attribute suggested by Dumb.

1. Incapacity to speak.

[The term] *dumbness* or *aphonia* . . . is generally applied to persons who are either born deaf or become so in early infancy. . . . The consequence of this is that the organs of speech are never called into due action. . . . *Dumbness* may also arise from injury to the lingual nerves, or from great general or local debility. . . . It is remarkable that the loss of the tongue does not necessarily occasion *dumbness*: this has happened from disease, and among barbarous nations the tongue was occasionally extirpated; yet cases are on record showing that even under such circumstances speech was in some degree retained.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Omission of speech; muteness.

There was speech in their *dumbness*, language in their very nature; they look'd as they had heard of a world ransomed, or one destroyed.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 2.*

3. Refr. to speak; silence.

'Tis love, said she; and with my downcast eyes,
And guilty *dumbness*, then w'd my surprise.

Dryden
Dumbfound, v. a. Confuse; strike dumb.

They had like to have *dumbfound*ed the justice:
but his clerk came in to his assistance.—*Spectator.*

Dummerer, s. Pretendently dumb man; cheat.

Every village almost will yield abundant testimonials [of counterfeits] amongst us; we have *dummerers*, &c.—*Hurler, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 150.*

Dummy, s. One who is dumb; at the game of whist, when played by three persons instead of four, the exposition of the fourth hand is considered equivalent to a player, and is called *dummy*, the partner having the direction of it; hence the term is applied generally to objects of which the personal character is little more than nominal.

And now he proposed that we should play double *dummy*.—*Diurnal, Italian Group.*

The *Minerva* . . . was a vessel of war belonging to the Dutch government, which had been chased by English cruisers into the neutral port of Bergen. There she had been purchased by a certain Lord of Kuhlhausen, who appears to have been some sort of continental sovereign, and who is always spoken of by Karl Stoward with much respect as an 'august person.' She sailed from Bergen to this potentate's private port of the river Dnie, and on her way she was captured by an English man-of-war. The Lord of Kuhlhausen claimed that she should be given up to him, but the 'august person' claimed in vain. . . . The *Minerva* was condemned . . . because the circumstances of the transfer were such as to raise the presumption that she would resume at the earliest opportunity the character of a Dutch man-of-war. The 'august person' was merely a *dummy* acting for the Dutch government.—*Saturday Review, September 3, 1864.*

Dumpy, s. [see last extract.]

1. Narrow; melancholy; sadness.

Sudden *dumps*, and dreary sad disdain
Of all world's gladness, mine my torient feed.

Spenser, Sonnets, 53.
Alas, poor man, how willing thou art to make thyself believe that thou hast truly repented; whereas this is nothing but some dump of melancholy; or some relenting of nature, after too much expence of spirits.—*Bishop Hall, Temptations repelled.*

2. Melancholy tune or air; elegy.

Vest by night your lady's chamber window
With some sweet concert: to their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*; the night's dead silence
Will well become such sweet complaining grievance.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, lll. 2.
[It] thou wert not some blackish and senseless dolt, that wouldst never laugh when I sung a heavy mist Lyrical tune, or a note to a *dump* or doleful ditty.—*Holland, Translation of Pontarch's Morals, p. 61.*

Funerals with stately *dump*
March slowly on, in mædum *dump*.

Hutler, Indubras.
The squire who fought on bloody stumps,
By future bards bewail'd in doleful *dumps*.
Gay, Pastorals.

3. Any tune.

Some good old *dump* that Chaucer's mistress knew.
Play me some merry *dump* to comfort me.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

4. Absence of mind; reverie.

He's in a deep *dump* now.—*Deamond and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.*
This shame *dump* came to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company.—*Larkin.*

[From Dutch *dump*, a vapour. *Dump uit de mages, vapidas fumus ex ventriculo in cerebrum erumpens.* (Hug.) In the last century the term *vapours* was commonly used in the same sense. *Vapours*, une certaine maladie dont l'effet est de rendre melancholique. (Diet. Trev.) *Voire une vapour*, to have an unreasonable fancy, a fluid persuasion of a thing. *Dump*, a sudden melancholy, a melancholy fit. (Bailey.) A merry *dump* is a merry humour.—*Waldwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Dampish, adj. Sad; melancholy; sorrowful.

Now year, forth looking out of Janus' gate,
Dost seem to promise hope of new delight;
And hiding th' old adieu, his pained date
Dids all old thoughts to die in *dampish* sight.

Spenser, Sonnet, 4.
The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dampish*, and sour life; but cheerful, lively, and pleasant.—*Lord Herbert of Chertbury, Memoirs.*

Dampishly, adv. In a dampish, moping, melancholy manner.

And for dispositions; how do we see one so ragingly furious as if he had newly torn off his chains, and escaped; another so stupidly senseless, that you may thrust pins into him up to the head,

and he starts not at it: one so *dampishly* sad, as if he would freeze to death in melancholy, and had no contentment but in sorrow.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts, lll. 723.*

Dampishness, s. Attribute suggested by Dampish; sadness; melancholy.

How many worthy Christians are there in the world who bear a part with in this just blame; who have yielded over themselves to a discommodious melancholy, and a sad dejection of spirit; partly through a natural disposition inclining to *dampishness*, and partly through the prevalence of temptation. *Bishop Hall, Christ Mystical.*

He had need to be more than man, that can contentedly make himself contemptible, to follow Christ; to have his religion judged hypocrisy; his Christian prudence, craft and policy; his godly simplicity, silliness; his zeal, madness; his contempt of the world, ignorance; his godly sorrow, *dampishness*.—*Swaine, Sin Sanctified, p. 790.*

Damppling, s. Sort of pudding.

Pudding and *damppling* burn to pot. *Dryden.*

Dampy, adj. Short and thick.

Whenever he was with me, his short, *dampy*, gouty, crooked fingers were continually taking my spleen, to his own harmonious creaking.—*Steuart, l. 225.*

She, in sooth,
Possessed an air and grace by no means common;
Her stature tall—I hate a *dampy* woman.
Byron, Don Juan, l. 61.

Dun, adj. [from A.S. *dun*.]

1. Colour partaking of brown and black.

We are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or *dun*, or russet brown.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*
The colour of his skin was not quite black, but very tawny; and yet not an ugly, yellow, nauseous tawny, as the blackness and Virginians, and other natives of America are, but of a bright kind of a *dun* olive colour, that had in it something very agreeable, though not very easy to describe.—*De Foë, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

2. Dark; gloomy.

Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 5.

He then survey'd
Hell, and the gulph between, and Satan there
Coasting the wall of heav'n on this side,
In the *dun* air sublime.

Milton, Paradise Lost, lll. 60.

Dun, v. a. [from A.S. *dunan* = cry out, clamour.] Claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly:
they'll never ask thee again. I shall be *dunning* thee every day.—*Bacon.*
When thou *dun*'st at their parents, seldom they,
Without a suit before the tribune, pay.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Dun, v. n. Act as a dun: (in the following the construction is ambiguous, as *me* may be considered to be understood).

I remember what she went;
And hath she went so soon to *dun*?

Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

Dun, s. Clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.

Thus, while my joyless minutes tedious flow,
With looks demure, and silent pace, a *dun*,
Horrible monster I hunt by goals and moun,
To my aerial citadel ascends. *Philips.*

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*, 'Sir, remember my bill.'—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Dun, s. [from Gaelic, *dun* = hill.] Eminence; mound; kind of fortification.

With him we went to see an ancient building,
called a *dun* or borough.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

They erected palaces, rude indeed in their construction; and their chiefs raised *duns* or artificial fortifications.—*Walker, Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards, p. 3: 1790.*

Dunbird, s. See Pocharid.

Dunce, s. [see extracts from Todd, Wedgwood, &c.] Dullard; dolt; thickskull; stupid, indocile animal.

Remember ye not within this twenty years and far less, and yet dreth unto this day, the old barking currus *Dunce's* disciples, and like druff called Scotists, the children of darkness ragged in every pulpit against Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.—*Tyndal (Rich.).*

We have set *Dunce* in Bourde, and have utterly banished him Oxford for ever, with all his blind gloom. . . . And the second time we came to New College after we had declared your injunctions, we found all the great quadrant court full of the leaves of *Dunce*,

the wind blowing them into every corner. And there we found one Mr. Greenfield, a gentleman of Buckinghamshire, gathering up part of the same book leaves, as he said, throw with to make him sewers or bladders to keep the deer within his wood, thereby to have better cry with his hounds.—*Sirype, Ecclesiastical Memoirs*, l. 333. (Cruik.)

Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd, To tloke, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. *Dryden*. Was Epiphanius so great a dunce to imagine a thing, indifferent in itself, should be directly opposite to the law of God?—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

I never knew this town without dunces of figure, who had credit enough to give rise to some new word.—*Swift*.

A word of uncertain etymology: perhaps from *dum*, Dutch, stupid, Dr. Johnson says. *Milnes* derives it from *dunus*, thick; Skinner from the Spanish, *lento*, stupid. None of these will be received. *Romanus* offers the Swedish, *dunser*, a heavy-footed man. In the margin of Mr. Horne Tooke's copy of Johnson's dictionary are these words: 'Perhaps a word of reproach first used by the Thomists, from *Duns Scotus*, their antagonist; but we must first find out when this word began to be used.' I had made a similar remark, many years since, and am enabled to strengthen it, by what Mr. Tooke had not met with, an example in point: 'They hate even to death all them that preach the pure words of God, vocal of all the dresses of Dunno learning and man's traditions.' Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton, 1540, sig. F. iii. See also A. Wood, *Pastor Conventus*, 1601, vol. i. col. 673. 'This cardinal would write that the said Winter should study the *Dunces*' logic questions, meaning, I suppose, the logic questions of John *Duns*.—*Tooke*.

From *Duns Scotus*, the great leader of the schoolmen, called after him *Dunsmen* or *Duncemen*; and as they were violently opposed to classic studies in the revival of learning, the name of *Dunce* was given to an opposer of learning, or one slow at learning.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Dunedom. s. Realm or domain of dunces.

Tieck and the Schlegels . . . were at this time engaged in their far-famed campaign against *dunedom*, or that which called itself the 'old school' of literature.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, *Novels*.

Duncery. s. Dullness; stupidity.

Here you come with your fine and logical distinction, and bring in the consequential and accidental of marriage; as though we were in a school of duncery, and not in a discourse of pleasure.—*Sir T. Smith, Oration IV. Appendix to his Life*.

Their overbearing barbarism . . . hath tainted also the fountains of divine doctrine, and rendered the pure and solid law of God unbeneficial to us by their voluminous *dunceries*.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divines*.

An indirect way is introduced of buying the said degrees for money, to the discouragement of learning, and the encouragement of duncery and idleness.—*Dean Prideaux, Reformation of the Two Universities*: 1715.

Duncify. v. a. Make a dunce. *Rare*.

Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more duncified than dunce Webster.—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Hurd*, let. 130.

Dunderhead. s. Stupid person; numskull.

(For example see extract under Doddipole.)

Dunderheaded. adj. Thickheaded; stupid.

If he comes on a fool's errand, he shall be well ducked in the horsepond, and well drubbed by the keepers' cudgels, and will thus get something for his pains. Have him up, John Webb, and confound you for a *dunderheaded* old driver!—*Salts, The Ship-Chandler*.

Dune. s. [Fr. *dune* = sandhill; Gaelic, *dùn* = fortified place, hill.] Same word as Dun, and a concurrent form with Down.

Dung. s. [A.S.] Excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

I judge the likeliest way to be the perforation of the body of the tree in several places, one above the other; and the filling of the holes with *dung*, mingled with the medicine; and the watering of those lumps of *dung* with squirts of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water, once in three or four days.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

He soon would learn to think like me, And bless his ravish'd eyes to see Such order from confusion sprung, Such pearly tulips rais'd from *dung*.—*Swift*.

Dung. v. a. Manure with dung. There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found, That carry'd compost forth to *dung* the ground. *Dryden*.

Dung. v. s. Void excrement.

A wild ass, broke loose, ran about trampling and kicking, and *dunging* in their faces.—*Swift, Battle of the Books*.

Dunged. adj. Covered with dung. The *dunged* folds of dog-tail'd sheep. *Bishop Hall, Satires*, v. 2.

Dungeon. s. [see last extract.] Close prison. Then up he took the slumbered senseless coise, And ere he could out of his swoon awake, Him to his castle brought with lusty force, And in a *dungeon* deep him threw without remorse. *Rymer, Færie Queene*.

The king of heav'n hath don't don't This place our *dungeon*; not our safe retreat. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, li. 316.

By imagination, a man in a *dungeo*n is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes, more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature.—*Addison*.

[Originally the principal building of a district, or fortress, which from its position or structure had the command of the rest, from the Latin *dominus*, *dunatio* (as *dunatus* for *dominatus*), *dunatio*, *dunago* (as French *souper* from *assumer*), *dunago*. In a charter A. D. 1170, given by Murkel, is an agreement 'quod ad summum Castellum Viterie que *Dunago* appellatur prodietus episcopus et quique successores debent habere duas portas ipsius summarii, scilicet ab uno latere usque ad vicum episcopi et ab altero usque ad flumen, showing that in this case the *dunatio* was more open ground. In general however it was applied to a tower or other work of defence, 'Militis opacis circumdatis *Dunatione*, domo vellet principat et defensionem.' (Ducange). *Dunco* plus mader *dunago* Descent to rola confusion. *Chrom. Norm.* 2. 820.

Dunjon in fortification is generally taken for a large tower or redoubt of a fortress, where the garrison may retreat in case of necessity. (Bailey.) The name of *Dungeo*n has finally been bestowed to such an underground prison as was formerly placed in the strongest part of a fortress.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Dungeo. v. a. Shut up as in a dungeo.

No slave in *Africa* is more truly sold in the market under a Turkish pirate, than we are naturally sold under the tyranny of sin; by whom we are bound hand and foot, and can stir neither of them towards God; and *dungeo*ned up in the darkness of our ignorance, without any glimpse of the vision of God.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 128.

Dungfork. s. Fork for tossing out dung from stables.

I saw well you would take a *dungfork* to fight with, rather than you would lack a weapon.—*Archbishop (Cramer to Bishop Gardiner)*, p. 157. *Dungforks* and paddles are common everywhere.—*Mortimer*.

Dunghill. s.

1. Heap or accumulation of dung. I, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth; for the which his animals or his *dunghills* are as much bound to him as I. *Shakespeare, As you like it*, i. 1.

The *dunghill* having raised a huge mushroom of short duration, is now spread to enrich other men's land.—*Swift*.

2. Any mean or vile abode.

Perhaps a thousand other worlds that lie Remote from us, and latent in the sky, Are lighted by his beams, and kindly nurs'd, Of which our earthly *dunghill* is the worst. *Dryden*.

3. Any situation of meanness.

The poor he riseth from the dust, Even from the *dunghill* lifts the just. *G. Sandys*.

4. Term of reproach for a man meanly born.

See next entry. Out, *dunghill*! dar'st thou brave a nobleman? *Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 3.

Dunghill. adj. Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile; worthless: (the metaphor being from an ordinary barn-door fowl, comparatively deficient in courage, as compared with a gamecock). His *dunghill* thoughts, which do themselves enure To dirty dross, no higher dare aspire. *Spenser, Hymn to Love*.

Gripus, the basest and most *dunghill* swain, That ever drew a net, or fish'd in fruitful main. *P. Fletcher, Pleasant Prologues*, li. 14. **Dunging**. verbal abs.

1. Manuring. It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds, when the west wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the moon, doth greatly help.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. In Technology. See extract. *Dunging*, in calico-printing, is the application of a bath of cow-dung, diffused through hot water, to cotton goods in particular stages of the manufacture. . . . All practical men are aware that the affinity of cotton for alumina is increased by its combination with oil or animal matter, to such a degree as to take it from the dung-bath. . . . It would therefore appear that the principal function of *dunging* is to hinder the uncombined mordant, diffused in the dung-bath, from attaching itself to the un-

mordanted portion of the cloth.—*Crr, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Dungy. adj. Full of dung; mean; vile; base; low; odious; worthless.

We need no grave to bury honesty; There's not a grain of it, the face to sweeten Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

Dungyard. s. Place of the dunghill.

Any number of vegetables cast into the *dungyard*.—*Mortimer*.

Dunlin. s. See Purre and Sandpiper.

Dunmage. s. [?] See extract.

Dunmage . . . [is] some wood . . . laid in the bottom and against the sides of the ship's hold, either, 1. by raising the cargo when she is loaded with heavy goods to prevent her from becoming too stiff; or, 2. to prevent the cargo, should it be susceptible of damage by water, from being injured in the event of her becoming leaky. A ship is not reckoned seaworthy unless she is provided with proper and sufficient *dunmage*.—*McClulloch, Dictionary of Commerce*.

Dunner. s. One employed in soliciting petty debts.

They are ever talking of new silks, and were the owners in getting their customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Spectator*.

Dunning. part. uij. Conveying an application for money after the manner of a dun.

How many of you have *gowns* and *bracelots*, which you daren't show, or which you were treading?—trembling, and coaxing with smiles the landlord by your side, who does not know the new velvet gown from the old one, or the new bracelet from last year's, or has any notion that the ragged-looking yellow lace scarf cost forty guineas, and that Madame Robinet is writing *dunning* letters every week for the money.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Dunish. adj. Inclining to a dun colour.

The five or six first feathers of the wing above, of a dark or fuscous colour, near black; underneath, more light, or *dunish*.—*Rap, Remains*, p. 217.

Duo. s. [Lat. = two.] Song or piece of music to be performed in two parts.

They call a *duo* a musick of two voices, although there be a third part for the thorough bass, and others for the symphony. In a word, for a *duo* there must be two principal parts, between which the melody is equally distributed.—*Appendix to Musical Dictionary*, p. 13: 1768.

Duodecimal. uij. [Lat. *duodecim* = twelve.] Proceeding by twelves.

the decimal system became fractional after the first division, the system would be more cumbersome and inconvenient than the custom which it is intended to obviate—a custom which is partly decimal, partly *duodecimal*.—*Brander, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Decimal System*.

duodecimal. s. Twelfth part; anything multiplied or divided by twelve.

Mankind in general are so apt to estimate the worth and importance of things by their bulk, that business men usually measure goods by the *duodecimal* of an inch, instead of by the foot or by the yard, they are deemed too insignificant parts of the creation to render them worthy of any serious attention or study. *Kirby and Spence, Introduction to Entomology*, let. 1. (Ord 318.)

Duodecimo. s. Book for which the sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

Winter Evening was originally published anonymously in 1794, in three volumes, *duodecimo*, divided into nine books, and these subdivided into chapters. —*Drake, Essays*, (Ord 318.)

For behold, the deluge of writers hath produced a new world of small octavo! and in the next generation, thanks to the popular libraries, we shall only vibrate between the *duodecimo* and the diamond edition.—*Sir R. B. Baker, Eugene Aram*, b. iv. ch. iii.

Duodecuple. uij. Consisting of twelves.

Græcæus, a learned Polisher, endeavours to establish the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews, by comparing some passages of Scripture together. —*Græcæus, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Duodenal. adj. Connected with, or relating to, the Duodenum.

(For example see extract under Duodenum.)

Duodenum. s. [Lat.] In Anatomy. That part of the intestinal canal which immediately succeeds the stomach, being about twelve inches in length, and receiving the gallduct.

It is extremely probable that impaired function of this viscous gives rise to various symptoms of indigestion; warranting the designation of *duodenal dyspepsia*, if they could be distinguished from those proceeding from the stomach. Asthenia, or deficient vital action of the *duodenum*, may be inferred in cases characterised by an unimpaired, irregular, or ravenous appetite. . . . Accumulations of mucus, the presence of acid and acrid matters, of worms, or of morbid bile, may very probably take place in the *duodenum* as a consequence of indigestion or atony of the stomach, or of torpor of the liver. . . . Irritation of the *duodenum* very probably constitutes a part of certain forms of dyspepsia; and even pyrosis, and other ailments frequently imputed to the stomach and the biliary apparatus, may, with equal justice, be referred to this viscous; but it cannot be said to be the only part in fault, or even that primarily disordered.—*Cupland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

The liver (in mammals) is generally divided into a greater number of lobes than in birds. The portal system is formed by veins derived exclusively from the spleen and chylific viscera. The cystic duct, when it exists, always joins the hepatic, and does not enter the *duodenum* separately. The pancreatic duct is commonly single.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, p. 267.

Dup. v. a. [do up.] Open. *Obsolete.*

The porters are drunk: will they not *dup* the gate to day?—*Damon and Pythias*, 1582.
Then up he rose, and don'd his clothes,
And *dupp'd* the chamber door.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 5, song.

Dupe. s. [Fr. dupe.] Credulous man; man easily tricked.

An usurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker, and a purchaser in trust for some single tyrant.—*Swift.*

First shew to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party: child and man the same.

Pope, Dunciad.

Dupe. v. a. Trick; cheat.

Those entertainments and pleasures we most value in life, are such as *dupe*, and play the wag with, the senses.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

The throned a hypocrite kept, a dupes unit;
Faithless through piety, and dup'd through wit.

Pope.

It was Carteret's misfortune to be raised to power when the public mind was still smarting from recent disappointment. The nation had been *duped*, and was eager for revenge. A victim was necessary, and on such occasions the victims of popular rage are selected like the victim of Jephthah.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann.*

Duper. s. One who dupes.

The race-ground had its customary complement of knaves and fools—the *dupers* and the duped.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. lxii.

Dupery. s. System, or instance, of duping and being duped.

[Mechiavel] is pleased with the address with which Caesar Borgia conducted it; has much contempt for the *dupery* and weakness of the sufferers; but no compassion for their miserable and untimely death, and no sort of indignation at the cruelty and falsehood of their murderer.—*A. Smith, Moral Sentiments*, p. vi. s. 1. (Rich.)

Duplet. s. Doublet.

That is to throw three dice till *duplets* and a *cleave* be thrown, and the highest *duplet* wins, except you throw in and in, which is called *raile*, and that wins all.—*Dryden, An Essay of Love*, act iii. (Rich.)

Duplicate. v. a. [Lat. duplicatus = doubled; from duplex = double.] Double; enlarge by repetition of the first number or quantity.

And some alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is but a single object to our undisturbed sentiments.—*Glaucille.*

Duplicate. adj. Twofold; having the character of a duplicate.

It has been found, that the attraction is almost reciprocally in a *duplicate* proportion of the distance of the middle of the drop from the concourse of the glasses, viz. reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the spreading of the drop, and in touching each glass in a larger surface; and again reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the attraction's growing stronger within the same quantity of attracting surface.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Duplicate. s. Another corresponding to the first; second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper: (often construed with *in*, as, 'He sent the notice in *duplicate*').

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural history of bodies than the subjecting them to the fire; to which end I have reserved *duplicates* of the most considerable.—*Woodward.*

Duplicated. part. adj. Doubled.

Many explications, and *duplicated* expressions, clear one the other.—*Instructions concerning Oratory*, p. 67: Ox. 1682.

Duplication. s. Act of doubling; thing doubled; fold.

What they have once said, they must and will maintain, in whole tones, *duplications*, triplications, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 673.

What great pains hath been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the *duplications* of a cube, and some other mathematical problems.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

The peritoneum is a strong membrane, every where double; in the *duplications* of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid.—*Wissman, Surgery.*
As, from that first simple intuition in which two magnitudes are recognised as equal, we passed to the union of two such intuitions into a compound one involving three magnitudes; so again, from the foregoing cases in which two relations are recognised as equal, we now pass, by a similar *duplicatio*, to the still more complex case in which three relations are involved.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Duplicature. s. Fold; anything doubled.

The lymph ducts, either dilated or obstructed, excrete themselves into the foldings, or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes.—*Ruy, Window of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Duplicity. s.

1. Doubletiness.

This *duplicity* was ill contrived to place one head at both extremities, and had been more tolerable to have set three or four at one.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Number of two; duality.

Do not affect *duplicities*, nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things.—*Watts, Logic.*

3. Deceit; doubletiness of heart or of tongue.

I have surveyed all Europe from the east to the west, from the north to the south, in search of this call upon us to purge ourselves of 'subtle *duplicity* and a punick style' in our proceedings.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicidal Peace.*

Durability. s. Power of lasting; continuance; endurance.

Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength, or *durability* of being.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Durable. adj. [Lat. *durabilis*, whence *durabilitas*, -atis, from *dure* = last, continue, or persevere; *durus* = hard.]

1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and stones, and therefore strong and *durable*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
The character of her majesty's reign ought to be recorded in words more *durable* than brass, and such as our posterity may read a thousand years hence.—*Swift.*

2. Having successive existence.

Time, though in eternity, applied to motion, measures all things *durable* by present, past, and future.

Durableness. s. Attribute suggested by Durable; power of lasting; continuance.

It were pity that this woman should have been thus sick; the nature, the *durableness*, cost, pain, incurableness of her disease, both sent her to seek Christ, and moved Christ to her cure.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, li. iv.

The different consistence and *durableness* of the strata whereof they consist, are more or less.—*Woodward.*

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may try the *durableness* of the metal that supports it.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Durably. adv. In a durable or lasting manner.

There indeed he found his fame flourishing, his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in men's memories.—*Sir E. Sidney.*

By the books is meant the knowledge of God, in which all things are kept as *durably*, and distinctly, as if they were registered in a book.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 279.

Durance. s.

1. Imprisonment; custody or power of a jailer; prison.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in *durance* and contagious prison;
Hail'd thither by mechanic dirty hands.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.

A poor, innocent, forlorn stranger, languishing in *durance*, upon the false accusations of a lying, insolent, wretched woman.—*Shaks.*

There's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men *durance* there abide,
In dangerous scars three inches wide.

Butler, Hudibras.

Notwithstanding the warning and example before me, I commit myself to lasting *durance*.—*Congreve, Old Bachelor.*

2. Duration. *Rare.*

Sick nature at that instant trembled round,
And mother earth sigh'd as she felt the wound:
Of how short *durance* was this new made state!
How far more mighty than heaven's love, hell's hate!

Dryden.

3. Kind of clothing stuff. See Everlasting. *Obsolete.*

The taylor . . . out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance*.—*Three Ladies of London*, 1584.

Durance. s. Continuance in time.

Durance is a circumstance so essential to happiness, that if we conceived it possible for the joys of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned for the attainment of them.—*Rogers.*

Aristotle, by greatness of action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but also in its *duration*, that it should have a due length in it.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Dure. adj. Harsh. *Rare.*

What *dure* and cruel penance does I sustaine for none offence at all!—*Palace of Pleasure*, vol. i. 4. (Nares by H. and W.)

Dure. v. a. [Lat. duro.] Endure; last. *Rare.*

The delights and pleasures of the world are most pleasing while they *dure*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while.—*Matthew*, xiii. 21.

He that can trot a courser, break a rush,
And, armed in proof, dare *dure* a straw's strong push.

Milton, Satires, l. (Nares by H. and W.)

Durable. adj. Durable. *Rare.*

The *durable* oak, whose sap is not yet dry'd,
Is long ere it conceive the kindling fire;
But when it once doth burn, it doth divide
Great heat, and makes his flames to heaven aspire.

Spenser.

Dareless. adj. Deficient in, or destitute of, duration; wanting continuance; fading; transitory; short. *Rare.*

Yet were that spiritus natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the false and *dareless* pleasure of this stage-play world, than to become the shadow of God. *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Duress. s.

1. Imprisonment; constraint; confinement.

If he should through pride your doom undo,
Do you by *duress* him compel thereto.

Spenser, Peria Queen, li. 12, 10.

The case is very hard; and I fear the plea she is advised to make, from the multitude of a man who is in *duress*, will not prevail. *Teller*, no. 215.

Henry III., by the ill counsel of Hubert de Burce, pretended that those charters had been obtained by *duress*.—*Hishop Ellis, Tracts on Liberty*, pt. ii. p. 54.

The plan, thus amended, received the sanction of the Commons more easily than might have been expected from the violence of the adverse clamour. In truth, the Parliament was under *duress*. Money must be had, and could in no way be had so easily.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

2. In Law. Plea used by way of exception, by him who, under the influence of illegal imprisonment, or of threats, enters into a contract. Such contract is not void, but voidable at the instance of the party practised upon.

Daret. s. Kind of dance. The dance itself, rather than the name, *obsolete*.

The knights take their ladies to dance with their gallants, *darets*, corantos.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Manius at Gray's Inn*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Daring. prep. For the time of the continuance of; while anything lasts.

If during his childhood he be constantly and rigorously kept from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, forbearance grows into a habit.—*Locke.*

Darity. s. Hardness; firmness. *Rare.*

The ancients did burn their finest stone, and even fragments of marble, which in time became almost marble again, at least of indistinguishable *darity*, as apperch in the standing theatres.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

DURO

Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactness and *clarity*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Dérouse. adj. Hard. Rare.

They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and ligneness, and so become more *dérouse*.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 186.

Dérouse. adv. In a daring manner. Rare.

Horatius, boldly, or as we might say, *dérousely*, of one daring to do a thing of hazard or difficulty. —*Veratran, Rendition of Deceitful Intelligence.*

Dusk. adj. [? connected with *dull*; Swedish, *dusk* = dull weather; Provincial Danish, *dulsk*.—see Wedgwood.] Tending to darkness.

A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades.

Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 290.

Dusk. s.

1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity.

I will wait on you in the *dusk* of the evening, with my shawl upon my back.—*Spectator.*

2. Darkness of colour; tendency to blackness.

Many sprinkled freckles on his face were seen, Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin.

Dryden.

Dusk. v. a. Make *dusk*. Rare.

The wanton wallowing In fond delights, and amorous dallying, Hath *dusk'd* the fairest splendour of our soul. —*Morison, Scourge of Villains*, iii. 2.

Dusken. v. a. Make *dusk*; render obscure. Rare as compared with *darken*, a word of the same form and similar meaning.

And yet, nevertheless, the apt epigram was not vitally driven, but only *dusken* or so raw, that it might be read, though that with some difficulty.—*Nicoll, Theophrastus*, fol. 163.

Duskiness. s. Attribute suggested by *Dusky*; incipient obscurity.

There had somewhat sullied the colour of it with such a kind of *duskiness*, as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room.—*Translation of Boetius*, p. 3; Oxford, 1674.

Dusky. adj. Inclining to darkness or blackness.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heaven's light, Enroll'd in *dusky* smoke. —*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
Sight is not contented with sudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore let them love rather a *dusky* twilight than an absolute black.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Dusky. adv. In a *dusky* manner.

The saddest, burn'd fair, till part of the candle consumed; the dust gathering about the snuff, made the snuff to burn *dusky*. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Dusky. s. Attribute suggested by *Dusky*; approach to darkness.

The birds use diction. The swallows the heron's colloquies. The weasel fennel seed, for the *dusky* nose and bleariness of her eyes.—*Passenger of Brevintia*, (Nares by H. and W.)

For what can it unfold, and read aright The divers colours, and the tinctures fair, Which in this various vesture changes write Of light, of *dusky*ness of thick, of rare Consistencies? —*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, l. 1, 22.

Dusky. s. Attribute suggested by *Dusk*; dimness.

Of satiety or fulness he engendered painful dimness and sickness, . . . great swellings, cramps, & such as of sight.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, f. 4, 191, b.

Dusky. adj.

1. Tending to darkness; obscure; not luminous.

Here dies the *dusky* torn of Mortimer, Check'd with amission of the warrior's sort. —*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I*, ii. 3.

There fierce winds o'er *dusky* valleys blow, Where every juff beam empty shales away. —*Dryden*.
Through the plains of one continual day, Six shining months pursue their even way; And six succeeding nyctes their *dusky* night, Obscur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night. —*Prior*.

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright.

When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the skies, And the faint crescent shoots by his before their eyes. —*Dryden*.

By making such powders, we are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some *dusky* obscure one, such as might arise from a

DUST

mixture of light and darkness; or from white and black; that is, a gray, or dust, or russet brown.—*Sir J. Newton, Opticks*.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

It is not green, but of a *dusky* brown colour.—*Bacon*.

The surface is of a *dusky* yellow colour.—*Woodward*.

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually cloudy.

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horror, this melancholy prospect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Umbriel, a *dusky*, melancholy sprite.

As ever sully'd the fair face of light, Down to the central earth, his proper scene, Repairs to search the gloomy cave of Spleen. —*Pope*.

Dust. s. [A.S. *dust*; German, *dunst*.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

Dust helpeth the fruitfulness of trees, inasmuch as they cast dust upon them: that powdering, when a shower cometh, maketh a soiling to the tree, being earth and water finely laid on.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Grave; state of dissolution.

The scripture, learning, physick must All follow this, and come to *dust*.

—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iv. 2, song.

3. Ground, or earth, considered in respect to its lowness or depression, as opposed to the exaltation of objects raised aloft.

God raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*, to set them among princes.—*1 Samuel*, ii. 8.
Aye! down to the *dust* with them, slaves as they are! —*Moore*.

Bite the dust. Fall or be thrown.

Down with your dust. Slang for put down your money.

Come, fifty pounds here, down with your *dust*.—*Ay, jays, down with your dust!*—*You know! I'll dust your gown for you!*—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, ii. 3.

Dust your gown. Flag your back.

(For example see preceding extract.)

Kick up a dust. Make a disturbance.

Throw dust in the eyes. Bewilder; confuse.

Dust. v. a.

1. Sprinkle with dust.

Shimei threw stones at him, and cast *dust* [in the margin, *dusted* him with *dust*].—*2 Samuel*, xvi. 13.

2. Free from dust by means of a duster or cane: (in the latter case, especially when followed by the name of some part of the dress, it means *bent the wearer*; as, '*Dust one's jacket, gown*, &c.)

Observe, my English gentleman, that blowers have a wonderful prerogative in the feminine sex; for, if she be a bad woman, there is no more proper plaster to mend her than this; but if (which is a rare chance) she be good, to *dust* her often hath in it a singular, unknown, and, as it were, an inscrutable virtue to make her much better and to reduce her, if possible, to perfection. —*Passenger of Brevintia*, 1612. (Nares by H. and W.)

Duster. s.

1. That which frees from dust: (either by *wiping*, as with a cloth; or by *sweeping*, as with a brush).

A *duster* made of a fox-tail fastened to a staff.—*Colgrave*, in v. *Vitacornepard*.

Dusters were anciently the tails of oxen or foxes. —*Aschmole, Encyclopædia of Antiquities*.

2. Sieve, or sifter, used in making gunpowder.

The lower sieve is called the dry *duster*, and retains the small corns, which serve for musket and pistol; and lets fall the dust into the bin.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 285.

Dustiness. s. Attribute suggested by *Dusty*; state of being covered with dust.

He ran over the heat of the weather, *dustiness* of the roads, and other general topics.—*Græce, Spiritual Quixote*, iii. 2.

Dustman. s. One whose employment is to carry away house dust.

The *dustman's* cart offends thy clothes and eyes, When through the street a cloud of ashes flies. —*Gay*.

Dustpoint. s. Old game so called.

Down go our books and scribes, and we to nine holes fall. —*Drayton, Nymphal*.

At *dust-point* or at quota. —*Nares by H. and W.*

Like a great school-boy that has been blown up, Last night at *dust-point*. —*Bacon and Fletcher*.

The *Captain*, iii. 3. (Nares by H. and W.)

DUTY

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Duty. adj.

1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.

All our yesterday have lighted fools The way to *duty* death. —*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 5.
Arms and the *duty* fields I less admire, And soften strangely in some new *dust*. —*Dryden*.

2. Covered or scattered over with dust.

As at the car he sweats, or *duty* hews The palace stair, looks gay. —*Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

Dutious. adj.

1. Obedient; obsequious; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority.

A female *dutious*, with a manly mind; A *dutious* daughter, and a sister kind. —*Dryden*.
Who taught the bee with winds and rains to drive, To bring her burden to the certain hive; And through the liquid fields again to pass *Dutious*, and hark'ning to the sounding brass? —*Prior*.

2. Obsequious; obedient; (the purpose being either good or bad).

With *at*.

Every bond, more *dutious* at her call, Than at Ceres call the herd dismiss'd. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 587.

With *to*.

I know thee well; a servicable villain! As *dutious* to the views of thy mistress, As badness would desire. —*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 6.

3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another. *Obsolete*.

With mine own tongue deny my sacred right, With mine own breath release all *duties* mine. —*Shakespeare, Richard II*, iv. 1.

Dutiousness. s. Attribute suggested by

Dutious.

If pity goes before, whatever *dutiousness* or observance comes afterwards, it cannot easily be amiss. —*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium*, li. 312. (Orri MS.)

Dutiful. adj.

1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; reverent.

She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the most *dutiful* son that I have ever known or heard of.—*Swift, Letter to Pope*.

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

Dutifully. adv. In a *dutiful* manner; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully.

His daughter Philoeca he found at that time *dutifully* watching by her mother, and also curiously watching her.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

He with joyful, nimble wing, Flew *dutifully* back again.

And made an humble chaplet for the king. —*Swift*.

Dutifulness. s. Attribute suggested by *Dutiful*; obedience; submission to just authority; reverence; respect.

It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish without reproach or medicine, rather than to seem unmanly to a great sinner. —*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*.

Duty. s.

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants; we have done that which was our *duty* to do. —*Luke*, xvii. 10.

The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve. —*Locke*.

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality: (in this sense it has a plural).

Good my lord, You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me; I Return these *duties* back, as are right fit: Obey you, love you, and most honour you. —*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

All our *duty* is set down in our prayers, because in all our *duty* we beg the Divine assistance; and remember that you are bound to do all those *duties*, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine assistance.—*Jeremy Taylor, Devotions*.

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; loyalty.

Thinkest thou that *duty* shall have dread to speak.

When power to flattery bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls.

Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 1.
God's party will appear small, and the king's not
greater; it being not probable that those should
have more of duty to him than had none to God.—
Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They both attend;
Did duty to their lady as became.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.
You be going, Miss? I thank you for looking in.
My duty to my master. I was thinking of bringing
up one of those chesses he likes so.—*Disraeli, The
Young Duke, b. v. ch. ii.*

5. Business of a soldier or soldiers in service,
or on guard.

The regiment did duty there punctually.—*Lord
Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*
The night came and severed them, all parties being
tired with the duty of the day.—*ibid.*
See how the mailmen bleed! Behold the pains
With which their master, love, rewards their pains!
For seven long years, on duty every day,
Lo! their obedience and their monarch's pay!
Dryden.

Otho, as often as Galba supped with him, used to
give every soldier upon duty an aureus.—*Arbuthnot,
Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

6. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

All the wines make their way through several
duties and taxes, before they reach the port.—*Ad-
dison.*

Canada... has by her high import duties raised
up against herself a protected manufacturing inter-
est. These duties... are now said to be imposed
only with a view to revenue... The duties have
been high enough to divert Canadian capital from
its natural investment in the opening up, improv-
ing, and settling a vast territory hitherto very
sparsely inhabited, and to turn it into the premature
creation of manufactures. This result has
of course been produced, not by the effect of the high
duties in raising a revenue, but by their effect in
keeping out foreign manufactured goods... If the
Canadian duties were low in amount, there would
be imported into Canada not only enough of better
and cheaper goods than she now obtains for her own
consumption, but for the consumption of a very
considerable portion of the United States. The
Canadian high duties are a great protection to the
United States against that vast and systematic
smuggling across the frontier which the American
tariff encourages... She must at length become
alive to the fact that duties do not raise three
revenue merely because those who impose them
declare that they are imposed with that purpose,
and that if the wealth of states and individuals
must arise from trade and commerce, the first care
of the state ought to be to leave trade and com-
merce unobstructed.—*Times, August 11, 1903.*

Dutyable. *adj.* Liable to duty, or duties,
in the common sense of the term.

(For example see extract under Exercise.)

Duunvirate. *s.* [Lat. *duumviratus*, from
duumviri.] Government or jurisdiction
among the Romans, exercised by two;
office or dignity of the duumviri: (such is
the case, in this country, with regard to
the shrievalty of London and Middlesex,
which consists of two persons).
(For example see extract under Triumvirate.)

Dwale. *s.* [Danish, *dwa-ber*—stupifying
berry.—see Wedgwood.] Native poisonous
and medicinal solanaceous plant, so called:
(*Atropa Belladonna*; called also *deadly
nightshade*).

Dwale, or sleeping nightshade, hath round black-
ish stalks.—*Gerarde, Herball: ed. 1633.*

Dwarf. *s.* [A.S. *deorg*.] Man below the
common size of men; maimikin.

The diminution stank,
Effronied dismounted from his courser brave,
And to the dwarf while his weakness spear he gave.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.
Get you gone, you dwarf!
You minims, or hindring knot-grass made,
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.
They but now you seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest dwarfs, in narrow room
Throng numberless.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 777.

A dwarf behind his steam-engine may move
mountains; but no dwarf will bear them down with a
pickaxe; and he must be a Titan that hurls them
aboard with his arms.—*Carlyle, Miscellaneous Es-
says, Burns.*

Applied to undersized objects in general.

a delicate plantation of trees, all well-grown,
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fair, and smooth, one dwarf was knotty and crooked,
and the rest had it in derision.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Used *adjectively*, or as the first element in a
compound.

Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for dwarf
trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground.
—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
Great is this mystery of rotteness,
Exceeding man's dwarf wit.

Pitzguy, Blessed Birthday, p. 23: 1634.

Dwarf. *v. a.* [for final *f* see Elf.] Hinder
from growing to the natural bulk; lessen;
make little.

It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread
over a tree, grafted low, soon after it put forth
will dwarf it, and make it spread.—*Bacon, Natural
and Experimental History.*

The whole sex is in a manner dwarfed, and shrunk
into a race of beauties that seems almost another
species.—*Adams.*

Thus it was, that the national character of the
Scottish was, in the seventeenth century, dwarfed
and mutilated.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in
England, vol. ii. ch. v.*

Dwarf. *v. n.* Become dwarfish or stunted in
growth.

As it grew, it dwarfed.—*Buckle, History of Civil-
ization in England, vol. ii. ch. ii.*

Dwarfish. *adj.* Like a dwarf.

And are you grown so high in his esteem,
Because I am so dwarfish and so low?
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

A thickset clerk beside the grove there stood,
With briars and brambles cloak'd, and dwarfish
wood.
Dryden.

We should have tall oaks and cedars, and
other tall and lofty sons of the forest, and have
found nothing but dwarfish shrubs, and creeping
moss, and despicable mushrooms.—*Bentley.*

Dwarfiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Dwarfish; minuteness of stature; little-
ness.

So when our blessed Saviour tells us we cannot
by our taking thought add to our real stature one
cubit; he doth not hereby deny the possibility or
lawfulness of setting ourselves higher than naturally
we are, either by the heels of our shoes, or by pat-
ents or seats, and the like inventions, which seek to
give an advantage of proberity and comeliness to
our stature; which, if shrink to a dwarfiness, and
epitomized to a decimo-sexto, makes the persons of
men and women subject to be as little in the eyes
and esteem of others, as they are in their own inches
or size.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Homaneness, p.*

Dwarfing. *s.* Diminutive dwarf.

When the dwarfing did perceive me.
Sylvestre, De Bartus, (Trench.)

Dwarfy. *adj.* Below the common size of men.

Though I am squint-eyed, lame, bald, dwarfy, &c.
yet these deformities are toys.—*Waterhouse, Apology
for Learning, p. 63: 1633.*

Dwell. *v. n.* [Danish, *dvale*—tarry; in A.S.
dreum=deceive.—Wedgwood connects
the two meanings *balk, hinder, delay*.]

1. Remain.

And clapt his iron wings, as victor he did dwell.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, l. 11. 31.

2. Inhabit; live in a place; reside; have a
habitation.

If thy brother that dwelleth by thee be waxen
poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel
him to serve as a bond servant.—*Leviticus, xxv. 39.*
Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?
Here dwell no frowns nor anger; from these gates
Sorrow flies far.
Milton, Comus, 608.

3. Live in any form of habitation.

Abraham sojourn'd in the land of promise as in a
strange country, dwelling in tabernacles.—*Hebrews,
xl. 9.*

4. Be in any state or condition.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

5. Be suspended with attention; hang upon
with care or fondness.

He in great passion all this while did dwell;
More busy his quick eyes, her face to view,
Than his dull ears, to hear what she did tell.
Spenser.

Such was that face, on which I dwell'd with joy,
Ere Greece assembled stunn'd the tides to Troy.
Pope.

6. Continue long speaking.

He preach'd the joys of heaven, and pains of hell,
And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal;
But on eternal mercy lov'd to dwell.
Dryden, Good Parson.

We have dwell'd pretty long on the considerations
of space and duration.—*Locke.*

Those, who defend our negotiators, dwell upon
their zeal and patience.—*Swift.*

Dwell. *v. a.* Inhabit. Rare.

I saw and heard; for we sometimes
Who dwell thus wild, constrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village nigh.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, l. 330.

Dweller. *s.* One who dwells; inhabitant;
one who lives in any place.

The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce
a dweller; and the proportion of land for occupation
being kept up, did of necessity enforce that dweller
not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some sub-
stance.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Their cries soon waken all the dwellers near;
Now murmuring noises rise in every street.—*Dryden.*

Dwelling. *s.*

1. Habitation; place of residence; abode.

His dwelling is low in a valley green.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Hasor shall be a dwelling for dragons, and a de-
solation for ever.—*Jeremiah, xlix. 33.*

If he have several dwellings, let him sort them so,
that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the
other.—*Bacon.*

The living few, and frequent funerals then,
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place
And now these few, who are retir'd again,
Thy marching judgments to their dwellings trace.
Dryden.

2. State of life; mode of living.

Thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field.
—*Isaiah, lv. 23.*

Dwellinghouse. *s.* House in which one
lives.

A person ought always to be cited at the place of
his dwellinghouse, which he has in respect of his
habitation and usual residence; and not at the
house which he has in respect of his estate, or the
place of his birth.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Dwellingplace. *s.* Place of residence.

People do often change their dwelling-places, and
some must shift, whilst others do grow up into
strength.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland.*

Dwindle. *v. n.* [A.S. *dewinan*.]

1. Shrink; lose bulk; grow little.

Proper nouns, when familiarized in English,
dwindle to monosyllables; whereas in other lan-
guages they receive a softer turn, by the addition of
a new syllable.—*Adams.*

A contemporary writer, who was evidently well
acquainted with Ireland, asserted that the authors
of the report had valued the forfeited property in
Carlow at six times the real market price, and that
the two million six hundred thousand pounds, of
which they talked, would be found to shrink to
about half a million, which, as the exchanges then
stood between Dublin and London, would have
diminished to four hundred thousand pounds by the
time that it reached the English Exchequer.—*Mac-
aulay, History of England, ch. xxv.*

During the following summer and autumn, the
crops went on dwindling, and the cry of distress
from every county in the realm became louder and
more piercing.—*ibid., ch. xxi.*
From which mode of presenting the facts it will
become manifest not only that, as we all know, hy-
pothesis must precede induction; but further, that
every hypothesis is an induction in the incipient
stage: capable of being developed into one if there
are facts for it to assimilate; fated to *dwindle* away
if there are none.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of
Psychology.*

2. Degenerate; sink.

If there have been such a gradual diminution of
the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath
dwindled from nobler animals to puny mice and
insects, why was there not the like decay in the
production of vegetables?—*Bentley.*

Religious societies, though begun with excellent
intentions, are said to have *dwindled* into factious
clubs.—*Swift.*

He found the expected council was *dwindling* into
a conventicle.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Wear away; lose health; grow feeble.

Wear ye' nights, nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 3.

We see, that some small part of the fact being
injured by a wrunch or a blow, the whole leg or
thigh thereby loses its strength and nourishment,
and *dwindles* away.—*Locke.*

In the following extracts, the construction
seems to be that of 'is gone,' &c., where
the use of the copula gives the construction
the appearance of being that of an active
verb.

'Tis now *dwindled* down to a light frothy stuff.—
Norris.

Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred
foot, and three hundred horse, left: the rest were
dwindled away.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the
Grand Rebellion.*

Dwindled. *part. adj.* Shrunk; fallen away. Setting up one foot parallel to the other, filling out the leanness of their dwindled legs, and the like.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 44.*
Dwindling. *part. adj.* Shrinking; losing bulk.

Physicians, with their milky cheer,
The love-sick maid and dwindling bean repair. *Gay.*

Dyad. *s.* [Gr. *δύω*, *δύω*, *δύω*.] Two units treated as one; pair; couple. *Rare.*

A point answers to a monad, and a line to a dyad, and a superficies to a triad.—*Cutworth, Intellectual System, p. 376.*

Dye. *v. a.* [A.S. *deagan.*] Tinge; stain; colour.

Moses speaks of a raiment dyed blue, and purple, and scarlet, and of sheepskins dyed red. . . . Tyre, however, was the nation of antiquity which made dyeing its chief occupation and the staple of its commerce. . . . Homer marks no less the value than the antiquity of this dye by describing his heroes as arrayed in purple robes. . . . Dyeing was little cultivated in ancient Greece. . . . Dyeing baths are copper heated directly by a furnace, or by means of steam conducted by a pipe from a boiler at a certain distance from the bath. . . . Those dyestuffs . . . whose colouring matter is of the nature of extractive or apothecary, form a fæder combination with stuffs. Thus the yellow, fawn, and brown dyes, which contain tannin and extractive, become oxygenated by contact of air, and insoluble in water; by which means they can impart a durable dye.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Dyeing.*

Dye. *s.* Colour effected by, or material used for, dyeing.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Dyebath. *s.* Bath, vat, or cistern for dyeing.

(For example see extract under Dye.)

Dyédug. *s.* Drug for dyeing.

(For example see extract under Dyestuff.)

Dyehouse. *s.* House or establishment for dyeing.

(For example see extract under Dyestuff.)

Dyeing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who dyes; process for obtaining a dyer's colour.

Archil is, in general, a very useful ingredient in dyeing; but as it is rich in colour, and communicates an alluring bloom, dyers are often tempted to abuse it, and to exceed the proportions that can add to the beauty without, at the same time, in a dangerous manner, affecting the permanence of the colour. . . . The lichen must be of the third year's growth to yield an abundant dye; and that which grows near the sea is the best. . . . Since more solid dyes of the same shade have been invented, the archil has gone much into disuse.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Archil.*

I conceive much light would be given to the philosophy of dyeing, by careful experiments of the weight added by each drug or salt, in dyeing of every colour.—*Sir W. Petty, Sprat's History of the Royal Society, p. 305.*

Dyeing. *part. adj.* Fit or liable to be used as dyes; constituting or forming part of a dye.

Some dyeing ingredients or drugs, by the coarseness of their bodies, make the thread of the dyed stuff seem coarser.—*Sir W. Petty, Sprat's History of the Royal Society, p. 303.*

Dyer. *s.* One who dyes. See Dye.

Verdigrise is used by them dyers in their yellow and greenish colours.—*Sir W. Petty, Sprat's History of the Royal Society, p. 293.*

Dyestuff. *s.* Raw material for dyeing.

This invaluable blue dyestuff, for which no tolerable substitute has been found, was known to the ancients as a pigment under the name of Indicum, whence its present denomination. . . . Its general use in the dye-houses of both England and France was kept back by absurd laws founded upon an opinion that it was a fugitive dye-dye, and even pernicious to the fibre of wool. The plants which afford this dye-dye grow in the East and West Indies, in the middle regions of America, in Africa, and Europe. They are all species of the genera Indigofera, Indigo, and Nerium.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Indigo.*

Dying. *verbal abs.* Act of that which dies; passage from life to death: (common with day in a construction either adjectival, or that of the first element in a compound. This word has, even by high authorities, been treated as a participle or participial adjective. In such expressions as 'a dying man,' this is really the case, but not in the construction under notice).

And this for law I will maintain
'Till my dying day, sir,
That whatsoever king shall reign,
'I'll be the vicar of Bray, sir.

Old Song.

Dyingly. *adv.* In a dying manner; solemnly as if dying. *Rare.*

I can dyingly, and boldly, say,

I know not your dissonance.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage.

Dyke. *s.* [the use of *y* in the spelling of this word is Dutch, and, as many of the great English drains were made under the direction of Dutch engineers, the word, in some cases, has been introduced under this form. As such, it is generally a proper, rather than a common, name. For the original English form, derived, along with ditch, from the A.S. *dic*, is most properly spelt with *i*; any instances to the contrary having arisen out of a confusion between the two concurrent forms.] In the following extract it means the embankment rather than the depression.

Then the whole Greek army poured into the town by the moles or dykes which they had thrown across from the main land to the shore of Motza, and the place was taken by storm.—*Arnold, History of Rome, ch. xxi.*

Dynámic. *adj.* [Gr. *δυναμική* = invested with power, acting as a power or force, *ἐνέργεια*.] Having the character of a force.

Magnetism, as was proved by the important discovery of Faraday, will produce electricity, but with this peculiarity, that in itself it is static; and therefore, to produce a dynamic force, motion must be superadded to it; it is, in fact, directive, not motive, altering the direction of other forces, but not, in strictness, initiating them.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Dynamical. *adj.* Same as Dynamic: (of which it is the commoner, though not the more correct, form).

That relation between object and subject which is established the act of

three distinct aspects, according as there is some species of activity on the part of the object; on the part of the subject; or on the part of both. If, while the subject is passive, the object is working an effect upon it, . . . there results in the subject, a perception of what is usually termed a secondary property of body; but what may be better termed a dynamical property. If the subject is directly acting upon the object by grasping, thrusting, pulling, or any other mechanical process; and the object is reacting, as it must, to an equivalent extent; the subject perceives those variously modified kinds of resistance which have been raised as the secondary-primary properties; but which I prefer to class as static-dynamical. And if the subject alone is active . . . then the property perceived is of the kind commonly known as primary, but here named statical. . . . Beginning with these contingent attributes as contemplated in themselves, let us, in the first place, consider the property of classing them as dynamical. The most familiar ones are obviously manifestations of certain forms of force. Of sound, we know, not only that it becomes sensible to us solely through vibrations of the membrane tympani—not only that these vibrations are caused by waves in the air; but we know that the body whence they proceed must be thrown into a vibratory state by some mechanical force: that it must propagate undulations through surrounding matter—and that in this purely dynamical action resides the production of sound. Respecting heat, . . . its multiplied phenomena are resolved into dynamical ones.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology, ch. x. § 48.*

Dynamics. *s.* [for the final *s*, see Chromatics.] Doctrine or study of force or forces; that part of mechanics which deals with forces in action, as opposed to forces in equilibrium.

The treatise of Galileo, *De la Scienza Meccanica*, . . . is chiefly confined to statics, or the doctrine of equilibrium; it was in his dialogues on motion, *De la Nuova Scienza*, published in 1686, that he developed his great principles of the science of dynamics, the moving force of bodies. . . . Still less was known of the principles of dynamics than of those of statics, till Galileo came to investigate them. The acceleration of falling bodies, whether perpendicularly or on inclined planes, was evident; but in what order this took place, no one had succeeded in determining, though many had offered conjectures. He showed that the velocity acquired was proportional to the time from the commencement of falling.—*Hollam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, pt. iii. ch. viii. § 38, 39.*

It appears from our history, that certain truths concerning the equilibrium of bodies were established by Archimedes—that, after a long interval of inactivity, his principles were extended and pursued further in modern times;—and that to these

doctrines concerning equilibrium and the forces which produce it, which constitute the science (*statics*) were added many other doctrines concerning the motions of bodies, considered also as produced by forces, and thus the science of *dynamics* was produced. The assemblage of these sciences composes the province of *Mechanics*. Moreover, philosophers have laboured to make out the laws of the equilibrium of fluid as well as solid bodies; and hence has arisen the science of *Hydrostatics*. And the doctrines of *Mechanics* have been found to have a most remarkable bearing upon the motions of the heavenly bodies; with reference to which, indeed, they were at first principally studied. The explanation of these essential facts by means of mechanical principles and their consequences, forms the science of physical astronomy. These are the principal examples of mechanical science; although some other portions of Physics, as *Acoustics* and *Electro-dynamics*, introduce mechanical doctrines very largely into their speculations.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, b. iii. ch. i.*

The empirical laws of society are of two kinds: some are uniformities of co-existence, some of succession. According as the science is occupied in ascertaining and verifying the former sort of uniformities or the latter, M. Comte gives it the title of *Social Statics*, or of *Social Dynamics*; conformably to the distinction in mechanics between the conditions of equilibrium and those of movement; or in biology, between the laws of organization and those of life. The first branch of the science ascertains the conditions of stability in the social union: the second, the laws of progress. *Social Dynamics* is the theory of society considered in a state of progressive movement; while *Social Statics* is the theory of the consensus already spoken of as existing among the different parts of the social organism.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Dynamometer. *s.* [Gr. *δύναμις* = power, and *μετρον* = measure.] Instrument for measuring power: (its application various, e.g. to the muscular power of animals and the force of steam; its construction varying accordingly).

The experiments with the Rafter and Aloeta give more precise results. . . . The power exerted by the engine of both vessels was ascertained by the indicator. The thrust also upon the screw shaft was ascertained by the dynamometer, an instrument consisting of a combination of levers, like a weighing machine for carts, in which a small weight balances a heavy pressure. . . . In some cases the dynamometer consisted of a shaft and lever, the end of which is pressed by a spiral spring, and in other cases there is a combination of levers, by which the same purpose is subverted.—*Bourne, Treatise on the Screw Propeller, ch. iv.*

Dynast. *s.*

1. Ruler; governor.

The ancient family of Des Ewes, *dynasts* or lords of the dition of Kewell. *J. Wood, Athens Quenens, i. col. 110: ed. 1822.*

2. Dynasty; government: (if it be not a misprint).

It might give some account for the heroic times of those Egyptian *dynasts*, pretending antiquity many years further back into the chaos than the Moslem hegemony.—*Gregory, Posthumus, p. 112: 1673.*

Dynastic. *adj.* Relating to, or consisting of, a dynasty; resting on the power of royal or ruling individuals, as opposed to the general sense of the community.

Prussia, ever mindful of strengthening her dynastic alliances, was connected with Russia too closely to hesitate.—*S. Edwards, The Polish Captivity.*

Dynasty. *s.* [Gr. *δυναστία*; Fr. *dynastie*.]

1. Government; sovereignty.

Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian *dynasties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

2. Race or family of rulers; epoch constituted by their reigns.

This was the light put into the hands of the next dynasty of theologians, the schoolmen.—*Barrow, On the Fathers, p. 18.*

Dys- [Gr. *δύς*, a syllable only found in composition, wherein it suggests a notion of badness, as opposed to *εὖ*, suggestive of goodness. See Eu-.]

Dyscrasy. *s.* [Gr. *δυσκρασία*.] Unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juices; distemperature, when some humour or quality abounds in the body.

I will somewhat write of two *dyscrasies* of the body.—*Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helthe, b. 3: 1541.*
It is but a disease and *dyscrasy* in the soul.—*Cutworth, Sermons, p. 81: 1673.*

In this pituitous *dysenteria* of blood, we must vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermissions.—*Sir J. Floyer, Præternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Dysenteria. *adj.* Relating to, constituting, or constituted by, Dysentery.
(For example see first extract under Dysentery.)

Dysentericus. *adj.* Dysenteric. *Rare.*
All will be but as delicate meats dressed for a *dysentericus* person, that can relish nothing, can retain nothing, receiveth no strength from them, is but the worse for them.—*Gualter, p. 180. (Ord 318.)*

Dysentery. *s.* [Gr. *δυσεντερία* = bad condition of the intestines, *εντεριον*.] In *Medicine*. Disease so called; looseness, where-in very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

Dysentery was at least as prevalent in ancient as it has been in modern times. It is noticed by Hippocrates, Celsus, and particularly by Aretæus and Galen. The ancients were even not far wrong in their opinions respecting the seat of this disease, which they referred to the internal coats of the intestines, but attributed it too generally to erosion and ulceration. . . . The forms of *dysentery* are extremely diversified. . . . Sthenic *dysentery* presents various states and grades of severity, depending upon the nature of the cause, the state of the secretions, and the degree of inflammatory irritation or of spasmodic action of the bowels resulting therefrom. It may be preceded by constipation, or by diarrhoea; or the *dysenteric* symptoms may appear from the first, and be attended by chills or rigors. . . . In the dark races, *dysentery* is perhaps the most prevalent and fatal disease; and in negroes it generally takes the place of fever, being, in the language of Sydenham, a low fever turned in upon the bowels. . . . Of the influence of exhalations from animal bodies in a state of decomposition, in causing the low forms of *dysentery*, I could produce, if my limits would permit, numerous proofs. Of the agency of impure water in producing *dysentery*, proofs are likewise numerous. I have myself seen several instances, in a warm climate, where it was the cause of the disease being epidemic there. In temperate countries, waters containing decayed animal matters, or an excess of uncombined alkali, cause diarrhoea more frequently than *dysentery*, or the former passing into the latter. But in warm climates, especially where water is collected and preserved in tanks,

and in autumn, after warm summers, in colder countries, *dysentery* is the most common result. I have no doubt that the *dysenteric* epidemic in London, during several successive autumns after the Great Plague, was owing to the same causes.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

From what has been said, it will be apparent that, compared with continental India, the securities for health in Ceylon are greatly in favour of the island. As to the formidable diseases which are common to both, their occurrence in either is characterized by the same appalling manifestations; *dysentery* fastens, with all its fearful concomitants, on the unwary and incautious, and cholera, with its dark horrors, sweeps mysteriously across neglected districts, exacting its hecatombs.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon, pt. I. ch. ii.*

Dyspepsia. *s.* [Gr. *δυσπεψία*, from *πένω* = connect, in the sense of digest.] Indigestion.

Dyspepsia or indigestion [is] impaired or fastidious appetite; slow and difficult digestion; sensations of discomfort referrible to the stomach, and frequently coexistent. *Dyspepsia* or indigestion has been employed as the generic designation of several disorders ranked under it as species, by most modern writers, and particularly by Sauvages and Cullen. Young and Good have limited the meaning of the term, by considering some of those disorders as altogether distinct from it. Dr. Todd, however, in an able and comprehensive article on the subject, has applied this term to all the functional disorders of the alimentary canal. . . . The continued or chronic form of *dyspepsia* may take place gradually or slowly, or as a consequence of the foregoing. . . . In the slightest states of irritative *dyspepsia*, the appetite is often increased, occasionally voracious, in some instances impaired; thirst is generally present, and burning or heat of the soles of the feet and palms of the hands frequently occurs, particularly in warm or temperate weather. . . . *Dyspepsia* may terminate in a restoration of the healthy function of digestion; it may pass into more severe functional or structural disease of the stomach; it may superinduce disease of the liver, bowels, and other collaterals organs; it may give rise to affections of remote organs or tissues; and, lastly, it may cause functional disorder of the heart. . . . But neglected *dyspepsia* is most frequently followed by inflammatory action, and its consequences, in the villous coat of the stomach. . . . In both sexes, cutaneous eruptions either originate in, or are perpetuated by, *dyspeptic* dis-

orders, and by the state of the circulating fluids and of the cutaneous exhalation consequent upon them.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Dyspeptic. *adj.* Characteristic of, consisting in, or relating to, indigestion.
(For example see extract under Dyspepsia.)

Dyspeptic. *s.* Dyspeptic person.
Habitual *dyspepsia*, and those affected by hepatic obstructions, had better avoid a lengthened sojourn in Ceylon; but the tortures of rheumatism and gout, if they be not reduced, are certainly postponed for longer intervals than those conceded to the same sufferers in England.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon, pt. I. ch. ii.*

Dysphagia. *s.* [Gr. *δυσφαγία* = inability to eat, or difficulty in eating; from *φαγω* = eat.] In *Medicine*. Difficulty in swallowing.

Inability to swallow, *dysphagia*, is another of the hysterical vagaries relating to the parts about the throat.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, lect. xxxviii.*

Dyspnoea. *s.* [Gr. *δυσπνοία*, *πνέω* = breathe.] Difficulty in breathing.

Dyspnoea, difficulty of respiration, is one of the most prominent of these symptoms. . . . In *dyspnoea*, the breathing is almost always most difficult when the patient is lying flat on his back. One reason for this is plain. In the supine horizontal posture the action of the diaphragm is obstructed by the weight and pressure of the adjacent abdominal viscera, and the erect position obviates this. Upright breathing, orthopnoea, has come to be considered a distinct modification of *dyspnoea*. The patient cannot lie down.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, lect. xxxviii.*

Dysuria. *s.* Difficulty in passing urine.

Sometimes pain and difficulty in making water are added; there is *dysuria*, the irritation of the rectum being reflected upon the bladder through the lower portion of the spinal cord.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, lect. xxxiii.*

Dysuria. *s.* [Gr. *δυσουρία*; from *αίσις* = pass urine.] Difficulty in making urine.

It doth ent in a dysouric, pain of the hemorrhoids, inflammation of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual pissing, or a hot dysuria, difficulty of making water.—*Harey.*

E.

E

E The fifth letter in the English alphabet.

Except that it began with *H* (i. e. was aspirated), the Hebrew name was the same as the English, viz. *He*. This became in Greek, *ἑ φάλας* = bare or naked *E*, as distinguished from *Eta*, which, word for word, is Aitch, the name of the English aspirate; but upon which we may remark that it begins with *A* instead of *H*. Putting these together, we may treat *E*, when under notice as the name of a letter, as the Hebrew *He* divested of its initial aspirate; in which case it is in the same category with *Aitch* and *Zed*; these being English forms of *Eta* and *Zeta*, and, as such, exceptional to the general rule concerning the names of the elements of the English alphabet, which is that they are approximations to the several sounds they are intended to suggest, rather than actual names, i. e. that they are in the category of *A B D*, rather than in that of *Alph, Beth, Daleth*, or *Alpha, Beta, Delta*. The remarkable point, however, in *E*, is that the two methods coincide; *E* being in respect to its form the sound of the *ee* in *feet*, the Hebrew *He*, minus *H*, or the Greek *ἑ φάλας* minus the que''fying adjective, indifferently. In An-

E AGE

glo-Saxon, when preceded by a vowel, it was often sounded as *y*.

Each. *pron.* [A.S. *ælc*.—see *Such* and *Which*.] Every one of any number. See *Either*.

Let each :
His adamantine coat gird well, and each
Fit well his helm. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 540.*
For its construction with *other*, see *One* (one another).

Let each esteem other better than themselves.—*Philippians, ii. 3.*
Though your orbs of different greatness be,
Yet both are for each other's use dispos'd;
His to inclose, and your's to be inclos'd. *Dryden.*
Loveliest of women! heaven is in thy soul;
Beauty and virtue shine for ever round thee,
Bright'ning each other! Thou art all divine!
Addison, Cato.

Eachwhere. *adv.* See *Everywhere*.

The cases questioned are, for the most part, such as you will confess, before the suspicion of anti-Christian apostasy, to have been *eachwhere* in the church.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 300.*

Eager. *adj.* [Fr. *aigre*; Lat. *acer*.]

1. Vehement; ardent; struck with desire; keenly desirous; vehement in desire; hotly longing.

Apt as well to quicken the spirits as to allay that which is too eager.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, b. v. § 38.*

Nor do the eager clamours of disputants yield more relief to calipied truth, than did the sounding

E AGE

brass of old to the labouring moon.—*Glanville, Scipion Scientifique, 19.*

With joy th' ambitious youth his mother heard,
And eager for the journey soon prepar'd;
He long'd the world beneath him to survey,
To guide the chariot, and to give the day. *Dryden.*

With in.
A man, charged with a crime of which he thinks himself innocent, is apt to be too eager in his own defence.—*Dryden.*

With on.
His Numidian genius
Is well dispos'd to mischief, were he prompt
And eager on it; but he must be spur'd. *Addison, Cato.*

2. Sharp; sour; acid.
With a sudden vigour it doth sweeten
And eard, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 3.*

3. Keen; severe; biting.
The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.—
It is a whipping and an eager air. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 4.*

The resistance of bone to cold is greater than of flesh; for that the flesh shrinks, but the bone resisteth, whereby the cold becometh more eager.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. *Technical.*

Gold will be sometimes so eager, as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself.—*Locke.*

Eagerly. *adv.* In an eager manner.

1. With ardour or vehemence.

Brutus gave the word too early,
Who having some advantage on Octavius,
Took it too eagerly. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, v. 3.*
To the holy war how fast and eagerly did men go,
when the priest persuaded them that whosoever died
in that expedition was a martyr!—*South, Sermons.*

3. Keenly; sharply.
Abundance of rain froze so eagerly as it fell, that
it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been
come in.—*Knales, History of the Turks.*

Eageriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Eager; keenness of desire; ardour of in-
clination; desire; cupidity; greediness;
haste; impatience.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Maddening my eagerness with her restraint.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 3.
Have you not seen, when whilst from the flat,
Some falcon stoop'd at what her eye design'd,
And, with her eagerness, the quarry mis'd?

It fluids them in the eagerness and height of their
devotion; they are speechless for the time that it
continues, and prostrate and dead when it departs.
—*Id.*

The eagerness and strong bent of the mind after
knowledge, if not wisely regulated, is often an
hindrance to it. *Locke.*

Detraction and obliquity are received with as much
eagerness as wit and humour.—*Adrian, Free-
holder.*

Eagle. *s.* [Fr. *aigle*; Lat. *aquila*.]

1. Large raptorial bird so called, chiefly of the
genus *Aquila*, some species being native.

His majesty and this
Our majesty Macbeth and Banquo?—*Yes,*
As sparrow eagles, or the hure the lion.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 2.
Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or fetch th' aerial eagle to the ground.

Pope, Essay on Man.

2. Standard of the ancient Romans.
Arts still follow'd where Rome's eagles flew. *Pope.*

Eagle-eyed. *adj.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle.
As he was rarely quick and perspicacious, so was
he inwardly eagle-eyed, and perfectly versed in the
innuendoes of his subjects.—*Hosell, Vocal Farcical.*
Every one is eagle-eyed to see
Another's faults and his deformity.

Dryden, Persius's Satires, sat. iv.

Eaglestone. *s.* Stone, within another, said
to be found at the entrance of the holes in
which the eagles make their nests, and
affirmed to have a particular virtue in de-
fending the eagle's nest from thunder. See
Grade.

If you stop the hole of a hawk's bell, it will make
no buzz, but a flat noise or rattle; and so doth the
reticle, or eaglestone, which hath a little stone within
it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The eaglestone contains, in a cavity within it,
a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken;
and every fossil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained
the name. The sort of analogy that was supposed
to be between a stone, thus containing another
within it, or, as the fanciful writers express it, pre-
sented with another, and a woman lie with child, led
people to imagine that it must have great virtues
and effects in accelerating or retarding delivery; so
that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it
prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it promotes de-
livery. It is pretended, that the eagles seek for
these stones to lay in their nests, and that they can-
not hatch their young without. On such tale and
imaginary virtues was raised all the credit which
this famous fossil possessed for many ages.—*Sir J.
Hill, History of the Materia Medica.*

Eaglet. *s.* Young eagle.

This treason of his sons did the king express in an
emblem, wherein was an eagle with three eaglets
tying on her breast, and the fourth pecking at one
of her eyes. *Sir J. Davies.*

Eaglewood. *s.* [Lat. *agallochum*.] See ex-
tract.

Alcoyrium Agallochum produces one of the two
sorts of Calamine, Eaglewood, or Lign-aloes, a tra-
nsparent substance which Laureus states . . . consists
of a concretion of the oily particles into a resin in
the centre of the trunk; it is brought on by some
disease, and in time the tree dies of it. Of all per-
fumes it is the most precious to the oriental nations.
Its scent is used against vertigo and paralysis.—
Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom, Fabacea.

Eagre. *s.* See Egge.

An eagle rides in triumph o'er the tide. *Dryden.*

Ealderman, or Ealderman. *s.* See Elder.

Eam. *s.* [A.S. *eam*.] Uncle. *Obsolete.*
Daughter, says she, fly, fly; behold, thy dame
Foreshows the treason of thy wretched eam.

Fairfax.

Earing. *verbal abs.* See Yeanning.

Mark what Jacob did.
When Laban and himself were compromised,
That all the earings which were streaked and pled
Should fall as Jacob's hire; the ewes, being rank,
In end of autumn turned to the rain;
And when the work of generation was
Between these woolly breeders in the act,
The skillful shepherd peered me certain wands,
And, in the doing of the deed of kind,
He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes,
Who, then conceiving, did in earing time
Fall particoloured lumps, and those were Jacob's.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 3.

Earning. *s.* See Yeanning.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Ear. *s.* [from A.S. *ear*.]

1. Organ of hearing.

His ears are open unto their cry.—*Isaiah, xxxiv.*

2. Delicacy of sense in music; power of
judging of harmony; musical ear, good
ear for music, or simply good ear.

She has a delicate ear, and her voice is music.—
Richardson.

The faculty by which the relations of sounds are
apprehended is a musical ear in the largest accepta-
tion of the term. In this signification the faculty is
nearly universal among men; for all persons have
musical ears sufficiently delicate to understand and
to imitate the modulations corresponding to various
emotions in speaking; which modulations depend
upon the succession of acuter and graver tones.
These are the relations now spoken of, and these are
plainly perceived by persons who have very im-
perfect musical ears, according to the common use of
the phrase.—*Whitall, Vocal Organism reconstituted.*

3. Prominence raised on a larger body for the
sake of holding it.

There are some vessels, which, if you offer to lift
by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir them; but
are soon removed, if you take them by the ears.
Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.
A quilted night-cap with one ear.—*Congreve, Way
of the World.*

With a double meaning.
Little pitchers have great ears [i.e. little children
may hear what they ought not to hear].—*Proverb.*

4. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard;
judgement; opinion; taste.

He held his sense closer, and in fewer words,
according to the style and ear of those times.—*Sir
J. Denham.*

5. Head, or person; (generally suggesting the
notion of something falling from above).
Colloquial.

Their warlike force was soon weakened, the city
beaten down about their ears, and most of them
wounded.—*Knales, History of the Turks.*
Better pass over an affront from one scoundrel,
than draw the whole herd about a man's ears.—*Sir
R. L. Estrange.*

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling about
our ears.—*P. Bury, Theory of the Earth.*

6. Privilege of being readily and kindly heard;
favour; (with *give*, *give*, &c.).

They being told there was small hope of ease,
Were willing at the first to give an ear
To any thing that sounded liberally. *B. Jonson.*
Aristippus was earnest suitor to Dionysius for some
grail, who would give an ear to his suit: Aristip-
pus fell at his feet, and then Dionysius granted it.—
Bacon, Apophthegms.

If on a military, or near a throne,
He gain his prince's ear, or lose his own. *Pope.*

By the ears. Expression used in various
phrases, suggesting the notion of a quarrel.

Poor unkind men belaboured one another with
slunged sticks, or duly fell together by the ears at
dusty cuffs.—*Dr. H. More.*

Fools go together by the ears, to have knives run
away with the snakes.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*
All Asia now was by the ears,
And gods beat up for volunteers. *Prior.*

A man must set others together by the ears
without fighting himself.—*Id.*

She used to carry tales from one to another, 'till
she had set the neighbourhood together by the ears.
—*Arsenius.*

It is usual to set these poor animals by the ears.—
Adrian.

Over head and ears, or Up to the ears. In
an extreme degree.

A cavalier was up to the ears in love with a very
fine lady.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

Ear. *v. a.* Take in by the ear; attend to
with care and interest in the hearing.

I eared her language, lived in her eye.

*Beaumont and Fletcher, Two noble
Kinsmen, ill. l. (Rich.)*

Ear. *s.* [from A.S. *ehir*; German, *ahre*.]
Head or spike of corn.

He delivereth to each of them a jewel, made in the
figure of an ear of wheat, which they ever after
wear.—*Bacon.*

The hairs on trees not more,
Nor bearded ears in fields, nor sands upon the shore.

From several grains he had eighty stalks with very
large ears, full of large corn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Ear. *v. a.* Come into (as corn).
It cannot ear well by means of heat. *Holland,*
Translation of Plutarch, p. 823. (Rich.)

Ear. *v. a.* [from A.S. *earian*.] Plough; till.
Obsolete.

He that ears my land spares my team, and gives
me leave to him the crop.—*Shakespeare, All's well
that ends well, l. 3.*

Menervetes and Minna, Minna (sings),
Make the sea serve them, which they ear and wound
With keels. *Id., Antony and Cleopatra, l. 1.*

A rough valley, which is neither eared nor sown.—
Deuteronomy, xxi. 4.

The field of love, with plow of virtue eared.

Fairfax.

He teaches men, in taught before,
To eare the lusty land.

And how to perse the pathless ayre,
With shaft from bowman's hand.

Warner, Albion's England.

Ear-finger. *s.* Little finger, as being the
one best adapted for picking the ear; finger
used as an earpick.

Or, if that cannot be found, let the blade of the
vine which is between the ring-finger and the ear-
finger.—*Barrogh, Method of Physick, 1623. (Name
by H & W.)*

Earable. *adj.* Capable of being eared (i.e.
in the sense of *ploughed*).

He [the steward] is further to see what denecancy
of his lord's is most meete to be taken into his
humours, as well for mellowes, pasture, as *earable*,
&c.—*Order of a Nobleman's House, Archaeologia,*
xiii. p. 315. (Name by H. and W.)

A good land shall contain ee and iv acres of ear-
able ground. Then can there use lie, in any country
almost, . . . so much earable land together, but there
will also lie intercalated therewith sloppes, slips,
and bottoms fit for pasture and meadow.—*Letter
sent by J. H. (1572), in Cassan's Lib. scripta, vii. 200.*
(Name by H. and W.)

Also the influence ought to express the quality
of the thing eared upon, &c., whether it be a mes-
sage, cottage, meadow, pasture, wood, or land ear-
able.—*Dutton, Country Justice, 1620. (Name by H.
and W.)*

He conceived that the earable lands were left
barren in regard of the vines.—*Time's Storehouse,*
(Ord MS.)

Earache. *s.* See extract.

Earache is most frequently symptomatic of in-
flammation of the ear, or of the presence of foreign
bodies, or of insects in the meatus, or of some affec-
tion within the head, or in the vicinity of the ear;
and is occasionally consequent upon small-pox,
scarlet fever, and erysipelas of the adjoining parts.
More rarely it is idiopathic, or a purely nervous
affection. The pain in this form is often very severe;
does not gradually increase in severity, but is sud-
den, and occurs in paroxysms; it is neither attend-
ed with throbbing, nor fever, and is more or less ir-
regular or intermittent. . . . The causes of earache are
those of all other nervous affections. It is more
common in females, in whom it is often connected
with uterine derangement or with pregnancy. It is
also often symptomatic of disorders of the prima
via; or is associated with rheumatism and neuralgia;
and is very commonly caused by currents of cold
air, and the irritation of earwax or otherwise dis-
eased teeth or gums.—*Coptland, Dictionary of Prac-
tical Medicine.*

Earal. *adj.* Relating to, or constituted by,
the ear; aural, auricular. *Barbarous.*

They are not true penitents that are merely earal,
verbal, or worded men, that speak more than they
really intend. *West, Sermons, p. 51; 1628.*

Eardrum. *s.* Membrane so called, stretched
across the ear like the parchment of a drum
so as to receive the vibrations of the air
when thrown into the state that produces
sound; drum of the ear; in more technical
language, Tympanum.

Valvula discovered some passages in the rami of
the ear-drum; of mighty use, among others, to
make discharges of torules.—*Ischam, Physico-
Theology.*

The tympanic adjunct to the organ of hearing
makes its first appearance, simultaneously with the
development of eyelids and lacrymal organs, in the
batrachia, which have quitted their aquatic for an
aerial existence. Beyond the vestibular foramen is
continued a short but wide passage outward, or

'mentus,' closed from the external air by a thin transparent vibratile membrane—the 'tympanum' or *ear-drum*. From the rigidly plate closing the vestibular foramen a slender bony style is continued across the 'tympanic cavity' to a drum, to which it is attached by a capillary or spatulate cartilage, in which a small muscle is inserted. A wide vertical passage from the tympanic cavity to the sinuses preserves the equilibrium between the air in that cavity and the atmosphere outside: it is called 'eustachian tube.' This tube will be found to bear relation to the size and exposed condition of the *ear-drum*, and perhaps, also, to its form, which, in the frog and other air-breathing ovipara, is convex externally. . . . The *ear-drum* . . . is less conspicuous externally in all lands than in those of a small muscle acts on the cartilage connected with the *ear-drum*, and a second longer muscle is attached to the dorsal piece closing the vestibular orifice. . . . All serpents have the internal organ of hearing, similar in the main to the above: the base of the stapes closing the foramen vestibuli, is connected, in most reptiles, by a long slender bony style, through the medium of cartilage and ligamentous fibres to the skin, which shows no sign of *ear-drum* or external mentus. No air is admitted by an eustachian canal to the cellular substance traversed by the tympanic ossicle; and of this there is no trace in Tytlops and Rhinophis. In lacertians, the modification of part of the integument for the special reception of sonorous vibrations is resumed. In the lacertans, the *ear-drum* is partially protected by its oblique position and by a ridge or fold of the skin at the back part of its circumference. . . . In the chelonians the *ear-drum* is again masked by unmodified integument; in the turtle it is covered by the second scale counting upward from the articulation of the lower jaw. The membranous tympani in, however, distinctly formed, thicker and more opaque than in batrachia or lacertians, and convex outwardly. —Owen, *Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Earing. verbal *abs.* Ploughing.

Five years, in which there shall neither be earing nor harvest.—*Genesis*, xlv. 8.

Earing. verbal *abs.* Coming into ear as corn.

There is yet a third [act] required for the earing and hardening of the corn.—*Danmond*, iv. 630. (Rich.)

Earl. s. [A.S. *eorl*.] Title of nobility: (in England denoting a rank between that of *marquis* and *viscount*).

Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be earls, the first that ever Scotland
For such an honour nam'd.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.
Next to these spiritual lords are the earls and barons, or lay peers of England. The former dignity was perhaps not so merely official as in the Saxon times, although the *earl* was entitled to the third penny of all emoluments arising from the administration of justice in the county-courts, and might, perhaps, command the militia of his county, if it was called forth. Every *earl* was also a baron, and held an honour or barony of the crown, for which he paid a higher relief than an ordinary baron, probably on account of the profits of his earldom. I will not pretend to say whether titular earldoms, absolutely distinct from the lieutenancy of a county, were as ancient as the conquest, which Madox seems to think, or were considered as irregular so late as Henry II., according to Lord Lyttelton. In DuRoi's Baronage, I find none of this description in the first Norman reigns, for even that of Clare was connected with the local earldom of Hertford.—Hallam, *View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. 3.
The word *earl* (*eorl*) meant originally a man of noble birth, as opposed to the *ceorl*. It was not a title of office till the eleventh century, when it was used as synonymous to *alderman*, for a governor of a county or province. After the conquest, it superadded altogether the ancient title.—*Ibid.* ch. viii. pt. 3, note.

Earl-marshal. s. One who has chief care of military solemnities.
The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great *earl-marshal* orders their array. *Dryden*.

Earldom. s. Sciguory; title and dignity of an earl.
The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulster, and by her having all the earldoms of Ulster, carefully went about the redressing evils.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Another director of the Whig party was Charles Montagu. He was often when he had risen in power, honours, and riches, called an upstart by those who envied his success. That they should have called him so may seem strange; for few of the statesmen of his time could show such a pedigree as his. He sprang from a family as old as the Conquest: he was in the succession to an *earldom*; and he was, by the paternal side, cousin of three earls. But he was the younger son of a younger brother.—*Mac. lay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Earless. *adj.* Wanting, or deprived of, ears.

Earless on high stood mounth'd Dufon,
And Tulechin flagrant from the scourge below. *Pope*

Earliness. s. Attribute suggested by

Early.

The next morning we, having striven with the sun's earliness, were beyond the prospect of the highest torments.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answer the earliness of coming up.—*Bacon*.

Earlook. s. See Lovelock.

Early. *adj.* [A.S. *ærlie*.—see *Erc*.] Showing itself soon; young.

God made all the world, that he might be worshipped in some parts of the world; and therefore, in the first and most *early* times of the church, what care did he manifest to have such places erected to his honour?—*South*.

The nymphs, forsaking every cave and spring,
Their *early* fruit and milk-white turtles bring. *Pope*.
Sickness is *early* old age: it teaches us diffidence in our *early* state, and inspires us with thoughts of a future. *Ibid.*

Early. *adv.* Soon; betimes.

Early before the morn with crimson ray
The windows of bright heav'n opened had. *Spenser*.

I am a talented wether of the flock,
Meetest for death: the weakest kind of fruit
Drops *earliest* to the ground, and so let me.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

It is a curiosity to have several fruits upon one tree; and the more when some of them come *early*, and some come late.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

None in more languages can show
Those arts, which you so *early* know. *Waller*.
The princess makes her house like herself, by instilling *early* into their minds religion, virtue, and honour.—*Addison*.

Only reapers reaping *early*,
In among the bearded barley,
Hear a song that echoes cheerly,
From the river winding clearly
Down to towered Camelot.

Tennyson, The Lady of Shalott.

Ear-mark. s. Mark on the ear made by clipping.

Sir J. Perrot ordered [in 1694] the Irish to mark all their cattle with pitch or *ear-mark*, on pain of forfeiture.—*Ear, History of Ireland*.

Ear-marked. *part. pr.* Marked by having the ear clipped: (as oxen, sheep, horses, or dogs).

For fear lest we, like rogues, should be reputed,
And for *ear-marked* heads abroad be bruited,
Spenser, Mother Hubbert's Tale, 188.

Earn. v. a. [A.S. *earnian*.]

1. Gain as the reward or wages of labour, or of any performance.

Those that have joined with their honour great
perils, are less subject to envy; for men think that they *earn* their honours hardly.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 472.

I to the evil turn

My obvious breast: arming to overcome
By suffering, and *earn* rest from labour won.

Ibid. xl. 373.

Men may discern
From what consummate virtue I have chose
This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,
To *earn* salvation for the sins of men.

Ibid., *Paradise Regained*, i. 164.

Since they all beg, it were better for the state to keep them, even although they *earn* nothing.—*Grimm, Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

The poems gained the plagiarist wealth, while the author hardly *earned* his bread by repeating them.—*Pope, On Homer*.

After toiling twenty days,
To *earn* a stock of peace and praise,
Thy labour's grown the critic's prey. *Swift*.

2. Obtain, as a consequence of action.

I can't say where;

It does abhor me, now I speak the word:

To do the act, that might th' addition *earn*.

Not the world's man of vanity could make me.

Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.

Earnest. s. [from N.Fr. *ernes*; Lat. *arrha*.]

Money, or some token, given in hand to assure a bargain; pledge; handsel; first fruits; token of something of the same kind in futurity.

You have conspir'd against our person,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffers
Received the golden *earnest* of our death.

Shakespeare, Henry V, ii. 2.

The apostles term it the handsel or *earnest* of that which is to come.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Which leader shall the doubtful viet'ry bless,
And give an *earnest* of the war's success. *Waller*.

It may be looked upon as a pledge and *earnest* of quiet and tranquillity.—*Bishop Butler*.

The merces received, great as they are, were *earnests* and pledges of greater.—*Bishop Allertbury*.

By the Statute of Frauds, no contract for the sale of goods, to the value of 10*l.*, or more, is valid unless such *earnest* is made or given.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

Used adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound, especially with *penny*. *Earl-penny* is a collateral form from *arles*, another variety of *arrha*.

Pay back the *earnest penny* received from Satan, and fling away his sin.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

The marriage *earnest penny* lay,
And burnt her pocket as we say. *Ponton*.

Earnest. *adj.* [from A.S. *earnest*.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

He which prayeth in due sort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more *earnest* to pray for the thing which we beset, as well in the one as the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd, imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude
Now ris'n, to work them further woe or shame.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 633.

They are never more *earnest* to disturb us, than when they see us most *earnest* in this duty.—*Bishop Duppa*.

3. Serious; important.

They whom *earnest* lets do often blunder from being partakers of the whole, have yet this, the length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Earnest. s. Seriousness; serious event (not a jest); reality (not a feigned appearance).

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

I told you Klaus was the hapless wight,
Who *earnest* found what they accounted play. *Ibid.*

Therewith she laugh'd, and did her *earnest* end in jest.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

But the main business and *earnest* of the world is money, dominion, and power.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

In earnest. Seriously; in reality; not in jest.

That high All-seer, which I deluded with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And given in *earnest* what I beg'd in jest.

Shakespeare, Richard III, v. 1.

Nor can I think that God, Creator wise!
Though threaten'g, will in *earnest* so destroy
Us, his prime creatures.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1038.

We shall die in *earnest*, and it will not become us to live in jest. *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Senipitulus, you have acted like yourself;
One would have thought you had been half in *earnest*.

Addison, Cato.

Earnest. v. a. Show, or prove, in earnest.

Rare.

Let's prove among ourselves our arms in jest,
That when we come to *earnest* them with men
We may then better use.

Pastor Ballo, i. 1092. (Nares by H. and W.)

Earnestly. *adv.* In an earnest manner; warmly; affectionately; zealously; importunately; intensely.

Shame is a banishment of him from the good opinion of the world, which every man most *earnestly* desires.—*South*.

Earnestness. s. Attribute suggested by

Earnest.

Audacity and confidence doth in business so great effects, as a man may doubt, that, besides the very daring and *earnestness*, and persisting and importunity, there should be some secret blinding, and sleeping of other men's spirits to such persons.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Earnful. *adj.* [see *Yearn*.] Shivering. *Obsolete*.

Whatever charms might move a gentle heart,
I oft have tried, and showed the *earnful* smart
Which eats my breast.

Phineas Fletcher, Picaresque Belogues, v. n. (Rich.)

Earning. verbal *abs.* (rare in sing.) Money, or money's worth, earned.

This is the great expense of the poor that takes up almost all their *earnings*.—*Locke*.

Ear-pick. s. Small instrument for picking or cleansing the ears.

Queen Elizabeth's *ear-pick* was of enamelled gold, adorned with rubies and pearls. . . . Magnetic

E A R R

ear-picks to prevent pain were used about 1660.—*Foster's, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Earrent. s. Tear, rent, or laceration of the ear from the pillory.
You should pay our ear-rents.—*D. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Ear-ring. s. Ring set with jewels and worn at the ear; ornament of a woman's ear.
With gold and silver they increase his store,
And gave the precious earrings which they wore.
—Gaudy's.
A lady bestowed earrings upon a favourite lamprig.—*Arbuthnot.*

Earsh. s. Ploughed field. *Obsolete.*
Fire oft are good on barren earshes made,
With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade.
—May, Translation of Virgil's Georgics.

Earshot. s. Reach of the ear; space within which words may be heard.
Gomez, stand you out of earshot. . . I have something to say to your wife in private.—*Dryden, Spanish Fryar.*

Earth. s. [from A.S. *eorð*.]
1. Element (in the popular sense of the term) so called: (fire, air, and water being the other three).
The smiling god is seen; while water, earth,
And air attest his bounty. *—Thomson.*
2. Terrestrial globe; planet Terra, or the world we live in: (often opposed to other scenes of existence).
Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give.
—Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, II. 3.
What art thou,
So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants of th' earth,
And yet are on't? *—Id., Macbeth, I. 3.*
They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *—Id., Coriolanus, IV. 2.*
This solid globe we live upon is called the earth;
which word, taken in a more limited sense, signifies such parts of this globe as are capable of being exposed to the air, in giving rooting and nourishment to plants, so that they may stand and grow in it.—*Locke.*
3. Inhabitants of the earth.
The whole earth was of one language.—*Genesis, XI. 1.*
4. Country; distinct region.
In ten wet battles have we driven back
Their headless Saxons, and regain'd our earth,
An earth recovers from the ebbing tide. *—Dryden.*
5. In Chemistry.
a. In the older sense.
The five genera of earths are, 1. Boles; 2. Clays; 3. Marls; 4. Calures; 5. Trepelias.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*
Earths are opaque, insipid, and, when dried, friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and soluble in water; not disposed to burn, flame, or take fire.—*Woodward.*
b. In the newer sense.
Modern science has demonstrated that the substances called primitive earths, and which, prior to the great electro-chemical career of Sir H. Davy, were deemed to be elementary matter, are all compounds of certain metallic bases and oxygen, with the exception of silica, whose base, silicon being analogous to boron, has led that compound to be regarded as an acid; a title characteristic of the part it extensively performs in neutralizing alkaline bodies, in mineral nature, and in the processes of art. Four of the earths, when pure, possess divided alkaline properties, being more or less soluble in water, having (at least three of them) an acrid alkaline taste, changing the purple infusion of red cabbage to green, most readily saturating the acids, and affording thereby neutral-saline crystals. These four are barytes, strontia, lime (calcia), and magnesia. The earths proper are five in number; alumina, glucina, yttria, silicic acid, and thorina. These do not change the colour of infusion of cabbage or tincture of litmus, do not readily neutralize acidity, and are quite insoluble in water. The alkalies are soluble in water even when carbonated; a property which distinguishes them from the alkaline earths.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*
6. In Hunting. Foxhole: (hence, 'run to earth': 'earth-stopper').
Hamilton fix'd five o'clock in the morning of the thirteenth of February for the deed. He hoped that, before that time, he should reach Glenoe with four hundred men, and should have stopp'd all the foxholes in which the old fox and his two cubs,—so Mac Ian and his sons were nicknamed by the murderers,—could take refuge.—*Murray, History of England, etc. xviii.*

Earth. s. [from *ear*.] Ploughing. *Rare.*

E A R T

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two earths, at the least, ere ye sow it be-tow.
—Tusser, One Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Earth. v. a.
1. Hide in the earth.
The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two terriers in after him.—*Dryden, Spanish Fryar.*
2. Cover with earth.
Earth up with fresh mould the roots of these aucubas which the frost may have uncovered.—*Eccllyn, Calendarium hortense.*
Earth. v. n. Retire under ground.
Hence foxes earth'd, and wolves abhor'd the day,
And hungry churles enmur'd the nightly prey. *—Tuckell.*

Earthboard. s. Board of the plough that shakes off the earth.
The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earthboard, so as to turn up a great furrow.—*Mortimer.*

Earthborn. adj.
1. Born of the earth.
The wounds I make but sow new enemies;
Which from their blood, like earthborn brethren rise.
The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who sows the earthborn race, and measures right
To heav'n's great habitants. *—Prior.*
2. Meantly born.
Earthborn Lycon shall ascend the throne. *—Smith.*

Earthbound. adj. Fastened by the pressure of the earth.
That will never be:
Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earthbound root? *—Shakespeare, Macbeth, IV. 1.*

Earthbred. adj. Lowborn; vulgar.
Presently, I'll curst your headstrong impudence
And make you tremble when the first morn,
Ye earthbred worms. *—Brewer, Lingua, I. 6. (Rich.)*

Earthen. adj. Made of earth; made of clay.
About his shrines
Green earthen pots, bladders, and musty seeds
Were thinly scattered. *—Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, V. 1.*
As a rustle was digging the ground by Padua, he found an urn, or earthen pot, in which there was another urn, and in this lesser a lamp chary burning.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

Earthenware. s. Ware made of clay; crockery; pottery.
The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in the barks made of earthen ware.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Earthmax. s. Fibrous gypsum.
Of English tile, the coarsest sort is called plaster, or parget; the finer, earthflax, or salamander's hair.—*Woodward.*

Earthling. s. Inhabitant of the earth; mortal; poor frail creature.
To earthlings, the footstool of God, that stage
which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent.—*Drummond.*

Earthly. adj.
1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; sordid.
But I remember now
I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
is often laudable; to do good, sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *—Shakespeare, Macbeth, IV. 2.*
When faith and love, which parted from thee
never,
Had ripen'd thy just soul to dwell with God,
Mock't thou dost resign this earthly load
Of death, cold life. *—Milton, Sonnets, xiv.*
2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual.
Our common necessities, and the luck which we
all have as well of ghostly as of earthly favours, is in
each kind easily known.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
3. Corporeal, not mental.
Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven high;
All were his earthly eyes both blunt and bad. *—Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
Sudden he view'd it, in spite of all her art,
An earthly lover lurking at her heart. *—Pope, Rape of the Lock.*
4. With one, any, no, &c., used as an expletive.
Oh! if to dance all night, and draw all day,
Char'd the small-pox, or chas'd old age away,
Who would not scorn what housewife's cares pro-
duce?
Or who would learn one earthly thing of use? *—Pope.*

E A R T

Earthnut. s. See extracts, in the first of which it is the English umbelliferous plant *Bunium flexuosum*; in the second, the African *Arachis hypogæa*.
Where there are *earthnuts* in several patches, though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the stalks be dead, the vines will by their scent root only where they grow.—*Ray.*
The *earthnut*, . . . a singular plant, has frequently been confounded with others. . . Its common appellation, the *earthnut*, has led to the conclusion that it was a species of *nut*, such as is known in England under the name of *sigillat nut*, and *groundnut*. This, as well as the *earth chestnut*, belong to totally different genera. On the continent, and in the East Indies, a similar confusion had been existed by the appellation of the ground pistachio, which raised the fruit to be confounded with the nut of the tree *Pistacia vera*. Some resemblance, on the other hand, existing between these—as well as from their being eaten by different nations . . . and also for producing oil—rendered the true description still more difficult. Botanists, however, are now no longer at a loss. The *Arachis* nut partakes of the nature of the pea or bean of our own country . . . originally from Africa. It has been naturalized in Europe, and, with the climate of the south of France, may be turned to good account. *Stamonds, Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.*

Earthquake. s. Tremor or convulsion of the earth.
This subterranean heat or fire being in any part of the earth stop'd, by some accidental rent or obstruction in the passages through which it used to ascend, and being preternaturally accumulated in greater quantity into one place, causes a great refraction and intumescence of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions; and making the like effort upon the earth, expanded upon the face of the abyss, occasions that agitation and concussion which we call an *earthquake*.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*
The country, by reason of its vast caverns and subterraneous fires, has been universally torn by *earthquakes*, so that the whole face of it is quite changed.—*Adrian, Travels in Italy.*

Earthwork. s. In Fortification. Outposts made of earth: (opposed to stone).
The white tower . . . is blocked up with a double line of *earthworks* pierced for guns.—*W. H. Russell, The Crimea War, ch. xxxii.*

Earthworm. s.
1. Common red worm of the genus *Lumbricus*.
Worms are found in snow commonly, like *earth-scorms*, and therefore it is not unlike that it may likewise put forth plants.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
The first order of the annelids . . . comprises the *vermes*, which are provided with a notorial disc at each extremity of the body, and have neither tentacles nor tuberculate feet. The second order . . . includes the *earth-worms*; these have neither tubercular feet, nor external gills, nor suckers, but are provided with short stiff bristles fulfilling the function of feet, and which, in fact, are the rudiments of such. . . In some *earth-worms* the skin is red, from the colour of its contained or subjoined circulating fluids; in leeches it is variegated by a layer of pigment-cells; in most annelids the epidermis reflects iridescent tints, and in such it is readily detached from the cutis.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, lect. xi.*
2. Used metaphorically. Mean person.
Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease:
I won't for refuge fly. *—Norris.*

Earthy. adj. Consisting of, connected with, or partaking of the nature of, the earth.
a. In general.
Long may'st thou live in Richard's seat to sit,
And soon lie Richard in an *earthy* pit!
—Shakespeare, Richard II. IV. 1.
Him lord pronounced, he, O indignity!
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their *earthy* clumps. *—Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 151.*
These lungs are inflamed by the admission of new air, when the apophyses are opened, so we see in fat *earthy* vapours of divers sorts. *—Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*
All water, especially that of rain, is more or less stored with matter, light in comparison of the common mineral *earthy* matter.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*
b. As opposed to heavenly.
Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are:
I'll call up other gods of form more fair.
—Dryden, Indian Emperour.
Mine is the shipwreck, in a watery sea;
And in an *earthy*, the dark-dungeon thine. *—Id.*
c. As opposed to spiritual. Gross.
Teach us, dear creature, how to think and speak;
Lay open to my *earthy* gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
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The folded meaning of your words' deceit.

Barwax. *s.* Cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

The ear being to stand open, because there was some danger that insects might creep in thereat; therefore hath nature fortified or plastered over the sides of the hole with *ceruina*, to entangle insects.—*Roy, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Barwig. *s.* [A.S. *wigga* = worm, grub, caterpillar; some provincial forms, as *arrowwig*, &c., as well as the shape of the insect, suggest a connection with *arrow*. The French *perce-oreille* favours the common view; though it is possible that these are two concurrent forms.] Shenth-winged insect, imagined to creep into the ear.

Himself be on an *earwig* net;
Yet scarce he on his back could get,
Scott and high he'd could enov. *Dragon, Nymphidia.*
Foreign and snails seldom infest timber.—Mor-
timer, Husbandry.

Doll never flies to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,
Because she heard a sudden drum,
Or found an *earwig* in a plum. *Swift.*

Barwig. *v. n.* Talk over privately; influence by whispered and covert statements or insinuations.

He was so sure to be *earwigged* in private that what he heard or said openly went for little.—*Mar-*
shall, Northampton.

Barwitness. *s.* One who attests, or can attest, anything as heard by himself.

All present were made *earwitnesses*, even of each particular branch of a common indictment.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The histories of mankind, written by eye or *ear-*
witnesses, are built upon this principle.—*Watts, Logic.*

Ease. *s.* [Fr. *aise*.] Absence of exertion or effort.

1. Quiet; rest; tranquillity.

But then we should not find it half so brave,
To lead it to the wars and to the seas;
To make it suffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty and with *ease*.
Sir J. Daines, On the Immortality of the Soul.

2. Indulgence: (the following extract gives the rare form of the plural).

Is it a small crime to wound yourself by anguish of heart, to deprive yourself of all the pleasures, or ease, or enjoyments of life?—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Relaxation.

Give yourself *ease* from the fatigue of watching.—*Swift.*

4. Freedom of manner, in moving, writing, or the like.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance;
As those walk *easiest* who have learned to dance.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

At ease. In a state of undisturbed leisure; without pain, without anxiety.

Lucan, content with praise, may lie at *ease*
In easily grotto and marble palace.

Men of parts and penetration were not ill to dis-
pute at their *ease*, but were to act according to the
result of their debates.—*Locke.*

No body is under an obligation to know every
thing: knowledge and science in general is the busi-
ness only of those who are at *ease* and leisure.—*Id.*

Ease. *v. n.*

1. Free from pain.

Help and *ease* children the best you can; but by
no means between them.—*Locke.*

2. Assuage; mitigate; alleviate.

Thy father made our yoke grievous, now therefore
ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude.—*2 Chroni-*
cles, x. 4.

As if with sports my sufferings I could *ease*.

Through he speaks of such medicines as procure
sleep, and *ease* pain, he doth not determine their
down.—*Arbuthnot.*

Will he for sacrifice our sorrows *ease*?

And can our tears reverse his firm decrees? *Prior.*

3. Relieve from labour, or from anything which offends: (with *of*).

I will *ease* me of mine adversities.—*Isaiah, l. 24.*

If ere night the path-rings clouds we fear,
A song will help the besting storm to bear;
And that thou may'st not be too late abroad,
Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders of thy load. *Dryden.*

No body feels pain that he wishes not to be *eased*
of, with a desire equal to that pain, and inseparable
from it.—*Locke.*

Easeful. *adj.* Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest.

I spy a black, supple, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *east* western bed.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 3.

Easel. *s.* [German, *esel*.] Stand on which a painter fixes his canvass.

He runs to his *easel* at sunrise, and sits before it,
caressing his picture all day till nightfall.—*Thack-*
cray, The Ancestral Hall, ll. 117.

Easeless. *adj.* Deprived of ease.

Easelessly. *adv.* In an easeless manner.

Alas, what sharper smart, what more afflicting
pains,
What worse griefs than that which *easily* sus-
tainst? *Sylvestre, Du Bartas. (Ord. M.)*

Easement. *s.*

1. Assistance; support; relief from expenses; subsidy; perquisite.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some
other *easements*.—*Swift.*

2. In *Law*. Service that one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like.

Easily. *adv.* In an easy manner.

Sounds move *easily*, and at great distance; but
they require a medium well disposed, and their
transmission is *easily* stopped.—*Bacon, Natural and*
Experimental History.

I can *easily* resign to others the praise of your
illustrious family.—*Dryden, Dedication to State of*
Illustrious.

Is it not to bid despines to all mankind to con-
demn their universal opinions and designs, if, instead
of passing your life as well and *easily*, you resolve
to pass it as ill and as miserable as you can?—*Sir*
W. Temple.

Not soon provok'd, she *easily* forgives;
And much she suffers, as she much believes. *Prior.*

Easiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Easy.

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid
With half the *easiness* that they are rais'd.

B. Jonson.
Easiness and difficulty are relative terms, and
relate to some power; and a thing may be difficult to
a weak man, which yet may be easy to the same
person, when assisted with a greater strength.—*Arch-*
bishop Tillotson.

The seeming *easiness* of Pindarick verse has made
it spread; but it has not been considered.—*Dryden.*

You left a conquest more than half achiev'd,
And for whose *easiness* I almost griev'd.

This plea, under a colour of friendship to religion,
Invites men to it by the *easiness* of the terms it
offers.—*Rogers.*

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not opposition; not reluctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might haply
put them in hope that time would breed the like
easiness of condescending further unto them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The safest way to secure honesty, is to lay the
foundations of it early in liberality, and an *easiness*
to part with to others whatever they have or like
themselves.—*Locke.*

3. Freedom from constraint, effort, or formality.

Abstract and mystick thoughts you must express
With painful care, but *easiness* *easiness*:
For truth shines brightest through the plainest
dress. *Lord Bacon.*

4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great
interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when
asleep.—*Ez.*

Easing. *verbal abs.* Making easy.

The Roman indulgences are intended for these
two ends: 1. The *easing* of true penitents from the
penalties laid on them by their confessors, after the
absolution here in the church. 2. The removing of
more grievous punishments laid on them by the
God Almighty yonder in purgatory.—*Brevint, Saint*
and Samuel, c. 2. (Rich.)

East. *s.* [A.S. *east*, *est*.]

1. Quarter where the sun rises: (opposite to the west).

They counting forwards towards the *east*, did
allow 180 degrees to the Portuguese eastward.—*Abbott.*

2. Regions in the eastern parts of the world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkest,
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich *east* to boot. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings barbarick pearl and gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ll. 3.

Easter. *s.* [A.S. *Eastre*, an Anglo-Saxon goddess, whose festival was held in April.] Day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

Did'st thou not fall out with a taylor for wearing
his new doublet before *Easter*?—*Shakespeare, Romeo*
and Juliet, ill. 1.

Victor's unchristian-like heat towards the Eastern
churches, in the controversy about *Easter*, fomented
that difference into a schism.—*Dr. H. More, Decay*
of Christian Piety.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound: (as, 'Easter-Monday,' 'Easter-week,' &c.)

Easterling. *s.* Native of any country eastward of another.

He oft in battle vanquished
Those spoilful, rich, and swarming *Easterlings*.
Spenser.

Easterly. *adj.*

1. Coming from the parts towards the east.

When the *easterly* winds or breezes are kept off
by some high mountains from the valleys, whereby
the air, wanting motion, doth become exceeding un-
wholesome. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Lying towards the east.

These give us a view of the most *easterly*, southerly,
and westerly parts of England.—*Graunt, Observa-*
tions on the Bills of Mortality.

3. Looking towards the east.

Water he chooses clear, light, without taste or
smell, drawn from springs with an *easterly* expo-
sition.—*Arbuthnot.*

Easterly. *adj.* Relating to, lying in, or being in the direction of, the east; oriental.

Th' angel caught
Our ling'ring parents, and to th' *easterly* gate
Led them direct. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 637.*

Like *easterly* ships a lax state they keep. *Pope.*

A ship at sea has no certain method in either her
easterly or western voyages, or even in her
distant sailing from the coast, to know her longi-
tude, or how much she is gone eastward or westward,
as can easily be known in any clear day or night how
much she is gone northward or southward.—*Ad-*
dison.

Easterlandish. *adj.* Belonging to, or coming from, an eastern country or district.

They had among them three languages; but I
should rather think that they only differed as High
Dutch, Low Dutch, and *Easterlandish* Dutch.—*Ver-*
steegan, Restoration of decayed Intelligence. (Rich.)

Easterward. *adj.* Having its direction towards the east.

The *easterward* extension of this vast tract was un-
known.—*Marsden, Translation of Marco Polo.*

Easterward. *adv.* [from the accusative of the A.S. *weord* -- direction.] Towards the east.

The moon, which performs its motion swifter than
the sun, gets *easterward* out of his rays, and appears
when the sun is set.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-*
rors.

What shall we do, or where direct our flight?
Easterward, as far as I could cast my sight,
From opening heav'n, I saw descending light.
Dryden.

Easterwards. *adv.* [from the genitive of the A.S. *weord*.] Same as *Eastward*.

Such were the accounts from the remotest parts
easterwards.—*Marsden, Translation of Marco Polo.*

Easy. *adj.* [Fr. *aise*.]

1. Free from difficulty.

The service of God, in the solemn assembly of
saints, is a work, though easy, yet withal very
weighty, and of great respect.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical*
Polity.

How much it is in every one's power to make re-
solutions to himself, such as he may keep, is *easy* for
every one to try.—*Locke.*

The whole island was probably cut into several
easy ascents, and planted with variety of palaces.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Quiet; unmolested; secure; not anxious.

Those that are *easy* in their conditions, or their
minds, refuse often to enter upon publick charges
and employment.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Keep their thoughts *easy* and free, the only temper
wherein the mind is capable of receiving new in-
formations.—*Locke.*

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of inter-
est *easy*, and a marriage where both meet happy.
—*Addison, Spectator.*

When men are *easy* in their circumstances, they
are naturally enemies to innovations.—*Id., Free-*
holder.

A man should direct all his studies and endeavours
at making himself *easy* now, and happy hereafter.—*Id., Spectator.*

3. Free from pain.

Bold adventure to discover wide
That dismal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them easier habitation.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ll. 573.
Pleasure has been the business of my life,
And every change of fortune easy to me,
Because I still was easy to myself.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

4. Ready; not unwilling.

Pity and he are one;
No merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and easy to forgive.
Dryden, Spanish Fryar.

5. Having no want of more.

They should be allowed each of them such a
rent as would make them easy.—*Swift, Arguments
against abolishing Christianity*.

6. Having no constraint or formality.

Praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Demian's strength and Waller's sweetness
join.
Pope.

Often used *adverbially*, and that throughout
the three degrees of comparison.

Those move *easiest* that have learn'd to dance.
Pope.

Eat. v. a. [preterite *ate*, less correctly *cat*
and *ete*; part. *eaten*, less correctly *eat*.]

1. Devour with the mouth.

Locusts shall *eat* the residue of that which is
escaped from the hail, and shall *eat* every tree which
groweth.—*Ezekiel*, i. 16.

Other states cannot be accused for not staying for
the first blow, or for not respecting Polyphemus's
cousage, to be the last that shall be *eaten* up.—
Barnum, Considerations on the War with Spain.

Even wornwood, cut with bread, will not bite,
because it is mixed with a great quantity of spittle.—
Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

2. Consume; corrode.

Thou best of gold art worst of gold;
Other less fine in carat is more precious,
Preserving life in most esteemed potable;
But thou, most fine, most honour'd, most renown'd,
Hast *eat* thy bearer up.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Now although all things went as palatologists
The Emperor could himself have wished, yet could he
not rest so contented for fear lest those which now
did eat their own hearts, and with great grief
should devour their anger, should at length as the right-
ful heirs of their empire by him usurped, break
out into open force.—*Arnold, History of the Turks*,
p. 116. (Ord MS.).

They entail a secret curse upon their estates,
which does either inevitably waste and consume it,
or *eat* out the heart and comfort of it.—*Archbishop
Tillotson, Sermons*, iv.

Eat one's words. Retract what one has said.

They cannot hold, but burst out those words,
which afterwards they are forced to *eat*.—*Hakewell,
Apology*.

Credit were not to be lost
If a brave knight errant of the past,
That *eat*s, perditionally, his word,
And swears his ears through a two-inch board.
Butler, Hudibras.

Eat. v. n.

1. Go to the chief meal.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table.—
2 Samuel, ix. 13.

And when the scribes and pharisees saw him *eat*
with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disci-
ples, How is it that he *eat*eth with publicans and
sinners?—*Matthew*, ii. 16.

2. Take food.

Thou art past the tyrant's stroke;
Care no more to chafe and *eat*.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2, song.

He that will not *eat* till he has a demonstration
that it will nourish him, he that will not stir till he
infinitely knows the business he goes about will
succeed, will have little else to do but sit still and
perish.—*Locke*.

3. Make way by corrosion or gnawing into
anything; penetrate: (with *into*, rather
than *in*).

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and
eaten into his very essentials.—*South, Sermons*.
A prince's court costs too much into the income of
a poor state.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Éatable. adj. Edible.

What fish can any shore or British sea-town show
That's *éatable* to us, that it doth not bestow
Abundantly thereon?
Dryden, Polydion, s. 23. (Rich.).

They [the Ebenæres] are remarkable for little
except the hardness of the wood of such species as
Diospyrus, Ebenus, Ebenaster, and for the *éatable*
quality of the fruit. The timber, of a black co-
lour, sometimes variegated with white or brown
lines, is well known under the names of Ebony and

Ironwood. The fruit is noted for extreme acerbity
before arriving at maturity.—*Lindley, Vegetable
Kingdom, Ebenæceæ*.

Éatable. s. Anything that may be eaten.

If you all sorts of persons would engage,
Suit well your *éatables* to every age.
King, Art of Cookery.

Éatage. s. See Eddish.

The farmer will lose the *éatage* of his aftermath.—
Dewar, Geographical Essays, p. 584. (Ord MS.).

Éater. s. One who eats, or that which eats,
into anything; one who eats.

The Caribbees and the Camillees, almost all, are
éaters of man's flesh.—*Abbot, Description of the
World*.

If the taste of this fruit maketh the *éaters* like
gods, why remainest thou a beast?—*Sir T. Browne,
Valgar Errours*.

Eath. adj. Easy; not difficult. *Obsolete*.

Where ease abounds, it's *eath* to do amiss.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

What works not beauty? man's relenting mind
Is *eath* to move with plaints and shews of woe.
Flairfax, Translation of Tasso, b. iv.

The way was strait and *eath*. *Ibid.*

Eath. adv. [A.S. *eath*.] Easily. *Obsolete*.

Who hath the world not try'd,
From the right way full *eath* way wander while.
Spenser, Mother Lubber's Tale.

Eaths. adv. Same as Eath. *Obsolete*.

Those are vain thoughts or melancholy shews,
That want to haunt and trace by cluttered tombs;
Which *eaths* appear in and strange disguises,
To penive minds deceived with their shewes.
Curwile O. P. II. 202. (Nares by H. and W.)

Éating. part. adj. Having the power or
habit of eating; having a tendency to eat:
(generally with the sense of *corroding* or
fretting).

There arises a necessity of keeping the surface
even, either by pressure or *éating* medicines, that
the effluence of the flesh may not resist the force of
the skin in their tendency to cover the wound.—
Sharp, Surgery.

In the following the word translates
mordax in a well-known Latin phrase, *caræ
mordaces* = biting cares.

And ever against *éating* cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs. *Milton, L'Allegro*.

Éating. verbal abs. Act of one who eats.

The consequent of which words is plainly this,
that there is an *éating* of Christ's flesh or drinking
of his blood, but by a moral instrument, faith and
subordination to Christ; the sacramental external
éating alone being no *éating* of Christ's flesh, but
the symbols and sacraments of it.—*Jeremy Taylor,
Real Presence of Christ in the Sacrament*, § 3.

The *Éater*, in the 'Arabian Nights,' who
soured himself by setting down his guest to an
imaginary feast, and trying his skill in facilitating,
at an empty table, the actions of *éating* and drinking,
did not propose this as an advisable mode of in-
structing him how to perform those actions in
reality. *Hately, Elements of Logic*.

Éatinghouse. s. House where provisions
are sold ready dressed.

An hungry traveller steep into an *éatinghouse* for
his dinner.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Éavedrop. s. See Eves.

Then I rise, the *éavedrops* fall,
And the yellow vapours choke
The great city sounding rille;
The day comes a dull red ball,
Wrapt in drifts of lurid smoke
On the misty river tide. *Tennyson, Mand.*

Eaves. s. [A.S. *efese*.] Edges of the roof
which overhanging the house.

His tears run down his beard, like winter drops
From eaves of roofs. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, v. 1.

If in the beginning of winter the drops of the
eaves of houses come more slowly down than they
use, it portendeth a hard and frosty winter.—*Bacon*.

The admission of *a* into the spelling of this
word, saving common custom and high
authorities, can only be defended on the
principle of distinguishing it from *eve* =
evening. In A.S. it is almost certain that
the combination *ea* was sounded *ya*. Com-
pare also *eum* and *eme*.

Éavedropper. s. Listener under windows.

Under our tents I'll pass the *éavedropper*,
To hear if any mean to shrink from me.
Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

Éavedropping. s. Act of an eavedropper.

If the sympathy we feel with one another is in-
finite, or nearly so,—in proof of which, do but con-

sider the boundless ocean of Gossyp (Imperfect, un-
distilled Biography) which is emitted and imbibed
by the human species daily:—if every secret-his-
tory, every closed-mouth conversation, how trivial
matter, has an interest for us, then might the con-
versation of a Schiller with a Goethe, so rarely do
Schillers meet with Goethes among us, tempt Ho-
mesty itself into *éavedropping*. *Carlyle, Miscella-
neous, Schiller*.

What are you staying for here, Miss Wyndham?
Why are you not gone to your mother? No *éave-
dropping*, if you please.—*Kantia Wyndham, ch. v*.

Ebb. s. [A.S. *ebbu*, *ehflut*.]

1. Reflux of the tide towards the sea.

The clear sun on his wide wat'ry glass
Gave hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake to tripping *ebb*, that stole
With soft foot tow'ards the deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 441.

Hither he went at stated times resort,
And about the laden vessel into port;
Then with a gentle *ebb* retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main.
Addison, On Italy.

2. Decline; decay; waste.

You have finished all the war, and brought all
things to that low *ebb* which you speak of.—*Spenser,
View of the State of Ireland*.

This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and
declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual *ebb* and
falling stream, but never floweth again. *Sir W.
Boswell, History of the World*.

The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus
Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest *ebb*, and
perhaps sculpture was also declining. *Leprieux,
Translation of De Ponce's Art of Painting*, pref.

Near my apartment let him pierce her lie,
That I his hourly *ebbs* of life may see.
Id., Auranzeb.

What is it he aspires to?
Is it not this? To shed the slow remains,
His last poor *ebb* of blood in your defence?
Addison, Cato.

Ebb. v. n.

1. Flow back as a tide.

Though my tide of blood
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity till now,
Now it doth turn and *ebb* back to the sea.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

From thence the tide of fortune left their shore,
And *ebb'd* much faster than it flow'd before.
Spenser, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Decline; decay; waste.

Well, I'm standing water.—
I'll teach you how to flow. *Boissac to ebb*
Hereditary sloth instructs me.
Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 1.

But oh, he *ebbs*, the smiling waves decay;
For ever, lovely stream, for ever may. *Lord Hatfield*.

Ebb. adj.

1. Having the character of an ebbing tide.

Ebb, or only used in combination with
certain words, as *tide*, &c.; and even here
it may be the substantive with an adjectival
construction.

And verily the water there is otherwise *verie* low
and *ebb*, and not above knee high.—*Holland, Transla-
tion of Piny*, xxi. 7. (Rich.).

I will account no sin little: since there is not the
least bit works out the death of the soul. It is all
one whether I be drowned on the *ebber* shore, or in
the midst of the deeper sea. *Bishop Hall, Medita-
tions and Vows*, cont. 3. (Rich.).

2. Level; even. *Rare*.

The roots of the apple-tree, olive, and yew-tree,
lie very *ebb*, and creep hard under the sound of the
ground.—*Holland, Translation of Piny*, xvi. 31.
(Rich.).

Ébbing. verbal abs. Act or state of that
which ebbs.

We must have perpetual *ébbings* and flowings of
mirth and melancholy.—*Hosell, Instructions for
Foreign Travel*, p. 42.

In religious forms, what *ébbings* and flowings have
been and daily are, is to the vulgar opinion, a part
and practice of things.—*Jeremy Taylor, Jetty's
Humbleman's*, p. 154.

Ebon. s. See Ebony. *Rare*.

Of all those trees that be appropriate to India,
Virgil hath highly commended the *ebon* above the
rest.—*Holland, Translation of Piny*, xii. 1. (Rich.).

Ebon. s. [Lat. *ebenus*; hence the form *eben*,
the more correct one.] Ebony.

Now, lighter humour, leave me and be gone,
Your passion poorer yields me neither much to slight,
To write those pines that then were coming on,
Doth ask a pen of ebon and the night.
Dryden, Baron's Wars, b. iv. (Rich.).

Ebon. adj. Having the colour of ebony, i. e.
black.

There under *ebony* shades a ul low-browed rocks,
As rugged as thy locks,
In black Cimmerian darkness ever dw

Milton, *L'Allegro*.

Ebony. *s.* Valuable cabinet wood so called;
tree (of the genus *Diospyros*) from which
it is procured.

Ebony is the most important of the trees which
they are in the habit of felling, as well as the one
involving the greatest amount of labour, from the
hardness and weight of the timber, which is so dense
and heavy, that, to permit of their moving it at all,
they are obliged to cut it into very short logs. The
densely black portion, which is an article of com-
merce, occupies the centre of the tree; and in order
to reach it, the whittor wood that surrounds it is
carefully cut away. The Arabs were so well aware
of this peculiarity in *ebony* that Albirouni, in his
treatise on India, calls it the 'black marrow of a
tree, directed of its outer integuments.'—*Sir J. E.*
Tennent, Ceylon, pt. ix. ch. v.

Ebriety. *s.* [Lat. *ebrietas*; from *ebrius* =
drunken.] Drunkenness.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against *ebriety*, hath
commonly failed.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.
Avarice, a man of his own faith, restrained his
ebriety to hilarity.—*Whitlock, Observations on the*
present Manners of the English, p. 305. 1051.

When Noah planted the vine, Satan attended, and
sacrificed a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a saw. These
animals were to symbolize the gradations of *ebriety*.
—*T. Watson, History of English Poetry*, lib. lvi.
Discretion on the Great Komosomum.

Ebriosity. *s.* Tendency to, or habit of,
drunkenness.

That religion which excuseth Noah's surprisal,
will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor *ebriety* in their in-
tended perversion.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Ebulliate. *v. n.* Boil over. *Rare*.

Where this 20 play-offering argument will
ebulliate.—*Trypho, Histrionic-Master*, pt. i. act iv. s. 3.
(Rich.)

Ebullience, or Ebullieney. *s.* Act of boil-
ing; condition of that which boils.

My meaning is only this; to caution against that
vulgar and popular error of mistaking the natural
and enthusiastic fervor of men's spirits and the
ebullieney of their fancy.—*Cadworth, Sermons*,
p. 64.

Ebullient. *s.* [Lat. *ebulliens*, -entia, pres.
part. of *ebullio* = boil, boil over.] Boiling
over.

They scarce can swallow their *ebullient* spleen.

Young, *Night Thoughts*, l. vii.

I conceived and drew up the plan of a work, a
drama, which was to be, to my mind, what the
Faint was to Goethe's. My Faint was old Michael
Scott; a much better and more likely original than
Faust. He appeared in the midst of his college
of devoted disciples, enthusiastic, *ebullient*, shedding
around him bright surmises of discoveries fully
perfected in after-times, and incalculating the study
of nature and its secrets as the pathway to the ac-
quisition of power.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

Ebullition. *s.* Act of boiling up with heat.

The dissolution of gold and silver disagree; so
that in their mixture there is great *ebullition*, dark-
ness, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black
powder.—*Bacon*.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with
noise and emission; as also a crass and fuming ex-
halation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of
iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua fortis.
—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon
filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat
and *ebullition*, is not the heat and *ebullition* effected
by a violent motion of the parts; and does not the
motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor rush
towards the parts of the metal with violence, and
run forcibly into its pores, 'till they get between its
outmost particles and the main mass of the metal?
—*Sir J. Newton*.

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced
by this *ebullition*; for if acid ammoniac, or any pure
volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an
acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will
ensue.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of*
Aliments.

The remaining circumstances relied upon,—as his
[Lord Chatham's] squandering away the ample
legacy of Sir William Pymont, and his impetuous
proceedings in carrying on improvements at his
Kentish villa, with no regard to expense, and even
little attention to the period of the day or night
when he required the work to be done,—may all be
well accounted for by the known ardour of his dis-
position; and are truly to be reckoned among the
natural *ebullitions* of the same vehement dispo-
sition of purpose which, exerted upon greater things,
formed the leading feature of his commanding char-
acter.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of*
Sir John of the Reign of George III., Lord
Chas. Jm.

Ecarts. *s.* (pronounced as a word of three
syllables.) [Fr.] Game at cards so called.

All eyes were on a very pretty woman, with fifteen
thousand a-year, and only twenty-three. The duke
of Shropshire wished he was discommodated. Such
a player of *ecarts* might double her income.—
Diary of the younger, The young Duke, b. ii. ch. iv.

Eccentric. *adj.* [Gr. *ek* = out, *kentron* =
centre.]

1. Deviating from the centre; having a dif-
ferent centre from some other circle.

Whenever it is that planets move all one and the
same way in orbit concentric, while comets move
all manner of ways in orbit very *eccentric*?—*Sir I.*
Newton, Opticks.

In the history of astronomy, we find that the in-
equable motions of the sun, moon, and planets were,
in a great measure, reduced to rule and system by
the Greeks, by the aid of an hypothesis of circles,
revolving, and carrying in their motion other circles
which also revolved. This hypothesis introduced
many technical terms, as Deferent, Epicycle, *Eccen-*
tricity.—*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*,
p. 205.

2. Not terminating in the same point; not
directed by the same principle.

Whatever affairs pass such a man's hands, he
crowds them to his own ends; which must needs
be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master.—
Bacon, Essays.

3. Irregular; anomalous; deviating from
stated and constant methods.

A character of an *eccentric* virtue, is the more
exact image of human life, because it is not wholly
exempted from its frailties.—*Dryden*.

Then from whatever we can to sense produce,
Common and plain, or wondrous and abstruse,
From nature's constant or *eccentric* laws,
The thoughtful soul this general inference draws,
That an effect must presuppose a cause. *Prior*.

Eccentric. *s.*

1. That which deviates from a centre.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to
the comet *eccentric* and epicycles and a wonder-
ful engine of orbs.—*Johnson*. (Rich.)

Thither her course he bends
Through the calm firmament; but up or down,
By centric or *eccentric*, hard to tell.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, lib. 672.

They blith, unblith, contrive,
To save appearances: they pierce the sphere
With centric, and *eccentric*, scribbled over,
Cycle, and epicycle, orb in orb. *Ibid.* viii. 81.

2. Deviation.

Let the lot decide the main of the controversy,
and reserving somewhat for the publick, somewhat
for the strangers, somewhat for common calamities,
somewhat, as it were, for the universal motion of
the whole body, somewhat for *eccentricity*.—*Ham-*
mond, iv. 351. (Rich.)

Eccentricity. *s.*

1. Deviation from a centre; state of having
a different centre from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein
it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal.—*Sir*
T. Browne.

By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth,
and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to
move unequally.—*Haller*.

The *eccentricity* of the earth is the distance be-
tween the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptical
orbit.—*Harris*.

Excursive and irregular deviation from
usual custom.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for
so I account favourites abroad, met no good news.—
Sir M. Wotton.

3. Deviation from established methods; par-
ticularity; irregularity.

Akenside was a young man, warm with every no-
tion that by nature or accident had been connected
with the sound of liberty; and, by an *eccentricity*
which such dispositions do not easily avoid, a lover
of contradiction, and no friend to any thing estab-
lished.—*Johnson, Life of Akenside*.

Echymosis. *s.* [Gr. *ekchymos*.] Livid
spots or blotches in the skin, made by
extravagated blood; bruise with suffusion
of blood; black eye; medical term, have
ing *Echymotic* and other derivatives.

Echymosis may be defined an extravasation of
the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining
whole.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

Ecclesiast. *adj.* Ecclesiastic. *Rare*.

Thus we see that all our *ecclesiast* and political
choices may consent and work as well together with-
out any rupture of the state as the Christians and
freedomholders.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*,
b. xl. (Rich.)

Ecclesiastes. *s.* [Gr.] One of the ca-
nonical books of Holy Scripture.

The book is in the Hebrew denominated *Colic-*
eth, a word which signifies one who speaks in pub-
lic; and which, indeed, is properly translated by
the Greek word *Ecclesiastes*, or, the Preacher. . .
The Hebrew word has, however, a feminine termi-
nation in respect to wisdom, personified, as it were,
in Solomon.—*Dr. Gray, Key to the Old Testament*.

Ecclesiastic. *adj.* [Lat. *ecclesiasticus*.]

Relating to the church.

A church of England man has a true veneration
for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastick*
government.—*Swift*.

Ecclesiastic. *s.* Person dedicated to the
ministries of religion.

The ambition of the *ecclesiasticks* destroyed the
purity of the church.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the*
Church.

Ecclesiastical. *adj.* Same as Ecclesiastic.

In discipline an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil? If
an *ecclesiastical*, it must belong to the duty of the
minister.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms,
yet in their sermons are liberal of those which they
find in *ecclesiastical* writers.—*Swift*.

Ecclesiasticism. *s.* Church principles.

My religious convictions and views have remained
from any tincture of *ecclesiasticism*.—*Writ-*
ings of Rev. John, January, 1860, p. 24.

Ecclesiastical. *s.* [Latin, from Greek.]
One of the books which form the Apo-
crypha. See extract.

The book of *Ecclesiastical*, according to some
writers, is so called, because the ancients divided
the books of the Old Testament into four
sorts; the first contained the Pentateuch, the sec-
ond, the Prophets; the third, the Hagiographa;
the fourth, the *ecclesiastical* or apocryphal books,
as not being in the Jewish canon. Among the *ec-*
clesiastical books, this of Jesus the son of Sirach
being most remarkable and useful, it was ear-
ly called *Ecclesiastical*, whilst the rest of the same
class have lost their name. According to others,
this title was given by the Latins to it, to denote
its use in the church, being read for the sake of edifi-
cation in the public religious assemblies. Or,
lastly, because, like Solomon's *Ecclesiastes*, which it
resembles in name as well as matter, it teaches and
instructs such as attend to it by the admirable pro-
cepts which it delivers.—*Arndt, Compendium of*
Ecclesiastical, pref.

Ecclesiologist. *s.* [Gr. *λογος* = word, prin-
ciple.] This word, suggesting as its con-
geners *Ecclesiology* and *Ecclesiological*, is
the title of a periodical upon church archi-
tecture, published in 1850, when it was con-
sidered to be a new word. Earlier exam-
ples, however, are probably to be found, as
well as the use of *Ecclesiology* in a more
general sense, viz. the doctrine, system,
or philosophy of the government and au-
thority of churches.

Eccoprotic. *adj.* (sometimes used as a sub-
stantive.) [Gr. *ek*, and *protrikos*.] Act-
ing as a medicine which purges so as to
bring away no more than the natural ex-
crements lodged in the intestines. *Obsolete*.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily ex-
cretions by such means as are *eccoprotic*.—*Harey*,
On the Mague.

Echidna. *s.* [Gr. *ἐχίνα* = viper.] Mono-
trematous animal so called. See extract.

The third principal division of the *Echidnata* con-
tains but two genera, belonging to the Australian
range, and which have long excited the attention of
zoologists: these are *Echidna* and *Ornithorhynchus*:
the first resembling a hedgehog, with the muzzle of
an ant-eater, without the slightest vestige of a tooth;
and the latter a mole, with the bill of a duck. . .
The *Echidna*, or spiny ant-eater, are of two species.
Their mouth, or muzzle, more remarkable than that of a
bird than of a quadruped, unless, indeed, it be com-
pared to that of the American ant-eater; its form is
narrow and lengthened, terminating in a very small
mouth, hardly more than sufficient to admit the pas-
sage of a slender extensible tongue, which the animal
uses, like the ant-eaters of America and India, to
draw into its mouth the ants upon which it feeds.
Although this mouth is destitute of teeth, the palate
is furnished with several rows of small spines, di-
rected backwards. Their feet are short, and are
each furnished with five very strong and lengthened
toes, admirably adapted for digging. The whole of
the body is covered with short, acute, and rather
strong spines, somewhat similar to those of the
hedgehog; but in one species these spines are inter-
mixed with a quantity of thick and soft fur, more
resembling that of the Brazilian porcupine.—

Scapulae, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds, §§ 230, 231.

Echinated, also **Echinate**. *adj.* In Zoology and Botany. Bristled like a hedgehog; set with prickles.

An echinated pyrites in shape approaches the echinated crystalline balls.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Echinoderm. *s.* [Gr. *ἐχίνος*, *ἐπίμαρς* = skin.] Animal of the order Radiata, chiefly represented by the sea-urchins so called.

(For examples see extract under Echinodermata.)

Echinodermal. *adj.* Relating to the Echinodermata.

(For example see extract under Echinodermata.)

Echinodermata. *s.* Class in Zoology so called, of which the sea-urchins are the typical representatives.

The soft and gelatinous radiaries have often baffled the anatomist by their seeming simplicity and uniformity of their texture; the harder, spine-clad, or echinodermat species, perplex the most patient and persevering disector by the extreme complexity and diversity of their constituent parts. This class of animals... includes species in which the form is most strictly or typically radiate. With a radiated filamentary system of nerves is combined not only a distinct abdominal cavity with an alimentary canal suspended therein by a vascular mesentery, and having a distinct anal outlet, but there are distinct vascular and chylous systems together with a large and well-defined respiratory organ. This organ, however, may be regarded as the exceptional condition of the radiated type of structure, and is found only in the highest and aberrant forms of the present class, which indicate the transition from the echinodermata to the annelids. In the next order the angles disappear, and the disc expands until a spheroid or globular form is obtained, which characterizes the echinodermata commonly called 'sea-urchins,' and Echinoid by the Greeks. These vermiform echinodermata (holothurioides) seem to lead, by the concluding order Sipunculoides, to the true worms, which stand on the lowest step of the articulated division of the animal kingdom. The name echinodermata has been applied to these diversified forms of the higher organized zoology of Cuvier, because in many of the species the integument is defended by spines; they, however, possess, and are associated together by another and more general tegumentary character; the skin is perforated in most of the species by minute foramina, through which a multitude of small tubes or hollow setaceous (tube-like) feet can be protruded and retracted, and these constitute the common organs of adhesion and locomotion in the echinodermata.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. 2.

Echinus. *s.*
1. Radiated animal so called; sea-urchin; sea-hedgehog.

The calcareous pieces entering into the composition of the complex skeleton of the echinus are those of the shell, of the unceasing apparatus called the 'lantern,' of the ambulacral tubes, and of the pedicellaries. All the echinidae are admirable for the regular and beautiful pattern in which, as in a tessellated pavement, the numerous calcareous pieces composing their globular crust are arranged; many of the species are formidable from the size and form of the spines with which the shell is beset. The component plates of the shell are divided into several series, called oral, anal, genital, ocular, ambulacral, and interambulacral plates. The proper shell is built up of the two latter kinds, which constitute a hollow spheroid, having a large aperture at each pole, where the first four kinds of plates are situated. The ambulacral plates are perforated for the passage of the tubular feet, the parallel rows of which intersect and overshadow spaces compared by Linnaeus to avenues or ambulacra; these plates likewise support spines. The interambulacral plates, which support a greater number of the spines, are characterized by more numerous tubercles, and are not perforated. Both kinds of plates are of a pentagonal form, and are arranged each kind in five alternate pairs of vertical rows. The plates of each pair are united together by a sinuous suture, and increase in size as they approach the equator of their living globe. These twenty series of ambulacral and interambulacral plates constitute the chief part of the spheroidal skeleton of the echinus.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. 2.

2. In Architecture. Member or ornament taking its name from the roughness of the carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedgehog.

The echinus is used by modern architects in corners of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally set next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals, or eggs.—*Harrie*.

Echo. *s.* [Gr. *ἠχώ*; Lat. *echo*.—Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound for love of Narcissus.] Return, or repercussion, of any sound; sound returned.

The pleasant myrtle may teach the unfortunate echo in these woods to recount the renowned name of a goddess.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The sound, filling great spaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial echoes.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Babbling echo mocks the hounds, Replying shrilly to the well-tuned horns, As if a double hunt were heard at once.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them, And fetch shrill echoes from their hollow earth.

Id., Taming of the Shrew, Induct. sc. 2.

To you I mourn, not to the deaf I sing; The woods shall answer, and the echo ring.

Echo. *v. a.* Resound; give the repercussion of a voice.

As the paring

All the church echo'd.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Echo. *v. a.* Send back a voice; return what has been uttered.

Our separatists do but echo the same note.—*Dr. II. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

With peals of shouts the Tyrians praise the song; Those peals are echo'd by the Trojan throng.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Echoed. *part. adj.* Returned as an echo.

One great death deforms the dreary ground; The echo'd woe from distant rocks resound.

Echoer. *s.* One who echoes.

Those servile echoers of aught but truth.

Machin, Pursuits of Literature.

Echoing. *part. adj.* Sounding as an echo.

Through rocks and caves the name of Della sounds;

Della each cave and echoing rock rebounds.

Pope.

The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn, No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

Gray, Elegy.

Eclaircissement. *s.* [Fr.] Explanation.

Well, then, by the world, a man can't speak civility to a woman now, but presently she says, he makes love to her. Nay, madam, you shall stay, with your pardon, since you have not yet understood him, till he has made an *éclaircissement* of his love to you.—*Wycherley, The Country Wife*.

Eclat. *s.* [Fr.] Splendour; show; lustre.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, surges, and eclat of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of piling his heroes by each other.—*Pope, Essay on Homer*.

All people's eyes and inclinations began now to turn towards Cæsar, who, by the eclat of his victories, seemed to rival the fame of Pompey himself.

Middleton, Life of Cæsar. (Ord M.)

Eclat. *adj.* [Gr. *ἐκλεκτικός* = selecting, showing selection, or resulting from it; *ἐκ* = out, *λέγω* = choose.—see *Elect*.] Selecting; choosing at will.

Cicero gives an account of the opinions of philosophers; but was of the eclectic sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

(For further examples see under next entry.)

Eclat. *s.* Selector: (with its chief special applications to certain philosophers, who, without attaching themselves to any particular sect, took from any what they judged good; to a sect in the Christian church, called also modern Platonists, as considering the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit and genius of the Christian; to a sect of physicians among the ancients).

He [Pericles] sticks to his own philosophy; he shifts not sides like Horace, who is sometimes Epicurean, sometimes Stoic, sometimes Eclectic, as the present humour leads him.—*Dryden, Origin and Progress of Satire*.

But we need not struggle further, wringing a significance out of these mysterious words; in delineating the genuine transcendentalist, or 'philosopher of the third stage,' properly speaking the philosopher. Norval ascends into regions whither few readers would follow him. It may be observed here that British philosophy, tracing it from Duns Scotus to Dupond Stewart, has now gone through the first and second of these stages, the scholastic and the eclectic, and is in considerable honour. With our amiable Professor Stewart, than whom no man, not Cicero himself, was ever more entirely eclectic, that sect or eclectic class may be considered as having

terminated; and now philosophy is at a standstill, or, rather there is now no philosophy visible in these islands. It remains to be seen whether we also are to have our 'third stage,' and how that new and highest 'class' will denote itself here. The French philosophers seem busy studying Kant, and writing of him; but we imagine Norval would pronounce them still only in the eclectic stage. He says afterwards that all *eclectics* are essentially and at bottom sceptics, the more comprehensive, the more sceptical. *Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Volatile*.

Eclat. *s.* Tendency to become eclectic.

But there is also an injurious mental habit, and a hazard of inferior evils, connected with that sort of eclecticism, which a system of indiscrimination aid to different religious communities presupposes. It seems to imply, and at least it prepares us to believe, that the power of revealed truth is in the abstract form of its propositions, just as when we have accurately stated a formula of mathematics, we know that we virtually possess all its results; and as, when we reduce it to a narrower expression, we are still aware what classes of results we exclude, and how much we retain.—*Gibson, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ii.

Eclage. *s.* [Gr. *ἐκλεγμα*, from *λέγω* = lick.]

Form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick. *Obsolete*.

Confection, trache, multibrid, *eclogia*, or thurea.—*Burton, Anatomy of Minicholp*.

Eclipse. *s.* [Gr. *ἐκλῆψις* = falling; from *λείπω* = leave, fail, fall short of.]

1. Obscuration of the luminaries of heaven: (as that of the sun by the intervention of the moon, or of the moon by the intervention of the earth).

Sips of yew,

Silver'd in the moon's eclipse.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Planets, planet-struck, real eclipses

They suffer'd.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 613.

So, though the sun victorious be,

And from a dark eclipse set free,

The influence, which we fondly fear,

Allies our thoughts the following year.

An eclipse of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, being between the sun and the moon, hinders the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total eclipse; if from a part only, it is a partial one.

—*Locke*.

2. Darkness; obscuration.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual eclipse of spiritual life.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Eclipse. *v. a.*

1. Darken a luminary.

Now if the earth were flat, the darken'd moon

Would seem to all eclips'd as well as one.

Creech, Manilius.

2. Extinguish; put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,

Born to eclipse thy life this afternoon.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 5.

3. Cloud; obscure.

They had seen tokens of more than common greatness, howsoever now eclips'd with fortune.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Let other munes write his prosperous fate,

Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings restored;

But mine shall sing of his eclips'd estate,

Which, like the sun's, more wonders does afford.

Dryden.

He descended from his father, and eclipsed the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh.

Calamy, Sermons.

4. Disgrace.

Now add the king, that her husband was eclipsed in Ireland by the no-countenance his majesty had showed towards him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Another now hath to himself engross'd

All power, and us eclips'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 775.

Eclipse. *v. a.* ? Become dim (as the night does after looking at the sun). *Rare*.

Starry eyes, whereto my sight

Did eclipse with much delight,

Eyes that lighten, and do shine,

Beams of love that are divine.

R. Greene, Poems.

Eclipse. *s.* See extracts.

All stars, that have their distance from the ecliptic northwards not more than twenty-three degrees

and a half, run, in progression of time, have diurnal motion outward, and move beyond the equator.—*Sir P. Bruns, Vulgar Errors*, iv. 13.

The torquesque globe had the same site and position, in respect of the sun, that it now hath; its axis was not parallel to that of the ecliptic, but in-

ellined in like manner as it is at present.—Woodward, *Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.
You must receive an imaginary plane, which passing through the center of the sun, and the earth, extends itself on all sides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *celiptick*, and in this the center of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation.—*Deutler, Sermon*.

A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, and making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30', which is the sun's greatest declination. This is by some called *via solis*, or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. It is this line which is drawn on the globe, and not the zodiac. But in the new astronomy the *celiptick* is that path among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from west to east. If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs, each of which is denoted or distinguished by some asterism or constellation.—*Harris*.

Used adjectively.

The earth's rotation makes the night and day;
The sun revolving through the *celiptick* way,
Effects the various seasons of the year.

Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

Eclogue. *s.* [Lat. *ecloga*, title equivalent to Bucolic or Pastoral in Virgil; a word of doubtful origin, and, as being a term applied to certain poems rather than to a general class, a proper rather than a common name.] Bucolic poem; bucolic; idyl; pastoral poem; pastoral.

What exclamation praises Basil
For his eclogue, that shows how better than
Spectacles to make every thing seem great.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

It is not sufficient that the sentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* should be so too.—*Pope*.

Economic. *adj.* Pertaining to the regulation of a household.

Her quickening power in every living part,
Both as a nurse, or as a midwife serve;
And doth employ her economic art,
And tuncy care, her household to preserve.
Sir J. Daines, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Economical. *adj.*

1. Same as Economic. *Rare*.

In economical affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it. *Watts*.

2. Frugal: (this being the *commoner* meaning, indeed the only one in which the word is, at present, in ordinary use. In few words is the difference between the form in *-ie* and the form in *-ical* more clearly marked than in this. *Economic*—frugal, is nearly as rare as *Economical*—pertaining to the regulation of a household; *Political* and *Political* give a like amount of difference).

Some are so plainly *economical*, as even to desire that the seat be well watered, and well fuelled.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

3. Regulative.

Part of the power given unto Christ as man being merely *economical*, shewing at a certain end, shall then cease and terminate when that end for which 'twas given shall be accomplished.—*Greg, Cosmogony Sacred*, 122. (Ord MS.)

Economics. *s.* Doctrine of economy. See *Chromatics*.

A prince leaving his business wholly to his ministers, is as dangerous an error in politics, as a master's committing all to his servants is in *economics*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Economist. *s.* Manager, generally of a saving character.

After which, by the addition of a few years, and a superior understanding, she became, and continued all her life, a most prudent *economist*.—*Swift, Character of Stella*. (Ord MS.)

Very few people are good *economists* of their fortune, and still fewer of their time; and yet, of the two, the latter is the most precious.—*Lord Chesterfield, Letters*, let. 216. (Ord MS.)

The *ecologist* brought and sold, squandered and increased, without minding the economist or considering the spendthrift.—*Johnson*.

Economization. *s.* Result of the practice of economy.

Though the loss of heat does not therefore increase only as the square of the dimensions, it certainly increases at a smaller rate than the cubes. And to the extent that augmentation of mass results in a

greater retention of heat, it effects an *economization* of force. This advantage is not, however, so important as at first appears.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*.

Economize. *v. n.* Act, live, or manage with economy.

It was too late to *economize*, even if the necessity of doing so had become evident.—*Emilia Wyndham*.

Economize. *v. a.* Save; husband; make the most of.

In order to *economize* time and facilitate labour, care is taken to associate on one side of the motive machine the hammer, the shears, and the reducing cylinders; and on the other side to place the several systems of cylinders for drawing out the iron into bars.—*Encyclopædia of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Iron*.

Economy. *s.* [Gr. *oikonomia*, from *oikos* = house, family, &c., and *nomos* = law, distribution, regulation. The use of the *e* instead of *o*, which in the present spelling of this word is nearly universal, is no innovation, but an orthography recognized by Johnson himself, who writes: "This word is written from its derivation *economy*, but *o* being no dipthong in English, it is placed here" (i.e. under E) "with the authorities for different orthography."] 1. Management of a family; government of a household.

By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; so a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*.

2. Frugality; discretion of expense; laudable parsimony.

Particular sums are not laid out to the greatest advantage in his *economy*; but are sometimes suffered to run waste, while he is only careful of the main. *Dryden, State of Lancaster, Justice*.

I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and ease.—*Swift, Letter to Lord Bolingbroke*.

3. Disposition of things; regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wise ways of *economy* that God could use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that course of living which is most serviceable to our nature.—*Hammoud*.

Applied to literary compositions.

In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, we shall see the *economy* and disposition of poems better observed than in Terence.—*B. Jonson, Discourses*.

If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem, what soul, though sent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and sciences, can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work?—*Dryden, Induction to Virgil's Æneid*.

4. System of notions; distribution of everything active or passive to its proper place; principle of regulation in any establishment or system, as in political and domestic economy.

These the strainers add,
That, by a constant separation made,
They may a due *economy* maintain,
Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

5. Principle.

But Eutyches did not merely insist upon a phrase; he appealed for his doctrine to the Fathers generally, and the holy Athanasius; he quoted Constantine, "that they said, 'Of two natures before the union,' but that 'after the union' they said 'but one.'"
It is also undeniable that, though the word 'nature' is applied to our Lord's manhood by St. Ambrose, St. Gregory Nazianzen, and others, yet on the whole it is for whatever reason avoided by the previous Fathers; certainly by St. Athanasius, who uses the words 'manhood,' 'flesh,' 'the man,' 'economy,' where a later writer would have used 'nature'; and the same is true of St. Hilary. In like manner, the Athanasian Creed, written, as it is supposed, some twenty years before the date of Eutyches, does not contain the word 'nature.' Much might be said on the plausibility of the defence, which Eutyches might have made for his doctrine from the history and documents of the Church before his time.—*Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. v. sect. 2.

Ephrastic. *adj.* [Gr. *εφραστειν* = defensive; from *εφρασα* or *εφάρτω* = ward off.] In *Medicine*. Having the power to repel, or ward off. *Rare*, Prophylactic being the *commoner* word.

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and

transpiration, by suitable purges and *ephrastic* medicines.—*Harsen*.

Ecstasis. *s.* [Latin from Greek.] Same as Ecstasy, only less English.

Let all this be a transportation and *ecstasis*.—*Gregory, Posthumus*. (Ord MS.)

Ecstasy. *s.* [Gr. *εκστασις*; from *εκ* = out, and *στασις* = standing, state, condition.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost.

Follow them swiftly,
And hinder them from what this *ecstasy*
May now provoke them to.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined.—*Locke*.

2. Excessive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! Alas, thy *ecstasy*!
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.
The religious pleasure of a well disposed mind moves gently, and therefore constantly; it does not affect by rapture and *ecstasy*; but it does the pleasure of health, still and sober.—*South, Sermons*.
Each delighted, and delighting, gives
The pleasing *ecstasy* which each receives. *Prior*.
A pleasure, which no language can express;
An *ecstasy*, that makes us only feel,
Plays round my heart. *Philips, Distress Mother*.

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing:
Which when I did, he on the tender grass
Would sit, and harken even to *ecstasy*.
Milton, Comus, 623.

4. Excessive grief or anxiety.

Sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are idle, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems
A modern *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

5. In *Medicine*. Trance.

Catalepsy and *ecstasy*, although treated of by some writers as distinct affections, generally present very nearly the same pathological conditions, morbid relations, and complications, for which reasons I shall consider them . . . as varieties of the same species of disease.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Catalepsy*.

Ecstasy. *v. a.* Fill with rapture or enthusiasm. *Rare*.

They were so *ecstasied* with joy, that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations. *Scott, Christian Life*, l. 4, 5.

Ecstatic. *adj.*

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature.

There doth my soul in holy vision sit,
In pensive trance, and amish, and *ecstatic* fit.
Milton, On the Passions.
In trances *ecstatic* may thy image be drawn'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thy soul.
Pope.

2. Raised to the highest degree of joy.

To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes;
One crops a Cærops in *ecstatic* dreams. *Pope*.

Ecstatical. *adj.*

1. Ecstatic.

When one of them, after an *ecstatic* manner, fell down before an angel, he was severely rebuked, and bidden to worship God.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

2. Tending to external objects. *Rare*, though agreeable with the derivation.

I find in me a great deal of *ecstatic* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself.—*Norris*.

Ectypal. *adj.* Taken from the original. *Rare*.

Examples of all the *ectypal* copies.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 417.

Ecotype. *s.* [Gr. *ετυπος*, Fr. *ectype* = embossed figure, or impression of a seal, ring, or medal, type.] Copy. *Rare*.

The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate.—*Locke*.

Ecumenic. *adj.* [Gr. *οικουμενικος*, relating to the *oikoumenē*; this being the passive participle, in the feminine gender (the word *γῆ* = earth being understood), of *οικισ* = inhabit.] Respecting, relating to, or representing, the whole inhabited world; universal: (its chief special application being in *Theology*, to councils of a certain amount of generality).

Let . . . the suppression of heresy be the first paramount absorbing subject of debate. All precedent was in the Pope's favour; it had ever been the first act of *ecumenic* councils, from that of Nicea, to

guard the faith and to condemn heresy. So, too, the Council of Constance, commencing at this point, might be held a continuation, hardly more than a prorogation, of the Council of Pisa. And this to the Pope was life or death. For if the Council of Pisa was thus even tacitly recognized, his title among the three claimants to the Papacy, his absolute title, resting on the solemn decree of that council, was irrefragable.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiii. ch. viii.

Ecumenical. *adj.* Same as Ecumenic.

Thus they were properly placed, as executive officers, under the control both of the legislature, on the part of the State; and of Scripture, of the ecclesiastical decrees, and of the national clergy, on the part of the Church; the clergy forming the ordinary tribunal to judge of heresy upon any questions which might arise within the kingdom; and the decrees of the councils being those common laws of Christendom, which it is the function of Catholic consent to recognize.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

Eutyches was supported by the Imperial Court, and by Dioscorus the Patriarch of Constantinople; the proceedings therefore at Constantinople were not allowed to settle the question. A general council was summoned for the ensuing summer at Ephesus, where the third ecumenical council had been held twenty years before against Nestorius. It was attended by sixty metropolitan bishops, ten from each of the great divisions of the East; the whole number of bishops assembled amounted to one hundred and thirty-five. Dioscorus was appointed President by the Emperor, and the object of the assembly was said to be the settlement of a question of faith which had arisen between Flavian and Eutyches.—*Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. v. sect. 3.

Edacity. *s.* [Fr. *édacité*; Lat. *edacitas*, -*atis*, from *edo*=eat.] Tendency to eat largely; habit of eating largely; gluttony; voracity; ravenousness; greediness; rapacity.

The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion; it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels.—*Bacon*.

Edder. *v. a.* Bind or interweave a fence. *Obsolete or provincial.*

To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small long poles on each side.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Edder. *s.* [A.S. *edodun*=hedge.] Fencewood put upon the top of fences. *Obsolete or provincial.*

In lopping and felling, save *edder* and stake, Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make. *Tusser, Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*.

Eddish. *s.* See extract.

Commonly explained in the sense of aftermath, which gives too confined a signification. The meaning is pasture; or the estate growth of either grass or cornfield, and the word is probably a corruption of *edage*, as *rubbish* of *rubbage*.

Keep for stock is liberally plentiful, and the fine spring weather will soon create a good *eddish* in the pastures. (Times, April 20, 1837.)

That after the flax is pulled you get more feed that autumn than from the aftermath of seeds sown with wheat the second year; that the immense *edage* obtained from weeds the same year they are sown and after the flax is pulled, should be added to the value of the flax. (Economist, Feb. 1, 1852.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Eddy. *s.* [see last extract.] Whirlpool; circular motion in water (or air).

My prides are as a bulrush upon a stream: if they sink not, 'tis because they are born up by the strength of the current, which supports their lightness; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they first began. *Dryden*.

The wild waves madd'd him, and suck'd him in, And smiling addies dumbled on the main. *Id.*

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend, Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend, Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play, Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Adrian, Cato*.

Used either adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

And chaff with eddy winds is whirl'd around, And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground. *Dryden*.

[*Eddy*.—Commonly referred to an Anglo-Saxon *ed-eden*, back-water (not preserved in the extant remains of the language), from *ed*, equivalent to the Latin *re* in composition, and *eden*, water. But this plausible derivation is opposed by numerous Norse forms given by *Asen*, *ida*, *ida*, *ida*, *edja*, *bik-ida*, *bik-vedu*, *bring-veda*, an eddy, back-water, which leave little doubt that the word is simply the Old Norse *eda*, a whirlpool, from *gida*, to boll, to rush; Anglo-Saxon *gith*, wave, flood, rush of water; *ythian*, to fluctuate, to overflow.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Eddy. *v. n.* Whirl as an eddy.

No doubt preaching, in the proper sense of the word, is more effective than reading. . . . But . . . I prefer going to church to a pastor who reads his discourse: for I never yet heard more than one preacher without book, who did not forget his argument in three minutes' time; and fall into vague and unprofitable declamation, and, generally, very coarse declamation too. These preachers never progress; they eddy round and round. Sterility of mind follows their ministry.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

Edema. *s.* [Gr. *oîhma*=swelling.—scarcely naturalized; indeed, often combined as a generic term with another Latin word indicative of the specific character of the ailment to which it applies, e.g. *edema nodosum*. Few words beginning with *e* are so rarely spelt as here, i.e. with *e*. The derivatives, however, are truly Anglicized.] *In Medicine*. Swelling.

Edematous. *adj.* Same as edematous. *Narr.* It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholic blood, or secondarily out of the stress and remainder of a phlegmatic or edematous tumour.—*Harvey, Discourses on Consumption*.

Edematous. *adj.* Having the character of edema.

A serosity obstructing the glands may be watery, edematous, and serous, according to the viscosity of the humor.—*Arbuthnot*.

Edematous. *adj.* Same as preceding.

The great discharges of matter, and the extremity of pain wooded her, *edematous* swellings arose in her legs, and she languished and died.—*Wieman, Surgery*.

Edentulous. *adj.* [Lat. *e*=without, *dens*, *dentis*=tooth.] Toothless.

The jaws of birds are always *edentulous* and sheathed with horn, of diverse configurations, adapted to their different modes of life and kinds of food.—*Owen, Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals*, introd. lect.

Edge. *s.* [A.S. *egge*.]

1. Thin or cutting part of anything. *Scize upon Fife; give to the edge of the sword* His wife, his laws, *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1. He that will a good edge win, Must turn thick, and grind thin. *Proverb*. Used metaphorically. Sharpness of mind; proper disposition for action or operation; intenseness of desire; keenness; acrimony.

Give him a further edge, And drive his purpose into these delights, *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 1. About the edge of traitors, gracious Lord! That would reduce these bloody days again. *Id., Richard III.*, v. 4.

But when long time the wretches' thoughts relin'd, When wait had set an edge upon their mind, Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd, And that which each invented, all enjoy'd. *Cervantes, Translation of Don Quixote*.

Silence and solitude set an edge upon the genius, and cause a greater application.—*Dryden, Translation of De Piles's Art of Painting*.

2. Narrow part rising from a broader.

Some narrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an edge.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

3. Brink; margin; extremity.

The rays which pass very near to the edge of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body.—*Sir J. Newton, Opticks*.

We have, for many years, walked upon the edge of a precipice, while nothing but the slender thread of human life has held us from sinking into endless misery.—*Byers*.

Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw, When truth stands trembling on the edge of law. *Pope*.

Set the teeth on edge. Cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth.

A harsh grating tune *seteth the teeth on edge*.—*Bacon*.

Be on edge. Be impatient.

Besides the priors was all on edge To hear of what befell her sister's son. *Id., Philip van Artevelde*, v. 4.

Edge. *v. a.*

1. Furnish with an edge; sharpen; enable to cut.

There sat she rolling her alluring eyes, To edge her champion's sword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden*.

I fell'd along a man of bearded face, His limbs all cover'd with a shining case;

So wound'rons hard, and so secure of wound, It made my sword, though *edg'd* with flint, rebound. *Dryden*.

2. Border with anything; fringe.

Their long descending train, With rubies *edg'd*, and sapphires, swept the plain. *Dryden*.

I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edg'd* with groves, and whose feet were watered wit' winding rivers.—*Pope*.

3. Exasperate; embitter.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edg'd*.—*Sir J. Heyward*.

He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edg'd* his desperation.—*Sir M. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham*.

4. Put forward beyond a line.

Edging by degrees their claims forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another.—*Locke*.

Edge in. *Got in; slide in.*

'Tis possible to go into masculine company where 'twill be as hard to *edge in* a word as at a female gossiping.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, sec. 6, 12. (Ord 318).

Edge. *v. n.* Move forward against any power; go close upon a wind, as if upon its skirts or border, and so sail slow.

I must *edge* upon a point of wind, And make slow way. *Shakespeare, Cleopatra*.

It was proposed, you know, to match me with Miss Harriet, but she can't take kindly to me. When one has made a bad bet, it's best to *edge off*, you know, and so I have e'en swapped her with Lord Trunket here for his brown horse Nabob.—*Coleman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, v. 3.

Edged. *part. adj.* Sharp; not blunt.

We find that subtle or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones.—*Sir A. Dugly, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

Edgeless. *adj.* Wanting an edge; blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.

To-morrow in the battle think on me, And fall thy *edgeless* sword; despair and die. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*, v. 3.

They are *edgeless* weapons it hath to encounter.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Edgetool. *s.* Tool made sharp to cut.

There must be no playing with things sacred, nor jesting with *edgetools*.—*Sir R. L. Estlin, Sermons from their children keep edgetools*.

I shall exercise upon steel, and its several sorts; and what sort is fittest for *edgetools*, which for springs.—*Mozes*.

Edgewise. *adv.* With the edge put into any particular direction.

Should the flat side be objected to the stream, It would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it. *Ray*.

Edging. *verbal abs.* What is added to anything by way of ornament.

The garland which I wove for you to wear, And border'd with a rose lying round. *Dryden*.

A woman branches out into a long dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat.—*Johnson, Spectator*.

A small pattern, of about half an inch broad, formed the *edging* of one of the finest of these cloths.—*Thompson, in Sir J. G. Wilkinson's Manners and Customs of the Ancients of Egyptus*, ch. vii.

Egy. *adj.* Showing an edge.

The outlines of their bodies are sharp and *egy*.—*R. P. Knight, Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste*, p. 66. (Ord 318)

Edible. *adj.* [Lat. *edibilis*=capable of being eaten; from *edo*=eat.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.

Some flesh is not *edible*, as horses and dogs.—*Bacon*.

Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and industry.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*.

Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible* mushrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*. The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prover*.

Edible. *s.* Edible object.

John Williams became, 1611-12, one of the proctors of the University of Cambridge, in which office he gave so noble and generous entertainment, as well in scholastic exercises as in *edibles* and potables, to the Spanish ambassador, . . . that when they took their leave of him the Chancellor, with the approbation of the ambassador, told him that he had behaved so well that he was fit to serve a king.—*Wood, Fanti Quoniam*, 161. (Ord 318).

Edict. *s.* [Lat. *edictum*=thing spoken out or proclaimed; *dicto*=say.] Proclamation, command, or prohibition; law promulgated.

When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which would be good in his own discretion, hath not his edict the force of a law?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The great King of kings Hath in the tale of his law commanded That thou shalt do no murder: wilt thou then spurn at his edict, and silt a man's?

Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 4.
Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what edict can give law?

Dryden.
The ministers are always preaching, and the governors putting out edicts, against gaming and thie cleanness.—*Addison*.

Edificant. adj. Building; constructing.
Rare.

And as his pen was often militant,
Nor less triumphant; so his edict
It also was, like those blessed builders, who
Stood on their guard, and stately building rose.
Dryden, Verses on Gulliver, p. 73: 1635.

Edification. s.

1. Improvement; instruction.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their edification.—*Addison, Guardian*.

2. Specially. Act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness.

Our blessed Saviour told us, that we must account for every idle word, not meaning that every word not dedicated to edification, or less prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin. *Jerry Taylor*.

Edificatory. adj. Tending to edification; instructive.

There can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially edificatory to the church of God.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

Edifice. s. Fabrick; building; structure.

My love was like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my edifice by mistaking the place where I erected it.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.*

God built
So spacious, and his line stretch'd out so far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An edifice too large for him to fill.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 101.
The edifice, where all were met to see him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd.

Id., Samson Agonistes, 1288.
As Tuscan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in edifices raised in Tuscany.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

He must be an idiot that cannot discern more strokes of workmanship in the structure of an animal than in the most elegant edifice.—*Beattie*.

Edificial. adj. Respecting the appearance of an edifice.

There are mansions which without any striking edificial attraction have a certain air of appropriate hospitality and provincial dignity.—*British Critic, li. 625.*

Edify. v. a. [Lat. *edifico*.]

1. Build.

There was a holy chapel edify'd,
Wherein the hermit wont to say
His body things each morn and evening. *Spenser*.
A holy temple, and perfum'd an altar to thy name.

Chapman.

2. Improve; enlighten; instruct: (this last word being also a term originating in the notion of building, but extended to that of forming, framing, making fit, improving, teaching, and the like. In both words the secondary meaning is the commonest).

He who speaketh no more than edifyeth, is undeservingly reprobated for much speaking.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Men are edified when either their understanding is taught somewhat whereof, in such actions, it becometh all men to consider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection suitable thereunto.—*Id.*

He gave, he taught, and edify'd the more,
Because he shew'd by proof, 'twas easy to be poor.

Dryden.

3. Teach; persuade; convince.

You shall hardly edify me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War*.

Edify. v. n. Improve. *Rare.*

I suppose Mr. Pope is no just as to pay our arrears, and that you edify as much by him as by us.—*Swift, To Mr. Mount, Feb. 1727. (Ord MS.)*

Edifying. part. adj. Improving; enlightening; instructing.

Life is no life without the blessing of an improving and an edifying conversation.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Edifying. verbal abs. Improvement; enlightenment.

Seek that ye may excel to the edifying of the church.—1 *Corinthians, xiv. 12.*

Endless genealogies, which minister questions rather than edify.—1 *Timothy, i. 4.*

Edifyingly. adv. In an edifying manner.

He will discourse unto us edifyingly, and festively, of the substantial and comfortable doctrine of religion.—*Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 224.*

Edile. s. [Lat. *edilis*, title of one of the old Roman magistrates whose office was the conservation of the public buildings; from *edile* = house, temple.] Generally a mere English form of the Latin word, though sometimes applied to officials connected with building in general.

The Ediles, he! let him be apprehended.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Edileship. s. Office of edile.

He had then held no blader office than the edileship.—*Arundell, History of Rome, ch. xlii.*

Edit. v. a. [Lat. *edito* (*e* = out, and *do* = give) = give out.] Make an edition.

George Ellis, in his specimens of the early English poets, originally published in 1790, we believe, the first to introduce laymen to the general reader, by giving an extract of considerable length with explanatory annotations, from what he described as his 'very curious work'; which, he added, never had been, and probably never would be, printed. Subsequently another considerable specimen, in every way much more carefully and learnedly edited, and accompanied with a literal translation throughout into the modern idiom, was presented by Mr. Chenevix-Trenchard in his history of English poetry. But now the whole work has been edited by Sir Frederick Madden, for the Society of Antiquaries in London.—*Croik, History of English Literature, i. 179.*

Editing. verbal abs. Act of an editor; making of an edition.

All these works have been printed, used of them more than once; and a good many other pieces have also been attributed to Chaucer which are either known to be the composition of other poets, or of which at least there is no evidence or probability that he is the author. Only the Canterbury Tales, however, have as yet enjoyed the advantage of anything like care in editing.—*Croik, History of English Literature, i. 217.*

Editor. s. Result of editing, or the work of one who edits, generally applied to the republication (generally with some revision or correction) of some work.

These are of the second edition. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.*

The business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to imprint God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and finer edition. *South, Sermons*.

In 1500 was printed at Paris the first edition of Erasmus's *Adages*, doubtless the chief prose work of this century beyond the limits of Italy; but this edition should, if possible, be preceded in order to judge with chronological exactness of the state of literature, for as his general knowledge of antiquity, and particularly of Greek, which was now very slender, increased, he made vast additions. The *Adages*, which were now about eight hundred, amounted in his last edition to 4151; not that he could find so many which properly deserved that name, but the number is made up by explanations of Latin and Greek idioms, or even of single words. He declares himself, as early as 1504, dissatisfied of the first edition of his *Adages*, which already seemed meagre and imperfect. *Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*.

Editorial. s. Editor; publisher. *Rare.*

They cannot be exact in any map whatever, as Mr. Norden himself, who laboured much in this matter, maketh his complaint in that necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late editor.—*Gregory, Posthumus, p. 321: 1630.*

Editor. s. Giver out, especially as a publisher, critic, reviser, or one who prepares a work for publication.

Put case some well-minded printer (as one of the Stephens) is willing to be at an excessive charge, in the fair publication of a learned and useful work for the benefit of the present and following ages; it is most just that he should, from the hands of printers or states, receive a privilege for the sole impression; that he may recover, with advantage, the deep expense he hath been at; otherwise, some interloper may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undo the first editor.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience, p. 35: 1630.*

When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the editor does very well in taking notice of it.—*Addison, Spectator*.

This nonsense got into all the editions by a mistake of the stage editors.—*Pope, Notes on Shakespeare*.

Editorial. adj. Relating to, connected with, or consisting in, the duties of an editor.

Laubin and Heyne seem to have considered it as part of their editorial duty not to leave the subject of orthography wholly unnoticed.—*Dr. Parr, British Critic, Feb. 1794.*

Now, in looking on the newspaper press as one of the principal guides of public opinion, and as an authoritative source of practical convictions to a large part of the community, the most prominent characteristic which strikes the observer is, that it is anonymous—that all the writers officially associated with a newspaper are unknown to the reader, and strictly maintain their incognito. This is exactly the general character of the newspaper press in all countries. The editorial articles are always anonymous in form, and generally anonymous in fact; though, in some cases, their authorship may be disclosed in private, or may be ascertained upon inquiry.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in matters of Opinion, ch. ii.*

Editorial. s. Office and duty of an editor.

Lord Lyttelton puts it into the mouth of Bolingbroke to observe to Pope, that a great part, so tied down to so tedious a translation as that of Homer, 'is a Columbus chained to an oar;' and that the editorship of Shakespeare, which Pope afterward undertook with more profit than reputation, was below him, and that his mind was unfit for the drudgery it requires. *Tyler, Historical Rhapody on Pope, p. 14.*

Edificate. v. n. Perform the office of the edificate, a kind of churchwarden or overseer; defend or govern the house or temple.

Rare.

The devotion wherof could not but move the city . . . to edificate such a piece of divine edifice, where so many gods were present by their prayers, where not only the sports themselves, but all the company, were reputed holy for that time, and some accounted so ever after.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture (Acts, xix. 35), p. 49: 1681.*

Edicable. adj. Capable of being educated; susceptible of education. *Rare.*

The functions which attain their highest development in the mammalian class are of far nobler character than those which are more immediately connected with the maintenance of animal life. The progressive expansion of the brain is greatest, and the dual predominance of reason over instinct is achieved, in the present class: sensation is its characteristic rather than muscular energy or irritability, the instincts become more varied, they are also less mechanical and more educable.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, lect. i.*

Educate. v. a. Bring up; instruct; train.

They breed, they brood, instruct and educate, And make provision for the future state.

Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

Educated. part. adj. Instructed.

Education is worse in proportion to the grandeur of the parents; if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worst educated mortal since the creation. *Swift, On modern Education*.

Education. s. Bringing-up; training; formation of character: (generally in youth).

Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better, and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

All nations have agreed in the necessity of a strict education, which consisted in the observance of moral duties.—*Swift*.

Educational. adj. Relating to, or consisting in, education.

Yet who that calmly, philosophically, it may almost be said religiously, surveys the power and strength of the Latin religion, . . . who then surveys it in its vast standing army of the clergy, and monks and friars, that had so long taken service in its defence, with its immense material strength of churches, monasteries, established laws, rank; in its letters, and in its arts; in its charitable, educational, institutions: who will not rather wonder at its dissolution, its abolition in so huge a part of Christendom, than at its duration?—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, i. xiv. ch. i.*

Even a government cannot safely adopt any authority in ecclesiastical matters, or assume the exclusive truth of any one form of Christianity. It must look mainly to the numbers of such religious persuasion, in deciding the question of endowments for religious and educational purposes; and to the religion of parents in establishing the rules for determining the creed in which children, incapable of judging for themselves, are to be brought up.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in matters of Opinion*.

Educator. s. One who educates.

Could not the educators of the lowest be reminded under their laborious duty, without detracting from

those whom the public voice, and the discernment of their nomination or election, had appointed to the management of the first seminaries in the kingdom? —*Dr. Vincent, Influence of Public Education*, p. 17.

educer. *v. g.* [Lat. *educer*; from *e*, ex—out, and *duco* = lead; pass. part., *eductus*.] Bring out; develope.

The Almighty Power hath given these admirable virtues to several plants, and shows them in his due season to these excellent perfections.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 3.

That the world was *educted* out of the power of space, and give that as a reason of its original; in this language, to grow rich, were to *educer* money out of the power of the pocket.—*Glenville*.

This matter must have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educer* it thence.—*Hemward*.

The duty of the persecuted Church was clear: she must suffer patiently, and commit her cause to God. But, if God, whose providence perpetually *educer* good out of evil, should be pleased, as oftentimes He has been pleased, to redress her wrongs by the instrumentality of men, whose angry passions her lessons had not been able to tame, she might profitably accept from Him a deliverance which her principles did not permit her to achieve for herself. —*Murray, History of England*, ch. 12.

educt. *s.* In Chemistry. See extract.

The products, or those substances which result from artificial processes, are far more numerous than the *educts* or proximate principles of which organic compounds are considered to be formed.—*Breide and Taylor, Chemistry*.

eductum. *s.* Act of bringing anything into view.

We may manifestly perceive a strange *eductum* of spirits.—*Hutton, A History of Mineralogy*, p. 474.

edulcorate. *v. a.* [Lat. *dulcis*—sweet.] See extract. *Obsolete*.

This [wine's] dung, though not so proper for a garden, is said yet to *edulcorate* and sweeten fruit so sensibly, as to convert the bitterest almond into sweet.—*Reynolds, Terra*.

Edulcorate is a word introduced by the alchemists to signify the sweetening, or rather rendering insipid, of acrimonious pulverulent substances, by copious ablutions with water. It means, in modern language, the washing away of all particles soluble in water, by agitation or trituration with this fluid and subsequent decantation or filtration.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

edulous. *adj.* [Lat. *edulis* = eatable; *edulum* = anything to be eaten.] Eatable. *Rare*. The husks of peas, beans, or such *edulous* pulses.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 13.

eel. *s.* [A.S. *igel*.] Native fish so called of the genus *Anguilla*.

In the adder better than the eel Because his painted skin contents the eye? —*Shakespeare, Titus of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

elbuck. *s.* (also called *Elpout*). See extract. An apparatus called an *elbuck*, used in various parts of the Thames, consisting of a framework of wood, supporting various wicker baskets of a particular form. The large open end of each basket is opposed to the stream, and by the peculiar structure of the inside, any fish, once within the body of the basket, cannot escape.—*Yarrell, British Fishes*.

elmore. *s.* See Elver.

elmpout. *s.* Native fish so called (*Gadus Lota*), a freshwater cod, and not at all akin to the eels; burbot: (this latter being the commoner term in zoological works. In Yarrell *elmpout* is given in the synonymy, but does not appear in the text).

ez. [Hebrew, *Vau, Vav, Vaf*.] Sixth letter in the alphabet.

ezags. *interj.* Vulgar exclamation. See *Stuckings*.

'I suppose, brother, you understand Latin?' 'A little,' says the gentleman. 'Aye, and Greek now, I'll warrant you: Ten daponisimous poudisoboin Thalamos. But I have almost forgot these things; I could have repeated Homer by heart once.'—*Wells! the gentleman has got a Treatise*; says Mrs. Tow-wood; at which they all fell a laughing.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

effable. *adj.* [Lat. *effabilis*.] Expressive; utterable: (the negative, *ineffable*, commoner).

He did, upon this suggestion, accommodate thereto his universal language, to make his character *effable*.—*Wallis, Defence of the Royal Society*, p. 10: 1672.

efface. *v. a.* Rub out; obliterate. Nor our admission shall your realm disgrace, Nor length of time our gratitude efface. —*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.

Characters drawn on dust, the first breath of wind efface.—*Locke*.

It was ordered, that his name should be *effaced* out of all public registers.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Time, I said, may happily *efface* That cruel image of the King's disgrace. —*Prior*.

Oway fail'd to polish or refine, And fluent Shakespeare scarce *effac'd* a line. —*Pope*. And as all the European countries have, in the period of their ignorance, been once ruled by the clergy, just so do we find in the law-books of every land those traces of their power which the progress of knowledge is gradually *effacing*.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. 1. ch. viii.

effaceable. *adj.* Capable of being effaced.

This instrument produces surdities, some permanent, others *effaceable*. —*Monthly Magazine*, xxi. 344.

effacinate. *v. n.* [Lat. *effascinatus*, pass. part. of *effascinare*.] Bewitched; charmed. *Rare*.

The count of Vestravia by a conjuration of his was *effacinated*.—*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 473: 1632.

effascination. *s.* State of being bewitched or deluded. *Rare*.

St. Paul sets down the just judgement of God against the revivers of Antichrist, which is *effascination*, or strong delusion.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 317: (Camb. 1633).

effect. *s.* [Lat. *effectum*, neuter of the pass. part. of *efficio*, from *facio*—make; also *effectus*, a substantive with the same meaning.]

1. Anything brought into existence, or determined, by something antecedent to itself, such antecedent being called the Cause, and the two words *cause* and *effect* being correlatives.

You may see by her example, in herself wise, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cause of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject, by the exerting of power. —*Locke*.

We see the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the ancient Romans, who immediately found themselves poor as soon as this vice got footing among them.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

In order to express general and abstract truths concerning cause and effect, these terms, cause and effect, must be understood in a general and abstract manner. When one *event* gives rise to another, the first *event* is, in common language, often called the cause, and the second the *effect*. Thus the meeting of two billiard-balls may be said to be the cause of one of them turning aside out of the path in which it was moving. For our present purposes, however, we must not apply the term cause to such occurrences as this meeting and turning, but to a certain conception, force, abstracted from all such special *events*, and considered as a quality or property by which our body affects the motion of the other. And in like manner in other cases, cause is to be conceived as some abstract quality, power, or *efficiency*, by which change is produced: a quality not identical with the *events*, but disclosed by means of them. Not only is this abstract mode of conceiving force and cause useful in expressing the fundamental principles of science; but it supplies us with the only mode by which such principles can be stated in a general manner, and made to lead to substantial truth and real knowledge. Understanding cause, therefore, in this sense, we proceed to our axioms. . . . Nothing can take place without a cause. Every *event*, of whatever kind, must have a cause in the sense of the term which we have just indicated; and that it must, is a universal and necessary proposition to which we irresistibly assent as soon as it is understood. We believe each appearance to come into existence,—we conceive every change to take place,—not only with something preceding it, but something by which it is made to be what it is. An *effect* without a cause—an *event* without a preceding condition involving the *efficiency* by which the *event* is produced,—are suppositions which we cannot for a moment admit. That the connexion of *effect* with cause is universal and necessary, is a universal and constant conviction of mankind. It prevails in the minds of all men, undisturbed by all the assaults of sophistry and skepticism; and, as we have seen in the last chapter, remains unshaken, even when its foundations seem to be ruined. This axiom expresses, to a certain extent, our idea of cause; and when that idea is clearly apprehended, the axiom requires no proof, and indeed admits of none which makes it more evident. That, notwithstanding its simplicity, it is of use in our speculations, we shall hereafter see; but in the first place, we must consider the other axioms belonging to this subject. . . . *Effects* are proportional to their causes, and causes are measured by their *effects*. We have already said that cause is that quality or power, in the circumstances of each case, by which the *effect* is produced;

and this power, an abstract property of the condition of things to which it belongs, can in no way tall directly under the enumeration of the senses. . . . Causes may be greater or less; as, for instance, the force of a man is greater than the force of a child. But how much is the one greater than the other? How are we to compare the abstract conception, force, in such cases as these? To this, the obvious and only answer is, that we must compare causes by means of their *effects*;—that we must compare force by something which force can do. The child can lift one finger; the man can lift ten such fingers: we have here a means of comparison. . . . The cause determines the *effect*. The cause being the same, the *effect* must be the same. The connexion of the two is governed by a fixed and inviolable rule. It admits of no ambiguity. Every degree of intensity in the cause has some peculiar modification of the *effect* corresponding to it. Hence the *effect* is an infallible index of the amount of the cause; and if it be a measurable *effect*, gives a measure of the cause. We can have no other measure; but we need no other, for this is exact, sufficient, and complete. —*W. Wells, Axioms Optimum recedunt*.

2. Purpose; intention; general intent. They speak to her to that *effect*.—*Chronicles*, xxiv. 22.

3. Success; advantage. Christ is become of no *effect* unto you.—*Galatians*, v. 4.

The custom or institution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extirpated the practice of such crimes, nor lessened the numbers of such criminals.—*Sir W. Temple*.

4. Completion; perfection. Semblant art shall carve the fair *effect*, And full achievement of thy great designs. —*Prior*.

5. In the plural. Goods; movables. What form of prayer Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murder! That cannot be, since I am still possessed Of those *effects* for which I did the murder. My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen.

The romancers knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*.—*Addison, Spectator*. In *effect*. Really; virtually; practically.

In shew, a marvellous indifferently composed senate ecclesiastical was to govern, but in *effect* our only man should, as the spirit and soul of the rest do, do all in all.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*. State and wealth, the business and the crowd, Seem at this distance but a darker cloud; And in his mind, who rightly things discerns, No other is *effect* than what it seems. —*Sir J. Denham*.

No man, in *effect*, doth accompany with others, but he hath with, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to say that the author of it is a man. —*Addison, Guardian*.

effect. *v. a.*

1. Bring to pass; attempt with success; achieve; accomplish as an agent. Being consul, I not doubt I *effect* All that you wish. —*B. Jonson, Catiline*.

2. Produce as a cause. The change made of that syrup into a purple colour, was *effected* by the vinegar.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

effect. *v. n.* Act as that which produces an effect; i. e. as a cause.

Rome say it [the holy communion] signifies, and some say it *effects*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthing Communion*, 4. (Ord MS.)

effector. *s.* One who effects.

The forewarners and *effectors* of all the evils which we need.—*J. Spenser, Discourse concerning Prophecy*, p. 218.

effectible. *adj.* Capable of being effected; practicable. *Rare*.

That a yet full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effectible* upon the strictest experiment.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, b. ii. ch. iii.

effectum. *s.* Effect. *Rare*.

That one instrument, his hand, which Aristotle will call organon organum, is admirably suited and fitted to all variety of artificial *effectum*, more than any of the organs of other creatures. —*Sir M. Hale, Originations of Mankind*, p. 350. (Ord MS.)

effective. *adj.*

1. Having the power to produce an effect or effects. They are not *effective* of any thing, nor leave no work behind them.—*Bacon*.

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be *effective* of any spiritual blessings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing else.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

There is nothing in words and stiles but suitability, that makes them acceptable and effective.—*Glasville, Sequia Scientificæ*, preface.

2. Operative; active.

Nor do they speak properly who say that time comminates all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. ch. xli.

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whoever is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument he does it.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Of the light or heat falling on any mass, a part, more or less considerable, is reflected; and only the remaining part works molecular changes in the mass. Next it is to be noted that the *effective* force is itself divisible into the temporarily *effective* and the permanently *effective*. . . Concerning these divisions and subdivisions of any force affecting an aggregate, the fact which chiefly concerns us to observe, is, that they are complementary to each other. Of the whole incident force, the *effective* must be that which remains after deducting the non-*effective*. The two parts of the *effective* force must vary inversely as each other: where much of it is temporarily *effective*, little of it can be permanently *effective*; and vice versa. Lastly, the permanently *effective* force, being expended in work both the innumerable re-arrangements which constitute chemical modification, and the sensible re-arrangements which result in structure, must generate of either kind an amount that is great or small in proportion as it has generated a small or great amount of the other.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles*.

4. Having the power of operation; useful; fit for action: (applied chiefly to soldiers and sailors).

It was suspected that the *effective* men bore but a small proportion to the invalids.—*W. M. Russell, The Crimean War*, ch. lxvii.

Effective. s. That which produces an effect or effects; that which acts as a cause.

That faith which is a worthy preparatory to the holy communion, must be the actual principle and effect of a good life.—*Jeremy Taylor, Weekly Communicant*, 120. (Ord MS.)

Effectively. adv. In an effective manner; powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* rebuked the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living*.

Effectless. adj. Destitute of effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

I'll chop off my hands;
In bootless prayer have they been held up,
And they have served me to effectless use.
—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

Effector. s. Same as Effector: (this latter being the commoner word).

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite being who was the *effector* of it.—*DeRham*.

Effectual. adj.

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of Scripture is *effectual*, as well to lay even the first foundation, as to add degrees of further perfection, in the fear of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The communication of thy faith may become *effectual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing.—*Philimon*, 6.

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. **Obsolete.**

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II*, iii. 1.

Effectually. adv. In an effectual manner.

Sometimes the sight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compass and recover the wandering mind more *effectually* than a sermon.—*South, Sermons*.

A subject of that vast latitude, that the strength of one man will scarcely be sufficient *effectually* to carry it on.—*Woodward*.

Effectuate. v. a. Bring to pass; fulfill.

He found means to acquaint himself with a nobleman, to whom discovering what he was, he found him a fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

I shall certainly shift my quarters to-morrow, and endeavour to *effectuate* my retreat.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Effectuously. adv. Effectually; to the purpose. **Rare.**

It shall, I trust, *effectuously* prove our purpose to instruct the protestant, and to comfort the catholic.—*Stephenson, Fortresses of the Faith which Protestants call Popistry*, p. 20: 1222.

Effeminacy. s. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yoked
Her bond slave: O indignity, O blot
To honour and religion!

—*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 610.

Effeminate. adj. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honour.—*Flaccus*.

The more *effeminate* and soft his life,
The more his fate to struggle to the field. —*Dryden*.

Poor dear . . . is gone.—his state of mind blessedness accelerated; or, it may be, he is buried in Christ, and there in that mysterious depth grows on to the spirit of a just man made perfect! Could I for a moment doubt this, the grass would become black beneath my feet, and this earthly frame a charnel house. I never knew any man so illiterate to the difference between the feminine and the *effeminate*.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

Remember that none but those whose courage is unquestionable can venture to be *effeminate*. It was only in the flesh that the Spartans were accustomed to use perfumes and curl their hair.—*Sir K. L. Bulwer, Pelham*.

Effeminate. s. Effeminate person.

I can feel
Thy follies too, and with a just disdain
Frown at *effeminates*, whose very looks
Reflect dishonour on the land I love. —*Carver, Task*.

Effeminate. v. a. Make womanish; weaken; unmanly; emasculate. **Rare.**

How was the strongest man, Samson, *effeminated*

by his impotent wisdom!—*Bishop Hall*.

Had I my tender years
Committed to the care of thy gray hairs,
That thou shouldst thus *effeminate* my heart
With love! —*Parnassus, Translation of Pastor Fido*.
When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction.—*Locke*.

Effeminate. v. n. Grow womanish; soften; melt into weakness. **Rare.**

In a slothful peace both courage will *effeminate* and manners corrupt.—*Pope*.

Effeminately. adv. In an effeminate manner.

What boots it at one gate to make defence,
And at another to let in the foe,
Effeminately vanquish'd?

—*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 560.

I can smell his lavender water up hither: how *effeminately* he trips along with his anony hands hid in a muff!—*Warton, Notice on Ransleigh House*.

Effeminateness. s. Attribute suggested by Effeminate; unmanly softness; meanness of spirit.

Poetry . . . not being an art of lies, but of true doctrine; not of *effeminateness*, but of notable stirring of courage. —*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poetry*.

In France they want a distaff and a spindle to all those able men that went not with them, as upbraiding their *effeminateness*.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 74.

The indolent softness of the parent's family is mighty apt to give young persons a most unhappy *effeminateness*.—*Archbishop Neave*.

Effemination. s. State of one grown womanish; state of one emasculated or unmanly. **Rare.**

Vices have figured; not only generation, or injury, from its fecundity and superfluousness, but degenerate *effemination*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Effemine. v. a. Make effeminate. **Rare.**

Thus taught with honour, this brave king is loth,
That his brave knights *effeminate*'d by sloth
Mid games and dances, during so long a peace,
Should still lie still in civic pomp and ease.

—*Sylvester, Du Bartas*, v. 45, 2. (Ord MS.)

Effereus. adj. [Lat. *effereus*.] Fierce; wild; savage. **Rare.**

From the teeth of that *effereus* beast, from the trunk of the wild bear, . . . O Thou, that art the root and generation of David, preserve our root and all his generation.—*Bishop King, Vita Palatina*, p. 34: 1814.

Effervesce. v. n.

1. Grow hot.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce* even to a flame.—*Need, Mechanical Account of Poisons*.

2. Escape as air or gas from a fluid, with a hissing or fizzing sound. See Effervescence.

Effervescence. s.

1. See last extract.

In the physical sense, *effervescence* signifies an intestine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at rest before; attended sometimes with a hissing noise, frothing, and ebullition.—*A. R. Butcher, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it; put it into strong spirit of nitre, 'till it becomes sweetish, and makes no *effervescence* upon the injection of the chalk.—*Grew*.

When gaseous matter is suddenly extricated with a hissing sound during a chemical mixture, or by the application of a chemical solvent to a solid, the phenomenon, from its resemblance to that of simmering or boiling water, is called *effervescence*. The most familiar example is afforded in the solution of sodic powders; in which the carbonic acid gas of sesquicarbonate of soda is extricated by the action of citric, or tartaric, acid.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

2. Growing hot.

Hot springs do not owe their heat to any collection of *effervescence* of the minerals in them, but to subterranean heat or fire.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Effete. adj. [Lat. *effetus*.]

1. Barren; disabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *effete*.—*Ray*.

In most countries the earth would be so parched and *effete* by the drought that it would afford but one harvest.—*Brutley*.

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* senility with the history of his former life.—*South, Sermons*.

Up to the eighth century Rome had not been absolutely discovered from the ancient and decrepit civilisation of the old empire. After a short period of subjection to the Ostrogothic kingdom, by the conquest of Justinian she had sunk into a provincial city of the Eastern realm. In the eighth century she suddenly, as it were, burst the bonds of her connexion with the older state of things, disjoined herself for ever from the effete and hapless East, and placed herself at the head of the rude . . . and vigorous civilisation of the West.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. ix.

Effacious. adj. [Lat. *efficax*.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

That spirit, that first rush'd on thee

In the camp of Dan,
So *effacious* in thee now art I need!

—*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1435.

A glowing drop with hollow'd steel
He takes, and by one *effacious* breath
Blazes to cube or square. —*Philips*.

Efficiously. adv. In an efficacious manner.

If we find that any other body strikes *efficiously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way which the striking body impels it.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

Effacy. s. Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended.

Whatever is spoken concerning the *effacy* or necessity of God's word, they tie and restrain only into sermons.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The apostle tells us of the success and *effacy* of the gospel upon the minds of men; and, for this reason, he calls it the power of God unto salvation.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.
(For further examples see fourth extract under Effect.)

Efficiency. s. Efficient character; agency; production of effects; power.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reason, than creatures unreasonable by their sense are able to apprehend after what manner we dispose and order the course of our affairs.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Striving against conscience has no special productive *efficiency* of this particular sort of sinning, more than of any other.—*South, Sermons*.

They were not content merely to know that one phenomenon was always followed by another: they thought that they had not attained the true aim of science, unless they could perceive something in the nature of the one phenomenon, from which it might have been known or presumed previous to trial that it would be followed by the other: just what the writer, who has so clearly pointed out their error, thinks that he perceives in the nature of the phenomenon volition. And to complete the statement of the case, he should have added that these early speculators not only made this their aim, but were quite satisfied with their success in it; not only sought for causes which should carry in their mere statement evidence of their *efficiency*, but fully believed that they had found such causes.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. 2, 9.

efficient. adj. Causing effects; that makes the effect to be what it is.

a. As opposed to Final.

Your answering in the final cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the efficient.—*Collier, Essay on Thought.*

b. As opposed to Metaphysical. Physical; material; real.

Of course the religious ground of the nationality of the Church consists in its claim of spiritual and personal descent from its inspired founders; but the constitutional ground of its title is in the law; and the actual ground, or, so to speak, the efficient or material cause, of its standing in the law, is to be found in its possession of a preponderance of the social forces, of which law itself is only one.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church, ch. vi.*

The notion of cause being the root of the whole theory of induction, it is indispensable that this idea should... be, with the utmost practicable degree of precision, fixed and determined.... I premise, then, that when... I speak of the cause of any phenomenon, I do not mean a cause which is not itself a phenomenon; I make no research into the ultimate, or ontological cause of anything. To adopt a distinction familiar in the writings of the Scotch metaphysicians, and especially of Reid, the cause with which I concern myself are not efficient, but physical causes. They are causes in that sense alone, in which one physical fact is said to be the cause of another. Of the efficient causes of phenomena, or whether any such causes exist at all, I am not called upon to give an opinion. The notion of causation is deemed, by the schools of metaphysics in vogue at the present moment, to involve a mysterious and most powerful tie, such as cannot, or at least does not, exist between any physical fact and that other physical fact on which it is invariably consequent, and which is popularly termed its cause; and thence is deduced the supposed necessity of ascending higher, into the essences and inherent constitution of things, to find the true cause, the cause which is not only followed by, but actually produces, the effect. No such necessity exists for the purposes of the present inquiry, nor will any such doctrine be found in the following pages. But neither will there be found anything incompatible with it.... Among modern philosophers, Leibnitz laid it down as a self-evident principle that all physical causes without exception must contain in their own nature something which makes it intelligible that they should be able to produce the effects which they do produce. Far from admitting volition as the only kind of cause which carried internal evidence of its own power, and as the real bond of connexion between physical antecedents and their consequents, he demanded some naturally and per se efficient physical antecedent as the bond of connexion between volition itself and its effects.... The Cartesian... affirmed it to be impossible that a material and a mental fact could be causes one of another. They regarded them as mere occasions on which the real agent, God, thought fit to exert his power as a cause. When a man wills to move his foot, it is not his will that moves it, but God (they said) moves it on the occasion of his will. (God, according to this system, is the only efficient cause, not quâ mind, or quâ endowed with volition, but quâ omnipotent.... All this, undoubtedly, shows that it is the disposition of mankind in general, not to be satisfied with knowing that a fact is invariably antecedent and another consequent, but to look out for something which may seem to explain their being so—something *à la* *deus ex machina*—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, lib. 5, c. 2.*

efficient. s. Efficient cause.

God, which moveth meer natural agents as an efficient only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There are so many questions concerning the efficient, the form, the matter of general councils, and their manner of proceeding, and their final sanction, that after a question is determined by a conciliary assembly, there are perhaps twenty more questions to be disputed before we can, with confidence, either believe the council upon its mere authority, or obtrude it upon others.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy, § 4.*

Observations of the order of nature carry the mind up to the admiration of the great efficient of the world.—*Sir M. Hale.*

efficiently. adv. In an efficient manner; effectively.

Logical or consequential necessity is, when a thing does not efficiently cause an event, but yet by certain infallible consequences does infer it.—*South, Sermons, lib. 367.*

effuse. v. a. Make fierce; enrage. *Rare.*

With full woodness he effused was;
And wilfully him throwing on the grass,
Did beat and bounce his head and breast full sore.
Spectator, Parrot Queen, lib. 11, 27.

effigial. adj. Exhibiting, having the cha-

acter of, related to, or consisting in, an effigy.

The three volumes contain chiefly *effigial* cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions.—*Critical History of Pamphlets, p. 6: 1715.*

effigiate. v. a. Form as an effigy. *Rare.*

Men endowed with reasonable souls, *effigiated* to God's image, the delineated workmanship of his own divine hands.—*Dean King, Sermon, p. 3: 1608.*

One [of these Roman measures] was lately in the keeping of cardinal Farnese, and is exquisitely *effigiated* by Villalpandus in the latter end of his third tome upon the prophet Ezekiel.—*Hakewill, Apology, 190.*

I know that in the state of my body, which is more discernible than that of the soul, Thou [O God] dost *effigiate* my soul to me.—*Junne, Devotions, 584.*

effigies. s. [Lat.] Image; representation.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual images of which we seek in the organs of our hearing.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

effigy. s. [The English or fully naturalized form of Effigies, the ablative case of which is *effigie*: out of this Johnson considers the word to have arisen. If so, 'burning in effigy' was originally 'burning in effigie.'] Image; representation.

Observe these numerous wrongs in *effigy*.

The gods have said it from the devouring sea. *Garth.*

The word *effigy* is reckoned by P. Heylin, in 1656, amongst unusual and uncouth expressions.—*Johnson.*

To that deeply interesting group of monuments, which surround the shrine of Edward the Confessor, the *effigy* of the illustrious chief-minister would have formed an unworthy addition.—*J. H. Jones, Memoirs of King Richard III. ch. li.*

efflate. v. a. [Lat. *efflo*, from *e*=out, and *fla*=blow; pass. part. *efflatus*; *efflatio*=blowing out.] Fill with the breath; puff up. *Rare.*

Our common spirits, *efflated* by every vulgar breath upon every act, deify themselves, and conceal all great additions of honour below their merits.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 190.*

effloresce. v. n.

1. In *Chemistry*. Change from a compact or crystalline state to a powder: (sometimes applied to the crystals themselves). See Efflorescence.

(For example, &c., see Flowers [of sulphur].)

2. In *Medicine*. See Exanthema.

efflorescence. s.

1. In *Chemistry*. See Flowers (of sulphur).

Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and severed from the grosser juice in *efflorescence*.—*Havon.*

Sulphure appears as an *efflorescence* upon the ground and walls in many situations.... The spontaneous generation of nitre in Spain, Egypt, and especially in India, is sufficient to supply the wants of the whole world. There this salt is observed to form upon the surface of the ground in silky tufts, or even in slender prismatic crystals, particularly during the continuance of the hot weather that succeeds copious rains. These saline *efflorescences*, after being collected by rude beams of broom, are lixiviated, allowed to settle, evaporated, and crystallized.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, vv. Efflorescence, Nitrate of Potash.*

2. In *Medicine*. See Exanthema.

A wart beginning in the cutis, and sometimes to be an *efflorescence* of the serum of the blood.—*Wismann, Surgery.*

efflorescency. s. Same as Efflorescence.

Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water.—*Woodward.*

efflorescent. adj. Showing as flowers. See Efflorescence.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone.—*Woodward.*

effluence. s. [Lat. *e* = out, *fluo* = flow; present part. *effluens*, *-entis*; pass. part. *fluxus*.] That which issues from some other principle.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence incoercible.

Milton, Paradise Lost, lib. 8.
These scintillations are not the scintillation of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluence discharged from the bodies collided.—*Sir T. Browne.*

From the bright *effluence* of his deed
They borrow that reflected light,
With which the lustre lamp they feed,
Whose beams dispel the damps of envious night.
Prior.

effluvium. s. pl. *effluvia*. [Lat.] Emanation (generally in a bad sense); miasma.

If the earth were an electric body, and the air but the *effluvia* thereof, we might believe that from attraction and by effluxion, bodies tended to the earth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetic *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or atmosphere which enwraps the earth, can produce gravity.—*H. Woodward.*

If these *effluvia*, which do upward tend,
Because less heavy than the air, ascend;
Why do they ever from their height retreat,
And why return to seek their central seat?
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

Plural in -s.

Our inspirations were owing to certain subterranean *effluvia* of wind.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

Act of flowing out.

Through the copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a skeleton.—*Harvey, Discourse of Coagul. uterina.*

2. Effusion; flow.

The first *efflux* of men's piety, after reviving of the faith, was the selling and consecrating their possessions.—*Hammond.*

3. That which flows from something else; emanation; effluence.

If he produced G only, whether that orb G be not either an arbitrary or natural *efflux* from A.—*Dr. H. More, Notes on the Infinity of Worlds.*

Prime everlast, light!

Of all divine beings, first and best!

Efflux divine! *Thomson, Summer.*

The act of flowing is more properly *effluence*, and that which flows more properly *efflux*.—*Johnson.*

efflux. v. n. Run out; flow away. *Rare.*

The same revolution would not bring back the same time, for that was *effluxed* before.—*Annotations on Religio Medici: 1654.*

Five thousand and some odd centuries of years are *effluxed* since the creation.—*Boyle, Discourse on Seraphick Love.*

effluvia. s. Rare.

1. Act of flowing out.

By *effluvia* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

There are some light *effluvia* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body.—*Harmon.*

efforce. v. a. [Fr. *efforcer*.] Force; break through by violence; ravish; strain. *Rare.*

In all that room was nothing to be seen,
But huge great iron chests and coffers strong,
All barred with double bands, that no'er could ween
Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Then can her beauty shine as brightest sky,
And burnt his heavily heart & efforts her humility.
Ibid.

efform. v. a. Form; make in any certain manner; shape; fashion. *Rare.*

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raising us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Which corporeal sense, the earthly mind in man, ... he saw *efformed*.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica.*

efformation. s. Act of fashioning or giving form to anything. *Rare.*

Nature begins to set upon her work of *efformation*.—*Dr. H. More.*

They pretend to solve phenomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe.—*May.*

effort. s. [Fr.] Struggle; strain; vehement action; laborious endeavour.

If, after having gained victories, we had made the same *efforts* as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us.—*Addison, Preface to the War.*

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays,
Shine in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger *effort* of his power;
I would not, indeed, undertake to maintain (like Quintilian) that no one can be an orator who is not a virtuous man; but there certainly is a kind of moral excellence implied in that recommendation of all *efforts* after display,—in that forgetfulness of self,—which is absolutely necessary, both in the manner

of writing, and in the delivery, to give the full force to what is said.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, ch. iii. § 5.

With the *accent* on the *second* syllable.

Thou couldst affection to her bare idea pay.
The first that e'er crossed her the Platonic way.
To see her in her own attractions drawn,
Did all thy love arrest.

Nor lacked there new efforts to storm thy breast.
Thy generous loyalty

Would ne'er a mercenary be,
But chose to serve her still without a livery.

Oldham, Poem on the Death of

Mr. Charles Murcutt.

Dr. Johnson places the accent on the second syllable of the word; though the example, which he brings from Pope, presents it on the first. Yet Pope, in his imitations of Horace, uses the former accent: "Blackmore himself for any grand effort." However, the accent is now constant on the first syllable.—*Doct.*

Effusion. s. [Lat. *effusio*, -onis, digging out; from *e* = out, and *fudio*, pass. part. *fi* lig.] Act of digging up from the ground; deterration. *Rare.*

He set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effusion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies.—*Arbuthnot.*

Effrayable. adj. [Fr. *effroyable*.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. *Rare.*

Prestitential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effrayable* nature but accidental fumes.—*Harrey.*

Effray. v. a. [N.Fr. *effrayer*.] Affright; scare. *Rare.*

Their dam upstart out of her den *effrayed*,
And rushed forth. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, l. 1, 10.

Effrontery. s. [Fr. *effronterie*.] Impudence; shamelessness; contempt of reproach.

They could hardly contain themselves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it.—*Rikon Basilike.*
Others with intemperance and insufficiency have self-annihilation and *effrontery* to set up themselves.—*Watts.*

A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, must be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himself.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Effulge. v. n. [Lat. *effulgeo*; pres. part. *effulgens*, -entis; from *fulgeo* = lighten.] Send forth lustre or effulgence. *Rare.*

Bright at his call thy age of men *effulged*.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

On pure winter's eve
Gradual the stars *effulge*, fainter at first
They struggling rise. *Id., Liberty*, pt. v.

Effulgence. s. Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendour.

On thee
Impress'd, the *effulgence* of his glory abides.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 387.

Thy lustre, blest *effulgence*, can dispel
The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Effulgent. adj. Shining; bright; luminous.

How soon the *effulgent* emanations fly
Through the blue gulph of interminable sky!
Sir R. Blackmore.

The downward sun
Looks out *effulgent*, from amid the flash
Of broken clouds. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Effulgent. part. adj. Shining with effulgence. *Rare.*

The types charm the night,
Like these *effulgent* yellow streams of light.
Savage.

Effumability. s. Quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes. *Rare.*

They seem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin such a word, *effumability*.—*Boyle, Sceptical Chymist.*

Effume. v. a. [Lat. *fumus* = smoke.] Breathe or puff out. *Rare.*

I can make this dog take as many whiffs as I list,
And he shall retain or *effume* them at my pleasure.
—*H. Johnson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Effundo. v. a. [Lat. *effundo*, from *e* = out, and *fundo* = pour; pass. part. *effusus*; *effusio*, -onis = pouring out or pouring forth.] Pour out. *Rare.*

After this went forth the seconde angel of the
seconde seal-opening, *effundings* his vials upon the
sea.—*Bala, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. ii.
sign. l. ij. b. 1580.

If he life *effund*
To utmost death, the high God hath design'd
That we both live.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, l. 2, 140.

Much sweat they spent in furious fight,

Much blood they did *effund*!

Build of St. George for England, pt. ii.

Effuso. v. a. [Lat. *effusus*.] Pour out; spill; shed. *Rare.*

He fell, and, deadly pale,
Grown'd out his soul, with gushing blood *effus'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 440.

Effuso. s. Effusion. *Rare.*

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much *effuso* of blood doth make me faint.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 4.

Effuso. adj. Dissipated; extravagant. *Rare.*

Wherever the body is, yet the heart of fools is on
effuso mirth. *Bishop Richardson, Choice Observa-*
tions upon the Old Testament, p. 321: 1653.

The pride, or emptiness, applies the straw,
That tickles little minds to mirth *effuso*.

Young, Night Thoughts, viii.

Effusion. s.

1. Act of pouring out.

My heart hath melted at a lady's tears,
Being an ordinary inundation;
But this *effusion* of such manly drops,
This show'r blown up by trumpet of the soul,
Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd.

Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.

Our blessed Lord commanded the representation
of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be
made by breaking bread and *effusion* of wine.—
Jeremy Taylor, Fourth Sermon on the Mount.

If the flood-gates of heaven were anything dis-
tinct from the forty days' rain, their *effusion*, 'tis
likely, was at this same time when the abyss was
broken open. *Dr. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Waste; act of spilling or shedding.

When there was but as yet one only family in the
world, no means of instruction, human or divine,
could prevent *effusion* of blood.—*Hunter, Ecclesiastical Policy*, l. 10.

The only means
To stop *effusion* of our Christian blood,
And 'stablish quietness.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 1.

Yet shall she be restored, since publick good
For private lust ought not to be withheld,
To save the *effusion* of my people's blood.

Dryden, Translation of the First Book of
Hummer's Iliad.

3. Act of pouring out words.

Endless and senseless *effusions* of indignant
prayers, ostentatious discourses, in most unnumberable
manner, the worst part of Christian duty to-
wards God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

When this prayer was granted, the *effusions* of
gratitude . . . are still more extravagant.—*Lord*
Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the
Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.

4. Bounteous donation.

Such great love the gospel of Christ had then
upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal
effusion of all that they had.—*Hammond, On Funda-*
mentals.

5. Thing poured out.

Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I
shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*,
and I shall be whiter than snow.—*Rikon Basilike.*

Effusive. adj. Pouring out; dispersing.

The North-east spends his rage; he now shut up
Within his iron cave, the *effusive* South
Warms the wide air. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Straight are
These heavenly orbs, the glad abodes of life,
Effusive, kindled by his breath divine
Through endless forms of being.

Akenaide, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

Eft. s. [from A.S. *eft*. See *Newt*.] Same word as *newt*; native reptile of the genus Triton.

Frogs are beneficial to the places where they
are kept, by clearing of them from snakes, adders,
and *efts*, upon which they will live.—*Mortimer,*
Husbands.

A monstrous *eft* was of old the lord and master of
earth;

For him did his high sun flame, and his river billow-
ing run,
And he felt himself in his force to be nature's crown-
ing race. *Trincom, Maid*, iv. 6.

Eft. adv. [from root of A.S. *eft*.] Aft; after.

Obsolete.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rush,
With noise whereof he from his lofty steep
Down fell to ground, and crept into a bush,
To hide his coward head from dying dread.

For notwithstanding that our soul was rest,
Yet, had the body not disembred be, [been],
It would have lived, and revived *eft*!

But, finding no fit seat, the lifeless corpse it left. *Ibid.*

Yet seem'd the soil both faire and fruitful *eft*. *Ibid.*

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Yet, had the body not disembred be, [been],
It would have lived, and revived *eft*!

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But, finding no fit seat, the lifeless corpse it left. *Ibid.*

Yet seem'd the soil both faire and fruitful *eft*. *Ibid.*

Eft, when years

More ripe as reason lent to choose our peers,
Ourselves in leane of vowed love we knit. *Ibid.*

Quite consum'd with flame,

The idol is of that eternal mirth;

For so at least I have preserv'd the name,
With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd. *Ratcliff.*

Eftsoons. adv. Soon afterwards.

He in their stead *eftsoons* plac'd Englishmen, who
possess'd all their lands.—*Spenser, View of the State of*
Ireland.

Eftsoons the nymphs, which now had flowers their
fill,
Ran all in haste to see that silver brood.

Id., Prothalamium.

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it
was to be thought that new wars would *eftsoons*
ensue.—*Koellie, History of the Turks.*

Egal. adj. [Fr.] Equal. *Rare.*

With all as one do learn you *egal* faith.

Forrester and Forrester. (Ord. M.S.)

Egalness. s. Attribute suggested by *Egal*.

Rare.

And nature that did make this *egalness*
Oft so replenish at so great a wrong.

Forrester and Forrester. (Ord. M.S.)

Egest. v. a. [Lat. *egere* = carry or bear out; pass. part. *egestus*.] Throw out food at the natural vents. *Rare.*

The nature of man is prone to imbede various
things than to *egest* them.—*Bishop Gauden, Hiero-*
spices, p. 351: 1653.

? Either a verb neuter, or with the name

of the things egested understood.

Divers creatures sleep all the winter; as the bear,
the hedge-hog, the bat, and the bee: these all was
fast when they sleep, and *egest* not.—*Bacon, Natural*
and Experimental History.

Egestion. s. Act of throwing out the dig-

ested food at the natural vents.

Neither the procuring of ready concoction, nor
the avoiding of wearisome labouring, nor the enter-
taining of moderate walking, nor the disposition
unto liberal recreation, nor the benefit of facile and
soluble *egestion*; no, nor any thing else that can
preserve health unto us, if God himself do not
sustain us.—*Fotherby, Aethiopicus*, p. 257: 1655.

The animal soul or spirits manage as well their
spontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary
exortions of digestion, *egestion*, and circulation.—
Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.

To confute your learned labours, is but to take
wine, like bees, from your *egestions*.—*Wallis, Cor-*
rection of Hobbes, p. 3.

Egestive. adj. Connected with, or relating

to, *Egestion*.

They have the digestive, *egestive*, and other parts
of the nutritive faculty.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of*
Mankind.

Egg. s. [A.S. *egg*.]

1. Embryo, with its envelopes, of such ani-

mals as do not bring forth their young

alive. (Its popular application is to what

is laid by birds and certain reptiles. In

Physiology, however, the spawn of frogs

and fishes is merely a collection of *eggs*.

With the lower animals and vegetables, and

even with mammals, the object is really

the same; *ovum*, however, and *ovule* are

the technical names, being simply transla-

tions of *egg* into Latin, indeed the same

word.)

An *egg* was found, having lain many years at the

bottom of a moat, where the earth had successively
overgrown it; and this *egg* was found to be the hard-
ness of a stone, and the colour of the white and
yolk perfect.—*Bacon.*

Therefore think him as the serpent's *egg*.
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow in-
chievous. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

Eggs are perhaps the highest, most nourishing,
and exalted of all animal food, and most indigesti-
ble.—*Arbuthnot.*

Every insect of each different kind,
In its own *egg*, cheer'd by the solar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life displays.

Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Anything in the shape, or approaching the

shape, of an egg.

There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long
neck, such as chymists are wont to call a phloso-
phical *egg*.—*Bugle.*

Egg. v. a. [A.S. *eggian*.] Incite; instigate;

provoke to action.

All kinds of lust and luxury, and all things else

which do *egg* forward and stir up fire in men to

wantonness, he forbiddeth as severely as adultery itself.—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 234.
[She] did egg him on to tell
How fair she was. *Warner, Albion's Ragland*.
Muddy becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his genius, and whose ardour of inclination eggs him forward, and carrieth him through every obstacle.—*Derham, Physico-theology*.
They that are bewitched with a humor of play can not be quiete without it; 'tis a malus-erudit that eggs and urges them to their own destruction.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 88. (Ord MS.)

Egging. verbal abs. Incitement.

Tell me, how curst an egging, with a sting
Of lust, do these unwily danciers bring.

Cleveland, Poems, &c. p. 108.

Egplantine. s. [Fr. *eglantier*, *aiglantin*.] Sweetbrier.

Over canquied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk rose, and with egplantine,
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.
The leaf of egplantine, not to slander,
Outsweeten'd not thy breath. *Id.*, *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.
Myrmours with egplantine were spread,
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head.
Dryden.

Applied, by Milton, either inaccurately or provincially, to the *honeysuckle* or some plant of similar habit.

Through the sweet-Air or the vine,
Or the twisted egplantine. *L'Allegro*.

Ego. A Latin pronoun meaning I; with which it is the same word, the *g* being softened down to the semivowel *y*, and so, apparently, lost in the present diphthongal term. In German, *ich*; Danish, *jeg*; Swedish, *jag* (the *j* sounded as *y*); A.S. *ic*. In English, so far as it is used, it is a substantive rather than a pronoun, meaning the thinking subject whatever it may be. Its chief application is in those systems of philosophy which take us their starting-point the person thinking, as cognized by himself; this being either the only absolute certainty, or the nearest approach to one. All beyond, i.e. the rest of the world, is non-*ego*; concerning the reality of which, doubts are far more possible than in the case of the thinking individual or Subject. The German form is the vernacular *ich*; Germany being the country in which the philosophy under notice is the most developed. In England, however, *ego* is the better form, as being the most convenient base for derivatives. Laying aside the rare form *Egomism*, we have two approximately concurrent forms; one in *-ist* simply, the other in *-ist*. As both exist, it is better to distinguish between them than to use them as synonyms; the form in *-ism* being restricted to the purposes of philosophy.

(For examples see extracts under *Egotism* and *Egotize*.)

Egotism. s. Reference to Ego.

Napoleon, himself not the superfluous of great men, and ballasted sufficiently with prudence and egoisms, had, nevertheless, as is clear enough, an idea to start with; the idea that democracy was the crime of man, the right and infinite cause.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, Sir Walter Scott.

Egotist. s. One who refers much or all to Ego.

Hitherto Des Cartes was uncertain of every thing but his own existence, and the existence of the operations and ideas of his own mind. Some of his disciples, it is said, remained at this stage of his system, and got the name of *Egotists*.—*Reid*.

Egotty. s. Egoism. Rare.

This innocent impudence, which I have all along taken care to carry on, as it then was of some me, has since been of regular service to me, and, by being mentioned in one of my papers, effectually recovered my *egotty* out of the hands of some gentlemen who endeavoured to correct it for me.—*Swift, Harrison's Teller*, no. 28. (Ord MS.)
If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egotty* remains.—*Wallington, Religion of Nature delineated*, sect. 9, § 8. (Ord MS.)

Egomism. s. Egotism. Rare.

That kind of scepticism called *egomism*.—*A. Butler, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, ii. 21: 1787.

Egotism. s. Fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or I; too frequent mention of a man's self, in writing or conversation.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with, in the course of my reading, is that of Cardinal Wolsey's; *ego et rex meus*, I and my king.—*Spectator*.

Egotist. s. One who is always repeating the word *ego*, I; talker of himself.

A tribe of *egotists*, for whom I have always had a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own.—*Spectator*.

To return for a moment to the parallel which we have been attempting to draw between Milton and Dante, we would add that the poetry of these great men has in a considerable degree taken its character from their moral qualities. They are not *egotists*. They rarely outtrade their idiosyncrasies on their readers. They have nothing in common with those modern beggars for fame, who extort a pittance from the compassion of the inexperienced by exposing the nakedness and sores of their minds.—*Maccusley, Critical and Historical Essays*, Milton.

Egotistical. adj. Having the character of an Egotist.

The sonnets . . . are . . . dignified by a sobriety and greatness of mind to which we know not where to look for a parallel. It would, indeed, be scarcely safe to draw any decided inferences as to the character of a writer from passages directly *egotistical*. But the qualities which we have ascribed to Milton, though perhaps most strongly marked in those parts of his works which treat of his personal feelings, are distinguishable in every page, and impart to all his writings, prose and poetry, English, Latin, and Italian, a strong family likeness.—*Maccusley, Critical and Historical Essays*, Milton.

Egotize. v. n. Write or speak as an egotist.

I *egotize* in my letters to thee, not because I am of much importance to myself, but because to thee both *ego* and all that *ego* does are interesting. *Cooper, Letter to Lady Hesketh*. (Rich.)

Egre. s. [A.S. *egor*.] Sudden and rapidly rising tide.

From the peculiar disposition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, may arise those *egres* and flows in some estuaries and rivers; as is observable about Trent and Humber in England.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Egregious. adj. [Lat. *egregius*, i.e. *e grege*, separated or selected from the flock.] Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.

Al! me, most credulous fool!

Egregious murderer. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, v. 2.
If any person of good desert shall wilfully be a delinquent, the same man ought, notwithstanding his former service, to be punished. Horatio, that in combat gained the victory against the Albans, having incidentally slain his own sister, was notwithstanding his *egregious* act and the fresh memory thereof, called into trial of his life, and with great difficulty obtained pardon.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xxvi.

We may be bold to conclude, that these last times, for insolence, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

Reader, try by this the *egregious* impudence of this fellow.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 104.

Voluntarily therefore and of right we congratulate this accession of dignity to your *egregious* merits, and the most worthy guardian of so much virtue.—*Milton, Letters of State*.

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits, both of art and valour.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*.

And hence the *egregious* wizard shall foredoom

The fate of Louis, and the fall of Rome. *Pope*.

Eminently bad; remarkably-vicious. This is the usual sense. Dr. Johnson says, This remark requires further notice. In the old dictionary of Hubert, *egregious* is defined by *excellent* only. In that of Cockerham, it has the same definition, with this addition, 'sometimes vile, base.' At the close of the sixteenth century, however, the bad sense of the word seems to have been common; for Gabriel Harvey having used the phrase 'an *egregious* argument,' he is thus reprehended by Nashe, in Four Letters Confuted, 1598: '*Egregious* is never used in English but in the extreme ill part.' Yet Raleigh and Milton, as I have shown in the additions to the first definition, considered the word as meaning eminently good, or illustrious, or famous.—*Todd*.

Egregiously. adv. In an egregious manner.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiously* an ass.

And practising upon his pence and quiet,
Even to madness. *Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 1

He discovered that, beside the extravagance of every article, he had been *egregiously* cheated.—*Arbuthnot, John Bull*.

Egress. s. [Lat. *egressus*, part. of *egredior*—step or walk out; *egressio*, -onis—stepping or walking out.] Power or act of going out of any place; departure.

Thou shalt have *egress* and regress.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

In a nursery a maid alone, if she cannot have *egress*, before her window you shall have an old woman, or some peevish gossip, tell her some tales of this clerk, and that monk, describing or commending some young gentleman unto her.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 263.

With the accent on the second syllable.

Gates of burning adamant,
Bar'd over us, prohibit all *egress*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 457.

Egression. s. Act of going out.

No thou may'st have a triumphant *egression*.—*H. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass*.

In the days and periods of their joy and festal *egressions*, they chose to throw some ashes into their children's, some sober remembrance of their fatal period.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*, ii. § 1.

The vast number of troops is expressed in the swarms; their tumultuous manner of beating out of their sleep, and the perpetual *egression*, which seemed without end, are imagined in the bees pouring out.—*Pope* (paraphrasing *Chapman*).

Cooper's ponderous *egress* verse deduces you every step with some heavy Miltonism; *Chapman* colloquies off with you his own free pace. Take a simile for example. The council breaks up—
Being abroad, the earth was overlaid
With flocks; to them, that came forth; as when
Of frequent bees

Swarms rise out of a hollow rock, repairing the degrees

Of their *egression* endlessly, with ever ridier new
From forth their sweet nest; as their store, still
As it failed, grew.

And never would cease sending forth her clusters to the spring.

They still crowd out so; this flock here, that
There, babbling.

The boldest flowers, Sa, &c., &c.
What endless *egression* of phrases the dog commands!—*Leah, Letter to Coleridge*.

Egret. s. [Fr. *aigrette* tuft of feathers, tuft.]

1. Tuft of feathers forming an ornament so called.

Of the same work were their bases; their head-tires of flowers, mixed with silver and gold, with some spikes of *egrets* among; and, from the top of their dressings, a thin veil hanging down.—*H. Jonson, Masques*.

2. Grallatorial bird so called, the exact and original application of the term being uncertain. (At present, it most generally denotes a species of heron, the *Ardea alba* in the first instance; and, secondarily, or as a term accompanied with a qualifying adjective, the *Ardea Gargetta*; both occasional visitants of the British Isles).

We once received out of Audubon the feathers of a bird shot there, which we suspect to have been the *egret*; this is the only instance, perhaps, of its having been recently found in England. One was shot in Ireland in the year 1748. That it was formerly very frequent here appears by some of the old tales of lore; in the famous forest of Arden, where we find no less than a thousand *egrets*, or *egrets*, as it is differently spelt. Perhaps the eastern they were in as a deity during those days, occasioned their extinction in our islands. Alas! they are still common, especially in the southern parts of Europe, where they appear in flocks.—*Pennant, British Zoology*.

Dr. Fleming remarks that 'it is possible the *egret* may have been referred to, as the most common bird with a crest.' To this opinion Mr. Selby subscribes. *Aigrette* and *egret* are common terms for a tuft of feathers; and the little *egret* appears to have been much too rare a species in this country to have afforded the supply. That the little *egret* ought, however, to be retained in our catalogue as a British bird, which has been denied the following evidence will sufficiently prove.—*Tarrell, British Birds*.

Ibises, storks, *egrets* [the zoological name not given], spoonbills, herons, and the smaller races of sandwicks and plovers are now busily traversing the wet mud in search of the red worm which burrows there, or peering with steady eye to watch the motion of the small fry and aquatic insects in the ripple on the shore.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Cydon*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

Egret. s. [Fr. *aigret*; perhaps from *aigre* = sour.] Species of cherry.

The sour-cherry, which inclineth more to white, is sweeter than the red; but the *egret* is more sour.—*Bacon*.

Egritudo. *s.* [Lat. *egritudo* - sickness; *ager* = sick.] Ailment; maulady. *Rare.*
I do not intrude to write to the cure of *egritudo* or sickness confirmed. -- *Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Health*, b. iv. (Rich.)

Egyptologist. *s.* One engaged in Egyptology.

(For example see under Hieroglyphics.)

Egyptology. *s.* Study of the archeology of Egypt, especially in its connection with the Hieroglyphics.

(For example see under Hieroglyphics.)

Eider. *s.* [see extract.] Duck so called (*Somateria mollissima*) for the softness and warmth of its down: (generally used as the *first element of a compound*, giving *elder-duck*, *elder-down*; indeed it seems that *down* was the original meaning of the word).

The *elder duck*, though indigenous to some of the northern parts of England, as well as several of the Scottish islands, is only a winter visitor to the southern portions of the kingdom, and that, too, in very limited numbers. It is but rarely killed in Ireland. . . . It has been seen and shot on the Cornish, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Sussex, and Norfolk coasts. . . . The most southern locality in this country at which this species is known to breed regularly is that visited by Leumann in July, 1769, and has been frequently visited by Mr. Selby, namely, the Fern Islands, situated upon the northern coast of Northumberland. . . . The *elder duck* is also called St. Cuthbert's duck, from the circumstance of its breeding there on a rock called St. Cuthbert's Isle, as well as upon other islands that form the group. . . . The late Earl of Derby's principal menagerie manager, who went to Sweden in the summer of 1830, brought back with him a brood of young *eidera*, which he reared, feeding them on slugs and the bodies of shelled molluscs. Several of these birds were reared at Knowsley. *Eider, eider*, or *idder* is the name applied to this duck in Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. . . . Young males of the *eider* are, at first, like the adult female. . . . The wingspan of the male *eider* measures nine inches in length. -- *Varroch, British Birds*.

Eight. *s.* Same as Eyot.

Eight. *pr.* [A.S. *cahta*.] Cardinal number, or numeral, so called. In English notation, 8; in Roman, viii. As this is, alphabetically, the first of a very definite series of words, the remarks that apply to the entry of the numerals in general will be made here. It is submitted to the reader that the numerals are words which neither definition nor example will explain. They are not only used by everyone, but every time they are used their import explains itself. *One* is naturally single; 'all the others naturally plural. Nevertheless, *one* may be plural when it means a *unit*, and when two or more units (*ones*) are spoken of; and *two*, *three*, *four*, &c., may be singular when they mean a collection of *two*, of *three*, of *four*, and the like. In such cases, the word, as a part of speech, ceases to be a pronoun, and becomes a substantive, and, like other substantives, takes a plural form; as 'three *ones* make three'; 'two *uns* equal twenty.' For some of these collections we have separate and true substantial names; such as *unit* = a one; *pair*, *couple*, *brace*, &c. = a two; *leash* = a three; *dozen* = a twelve; *score* = a twenty; whence *half-dozen* = a six, and *half-score* = a ten. *Mound*, *dyad*, *triad*, *tetrad*, *pentad*, and *decad*, all of Greek origin, are terms of a more exotic and artificial character.

This singular character of a plural number, when the units of which it is composed are taken in mass, or collectively, is well illustrated by the numbers above *ten*, or the difference between the terminations *-teen* and *-ty*.

Thirteen = 10 + 3; *-teen* being merely *ten* in another form.

Thirty = 10 x 3; *-ty* being a contraction of *-* (a *ten*, or a *decad*), a word long

obsolete and a separate term, and one which originated at that comparatively early epoch in our language when *ten*, like the Latin *decem* and the Greek *deka*, contained the sound of either *g* or *k*; a sound of which the nearest representative in the German family of languages is the *k* of the Mesogothic *taihun*.

Of true derivative forms the numerals have only one, viz. the ordinal, formed by the addition of *-th* (*ten*, *ten-th*), with or without certain internal changes (*five*, *fifth*, &c.); and even these are open to an exception. Several high authorities, on the strength of such words as the Danish *tyo* and the Greek *deka*, on the one side, and the *-m-* in words like *primus*, *septimus*, &c., on the other, have held that, where the cardinal ends in *m* or *n*, the ordinal form has (so to say) been reflected back upon it. Hence in *seo-en*, *ni-ne*, *teh-* (*teg-* or *tek-*) *-n*, the final letter is not cardinal, but ordinal. This, however, belongs to the department of comparative philology rather than to lexicography.

In most languages, the first two cardinals form the ordinals from some second basis; as *fir-st*, from the root of *fore*, and *second*, from the Latin *secundus*, connected with *sequor* = follow: a fact which theoretically excludes such ordinals as *oneth* and *twoth*; though, as far as grammar goes, they are not impossible forms. In some respects, *oneth* is a numeral, as in *twenty-odd*. He would be a bold man, however, who wrote *odd-th*; though there are many cases where the word would be convenient. Practically speaking, all the combinations of which a numeral is a basis, except the ordinal, are compounds; the rule being (as has been shown in respect to the forms in *-teen* and *-ty*) that where there is Addition the second element is *-ten*; where Multiplication, *-ty* = a collection of *teus*. In few cases does that agglutination of separate words which constitutes a compound so closely take the guise of a derivative as in the Numerals.

These preliminaries show that, except in particular cases, the entry of one numeral is, in respect to authority, derivation, and the like, a formula for the entry of all the others.

Eight. *s.*

1. Collection of eight.

2. Figure of 8 in skating.

'Till I, tired out
With cutting *eights* that day upon the pond,
Where, three times slipping from the outer edge,
I bump'd the ice into three several stars,
Fell in a doze. *Tennyson, The Epic.*

Eighteen, or Eighteen. *pr.* [*eight* + *ten*, the second *t* being omitted, not only in speaking, but in spelling.] Cardinal of 8 + 10.

The accent falls on either syllable, according to the element upon which the stress is laid. Thus in counting from *ten* to *twenty* we say *thirteen*, *fourteen*, *fifteen*, &c., whereas 'from 3 to 13' is 'from *three* to *thirteen*.' Strictly speaking, then, *eighteen* and *eighteen* are different words; though it would be an overrefinement to treat them as such in the entry. It may be added that, etymologically, the spelling of both 18 and 80 should give two *ts* = *eight* + *ten*, *eight* + *ty*. This doubling, however, of the consonant, though real, has long been ignored both in spelling and speaking.

Eighteenth, or Eighteenth. *adj.* Ordinal of the preceding.

Eightfold. *adj.* (often with an adverbial construction, as, 'it increased *eightfold*.) Multiplied by eight.

Eighth. *adj.* Ordinal of eight.

Eightly. *adv.* As the eighth in order.

Eightieth. *adj.* Ordinal of eighty.

Eighty. *pr.* [*eight* + *ty* = *tig*.--see *Eighteen*.] Cardinal of 8 x 10.

Eisel. *s.* [A.S. *esil*; N.Fr. *aisil* = vinegar.]

1. Vinegar; verjuice; any acid.

Cast in thy mind
How thou resemblest Christ, as with *sovereign* poison,
If thou pause thy taste; remember therewithall
How Christ for thee tasted *eisel* and gall. *Sir T. More.*

Like a willing patient, I will drink
Poisons of *eyes*, against my strong infection. *Shakespeare, Hamlet 2.*

In the following extract from the well-known rant of Hamlet at the grave of Ophelia, the import of the word is doubtful; some explaining it *vinegar*, others as the river Ysel. In the quarto of 1603 the reading is *vessels*; in the later ones, *esil*; in the folio, *exile*:

'Swoonds! show me what thou'll do.
Woo't weep? woo't fight? woo't fast? woo't tear
thyself?

Woo't drink up *eisel*? eat a crocodile?
I'll do't. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.*

2. River so called.

Either. *pron.* [see remarks at end of *Either, adv.*]

1. One of two indifferently.

Leopoldus flatters both,
Of both is flattered; but he neither loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.*

No like these champions were,
As they had been a very pair,
So that a man would almost swear,
That *either* had been *either*. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*
Goring made a fast friendship with Dicky, *either* of them believing he could deceive the other. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*

I do not ask whether bodies do so exist, that the motion of one body cannot really be without the motion of another: to determine this *either* way, is to lay the question for or against a vacuum. -- *Locke.*

2. Each.

In the process of natural begets, there seem some to be creatures placed, as it were, in the confines of several provinces, and participating something of *either*. -- *Sir M. Hale.*

Sev'n times the sun has *either* tropick view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

Either is often used improperly instead of *each*; as, 'Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took *either* (each) of them his censor.' *Each* signifies *both* of them, taken distinctly or separately; *either* properly signifies only the one, or the other, of them, taken disjunctively. For which reason the like expression in the following passages seems also improper: 'They crucified two other with him, on *either* side one; and Jesus in the midst.' (Mt. John, xii. 18.) 'On *either* side of the river was there the tree of life.' (Rev. xii. 2.) *Lowth's Grammar*. -- *Johnson.*

3. Any one of a number exceeding two.

Henry VIII. Francis I. and Charles V. were so provident, as scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by *either* of the three, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again. -- *Bacon.*

4. One or each (of two) in the reciprocal construction. *Rare.*

Since that they [married persons] have received *either* other from God, let them herein strive to show their thankfulness unto God, by endeavouring to bring *either* other nearer to God, by helping *either* other forward in the good wages of God; do *either* with other, as Anna did with her sonne Samuel, as she had him of God, so she bestowed him on God againe; returned *either* other again to God, and laboured to returne them better than they received. -- *Gataker, Wife in Debt*, p. 108. (Ord. Mk.)

Either. *adv.* In the way of an alternative.

We never heard of any ship that had been seen to arrive upon any shore of Europe; no nor of *either* the East or West Indies. -- *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

What perils shall we find,
If *either* place, or time, or other course,
Cause us to alter th' order now assigned? *De Witt.*

Either your brethren have miserably deceived us, or power confers virtue. -- *Swift, Letter to Pope.*

A distributive adverb, answered by *or*; *either* the

EL. s. Name of the twelfth letter in the English alphabet.

Elaborate. adj. [Lat. *elaboratus* = worked, or laboured, out.] Finished with great care and diligence.

At least, on her bedstead
Too much of ornament, of outward show
Elaborate: of inward, less exact.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 537.
Man is thy theme, his virtues or his rage
Drawn to the life in each *elab'rate* page.

Consider the difference between *elaborate* discourses upon important occasions, delivered to parliaments, and a plain sermon intended for the common people. — *Swift*.

Elaborate. v. a. Work out with pains and labour; heighten and improve by successive touches.

They in full *elaborate* a sigh. — *Young*.
The sap is diversified, and still more *elaborated* and exalted, as it circulates through the vessels of the plant. — *Arbuthnot*.

Elaborately. adv. In an elaborate manner.

Politick conceptions, so *elaborately* formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet prove abortive. — *South, Sermons*.

It is there *elaborately* shewn, that patents are good. — *Swift*.

Elaborateness. s. Attribute suggested by Elaborate; completion by successive endeavours.

It [the Old Bachelor] is apparently composed with great *elaborateness* of allusion, and incessant ambition of wit. — *Johnson, Life of Congreve*.

Elaboration. s. Improvement by successive operations.

To what purpose is there such an apparatus of vessels for the *elaboration* of the spirit and excrement; such a tedious process of generation and nutrition? — *Ray*.

Elaboratory. s. Same as Laboratory. Rare.

He [Mr. Stuebel] built his *elaboratory* in an odd hall or refectory. . . . In the year following he was called away to London, and became operator to the Royal Society; and, continuing there till 1670, he returned to Osnaburg, and had several classes successively. The chymical club concluded; and A. W. paid Mr. Stuebel 30 shillings, having, in the beginning of the class, given 30 shillings beforehand. — *Life of A. Wood*, sub ann. 1670.

Elaine. s. [Gr. *ἑλαιον* = oil.] In Chemistry. See extract.

The fluidity [of the fat oils] is very various, some being solid at ordinary temperatures, and others remaining fluid at the freezing point of water. Liquefied oil, indeed, does not congeal till cooled from 5° to 15° below 0° F. The same kind of need mutually affords oils of different degrees of fluidity, so that in the process of refrigeration one portion concretes before another. Chevreul, who was the first to observe this fact, considers all the oils to be composed of two species, one of which resembles wax, and was thence styled by him *stearine*; and another, which is liquid at ordinary temperatures, and was called *elaine*, or *alcine*. By refrigeration and pressure between the folds of blotting paper, or in linen bums, the fluid part is separated, and the solid remains. By heating the paper in water, the liquid oil may be obtained separate. When alcohol is boiled with the natural oil, the greater part of the *stearine* remains undissolved. — *Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Baromet obtained *elaine*, or *alcine*, by exposing olive oil to a temperature of about 21° F. in order to cause the condensation of the *margarine*. — *Turner, Chemistry*, p. 150.

Elamp. v. a. Shine; give light. *Barbarous*.
As when the cheerful sun, *clamping* wide,
Gleams all the world.

G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory, c. 1.
Giles [Fletcher] seems to have more vigour than his elder brother, but less sweetness, less smoothness, and more affectation in his style. This, indeed, is deformed by words neither English nor Latin, but simply barbarous, such as *clamping*, *oblation*, *deprolution*, *purpuration*, *glitterant*, and many others. — *Italian, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

Elance. v. a. [Fr. *élancer*.] Throw out; dart; cast as a dart or lance.

While thy merrying hand *elanced*
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated lo!
Harsh words, that once *elanced*, must ever fly
Irrevocable.

Elance thy thought, and think of more than man.
Young Night Thoughts, ix.

Eland. s. Species of South-African antelope, *Boselaphus Orens*: (called *imponso* by the natives, and *eland* by the Dutch colonists).

In this animal there is a great resemblance to some of the oxen. . . . The taste of *eland's* flesh, when eaten fresh, much resembles beef. — *Sir W. Jamieson, in Naturalist's Library*, Guatá, Sheep, Orens, &c.

Elapse. v. n. [Lat. *elapsum*, part. of *elabor* = glide, slide, or slip out.]

1. Pass away; glide away; run out without notice.

There is a doleful season, a learning time in youth, which, suffered to elapse, and no foundation laid, seldom returns. — *Richardson, Clarissa*.

2. *Lapse. Hure.*

The attainment of this, however, [Doctor of Laws] was far from having upon Burman that effect which has been too often observed to be produced in others; who, having in their own opinion no higher object of ambition, have *elapsed* into idleness and security, and spent the rest of their lives in lazy enjoyment of their unacquired dignities. — *Johnson, Life of Burman*, (3rd MS.).

Elastic. adj. [Fr. *élastique*.] Having the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted or withheld; springy; having the power of a spring.

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to pressure, without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and *elastic*, returning to its figure with a force arising from the mutual attraction of its parts. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

The most common diversities of human constitutions arise from the solids, as to their different degrees of strength and tension, in some being too lax and weak, in others too *elastic* and strong. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Elastical. adj. Same as Elastic. *Hure.*

A fermentation must be excited in some medicinal place, which may expand itself by its *elastical* power, and break through where it meets with the weakest resistance. — *Bealley*.

Elasticity. s. Quality of bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from which they were displaced by external force; spring.

A lute-string will bear a hundred weight without rupture; but, at the same time, cannot exert its *elasticity*; take away fifty, and it immediately recovers the weight. — *Arbuthnot*.

Mo emptiness and dulness could inspire,
And weary my *elasticity* and fire. — *Pope*.

Elate. adj. [Lat. *elatus*, from *e* = out, and *latus* = carried, borne.] Flushed with success; elevated with prosperity; lofty; haughty.

Oh, thoughtless mortals, ever blind to fate!
Too soon dejected, and too soon *elate*. — *Pope*.

Elate. v. a.

1. Exalt; heighten.

Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. — *Thomson*.

2. Elevate with success; puff up with prosperity.

Though *elated* by his victory, he still maintained the appearance of moderation. — *Mason, History of England*.

Elatedly. adv. In an elated manner.

Nerve, we find, defiled most in the fondest smiles of luxury; and where do we find any so *elatedly* proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he? — *Fellham, Discourses on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

Elatarium. s. [Gr., Lat.] Fruit of the squinting cucumber (Momordica Elatarium or Ecballium ollicinarum); inspissated juice of the same used in medicine as a drastic hydragogue purge.

In the event of a case of poisoning by *elaterium*, the remedies would be emollient drinks, . . . stimulant, . . . blood-letting to subdue the inflammatory symptoms should the state of the general system be contraindicated. — *Forsica, Materia Medica*, p. 1083.

Elation. s. Haughtiness proceeding from success; pride of prosperity.

God began to punish this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

It was in these adventures from France that Barclay placed his chief trick. In a moment of *elation* he once called them his Janissaries, and expressed a hope that they would get him the George and Garter. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Elbow. s. [A.S. *elboga*.]

1. Next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.

In some fair evening, on your *elbow* laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural shade. — *Pope*.
Although the bones of the pectoral limbs are swathed in skin, the fins project more freely from

the trunk, the *elbow* is better marked; the limb-joints are synovial, not syndesmoic merely, as in Cetacea; and although there are clearer indications of the digits in the fin of Sirenia, none of the digits have more than three phalanges. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, p. 437.

2. Any flexure or angle.

Fruit trees, or vines, set upon a wall between *elbows* or buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. — *Bevon*.

At the elbow. Near; at hand.

Straight will he come;
Wear thy good rapier here, and put it home;
Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll be at thy *elbow*.
Shakespeare, Othello, v. 1.

Jog the elbow. Draw attention; waken up; remind a person of anything.

I have long gone about with the conviction that I had a work to do — a Work, if you like, with a great W; a purpose to fulfil; a claim to leap into, a Cartesian horn and foot; a great social evil to discover and to remedy. That conviction has pursued me for years. It has dogged me in the busy street; seated itself by me in the lonely study; *jogged my elbow* as it lifted the wine-cup at the festive board; pursued me in the maze of Rotten Row; followed me in far lands. On Brighton's shingly beach or Margate's sand; the voice outsped the roaring of the sea; it whistles in my nightcap, and it whispers, 'Wake, slumberer, thy work is not done yet.' — *Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. 1.

Out at elbows. Applied to the sleeve of a coat or tunic so worn out as to show the elbow or shirt beneath.

'If my old enscock,' said a Welsh diebe,
'Is out at *elbows*, why should I repine?' — *Anon*.
Hence, it means 'reduced in circumstances; badly off in money matters.'

Elbow. v. a. Push; drive out; encroach upon, as a person forcing his way with the help of his elbows through a crowd; jostle.

The poor distress'd Lear . . . by no means
Will yield to see his daughter. — *Why, good air?* —
A sovereign shame no *elbows* him.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 3.
It thrusts and stretches out,
And *elbows* all the kingdoms round about. — *Dryden*.
If fortune takes not off this boy's helmet,
He'll make mad work and *elbow* out his neighbours.

One *elbows* him, one justles in the shoal.
Id., Jewell's Satires.

The intruders [the Dutch under William III.] would soon rule every corporation. They would *elbow* our own aldermen off the Royal Exchange. They would buy the hereditary woods and halls of our country gentlemen. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Elbow. v. n. Clash; jostle; be quarrelsome.

He that grows hot and turbid, that *elbows* in all his philosophic disputes, must needs be very proud of his own sufficiency, or very ignorant of the sciences he sticks for. — *Mansyngham, Discourses*, 50: 1091.

Elbowchair. s. Chair with arms to support the elbows.

An ornate, broken *elbowchair*,
A candle cup without an ear, &c. — *Swift*.
Swans and *elbowchairs*, in the opera of Dioclesian, have danced upon the English stage with good success. — *Guy*.

Elbowing. part. adj. Jostling; pushing; pressing.

Purse proud, *elbowing* Insolence.
Granger, Ode on Solitude.

In the following extract we find it followed by similar terms connected with the shoulder.

Men of real merit will, if they persevere, at last reach the station to which they are entitled, and intruders will be ejected with contempt and derision. But it is no small evil that the avenues to fame should be blocked up by a swarm of noisy, insidious, *elbowing* pretenders, who, though they will not ultimately be able to unknock good their own entrance, hinder, in the mean time, those who have a right to enter. All who will not disgrace themselves by joining in the unseemly scuffle must expect to be at last hustled and *shouldered* back. — *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Robert Montgomery's Poems*.

Elbowroom. s. [the accent stands as in the previous edition; the present editor thinks that *elbow-room* is the commoner pronunciation, so that the combination gives two words rather than a compound, as is certainly the case with *Elbowchair*.] Room to stretch out the elbows

on each side; perfect freedom from confinement; easy freedom.

Now my soul hath elbowroom;
It would not out at windows nor at doors.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 7.
The natives are not so many, but that there may be elbowroom enough for them, and for the adventures also.—*Bacon.*

A politician must put himself into a state of liberty to provide elbowroom for counselmen to have its full play in.—*South, Sermons.*

These (wit and humour) are faculties which never appear in full lustre but when the mind is perfectly at ease, and, as an excellent writer says, enjoys her elbow-room.—*Smallest, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Two hours will not afford elbow-room.—*Recreations of a Country Parson, p. 334.*

ELD. s. Old age; decrepitude; old generation, or old people in general. *Obsolete, or archaic.*

Her heart with joy unwonted fully swell'd,
As feeling wondrous comfort in her weaker eld.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth beg the aims
Of palsied eld.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.
They count him of the green-hair'd eld. *Chapman.*
He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If like-wise he seem'd fair one would not,
Thereby to wipe away th' infirmities
Of long unrequited bed and childless eld.

Milton, On the Death of a fair Infant.
Roll on, vain days! till reckless may go down,
Since Time hath left what'er my soul enjoy'd,
And with the file of eld mine earlier years alloy'd.

Byron, Child Harold, ii. 99.
That the prince of the powers of darkness, passing
by the flower and pomp of the earth, should lay
propitious siege to the weak fantasy of indolent eld—has neither likelihood nor unlikelihood a priori to us, who have no measure to guess at his policy, or standard to estimate what rate those idle souls may fetch in the devil's market.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Witches and other Night Fancies.*

Elder. adj. [This and *eldest* are the Anglo-Saxon comparative and superlative of *cold*—old. This means that there is in English no such positive as *eld*; and that, as examples of the Anglo-Saxon degrees of comparison, the words are perfectly regular. *Elder* and *eldest* are derived from *cold*, just as *older* and *oldest* are from *old*; and the true explanation of their form lies in the fact that, in certain words, the Anglo-Saxon not only added *-r*, or *-st*, to the positive, but changed the vowel as well. Thus—

Lang, Leage, Leagest—*Lang, &c.*

Strang, Stronger, Strongest—*Strang, &c.*

Georg, Ganger, Gangerst—*Georg, &c.*

Securt, Segetre, Segetrest—*Securt, &c.*

Heah, Hyrre, Hyrrest—*Heah, &c.*

Fald, Fylre, Fylrest—*Fald, &c.*

In the word under notice this change of vowel, though out of use with the others, is still retained; the result being that we have two concurrent formations—*old, older, oldest*, and *ald, elder, eldest*, with a difference of import to match. The forms in *o* mean simply *more* and *most* old in general; as, John is *older* than Thomas, &c. The forms in *e* mean *older*, or *oldest*, as the member of some special class; as, John is the *elder* brother of Thomas, and the *eldest* son of James. *Elder*, moreover, can be used as a substantive, having the plural *elders*.]

1. Opposed to *younger*.
They bring the comparison of younger daughters conforming themselves in attire to their elder sisters.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
How I firmly am resolv'd, you know;
That is, not to bestow my youngest daughter,
Before I have a husband for the eld.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 1.

Among the Lacedæmonians, the chief magistrates, as they were, so they are called, *elder men*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The elder of his children comes to acquire a degree of authority among the younger, by the same means the father did among them.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Older.

Let still the woman take
An elder than herself; no wears she to him,
So sways she level in her husband's heart.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

Fame's high temple stands;
Stupendous pile! not rear'd by mortal hands!
White'er proud Rome, or artful Greece befall,
Or elder Babylon, its frame excell'd.
Pope.

Elder. s.

1. One who is older than another.

Many nations are very superstitious and diligent observers of old customs, which they received by continual tradition from their parents, by recording of their baris and chronicles, in their songs, and by daily use and example of their elders.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their elders to say Amen.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Individuals who lived at an earlier period; forerunners in point of time: (as the Englishmen of the time of Elizabeth as compared with those of the present reign). Ancestory in most cases, conveys the notion of lineage as well, which this word does not. See *Forefather*.

Says the goose, If it will be no better, e'en carry your head as your elders have done before you.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

I love my patience, and I own it too,
Where works are censur'd, not as bad, but new;
While, if our elders break all reason's laws,
Those fools demand, not pardon, but applause.
Pope.

3. One whose age gives him a claim to credit and reverence.

Believe not an elder, but interest him as a father, and the younger men as brethren.—*Timothy, v. 1.*
The blushing youth their virtues now disclose,
And from their seats the reverend elders rose.
G. Sandys.

4. Specially applied to certain magistrates, or office-bearers, under different constitutions, particularly the ecclesiastical polity of Scotland, where it translates *Presbyter*.

Plain-bitten gown, an assembly be-wail
Of clerks and *elders* and; like the rude
Chorus of presbytery, where laymen ride
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

Ten of the principal members of the council of elders were appointed ambassadors.—*Arnold, History of Rome, ch. xlii.*

[Connected with this sense is the power of the A.S. *caldorman*, which in Todd's edition is entered twice, (1) as *caldorman*, (2) as *caldorman*.

'The king, archbishop, eorles, bishops, *caldormen*, and other decesses, may suffice to prove them to be acts of parliament.' (Snaller, Rights of the Kingdom, p. 41.)

'These *caldormen* who were ranked with bishops in the Saxon laws, and in the old Latin translation called *abbates*, were such as had counties or other territories under their government, and had the same power and jurisdiction as the earls had afterwards. The word *caldormen* signifies no more than elder, or senator; but it signified among the Saxons a duke, an earl, a nobleman, and petty viceroy, a consul.' (Shelton, Notion of Victor's Abstract of Hicet's Thesaurus, p. 60.)

Enjoining all his *caldormen* and sheriffs immediately to apply themselves to learning, and to quit their offices (Bucke, Abridgement of English History, ii. ch. iv.)

The word, however, is Anglo-Saxon rather than English; the English term being *Alderman*, and the office which it indicates wholly different from what it was before: not only the Norman, but the Danish, conquest. That it is to be found (the form in *-a-* being the true one) in modern writers is true; but so have many other words of like character—words which are not only dead as *numa*, but which have nothing, as *objects*, to correspond with them.

'The dignity next in importance to the royal is that of the *caldorman*, or duke. The proper Anglo-Saxon name for this officer, as ruler and leader of an army, is *Hertoga*. . . a word compounded of *Here*, an army, and *Toga*, a leader.

But, inasmuch as the dual functions of the Anglo-Saxon polity were by no means confined to the service in the field, the peculiar title of *Hertoga* is very rarely met with, being for the most part replaced by *caldorman*, or *aldorman*, which denotes civil as well as military preeminence. . . The word *elder*, or *ahler*, in Anglo-Saxon, denotes princely dignity without any designation of function whatever. . . It is derived

from an adjective implying age, though practically this idea does not by any means survive in it, any more than it does in the word *senior*, the origin of the feudal term *seigneur*. . . The new constitution, introduced by Chut, reduced the *caldorman* to a subordinate position; over several counties was now placed one earl, or earl, in the northern sense a jarl, with power analogous to that of the Frankish dukes. The word *caldorman* itself was used by the Danes to denote a class, gentle indeed, but very inferior to the princely officers who had previously borne the title. It is under Chut . . . and the following Danish kings, that we gradually lose sight of the old *caldorman*: the king rules by his earls, and his earls rule by the *caldormen* which from the earls. From this time the king's writs are directed to the earl, the bishop, and the sheriff of the county; but in no one of them does the title of the *caldorman* any longer occur; whilst those sent to the towns are directed to the bishop and the portewer, or portewer of the city. Gradually the old titles cease altogether, except in the cities, where it denotes an inferior judicature, much as it does among ourselves at the present day.' (Kenble, The Saxons in England, ii. ch. iv.)

Elder. s. (often used adjectivally, especially with *tree* and *berry*, or as the first element in a compound.) [A.S. *elder*.] Name of certain native trees of the genus *Sambucus*, the common elder and the dwarf elder.

Look for thy reward
Among the nettles at the *elder* tree,
Which overshades the mouth of that same id.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3, letter.
Elderly. adj. Bordering upon, or showing signs of, old age.

I have a race of orderly, *elderly* people of both sexes at command, who can brawl when I am d-d, and tread softly when I am giddy.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

Eldership. s. State, condition, or quality, of that which is an elder.

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than paternity and *eldership*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

That all should Alibech adore, 'tis true;
But some respect is to my birthright due:
My claim to her by *eldership* I prove.

Dryden, Indian Emperor.

Nor were the *eldership*

Of Artaxerxes worth our least of fears,
If Memnon's interest did not prop his cause. *Race.*

2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate; kirk-session.

That controversy sprang up between Beza and Erasmus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *eldership*, having power to excommunicate, and a list of that *eldership* to be of necessity certain chosen out from amongst the laity. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, preface.*

Eldrest. adj.

1. Oldest: (as a son or brother).

We will establish our estate upon
Our *eldrest*, Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 4.
The mother's and her eldest daughter's grace,
It seems, had trib'd him to prolong their days.
Dryden.

2. Simply oldest. *Rare.*

Their *eldrest* historians are of suspected credit even amongst themselves.—*Bishop Stillington, Origines Sacre. (Ord MS.)*

Elecampane. s. [Lat. ? *inula*, ? *helenium*, ? *campane*, ? *Campania*.] That the foregoing analysis is, in the main, a correct one, is shown by the following forms:—Fr. *cinule uniee*, *unice*, *cinule campane*; Italian, *enula*, *enula campana*, *ella*; Spanish, *enula campana*, *ala*. In German, the *helen* in *helenium* takes the addition of *-t*, giving *abant*, *abantur*; the Danish being *aban*, *abandar*, and, by a natural antithesis, *St. Ellen's root*. Whether the *ele-* is the *-ula* in *in-ula*, or the *helen* in *helenium*, is uncertain.] Plant of the genus *Inula*, especially the *Inula Helenium*, the root of which, from its stimulant, pungent, or aromatic flavour, is used as a medicine or condiment.

The Germans have a method of candying *elecampane* root like pinks, to which they prefer it, and call it German spice.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

In this [the bitter extractive] resides the tonic

property of *decumpana*.—*Pereira, Materia Medica*, p. 1554.

Elected. *Elect.* Elected.

1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, these reverend fathers,
Yea, the elect of the land.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. II. 4.

2. Chosen to, as opposed to actually invested with, an office: (*postpositive*).

The bishop elect takes the oath of supremacy, canonical obedience, and against simony; and then the dean of the arches reads and subscribes the sentences.—*Aslife, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

3. In *Theology*. Chosen as a follower of Christ, or member of the kingdom of heaven.

A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for none but the elect, shall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life.—*Blount*.
None I have chosen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the rest; no in my will.

Milton, Paradise Lost, III. 183.

Elect. v. a. [*Lat. electus*, pass. part. of *eligo* = choose, pick out, select.]

1. Choose for any office or use; take in preference to others.

Henry his son is chosen king, though young;
And Lewis of France, elected first, beguile'd. *Daniel*.
Such as thou hast solemnly elect'd,
With gifts and graces eminently adorn'd,
To some great work. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 674.
They have been, by the means that they elect'd,
Carried beyond the end that they designed.—*Bayle, Essay on Criticism*, (1781).

I would not have Christians neglect the fountain for the stream, and unwisely, as well as unthankfully, elect to read God's word rather in any book than his own.—*Isid.*, p. 145. (1781).

This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, elected a hundred senators out of the commons.—*Swift*.

2. In *Theology*. Select as an object of eternal mercy.

Nor can they think, with the Sabæans, that redemption is only God's passing by those whom he does not elect. *Bishop Burnet, Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England*, art. 17.

Electant. s. One who has the power of electing.

You cannot go on further to entitle him a free electant too.—*Search, On Freewill, Foreknowledge*, &c. p. 53: 1763.

[Todd, after remarking that this is a word not likely to be used, adds that the same author has used *electancy*.]

Electio. s. Choice.

1. Act of choosing or selecting one or more from a greater number for any use or office; choice.

If the election of the minister should be committed to every several parish, do you think that they would choose the best?—*Archbishop Whitgift*.

I was sorry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, elections were carried in many places.—*Eikon Basilike*.

Thine, not thy election,
But natural necessity, begot.

Milton, Paradise Lost, I. 764.

As clarity is, nothing can more increase the lustre and beauty than a prudent election of objects, and a fit application of it to them.—*Bishop Sprat*.

Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next election.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit, and choosing will?

Now, if God's power should her election bind,
Her motions then would cease, and stand all still.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

3. Discernment; distinction; discrimination.

The discovering of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things; which no clearest men's judgement and election, as it is the less apt to slide into error.—*Bacon*.

In favour, to use men with much difference and election is good: for it maketh those preferred more thankful, and the rest more obnoxious.—*Id.*

4. In *Theology*. Predetermination of God by which some were selected for eternal life.

The elect about absolute election to eternal life, 804

some enthusiasts entertaining, have been made remote in the practice of virtue.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Electioneering. s. (often used adjectivally.)

Practice of soliciting votes at the election of a member for parliament; any business connected with such election. Noted by Johnson as a low word.

Forewell distress, and gloomy cares!

A morbid theme my muse prepares:

For lo! to save us, on a sudden,

In shape of porter, beef, and pudding,

Though late, electioneering comes!

Warlop, Newman's Verba, 1703.

While Montague suffered the mortification of finding that his empire over the city was less absolute than he had imagined, Wharton, notwithstanding his acknowledged preeminence in the art of electioneering, underwent a succession of defeats in boroughs and counties for which he had expected to name the members.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Elective. adj.

1. Regulated or bestowed by election or choice.

I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an elective monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary.—*Bacon*.

The last change of their government, from elective to hereditary, has made it seem hitherto of less force, and unfit for action abroad.—*Sir W. Temple*.

If, indeed, we may place reliance on Matthew Paris, Archbishop Hubert on the occasion (the accession of John) declared in the most explicit terms that the crown was elective, giving to the blood royal no other preference than their merit might challenge.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. II. ch. viii.

2. Exerting the power of choice.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice; whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will.—*Grove, Cosmologia Sacra*.

3. Applied in *Chemistry* to substances incapable of choice, but which are not only able to enter into combination with one another, but have their power to do so regulated by what takes the appearance of preference.

Sulphuric acid, in like manner, separates baryta from nitric acid. Combination and decomposition occur in each of these cases; combination of sulphuric acid with ammonia, . . . of baryta with sulphuric acid. These are examples of what Bergmann calls single elective affinity—*elective*, because a substance manifests, as it were, a choice for one of two others, uniting with it by preference and to the exclusion of the other. Many of the decompositions that occur in chemistry are instances of single elective affinity. *Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 131. Nevertheless, in 1775, the Swedish chemist Bergman, pursuing still further this subject of chemical affinities, and the expression of them by means of tables, returned again to the old Newtonian term; and designated the disposition of a body to combine with one rather than another of two others as *elective attraction*. And as his work on *elective attractions* had great circulation and great influence, this phrase has obtained a footing by the side of affinity, and both one and the other are now in common use among chemists.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, II. 19.

Elective affinity denotes the order of preference, so to speak, in which the several chemical substances choose to combine; or, really, the gradation of attractive force infused by Almighty Wisdom among the different objects of nature, which determines perfect uniformity and identity in their compounds amidst infinite variety of combination.—*Live, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Electively. adv. In an elective manner; by choice; with preference of one to another.

How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into these unwise electively, I am not subtle enough to discern.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

They work not electively, or upon proposing to themselves an end of their operations.—*Grew*.

Electors. s. One who elects.

a. As the member of an ordinary English constituency.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh complained . . . that the representation of this capital city . . . with upwards of one hundred thousand inhabitants, was returned by thirty-three electors.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, I. 298.

b. As a prince of the old German empire, who had a vote in the choice of an em-

peror; in German *Churfurst* = choosing-prince.

c. From the new world her silver and her gold
Came, like a tempest, to confound the old;
Feeding with these the brist'd electors' hopes.
Alone she gave us emperors and popes. *Waller*.
Heidelberg, just beginning to rise again from its ruins, was again sacked, the pious citizens butchered, their wives and daughters foully outraged. The very choral of the churches were stained with blood: the pews and crucifixes were torn from the altars: the bones of the ancient electors were broken open; the corpses, stripped of their cerecloths and ornaments, were dragged about the streets.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Electoral. adj. Having the dignity, rank, or estate of an elector.

Such are the subdivisions in favour of the electoral and other princes in the empire.—*Burke, Speech on Economical Reform*.

Electoralty. s. Territory of an elector. Electorate the commoner word.

Not to trouble one another, or any thing to them belonging as electoralities, principalities, subjects, towns, villages.—*Treaty in Reliquie Wottonianæ*, dat. 1620, p. 531.

Electorate. s. See preceding entry.

He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an electorate in the empire.—*Addison, Freyhof*.

Electress. s. Same as Electress.

In the end of his [the elector of Brandenburg's] life, the electress had gained great credit.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*, 1688.

Electors. s. Rank or condition of an elector.

These princes electors, being joyous and bound into the emperor in a double consideration, as well for their electors in respect of the kingdom of Bohemia, could not otherwise do.—*Kudke, History of the Turks*, 128 A. (1781).

Electress. s. Wife of a (prince) elector.

The act of parliament settled the crown on the electress Sophia and her descendants, being protestants.—*Burke*.

Electro. adj. [*Lat. electrum*; *Gr. ἤλεκτρον* = amber, which, at an early date, was observed, when rubbed by dry silk, cloth, or the like, to have acquired the power of attracting light bodies.] Having properties identical with, or referable to, the same force as that developed by friction in amber, the class of phenomena thus reducible being those of that department of physics called electricity; belonging to, constituting, or produced by, Electricity.

By electroic bodies do I conceive not such only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jet and amber; but such as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glass, the electric vapour, excited by friction, will, by drawing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

(For modern examples see the entries connected with this term in general.)

Electro. s. See extract.

The non-conductors readily exhibiting their electricity by friction, are often called *electrics*, in opposition to the metals and other good conductors which are called *non-electrics*. The *electrics*, from their power of preventing the passage or transfer and escape of electricity, are also sometimes called *insulators*.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 150.

Electrical. adj. Same as *Electric*. In the second extract both terms are found in the same page.

If that attraction were not rather *electrical* than magnetic, it was wonderful what delicious delivery concerning a glass, wherein the mystery of lodestone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

An electric current appears to have a magnetic action in a direction cutting its own at right angles: . . . this, when conducting an electrical current, is, to all intents and purposes, a magnet.—*Grove, The Correlation of Physical Forces*.

The form in -ic (*electric*), notwithstanding the frequency of the adverb in -ally, is likely to prevail. Over and above the analogies of *magnetic* and *galvanic*, which are far commoner than *magnetical* and *galvanical*, the familiar term *electric* (no one

says *electrical*) telegraph favours the shorter and more correct form.

Electrically. *adv.* In an electric or electrical manner.

If in the terse form of popular revolutions public virtue shall circulate its principles, the instruction the spirit will be electrically felt by every man.—*Cartwright, State of the Nation*, p. 100.

It is much as electrified bodies are found to present themselves in two opposite or distinct states, it has been assumed that the electric fluid exists in all forms of matter;... that under ordinary circumstances it is in a state of equilibrium or quiescence; and that when this state is disturbed, so as to occasion either its redundancy or deficiency, the bodies then become electrically excited; upon this view of the cause of electricity, which originated with Franklin, the opposite states have been termed positive and negative.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 145.

Electrician. *s.* Investigator of the phenomena of electricity; manipulator of electric instruments.

I cannot enter into this particular subject without first settling a dispute amongst electricians.—*Wilson, in Philosophical Transactions*, li. 306: 1750.

These contain more grand... views... than any found in the works of modern electricians.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, li. v. ch. i. § 4.

Electricity. *s.* Department in physics which deals with electric phenomena.

The mechanical theory of electricity invented by Dr. Franklin is believed by some philosophers and as well to explain the various phenomena of electricity, as may be accomplished by an hypothesis of the existence of two electric fluids diffused together, and strongly attracting each other; one of them to be called vitreous, and the other resinous, electricity. The latter opinion is now inclined to espouse.—*Darwin, Zootology*, p. 310.

The science of electricity is of modern origin. The knowledge of the ancients was confined to the fact that amber and lycurium (supposed to be tourmaline) acquired the property of attracting light bodies... Gilbert, of Colchester, detected the same property in a variety of other substances, and thereby laid the foundation of the science of electricity... Symmer added the important fact that friction develops both kinds of electricity at the same time, an observation which led to the theory of the two electric fluids as now understood. These discoveries, added to the confirmation of Franklin's opinion as to the identity of the cause of lightning and electricity, drew the attention of scientists to it upon the new study, and soon acquired for it a high rank among the sciences.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 80.

Electrification. *s.* Act of electrifying.

Painting at Bath is to be the next step, and in case of necessity, even electrification is to be tried.—*Lord Chesterfield, Miscellaneous*, li. 123: col. Maty, letter dated in 1752.

Electrified. *part. adj.* Rendered electric.

(For example extractum electricum.)

Electrify. *v. a.*

1. Render electric; communicate electricity.

The explosion of a cannon in St. James's park, is ascribed to *electrify* the glass of the windows of the Treasury.—*Steyn, Hales, Considerations on the Causes of Earthquakes*, p. 22: 1750.

2. Use metaphorically (the application running through most of its congeners). Shock.

If the sovereign were now to immure a subject in defiance of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or to put a conspirator to the torture, the whole nation would be instantly *electrified* by the news. In the middle ages the state of society was widely different. Rarely and with great difficulty did the wrongs of individuals come to the knowledge of the public.—*Macleay, History of England*, ch. i.

Electrization. *s.* Act of becoming, or of being rendered, electric.

When a substance, such as sulphuret of antimony, is electrified, at the instant of electrification, it becomes magnetic in directions at right angles to lines of electric force; at the same time it becomes heated to an extent greater or less according to the intensity of the electric force.—*Grove, The Correlation of Physical Forces*.

Electrize. *v. a.* Endue with electricity; invest with electric force.

An experiment which I published in 1843, tends, I think, to illustrate this, and in some degree to show the character of the motion impressed upon the molecules of a magnetic metal at the period of magnetization. A tube filled with the liquid in which the magnetic oxide of iron had been prepared, and terminated at each end by plates of glass, was surrounded by a coil of coated wire. To a spectator looking through this tube, a flash of light was perceptible whenever the coil was *electrized*, and the light was transmitted when the electrical current

ceased, showing a symmetrical arrangement of the minute particles of magnetic oxide while under the magnetic influence... To many, however, of the cases we have been considering, the term correlation may be applied in a more strict accordance with its original sense; thus, with regard to the forces of electricity and magnetism in a dynamic state, we cannot *electrize* a substance without magnetizing it, we cannot magnetize it without *electrifying* it. Each molecule, the instant it is affected by one of these forces, is affected by the other; but, in transverse directions, the forces are inseparable and mutually dependent—correlative, but not identical.—*Grove, The Correlation of Physical Forces*.

In the following extract the construction is doubtful; *electrize* meaning either 'render something electric,' or 'act as an electric body.'

He [Dr. Lister, in 1805] did not doubt that several things would *electrize*.—*History of the Royal Society*, li. 305.

Electrode. *s.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* way; as the *o* is short, the *e* with which the new-made word under notice ends suggests a wrong pronunciation.] Direction of an electric current. See extract.

Both Davy, Croftus, Riffault, and Chompré, ascribed electrical decomposition to the action of the poles... Faraday... showed that the polarity must be considered as residing not only in what had till then been called the poles, but at every point of the circuit. He ascribed electrochemical decomposition to internal forces, residing in the particles of the matter under decomposition, not to external forces, exerted by the poles. Hence he shortly afterwards proposed to reject the word *poles* altogether, and to employ instead the term *electrode*, meaning the doors or passages (of whatever surface formed) by which the decomposed elements pass out. What have been called the positive and negative poles he further termed the anode and cathode; and he introduced some other changes in nomenclature connected with these.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, li. v. ch. i. § 4.

Electrolysis. *s.* [Gr. *ἄλσις* resolution in the sense of breaking up, as in *analysis*.] Analysis, or decomposition, effected by means of electricity.

The transmission of the voltaic current in liquids is viewed by Croftus as a series of chemical affinities acting in a definite direction; for instance, in the *electrolysis* of water, i.e. its decomposition when placed between the poles or electrodes of a voltaic battery, a molecule of oxygen is supposed to be displaced by the excited attraction of the neighbouring electrode; the hydrogen liberated by this displacement unites with the oxygen of the neighbouring molecule of water; this, in turn, liberates its hydrogen, and so the current continues, being nothing else than this molecular transmission of chemical affinity.—*Grove, The Correlation of Physical Forces*.

Electrolyte. *s.* Substance capable of being analyzed, or decomposed, by electricity.

This may be extended to all liquids capable of being decomposed by the electric current, thence called *electrolytes*.... What the exact nature of the transference of chemical power across an *electrolyte* is, we at present know not, nor can we form any more definite idea of it than that given by the theory of Croftus.—*Grove, The Correlation of Physical Forces*.

Electrolytic. *adv.* Consisting in electrolysis.

When sulphur is obtained by primary *electrolytic* action... it is evolved at the... positive pole.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 221.

Electrometer. *s.* [Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] Instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current.

To commence, then, with electricity as an initiating force, we set motion directly produced by it in various forms; for instance, in the attraction and repulsion of bodies, evidenced by *static electroscopes*, such as that of Coulter's, where large masses are acted on.—*Grove, The Correlation of Physical Forces*.

Lastly, motion may be again regarded by the forces which have emanated from motion; thus, the divergence of the electrometer, the revolution of the electrical wheel, the deflection of the magnetic needle, are, when resulting from frictional electricity, palpable movements reproduced by the intermediate modes of force, which have themselves been originated by motion. *Ibid.*

Electrophorus. *s.* [Gr. *φύω* bear.] Instrument for accumulating, or condensing, electric (electro-galvanic) force.

The *electrophorus* is another contrivance of Volta's which acts by induced electricity. It consists essentially of two parts; one being a flat cake of resin, ... and the other a disk of brass... supplied with a

glass handle, &c.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 79.

Electroscope. *s.* [Gr. *σκοπεω* = see, spy, look out for, observe.] Instrument for ascertaining the existence, character, or degree (intensity) of electric force.

It is very important, in experiments in electricity, to possess easy methods of ascertaining when a substance is electrified, of ascertaining its intensity or the degree to which it is excited, and distinguishing these objects... and the instruments employed for the purpose are called *electroscopes* and *electrometers*; the latter denoting the intensity of the excitement, the former merely indicating excitement, and the electrical state by which it is produced. The term *electrometer*, however, is often indiscriminately applied to all such instruments, since the methods of ascertaining the kind of excitement give, at the same time, some idea of its intensity.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 80.

Electroscopes and *electrometers* are instruments by which changes in the electrical states of bodies are rendered evident, and their intensities measured.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 121.

If two such discs in close proximity be connected with a delicate *electroscope*, and then suddenly separated, the *electroscope* is affected, showing that the reciprocal radiation from surface to surface, has produced electrical force.—*Grove, The Correlation of Physical Forces*.

Electroscopic. *adj.* Relating to the electroscope.

Several simple *electroscopic* methods have already been indicated.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 80.

Electrotype. *s.* (often used adjectively.) Stamp obtained by the deposition of a film of metal upon a relief by electro-galvanism.

The metallic precipitations... as deposited upon the negative electrode, have been resorted to for the purpose of taking impressions or copies of seals, medals, copper-plates, &c., forming what has been termed *electrotypes*; and a new branch of art has thus arisen, which has been termed *electro-metallurgy*.... *Electrotype* processes have now, to a great extent, superseded the old methods of plating.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, pp. 212-20.

Jacobi's galvanoplasty, Smee's, and also Shaw's, *electro-metallurgy*, Walker's *electrotype* manipulation... present us the different names under which the art is known; and from whence it is gathered that metals may become, as it were, plastic under the agency of galvanic electricity, and may be worked and modelled into form.—*For, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Electro-metallurgy*, (Hunt's edition.)

Electrum. *s.* [see Electric.] Amber was but one of the meanings of this word. It also meant an alloy of gold and silver.

The ancient *electrum* had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most cases as gold, and more resplendent, and more qualified in some other properties; but then that was easily separated.—*Harvey, Natural and Experimental History*, li. 728. (Oud MS.)

Electuary. *s.* [Johnson, after giving the Low Latin *electuarium* as a derivation, by adding that it 'is now written *electuary*,' suggests the notion that he approved of the older term. Todd, after stating that the former word is found in Huloet, and that the old French has *electuaire*, adds that 'electuary has since been offered in the History of Medical Transactions, but has not been followed.' That *electuary* is the commoner word is beyond doubt. It is, however, in a fair way of being itself superseded by Confection.] Medicine made up, with sugar, to the consistence of honey.

Electuaries made up with honey or syrup, when the consistence is too thin, ferment; and when too thick, cloy. By both which the ingredients will be altered or impaired.—*Quincy*.

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient, except sugar, common to any two of them.—*Boyle*.

The London Pharmacopoeia refers those articles which were formerly called *electuaries* to confections.—*Hager, Medical Dictionary*, in voce. (See also extract under Confection, 3.)

Eleemosynary. *adj.* See Alms.

1. Given in charity, or as alms; constituting, consisting in, or having the nature of, alms.

He had done several *eleemosynary* cures amongst

them, for they are generally very poor.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 209.

2. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. In the accounts of Minto's journey, near Coventry, in the year 1430, it appears that the *elemosynary* boys, or choristers, of that monastery, acted a play.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 364.

Elemosynary. s. One who subsists upon alms or charity; object of charity. *Rare.* Living as an *elemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the creation.—*South, Sermons*, iii. s. 1.

It is little better than an absurdity, that the cause should be an *elemosynary* for its subsistence to its effects, as a nature posterior to and dependent on itself.—*Glanville, Scripps Scientific*.

Elegance. s. Beauty characterized by grace, propriety, delicacy, and refinement.

On the last quality of style to be noticed—*elegance* or beauty—it is the less necessary to enlarge, both because the most appropriate and characteristic excellence of the class of compositions here treated of, is that energy of which I have been speaking; and also, because many of the rules laid down under that head, are equally applicable with a view to *elegance*. The same choice, number, and arrangement of words, will, for the most part, conduce both to energy, and to beauty. The two qualities, however, are by no means indistinguishable; a metaphor, for instance, may be apt, and striking, and consequently conducive to energy of expression, even though the new image, introduced by it, have no intrinsic beauty, or be even unpleasant; in which case, it would be at variance with *elegance*, or at least would not conduce to it. *Elegance* requires that all homely and coarse words and phrases should be avoided, even at the expense of circumlocution; though they may be the most apt and forcible that language can supply. And *elegance* implies a smooth and easy flow of words in respect of the sound of the sentences; though a more harsh and abrupt mode of expression may often be, at least, equally energetic. Accordingly, many are generally acknowledged to be forcible writers, to whom no one would give the credit of *elegance*; and many others, who are allowed to be elegant, are yet by no means reckoned among the vigorous and energetic. When the two excellencies of style are at variance, the general rule to be observed by the author is to prefer the energetic to the elegant. Sometimes, indeed, a plain, or even a somewhat homely expression, may have even a more energetic effect, from that very circumstance, than one of more studied refinement; since it may convey the idea of the speaker's being thoroughly in earnest, and anxious to convey his sentiments, where he uses an expression that can have no other recommendation; whereas a strikingly elegant expression may sometimes convey a suspicion that it was introduced for the sake of the *elegance*; which will greatly diminish the force of what is said. The appearance of a too uniform *elegance* or stateliness of style, is apt to cloy; like a piece of music without any discord.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iii. ch. iii. § 1, 2.

Elegance. s.
1. Same as Elegance.
St. Augustine, out of a kind of *elegance* in writing, makes some difference.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.
These questions have more propriety, and *elegance*, understood of the old world.—*Bishop Burnet*.
2. Anything that pleases by its elegance; (in this sense it is used in the plural).
The beauty, ornament, and *elegance* of life.—*Jeremy Taylor, A Collection of Miscellaneous Sermons*, p. 83.
My compositions in gardening are altogether Phœnician, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nice *elegance* of art.—*Spectator*.
Elegant. adj. [Lat. *elegans*, -antis, whence *elegantia*; Fr. *élegant* and *élégance*.] Pleasing by the minute beauties, or by the absence of faults, especially those of grossness or coarseness; having grace, propriety, delicacy, and refinement.
Eye, now I see them art exact of taste,
And *elegant*, of sapience no small part;
Since to each man's saviour we apply,
And palate call judicious.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1019.
Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him.
There might'st thou find some *elegant* retreat,
Some hilding senator's deserted seat.
Johnson, London,
Polite with candour, *elegant* with ease.
Pope.

Elegantly. adv. In an elegant manner.
They describe her in part finely and *elegantly*, and in part gravely and sententiously.—*Bacon*.
Now read with them those oracular arts which enable men to discourse and write perpetually, *elegantly*, and according to the latest style of lofty, man, & lowly.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

Elegiac. adj.

1. Having the character of the metre consisting of hexameters and pentameters alternately, as written by Mimnermus and other early Greek poets, and applied to poetry of a tender, plaintive, and even melancholy character: (as opposed to the heroic metre, consisting solely of hexameters, of Homer and the epic poets). In English, the stanza of four lines, each line containing five accents and ten syllables, with alternate rhymes, is usually called elegiac; though, as suggested by the extract from Johnson, with doubtful propriety. Waller's Panegyric and Dryden's Annus Mirabilis are by no means elegiac; still less Davenant's romantic epic of Gondibert and Sir T. Davies's Immortality of the Soul. The form in which the lines are printed, which is that of the elegiacs of the classical writers, has, perhaps, as much to do with it as the subject.]

Another thing yet more considerable is conduct, and design, in whatever kind of poetry, whether the epic, the dramatic, the lyric, the elegiac.—*Philips, Theatrum Pœtæarum*, pref.

That third manner the Latin poets was Milton's favourite, appears not only from his *epic* but his hexametric poetry.—*T. Warton, Milton's smaller Poems*, pref.

Why Hammond, or other writers, have thought the quatrain of ten syllables *elegiac*, it is difficult to tell.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Hammond*.
Elegy speaks her own proper native language, the unaffected plaintive language of the tender passions; the true *elegiac* dignity and simplicity are preserved and united, the ease without pride, the other without meanness.—*Lord Chesterfield, Preface to Hammond's Elegies*.

2. Mourning; sorrowful.
Let *elegiac* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes.
Gay, Triclin.

3. In *Prosody*, applied to Latin or Greek metres. Alternating in hexameters and pentameters.

I am . . . inclined to think that Jonson's *Palmas*, all of which are in *elegiac* metre, do not fall short of those of Buchanan either in elegance of style or correctness of Latin.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

Elegiac. s. Elegiac verse.
His Latin *elegiacs* are pure.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*.

Elegiac. s. Writer of elegiacs.
The great fault of these *elegiacs* is, that they are in despair for pains that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain.—*Goldsmit, Vicar of Wakefield*.

Elegiographer. s. [Gr. *επιγραφο* = write.] Writer of elegiacs. *Rare.*
Elegiographer, one who writes mournful songs.—*Cockeram*.

Elegist. s. Same as Elegiacist; (conveniently limited to a writer of elegies).

Our *elegist*, and the characterers, impute the crime of withholding no pains a legacy to the advice of the king of France.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 108.

Elegit. s. [Lat.] In *Law*. Writ so called, giving an alternative to the person who applies for it.

It is generally known, a judgement being obtained or acknowledged for any debt when the statute of Westm. 2. 13 Ed. I. c. 18, (one half of the debtor's land is to be delivered unto the creditor until the obligation is satisfied, under a writ called *Elegit*, and this writ has been ever since the ordinary assurance of the land, and the great foundation of general credit in the nation.—*Burke, Tracts on the Perverse Laws*.

Elegy. s.

1. Poem of an elegiac character.
He laments odes upon hawthorns, and elegies upon hawthorn, all forsooth defying the name of *Romance*.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.
So on Maudslaw's banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful swan sings her own elegy.
Dryden.
A versification is *elegiac*, which, by indulging a free and unobscured expression, may admit of that simplicity, which *elegy* requires.—*Shenstone, Preface to his Elegies*.

Johnson has selected the *elegy* on Crutcher as the finest of Cowley's works.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

2. Latin poem in alternate hexameters and pentameters.

Holland stood at the head of Europe in this line of poetry [Latin versification]. Grotius has had the reputation of writing with spirit, elegance, and imagination. But he is excelled by Helmsius, whose *elegies* still more than his hexameters may be ranked high in modern Latin.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

Element. s. [Lat. *elementum*.]

1. First or constituent principle of anything.

If nature should interrupt her course, those principal and mother elements of the world, wherewith all things in this lower world are made, should lose the qualities which now they have.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of those ingredients of bodies, which some call *elements*, and others principles.—*Bacon*.
The ancients considered fire, air, water, and earth, as simple substances, essential to the constitution of all terrestrial beings. This hypothesis, evidently incompatible with modern chemical discovery, may be supposed to correspond, however, to the four states in which matter seems to exist; namely, 1. the uncompressible powers or fluids—caloric, light, electricity; 2. ponderable gases, or elastic fluids; 3. liquids; 4. solids. The three elements of the alchemists—salt, earth, mercury—were, in their sense of the word, mere phantasms. In modern science the term *element* signifies merely a substance which has not yet been resolved by analysis into any simpler form of matter, and it is therefore synonymous with undecomposed.—*Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

2. The four elements usually so called are Earth, Fire, and Air, Water, of which our world is composed: (when used alone, element commonly means the air; the pure or simple element being water, as opposed to fermented or distilled liquors).

The king is but a man: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; and the element shows to him as it doth to me.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.* iv. 1.

My dearest sister, fare thee well;
The elements be kind to thee.

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

The king
Contending with the fearful elements,
Hills the wind blow the earth into the sea,
Or swell the curled waters. *Id., King Lear*, iii. 1.
The heavens and the earth will pass away,
And the elements melt with fervent heat. *2 Peter*, iii. 10.
Here be four of you were able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four elements.—*Bacon*.

He from his flaming ship his children sent,
To perish in a milder element. *Waller*.

We are informed by Cassian, that the common measure (of their food) in twenty-four hours, was about twelve ounces, with more element for drink. He shows the great benefit of a low diet, living altogether on vegetable food and pure element. *Chrysostom, Essay on Health and long Life*, p. 30-32. (Ori. MS.)

3. Proper habitation or sphere of anything: (as water of fish; whence, 'out of one's element,' applied to persons dealing with unfamiliar matters).

We are simple men; we do not know she works by charms, by spells, and such dainties as is beyond our element.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Our torments may, in length of time,
Leave out our element. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 571.

4. Ingredient; constituent part.

Who wet the body and the limbs
Of this great sport together, as you guess?
One more that promises no element
In such a business. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* i. 1.

5. First rudiments of literature or science.

With religion it breathes as with *offspring* sciences; the first delivery of the elements thereof must, for like consideration, be framed according to the weak and slender capacity of young beginners.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, which should bring up children in the first elements of letters.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

We, when we were children, were in bondage under the elements of the world.—*Galatians*, iv. 3.

There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the elements of painting, than an ignorant master.—*Dryden*.

Crushed was Napoleon by the northern Thor,
Who knock'd his army down with his hammer,
Stopp'd by the elements, like a whistler, or
A blundering novice in his new French grammar.

When Brummell was obliged to retire to France, he knew no French, and having obtained a grammar for the purpose of study, our friend George Davies was asked what progress Brummell had

made in French; he responded, that Brummell had been stopped, like Buonaparte in Russia, by the *elements*. I have put this pun into Boppo, which is 'a fair exchange and no robbery'; for Europe made his fortune at several dinners (as he owned himself) by repeating occasionally, as his own, some of the buffoneries with which I had encountered him in the morning.—*Byron, Diary*, 1821.

Another form of Ignoratio Elenchi, which is also rather the more servicable on the side of the respondent, is, to prove or disprove some part of that which is required, and dwell on that, suppressing all the rest. Thus, if a university is charged with cultivating only the mere *elements* of mathematics, and in reply a list of the books studied there is produced, should even any one of those books be not elementary, the charge is in fairness refuted; but the sophist may then earnestly contend that some of those books are elementary; and thus keep out of sight the real question, viz. whether they are all so.—*Whately, Logic*.

[Alphabet] The name given to the series of letters used in different countries at different times. The term is borrowed from the Greek language, in which Alpha, Beta, are the first two letters; or if we go a step farther back, we should derive the word from the Hebrew, which gives to the corresponding letters the names Alpha, Beth. Thus the formation of the word is precisely analogous to that of our familiar expression, the A, B, C; and some writers have found a similar origin for the Latin name given to the letters, viz. *elementa*, which, it must be allowed, bears an extraordinary similarity in sound to the three liquids, l, m, n; but to make this derivation satisfactory, it should be proved that these letters were at one time the leaders of the alphabet, for otherwise it would be difficult to account for the selection of a name from them in preference to the rest.—*Key, The Alphabet*.

6. In *Theology*. Bread and wine of the Eucharist.

Element. *v. a.*

1. Compound of elements.

Fond creature! thou art *elemented* and organed for other apprehensions, for a lower commerce of perception: such immediate displays of divinity infinitely transcend the analogy of thy order, and the immediate glory of such a revelation would but absorb thy soul.—*Meunier, Discourses*, p. 82; 1681.

2. Constitute; make as a first principle.

Dull sublimity lover's love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Absence, because it hath remembrance
Those things which *element* it.

Jonas, Poems, p. 41.

His very soul was *elemented* of nothing but sadness.—*L. Walton, Life of Jonas*.

Elemental. *adj.*

1. Produced by some of the four elements.

God made
The firmament, expanse of liquid, pure,
Transparent, *elemental* air.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 253.

If dusky spots are strewn on his liver,
And streak'd with red, a troubled colour show;
That sullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and *elemental* war.

Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

The heavens, and the ample or *elemental* bodies,
As the earth, the water, and the air.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. 1.
Soft yielding minds to water slide away,
And slip, with nymphs, their *elemental* ties.

Pope.

2. Arising from first principles.

Leeches are by some accounted poison not properly, that is, by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or so much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood.—*Sir T. Browne*.

3. Rude; elementary.

The druids are said to be very expert in astronomy, in geography, and in all parts of mathematical knowledge. And authors speak, in a very exaggerated strain, of their excellence in these, and in many other sciences. Some *elemental* knowledge, I suppose, they had; but I can scarcely be persuaded that their learning was either deep or extensive.—*Burke, Abolishment of English History*, i. 2.

Elementality. *s.* Composition; combination of ingredients.

By this I hope the *elementality* (that is, the universality) of detraction, or disparagement, (or what else you will call this 'and dire'), is out of dispute.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 460; 1654.

Elementally. *adv.* In an elemental manner; after the manner of an element.

Those words taken circumscriptively, without regard to any precedent law of Moses, are as much against plain equity and the mercy of religion, as those words of 'Take out this is my body,' *elementally* understood, are against nature and sense.—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, ch. xv. (Ord M8.)

Elementarity. *s.* Simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded.

A very large class of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Elementary. *adj.*

1. Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple *elementary* water.—*Ray*.

The *elementary* salts of animals are not the same as they appear by distillation.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Initial; rude.

Your courier *elementary* is one but newly entered, or as it were in the alphabet.—*R. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

It is probable, that before the time of Aristotle there were *elementary* treatises of geometry, which are now lost.—*Reid, Inquiry into the human Mind*.

3. Of, or belonging to, the elements.

The harmony of heaven and the elements was put out of tune, in the *elementary* part of the world, by the sin of man.—*Harmer, Translation of Job's Sermons*, p. 237; 1587.

Some luminous and fiery impresses in the *elementary* region.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prædilection*, p. 33.

Elemented. *part. adj.* Consisting of elements.

Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question.—*Boyle*.

Elemi. *s.* See extracts

This drug is improperly called *gum elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Ethiopia in English masses, or in cylinders of a yellowish colour. It is very rare in Europe, and supposed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The spurious or American *elemi*, almost the only kind known, is of a whitish colour, with a greater or less greenish or yellowish tinge. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Brazilian women, and collect the resin.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

Elemi is a resin which exudes from herbaceous made during dry weather through the bark of the Amyris clemifera, a tree which grows in South America and Brazil. It comes to us in yellow, tender, transparent lumps, which readily soften by the heat of the hand. They have a strong aromatic odour, a hot spicy taste, and contain 12½ per cent. of etheriacs.

The crystalline resin of *elemi* has been called *elemine*. It is used in making lacquer, to give toughness to the varnish.—*Croë, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Elemich. *s.* [Gr. *ελεγχος*=proof.] Argument; sophism. *Obsolete*.

The first debision Satan laid upon Eve, and his whole temptation might be the same *elemich* continued, as when he said, 'You shall not die; that was, in his equivocation, yet shall not incur present death.'—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Of these sophisms and *elemichs* of merchandize I skill wd.—*Milton, A Recognition*.

All your *elemichs* in byre come within the compass of jugglery. *Selden, Table-Talk*.
Discover the fallacies of our common adversary, that old sophister, who puts the most abusive *elemichs* on us.—*Dr. H. More, Twenty of Christian Piety*.

Elemichise. *v. n.* Dispute. *Obsolete*.

Hear him *elemichise*. Bless us, what's that?—*Or syllogize, elemichise*.—*R. Jonson, Sixes*.

Elemichie. *adj.* Serving to confute.

It may be proper in this place to remark, that 'indirect reasoning' is somewhat confounded with 'refutation,' or supposed to be peculiarly connected with it; which is not the case; either direct or indirect reasoning being employed indifferently for refutation, as well as for any other purpose. The application of the term *elemichie* (from *ελεγχω*, to refute or disprove) to indirect arguments, has probably contributed to this confusion.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. I. ch. iii. § 7.

Elemichical. *adj.* Same as Elemenchie.

Doctrinal application . . . is of two kinds; didactical, *elemichical*. . . *Elemichical*, *ελεγχω*, in some contrived point, which is usually called an use of confutation, for the refuting of such erroneous positions as do subvert the truth.—*Bishop Wilkins, Ecclesiastes, or Gift of Preaching*, § 2.

Elephant. *s.* [Lat. *elephas*, *antis*.]

1. Large quadruped so called.

The elephant hath joints, but not for courtesy; His legs are for necessity, not decorum.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

2. Ivory; teeth of elephants. *Obsolete*.

High o'er the gate, in elephant and gold,
The crowd shall Caesar's Italian war behold.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

Elephantiasis. *s.* Species of leprosy, so called

ed from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

It differed in the temper of his body, being inclined to the leprosy called *elephantiasis*, unknown to the patient, but not infectious to the company.—*Feller, History of the Holy War*, p. 94.

Although this disease was first described by Rhazes, it has been very generally confounded in modern times with the *elephantiasis* of the Greeks, from which it is quite distinct. Its resemblance even to the latter affection, does not sufficiently justify M. Alibert in arranging it under the same genus. It is seated most frequently in the lower extremities, but is also met with in the upper extremities, in the scrotum, the vulva, the breasts, and more rarely in other parts of the body. The countries in which it is most common are—Barbadoes, and all the West India islands; various parts of South America; Egypt, and several parts of inter-tropical Africa; Ceylon, the neighbourhood of Cochin, on the coast of Malabar, and other parts of Hindostan; Japan, and some districts of China; the Polyanesian Isles; and the provinces of Asturias and Castile, in Spain. Cases, however, occasionally occur in all the countries of Europe. According to Dr. Graves and Dr. Keenan, a variety of it is common in Ireland. I have seen one case in the Infirmary at Edinburgh; five in London, one of them very recently under the care of Mr. Morley, and several, many years ago, in Africa, and on the continent of Europe. *Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, in voce.

Elephantine. *adj.* Pertaining or relating to, or having the character of, an elephant: (this may consist in the size, awkwardness, coarseness, or hardness of skin and consequent insensibility of the object compared, the figurative use being frequent).

It is hard for the most *elephantine* sinner (one of the greatest magnitude) so to trade these waters, and not therein to discover the prodigies of his own deformities.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacre*. (Ord M8.)

But what insolent familiar durst have united
Thoumas Coventry?—whose person was a quadrate,
His step massy and *elephantine*, his face square as
the lion's, his gait peremptory and path-keeping, indelible
from his way as a moving column, the
warrior of his inferiors, the law-bearer of equals
and superiors, who used a solitude of children
wherever he came, for they felt his insufferable
presence, as they would have shunned an Elisha war.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The Old Beuchers of the Inner Temple*.

Elevate. *v. a.* [Lat. *elevatus*, pass. part. of *elevo*; *elevo*, *antis*.]

1. Raise up aloft.

O, the noble countess, that 'twixt joy and sorrow,
was caught in Pandion! She had one eye declined
for the loss of her husband; another which said
the oracle was fulfilled.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

This subterranean lent or flow, which *elevates* the water out of the abyss.—*Woodward*.

2. Exalt; dignify.

A gentleman of the popular faction had been long declaiming against any kind of honours that tended to *elevate* a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation.—*Macaulay*.

3. Raise with great conceptions.

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in those remote speculations it may seem to be *elevated* with, it stirs not beyond sense or reflection.—*Lamb*.

Now rising fortune *elevates* his mind,
He shines unclouded, and adorns mankind.

Savage.

4. Elate with virtuous pride.

To mischievous swift, huge *element*, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 633.

5. Lessen by detraction.

When the judgements of learned men are allowed against you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppress unto them the judgements of others as learned?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Elevate. *adj.* Elevated.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With towers and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 34.

Elevated. *part. adj.* Raised; lifted aloft; exalted: (applied to thought, expressions, style, and general character).

A grandeur, a simplicity, a breadth of manner, an imagination at once *elevated* and restrained in the subject, reign throughout Milton's Ode on the Nativity.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

Elevatedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Elevated; elevation: (this latter being the commoner term).

I had neither wife nor children, in whom mutu-

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ally to reflect and are reflected the *clearedness* and generosity of my station.—*Godwin, St. Leon.*

Elevation.

1. Act of raising aloft.

The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle.—*Woodward.*

2. Exaltation: dignity.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties.—*Lodge.*

a. Of the mind.

We are therefore to love him with all possible application and *elevation* of spirit, with all the heart, soul, and mind.—*Norris.*

b. Of style.

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors, and so far from turgid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*.—*Sir H. Watton.*

3. Height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no canicular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*, as Nova Zembla.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Eleven. *pr.* [see extract and the remarks thereon.] Cardinal number so called. In English notation 11; in Roman xi.

[*Elevon*.—Anglo-Saxon, *endelfan*; Gothic, *ainlif*; eleven; *twelf*, twelve. Lithuanian, *sekolika*, eleven; *dešika*, twelve, from *dešas*, one, *deš*, two. The radical identity of the second element in the Gothic and Lithuanian forms has been generally admitted, in accordance with the analogy of the parallel roots *lip* and *lik*; in Greek, *Arctur*, *Arctur*, to leave; Gothic, *laikan*, *laikan*, *laikan*, to remain; and in Latin, *lingere*, *lictum*, to leave; Lithuanian, *likti*, to remain over. The sense required for this element is indicated in the Laplandish expressions for the same numerals, *akta lokke naka*, one upon ten, one in excess of ten, two in excess of ten, and so on. But the word for ten, might easily be left unexpressed, as it actually is in Finnish, *eri toista*, eleven, literally, one in the second [ten]. The ellipse is supplied in the expression for twelfth, *toista toista kymmentä*, the second in the second ten. The Estonian uses indifferently the elliptic or the complete expression, *näa teist*, or *näa teist kummen*, one in the second, or one in the second ten. Now Lithuanian *lyksas* denifies surplus, remainder; *lyksas*, what remains over, odd, and the latter, in combination with the ordinal first, second, &c., is used to designate the numbers immediately following ten; *pirmas*, *antras*, &c., *lyksas*, the first, second, &c., excess above ten, i.e. eleven, twelve, and so on. The radical identity of forms like these with the cardinal series, *sekolika*, *dešika*, &c., on the one hand, and on the other with the verbal forms *laikan*, *likti*, to remain over, *palikti*, to leave behind, cannot be doubted; and having thus traced the meaning of the Lithuanian termination *lyksas* to the idea of surplus expressed by the root of *lingere*, we have strong analogy for a similar explanation of the termination in Gothic *ainlif*, *ainlif*, and English *eleven*, from the root of Greek *arctur*, and English *leave*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

The editor holds the doctrine conveyed in the preceding extract; and, until lately, saving the recognition of the Lithuanian forms, it was the general one. Influential authorities, however, with these before them, have read the evidence differently; indeed have reversed it, holding that the *l* is neither more nor less than the *d* in *dec-em*, *dec-u*, &c., and that *sekolika* and *dešika*, instead of being exceptions to formulae *thir-teen*, *four-teen*, &c., are 3 + 10, 4 + 10, and so on, and simply 1 + 10, and 2 + 10, on the same principle as the rest.]

Eleventh. *adj.* Ordinal of Eleven.

Eleventhly. *adv.* In the eleventh place.

Elf. *s.* pl. *elves*. [A.S. *elf*. In composition, *mount-elfen*—mountain elves; *wuth-elfen* = wood elves; *sa-elfen* = water elves.] Spirit, in the mythological sense of the term, generally either undersized or mischievous, or both: (hence, as in the extracts from Dryden and Swift, the word is nearly synonymous with *devil*, and in that from Shenstone to *dwarf*. Perhaps the term is oftener applied to males than female, and to solitary rather than social

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spirits. Still, an exact definition, stating how an *elf* differed from a *fairy* on the one side, and from a *goblin* on the other, not to mention *dwarfs* and *fiends*, is impracticable.)

Through this house give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowsy fire;
Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hoop as light as bird from brier.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.

Fairy elves.
Whose midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 781.*
Or that we magicians seen, we paint them *elves*;
And are not satires to set up ourselves. *Dryden.*
However it was civil, an angel or *elf*.
For he ne'er could have ill'd it so well of himself. *Swift.*

Though now he crawl along the ground so low,
Nor wroting how the muse should soar on high,
Wisheth, poor starv'ling *elf*, his paper-kite may fly.

Shenstone.

Shakespeare distinguishes them; 'Ye *elves* of hills,
Brooks, standing lakes, and groves, &c.' (Tempest.)
Fletcher, in the Faithful Shepherdess, distinguishes
between the *elf* and the *fairy*, though he places both
among 'the powers that haunt the grove'; as the
'goblin, wood-god, fairy, *elf*, or fiend.' The general
opinion of *elves* was, that they were a kind of diminutive
demons, called also *dwarves* or *dwarfs*. Shakespeare
calls them *demij-nips*. Hence the word
has passed into our language for *dwarfs* in general.

Todd.

Elf. *v. a.* [the ordinary derivation is from the substantive, the vulgar being said to believe that the hair of persons asleep is twisted and twined by fairies. Warburton connects this belief with the *Plica Polonica*. The verb from *elf* should end in *r*, as *half*, *hulce*, *use*, *uze*, &c. In *dwarf* (*v*), however, we have the retention of the *f* in both parts of speech.] Entangle hair in so intricate a manner that it cannot be unravelled.

My face I'll crumpe with filth,
Blanket my limbs, *elf* all my hair in knots.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 3.

Elfin. *adj.* ? Belonging to fairyland.
Now when that little dream was to him brought,
Unto that *elfin* knight he bade him fly.

Where he slept soundly. *Shewer, Parrot Queen.*

Elfin. *s.* Child: (perhaps as being small and mischievous).

She was just and friend to virtuous lore,
And pass'd much time in truly virtuous deed;
And in those *elfin* ears would oft deplore
The times when truth by popish rage did bleed.

Shenstone, Schoolmistress, st. 13.

Elfish. *adj.* Relating or belonging to, connected with, or having the character of, an *elf*.

In Chaucer's Tale of the Chanon Yeman, chymistry is termed an *elfish* art, that is, taught or conducted by spirits. This is an Arabian idea.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, l. 100.*

[*Elfish* is entered in the previous editions as a concurrent form with *elfish*, with the remark by Johnson that the latter is the better form. Such is the case; the doctrine that the adjective in *-ish* can be derived from the plural as well as from the singular being invalidated by such formations as *dwarfish*, *selfish*, and the like; in all of which the singular ends in the sound of *f*, the plural in that of *v*. At the same time good reasons can be given for believing that the irregularity (so far as it is one), in respect to the number, is not exactly what it seems to be; it being probable that it is the plural which gives the original termination, and that it is the singular which has converted *v* into *f*. The fact of the Anglo-Saxon spelling being with *f* is not conclusive on this point; for it was probably sounded as *v*, so that, phonetically, the original singulans of *loaves*, *halves*, *calves*, *leaves*, &c., were *loav*, *hulv*, *calv*, *leav*, &c. In the Swedish this power of *f* is beyond dispute, *staf* being sounded *stav*. Moreover, in the allied languages the final consonant is *b*, *weib*

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(wife), *laub*, *halb*, *halb*, &c. Here, however, the *b* is sounded as *p*. If this view be right, viz. that the spelling in *f* by no means represents the old pronunciation, examples in *v* (*elvish*), when taken from very old authors, may represent a regular formation from a singular *elv*, whilst those in *f* from very new ones represent one equally regular from *elf*; there being, in fact, two words, or at least two forms of the same word. When one ended and the other began it is difficult to ascertain. Chaucer's *elvish* craft and *elvish* lore, applied to chemistry, was, probably, as regular as the *elfish* of the present day. With Spenser and Shakespeare, however, it is a matter of doubt how far they followed older precedents, and how far the sound coincided with the spelling. Warton quotes it as spelt with *f*.]

Here no night-ravens lodge, more black than pitch,
Nor *elvish* ghasts, nor glimly owls do flee.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, June.

Thou *elvish* markt, abortive, rioting lug!

The slave of nature, and the son of bell!

Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 3.

No muse hath been so bold,
Of the latter, or the old,
Those *elvish* secrets to unfold,
Which lie from others' reading.

Drayton.

Elvelock. is similarly entered.

From the like might proceed the fears of polling
elvelocks, or comphated hairs of the head.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Elvelock. *s.* Twisted, matted, or intricately entangled hair. See remarks under *Elfish*.

This is that very Mah,
That plots the manes of horses in the night;
And takes the *elvelocks* in foul sluttish lairs,
Which, once entangled, much misfortune bears.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, l. 4.

Elvicate. *v. a.* [? Lat. *allicio*—allure; *allicio* (though a word equally barbarous) being, probably, what is meant.] ? Entice. *Rare.*

Who went clad in woman's apparel, the better to
elvicate, countenance, act and colour their unna-
tural excreable uncleanliness, which I abhor to
think of.—*Prynne, Histriomastix, pt. l. act v. s. 6.*
(Rich.)

Elicit. *v. a.* [Lat. *elicitus*, pass. part. of *elicio* = strike out; *elicitivus*, *-onis* = striking out.] Strike out; fetch out by labour or art.

Although the same truths may be *elicited*, and ex-
plained by the contemplation of animals, yet they
are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of
man.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Elicit. *adj.* Brought into act; brought from possibility to real existence. *Rare.*

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and
not the formal *elicit* act of meekness; meekness
being ordinarily annexed to these virtues.—*Hammond.*

The schools dispute whether, in morals, the ex-
ternal action superadds any thing of good or evil to
the internal *elicit* act of the will.—*South.*

Elicitate. *v. a.* Elicit; fetch out by labour or art. *Rare.*

Thus may a skillful man hid truth *elicitate*.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 2. 41.

Elicitation. *s.* Act by which anything is elicited.

That *elicitation* which the schools intend, is a de-
ducting of the power of the will into act; that draw-
ing which they mention, is merely from the appeti-
bility of the object.—*Bishop Bramhall.*

Elide. *v. a.* [see *Elision*.]

1. Break in pieces; crush.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom
these objections proceed, fly for defence, when the
force and strength of the argument is *elided*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Cut off a syllable by *Elision*.

Mr. Wolf remarks the care with which the an-
acronyms, in antiquated words, connected the con-
sonant belonging to the *elided* syllable with that
immediately following; whereas, among us, it is by
well-informed readers often made to terminate the
former syllable.—*British Critic, Sept. 1796.*

Eligibility. *s.* Worthiness to be chosen.
Sickness hath some degrees of *eligibility*, at least
by an after-choice; because to all persons, who are
within the possibility and state of pardon, it be-
comes a great instrument of pardon for sin.—*Jeremy*

aylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying, § vi. i. 11.

The business of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to choose them in consequence of the report made by the understanding, as to their eligibility or goodness. — *Fishes, Sermons.*

Eligible, adj. [Lat. *eligibilis* = fit to choose or select.]

1. Capable of being, or fit to be, chosen.

A British ministry ought to be satisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private education is wisest, they can persuade him that, next to his own plan, that of the government is the most eligible. — *Addison, Freeholder.*

Did they really think that going on with the war was more eligible for their country than the least abatement of those emotions? — *Swift.*

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more eligible than suspense. — *Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. Preferable.

Amin, such propensities as the following, one may often hear, sophistically or unwisely, confounded together: 'The Apostles held religious assemblies on the first day of the week, with "They transferred the Sabbath from the seventh day to the first;" A Jew, Mahometan, or Roman Catholic, is not the eligible person to hold office in a Protestant-christian country; "Such persons ought not to be legally eligible;" The Apostles established such and such a form of government in the churches they founded; "They designed this form to be binding on all Christians as an ordinance for ever." &c.' — *Whately, Elements of Logic, Of Fallacies, § 10.*

Eliminate, v. a. [Lat. *eliminus*, pass. part. of *elimino* = put beyond the threshold (limen).] Put out of doors; release from confinement; get rid of anything.

Loose me from earth's inclosure, from the sun's Contracted circle set my heart at large; Eliminate my spirit, give it room Through provinces of thought yet unexplored; Teach me by this stupendous unfolding, Creation's golden steps, to climb to it! — *Young, Night Thoughts, ix.*

By the following lines, where 'thou' applies to a snail, the meaning seems to be 'cross or pass the threshold.'

Look'd up, thou'lt head all o'er, And ne'er climb'd at thy door. — *Lovell.*

Elimination, s. Act of turning out of doors; banishing; getting rid of anything.

He [St. Peter] writes this [his first epistle] to his countrymen, the Jews; amongst whom, notwithstanding their dispersion, there were doubtless many rich owners, as there are still in many parts of the world, after all their successful eliminations. — *Bishop Hall, Romane, p. 201.*

Eliquation, s. [Lat. *eliquatio, -onis*; from root of *liquor* and *liquidus*.] See first extract. *Rare.*

[*Eliquation*,] in metallurgy, [is] a separation of the different parts of mixed bodies, by the different degrees of fire required to melt them. — *Chambers.* This is done by the process named in metallurgy 'quation.' — *Black, iii. 220. (Orel MS.)*

Elision, s. [Lat. *elido* = strike out; pass. part. *elusus*; *eliso* = striking out.]

1. In Grammar. Act of cutting off; (as, 'can't th' attempt, in which there is an elision of two syllables).

You will also to the abbreviations and *elisions*, by which consonants of most obdurate sounds are joined together, without any softening vowel to intervene. — *Swift.*

2. Division, or separation, of parts in general.

The cause given of sound, that it would be *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Elite, s. [Fr.] See extract; also Pick, s.

A word, of military adoption, not wanted in our language; for the flower of an army much better expresses what *elite* pretends, the selection or chosen part of it; 'the choice and flower of all the troops,' as Benham writes. Yet *elite* is old, in the Scottish terms, for one elected to a bishopric. — *Todd.*

Elizatio, s. [Lat. *elizatio, -onis* = boiling; *elirus* = boiled.] Boiling or stewing of anything.

Elizatio is the seething of meat in the stomach, by the mild natural heat, as meat is boiled in a pot; to which corruption, or putrefaction, is opposite. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 21.*

Even to ourselves, and more perfect animals, water performs no substantial nutrition; serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliment, and its *elization* in the stomach. — *Sir T. Browne.*

Elisir, s. [Arabic.] Essence, or quintessence; liquor with which the alchemists attempted the transmutation of metals; strong tincture or spirit; cordial.

No chimney yet the *elisor* got, But gloried his peasant pot, If by the way to him befel Some odorous thing, or medicinal. — *Donne.* What wonder then, if fields and regions here Breathe forth *elisor* pure?

Johnson, Paradise Lost, iii. 607. In the soul, when the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quietude and *elisor* of worldly delight. — *South, Sermons.*

For when no healing art prevail'd, When cardinals and *elisor* fail'd, On your pale cheek be dropp'd the show'r, Reviv'd you like a dying flower. — *Waller.*

There was the measure of the opera, . . . and a Neapolitan physician, in whom Lord Monmouth had great confidence, and who himself believed in the *Elisir* Vitæ, made up the party. — *Diaries of the younger, Countess, ii. vii. ch. vii.*

Elisivate, v. a. Lixivate. *Rare.*

These ashes being carefully *elisivated*, afforded five scruples of white fixed salt. — *Boyle, vol. iv. p. 734. (Rich.)*

Elisivation, s. Lixivation. *Rare.*

And by examining these substances by fit and proper ways, as also the vapour, by calcination, *elisivation* if it will bear such a test, vitrification. — *Boyle, vol. iv. p. 504. (Rich.)*

Elk, s. [A.S. *ele*.] Large animal akin to the stags and reindeers so called.

The *elk* is a large and stately animal of the stag kind. The neck is short and slender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in winter is greyish, in summer it is ashy. The horns of the male *elk* are short and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with several prominences in its edges. — *Sir J. Mill.*

Elk, s. [Welsh, *elarch*; Cornish, *elarch*.] Name, perhaps provincial, of the Hoop-er, or whistling swan: (given by Yarrell in the synonymy, though not in the text; connected with, and probably the original form of, the Latin *olor*).

Ell, s. [A.S. *ella*.] Measure of length equaling forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.

They are said to make yearly forty thousand pieces of linen cloth, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece. — *Johnson.* Acquit thee bravely, play the man; Look not on pleasures as they come, but go; Defend the last virtue; life's poor span Make not an *ell* by trifling in thy way. — *G. Herbert.*

Used for any actually or comparatively long measure, as in 'Give an *ell* and they'll take an *ell*;' applied to persons who must not be given way to lest they encroach further.

Ell, v. a. Measure. *Rare.*

After that the cloth hath beene seene and approved, the seower measures do both *ell* it and make it. — *Tim's Storehouse, p. 324. (Orel MS.)*

Ellingness, s. Attribute suggested by Elling, a word entered in Todd's edition, but with no example later than Piers Plowman:

'Heavy-chere'd I yede and *ellenge* of herte.'

Ruy, too, is quoted for its use in Sussex, and Grose for its use in Kent, where it means 'solitary, lonely, melancholy, far from a neighbour.' This, he thinks, connects it with the French *eloirer* and the Latin *elungatus*. 'Hullakar defines it strange.' The Anglo-Saxon *elenge* and *elende* are also quoted as meaning 'long, tedious.' Though the exact details of its use and origin in English are uncertain, it has nothing to do with *long*, but is the German *elendig* = miserable, pitiable.

This shall be in advertise you of the great *Ellingness* that I find here since your departing. — *King Henry VIII. to Anna Bolyn, Letters pub. 1714, p. 29.*

Ellipse, s. See Ellipsis, 2.

This path . . . supplies us with further illustrations. For it is not a perfect circle or *ellipse*; which it would be were the tangential and centripetal

forces the only ones concerned. Adjacent members of the solar system . . . cause what we call perturbations; that is, slight divergences in various directions from that circle or *ellipse* which the two chief forces would produce. — *Herbert Spencer, The Direction of Motion, § 47.*

Ellipsis, s. [Gr. *ἐλλειψις*, from *ἔλλειψις* leave, fail, full short; with *ἐλλειπτικός* and *ἐλλειπτικός* as adjective and adverb.]

1. Figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out necessary to be supplied by the hearer or reader: (as, 'the thing I love,' for 'the thing which I love').

The words are delivered by way of *ellipsis*, Rom. iv. 18. — *Hammond.*

2. In Geometry. Oval figure generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone (but not parallel to the base, which produces a circle) and meeting with the base when produced. (The plural *ellipses*, being common to this and the English form *ellipse*, makes certain combinations ambiguous. In the previous editions it is the Latin form which alone is entered. The common form now is *ellipse*.)

On the cylinder inclined, describe an *ellipse* parallel to the horizon. — *Bishop Wallian, Dealtus.*

Elliptic, adj. Having the form of an ellipse; oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptical* orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we must find out a law for the unperceptible motion, that make make the orbits *elliptical*. — *Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Elliptical, adj.

1. Having the character of an ellipse. In animals that eat their food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greatest diameter going transversely from side to side. — *Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

2. Having the character of a (grammatical) ellipse.

We may more rightly say, that *ellipsis* is an *elliptical* expression instead of *ellipsis*. — *Kendall, Supplement to your new edition of the New Testament, p. 174. 1863.*

Elliptically, adv. In an elliptical manner; according to the rhetorical figure.

'Looked upon as dull' [is] *elliptically* expressed to avoid the repetition of 'us.' The sentence, if drawn out at length, would be, 'looked upon as being as dull as' — *Bishop Hall, Odes, Ad. 170.*

Elm, s. Native forest and timber tree so called, of the genus *Ulmus*.

The species are, the common rough-leaved *elm*; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved *elm*, by some called the British *elm*; the smooth-leaved or with *elm*. Neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themselves by seeds and suckers in such plenty as hardly to be rooted out; especially in hedges, where there is labour for their roots. They are very proper to plant in hedges upon the borders of fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or close plantation, and their shade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet; but they should not be planted too near fruit-trees; because the roots of the *elm* will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nourishment. — *Mills.*

Used metaphorically. Support: (being used in Italy to support the vine).

Thou art an *elm*, my husband; I a vine, Whose weakness married in thy stronger state; Makes me with thy strength to communicate. — *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.*

Elmy, adj. Abounding with elm trees.

The simple spire, and *elmy* grove. — *T. Warton, Odes, xl.*

Elocution, s. [Lat. *elocutio, -onis*; from *locus* = place.] *Rare.*

1. Removal from the usual place of residence.

When the child either by general permission, or former *elocution*, shall be out of the parent's disposing. — *Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

2. Departure from usual method; ecstasy.

In all poetry (if it be good and worthy) there must be not only an imitation, and communion, but also an *elocution*, and emotion of the mind. The poet

must be extra se positus, et à mento alienatus.—*Eutherby, Athanasia, p. 30.*

Elocution. *s.* [Lat. *elocutio*, -onis; from *lucutus*, part. of *luquor* = speak.]

1. Utterance of speech; delivery; eloquence (so far as it depends upon the distinctness of enunciation and the appropriate modulation of the voice).

Whose taste, too long forborne, at first essay
Gave eloquence to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for speech to speak thy praise.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 747.

Where the author is actually reading his own composition, he will be still more likely . . . to approach, in the delivery of it, to the *elocution* of a reader; . . . on the other hand, it is possible for him, even without actually deceiving the hearers into the belief that he is speaking extempore, to approach indistinctly near to that style. The difficulty however of doing this, to one who has the writing actually before him, is considerable. . . . This (as it may be called) extemporaneous style of *elocution*, is—in any case where it is not improper—much the more impressive. . . . Little, if any, attention has been bestowed on this point by the writers on *elocution*; the distinction above pointed out between reading and speaking, having seldom, or never, been precisely stated, and dwelt on. Several however have written elaborately on 'good reading,' or on *elocution*, generally; and it is not to be denied, that some lucubrations and (in themselves) valuable remarks have been thrown out relative to such qualities in *elocution* as might be classed under the three heads I have laid down, of Perspicuity, Energy, and Elegance; but there is one principle running through all their precepts, which being, according to my views, radically erroneous, must if these views be correct vitiate every system founded on it. The principle I mean is, that in order to acquire the best style of delivery, it is requisite to fix the attention on the voice; to study minutely the emphases, tones, pauses, degrees of loudness, &c., which give the proper effect to each passage that is well delivered—to frame rules founded on the observation of these—and then, in practice, deliberately and carefully to conform the utterance to these rules, so as to form a complete artificial system of *elocution*.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric, pt. iv. ch. i. § 3, 4.*

2. Eloquence (in the way of diction). *Of doubtful propriety.*

The third happiness of this poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of clothing or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words.—*Dryden.*

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with *elocution*.—*Id.*

Elocutive. *adj.* Having the power of eloquent expression or diction.

Though preaching, in its *elocutive* part, be but the conception of man.—*Fellham, Remotes, ii. 4.*

Eloge. *s.* [Fr.] Funeral oration; panegyric on the dead.

I return you, sir, the two *eloges*, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language, because we have none in our own that exactly expresses it.—*Bishop Atterbury, Letter to Monsieur Thieriot, Epistolary Correspondence, i. 179.*

Elogist. *s.* One who pronounces an *elogie*.

[One] made the funeral sermon, who had been one of her professed suitors; and so she did not want a passionate *elogist*, as well as an excellent preacher. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquia Wottonianæ, p. 364.*

Elogium. *s.* Latin, and original, form of *Eloge* and *Eulogy*.

God loves a reasonable service, and he has so tempered his commands, that every act of obedience we perform may be so qualified, and gain unto it valour the *elogium* promised in the law of Moses: 'Surely this people is a wise and understanding people.'—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety, ch. v. (Ord MS.)*

There are very common funeral orations and *elogiums* on deceased persons, who have acted among mankind with some figure and reputation.—*Addison, Spectator, no. 217. (Ord MS.)*

Elogy. *s.*

1. Same as *Eloge*, of which it is a more English form.

2. Eulogy (by mistake or confusion).

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vanish into praises and *elogies*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

If I durst say all I know of the *elogies* received concerning him, I should offend the modesty of our author.—*Boyle.*

Some excellent persons, above my approbation or *elogy*, have considered this subject.—*Holder, Elements of Rhetoric.*

Eloignate. *v. a.* Remove to a distance. *Rare.*

Nor is some vulgar Greek so far adulterated, and *eloignated* from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel, p. 140.*

Eloigne. (in Spenser, *Eloigne*.) *v. a.* [Fr. *éloigner*.] Put at a distance; remove one far from another. *Rare.*

From worldly cares himself he hid *elogyne*,
And gently shunned manly exercise.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay though she *elogyne* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too.

Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 1.

Eloignation. *s.* Remoteness; distance. *Rare.*

He discovers an *eloignation* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality.—*Shenstone.*

Elong. *v. a.* Prolong. *Rare, barbarous.*
See extract from Hallam, under *Elump*.

Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat,
Elonging joyful day with her sad note.

Giles Fletcher, Christ's Victory, ii. 24.

Elongate. *v. a.* [Lat. *elongatus* = made long.] Lengthen; draw out; protract; stretch; put further off.

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meten the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection, which is now *elongated* and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Elongate. *v. n.* Go off to a distance from anything. *Rare.*

About Cape Rio in Brasilia, the south point of the compass varieth twelve degrees into the west; but *elongating* from the coast of Brasilia, towards the shore of Africa, it varieth eastward.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Elongation. *s.*

1. Act of stretching or lengthening itself.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. State of being stretched.

This whole universality of things, which we call the world, is indeed nothing else but a production, and *elongation*, and dilatation of the natural goodness of Almighty God.—*Eutherby, Athanasia, p. 297.*

3. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another.

The distant points in the celestial expansion appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real.—*Glaucilla, Serapion Scientificæ.*

4. Departure; removal.

Our voluntary *elongation* of ourselves from God's presence, must needs be a fearful introduction to an everlasting distance from him.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 80.*

Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of descent, or *elongation*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

5. In *Medicine*. Imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place.

Elongations are the effect of an humour seeking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force.—*Wicman, Surgery.*

Elope. *v. n.* [see *Leap*.] Run away; break loose; escape from law or restraint.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance.—*Addison, Freetholder.*

What from the dang'rous Paris hope?
She was as well from him *elope*.

The fool whose wife *elope* was twice a quarter,
For matrimonial solace dies a martyr.

Pope.

Elopement. *s.* Running away; (as that of a wife from a husband, or that of the person who carries her off; i.e. the two *eloping* with each other).

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her husband to live with an adulterer, and with whom she lives in breach of the matrimonial vow.—*Apliff, Parergon Juris Civis.*

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him.—*Arbuthnot.*

Eloquence. *s.* [Lat. *eloquentia*, from *e* = out, and *loquor* = speak; part. *eloquens*, -entia.] Power of speaking with fluency and eloquence; oratory.

Action is eloquence, and the eyes of the ignorant more learned than the ears.—*Shakspeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.*

* Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 671.

Little force is necessary to push down heavy bodies placed on the verge of a declivity; but much force is requisite to stop them in their progress, and push them up. If a man should say, that because the first is more frequently effected than the last, it is the best trial of strength, and the only suitable one to which it can be applied, we should at least not think him remarkable for distinctness in his ideas. Popularity alone, therefore, is no test at all of the eloquence of the speaker, no more than velocity alone would be, of the force of the external impulse originally given to the body moving. As in this the direction of the body, and other circumstances, must be taken into the account; so, in that, you must consider the tendency of the feeling, whether it favours or opposes the views of the hearers.

To head a sect, to infuse party-spirit, to make men arrogant, uncharitable, and unreluctant, is the easiest task imaginable, and to which almost any blockhead is fully equal. But to produce the contrary effect, to subdue the spirit of faction (in religious matters), and that monster, spiritual pride, with which it is invariably accompanied, to inspire equity, moderation, and charity into men's sentiments and conduct with regard to others, is the genuine test of eloquence.—*Campbell, Rhetoric, b. i. ch. x. sec. 6, p. 230.*

There is but little *eloquence* in convincing men that they are in the right, or inducing them to approve a character which coincides with their own.

Whately, Elements of Rhetoric, pt. ii. ch. iii. § 1.

This is the perfection of judicial eloquence: not avoiding argument, but confining it to such reasoning as becomes him who has rather to explain the grounds of his own conviction, than to labour at convincing others; and rejecting reference to authority, but never betaking a disposition to seek shelter behind other men's names, for what he might fear to pronounce in his own person; not disdaining even ornaments, but those of the more elevated graces that accord with the severe standard of a judge's oratory. This perfection of judicial eloquence Sir William Grant attained, and its effect upon all listeners was as certain and as powerful as its merits were incontestable and exalted.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Sir William Grant.*

Again, in questions of style and eloquence, the judgment of the people, or at least of the persons to whom the composition is addressed, must be taken as the test of its answering the purpose for which it is intended; since, in the department of rhetoric, the object is to make an impression on the hearer or reader, and thus to influence his conviction or raise his passions. According to the maxim quoted by Lord Bacon, 'Linguarum ut vulgus, sententium ut sapientia.'—*Sir J. C. Lamb, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. vi.*

Eloquent. *adj.* Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and eloquent speech.

The Lord of hosts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator.—*Isaiah, ch. 3.*

O death! all eloquent, you only prove
What dust we dole on, when 'tis man we love.

Pope.

Eloquently. *adv.* In an eloquent manner; in elegant language, written or uttered with fluency.

An orator, by others' instruction perfectly furnished, may in every matter and learning, command or disguise or extort or disband, accuse or defend eloquently, as occasion importeth.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 41. b.*

Elice. *adv.* [A.S. *elice*.] Otherwise; besides.

Be more abstemious,

Or else, good night your vow.

Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

They are ready to attend.—
Sure, you are great, and they are ready to attend.
They would not make us hurry else.

Shakspeare, Measure for Measure, Act 1.
He says, 'twas then with him, as now with you;
He did it when he had nothing else to do.

Sir J. Denham.

What ways are there whereby we should be assured, but either by an intrinsic impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Used pronominally as 'other.'

Should he or any else search, he will find evidence of the Divine Wisdom.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Elsewhere. *adv.* In any other place.

As he proved that Pison was not Ganges, or Geron, Nilus; so where to find them elsewhere he knew not.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Whilst Philip lives and holds the city out,
Nor pestilence nor famine, fire nor sword,
Nor evil here nor elsewhere divide us.

H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, 1v. 4.

Elucidate. *v. a.* [Lat. *elucidatus*, pass. part. of *elucido*—make clear (*lucidus*), bring out into clearness; *elucidatio*, -onis.] Explain; clear; make plain.

To elucidate a little the matter, let us consider it.—*Boyle.*

Elucidation. *s.* Explanation; exposition. We shall, in order to the elucidation of this matter, subjoin the following experiment.—*Boyle.*

Elucidator. *s.* One who elucidates, or makes clear; explainer; expositor; commentator.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical elucidators.—*Abbot.*

Eluctation. *s.* [Lat. *eluctatio*, -onis; *luctatus*, part. of *luctor* = wrestle.] Working a way out of any difficulty, or through obstacles, as by wrestling; escape effected by a struggle.

There is nothing more acceptable unto the ingenious world than this noble eluctation of truth.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, li. 5.*

By the power of our faith, which is the victory that overcomes the world, at last we do happily recover, and find ourselves freed by a comfortable and joyful eluctation.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 208.*

Elucubration. *s.* Lucubration. *Rare.*

I remember that Mons. Myrmec, who used to jester for me the benefit of his little wax taper for night elucubration, preferable to all other candle or night light whatsoever.—*Bergin, Memoirs, To Dr. Beale, August, 1684, (Rich.)*

Elude. *v. a.* [Lat. *eludo* (e. out, *ludo* = play, sport) = escape, mock, make sport of; pass. part. *elusus*; *elusio*, -onis.]

1. Escape by stratagem; avoid any mischief or danger by artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, escape or elude the punishment of any law yet invented. *Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the resentments of human justice, whenever he can presume himself cunning enough to elude, rich enough to bribe, or strong enough to resist it, will be under no restraint. *Rogers.*

2. Mock by an unexpected escape.

My gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *Under her covert swain;*
But feigns to blush to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

Eludible. *adj.* Capable of being eluded.

There is not any common place more insisted on by those who treat of our constitution than the happiness of trials by jury; yet if this blessed part of our law be *eludible* at pleasure by the force of power and artifice, we shall have little reason to boast of our advantage, in this particular, over other states or kingdoms in Europe. *Swift, The Drapier's Letter, 1st. 7.*

Elusion. *s.* Escape from enquiry or examination; fraud; artifice.

If our senses be daily deceived in this matter, then is the sensible sacrament nothing else but an elusion of our senses.—*Archbishop Cranmer, To Bishop Gardiner, p. 207.*

This place of our Apostle stands for no mistaken by any the impotent blinks of his frivolous elusions, and show warrant us against earth and hell, that a bishop may be the husband of one wife.—*Bishop Hall, Honesty of married Clergy, p. 104.*

An appendix, relating to the transmutation of metals, detects the impostures and elusions of those who have pretended by it.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Elusive. *adj.* Practising elusion; using arts to escape; tending to deceive; fallacious.

Pleasures and enjoyments, which their religion convinced them were insubstantial, elusive, and transitory.—*Student, li. 304.*

Elusory. *adj.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambuscado retreats, and elusory tergiversation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Elute. *v. a.* [Lat. *elutus*, pass. part. of *eluo* = wash out.] Wash out. *Rare.*

The more oily any spirit is, the more pernicious; because it is harder to be eluted by the blood.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Elutriate. *v. a.* [Lat. *elutriatus*, pass. part.

of *elutrio*.] In Chemistry. Decant; strain out.

The pressure of the air upon the lungs is much less than it has been computed by some; but still it is something, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs must produce some difference in elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs.—*Arbutnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Elutriation. *s.* Act of straining off; (in Metallurgy) separating of the lighter matters from the mixed ores of metals, by means of great quantities of fair water.

After all its transmutations, elutriations, and filtrations in the body.—*Account of Origen, Theoric, l. 44: 1707.*

When an insoluble pulverulent matter like whitening or ground flint, is diffused through a large body of water, and the mixture is allowed to settle for a little, the larger particles will subside. If the supernatant liquid be now carefully decanted or run off, with a syphon, it will contain an impalpable powder, which on repose will collect at the bottom, and may be taken out to dry. The process is called elutriation.—*Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Elvlock and Elvish. See Elflock and Elfish.

Elver. *s.* See extracts (the derivation being, in the mind of the editor, only probable.)

Elvers [are] small eels caught in some parts of the kingdom, particularly about Gloucester and Tewkesbury. These are, in reality, young eels, or sea-eels. They get up into rivers while very small; and, as they precede the shrimps, it is conjectured that they supply them with food. *Chambers.*

This passage of young eels is called *elver* on the banks of the Thames, and I have very little doubt that the term *elver*, in common use on the banks of Severn for a young eel, is a modification or corruption of *elver*.—*Currier, British Fishes.*

Elysian. *adj.* Pertaining to Elysium; pleasant; deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful.

The cover of life, through midst of heaven,
Ralls over Elysian flowers her amber stream.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 358.

Elysium. *s.* [Lat.] Place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant; (a proper, rather than a common, name; but often used, figuratively, for any delightful place.)

To have thee with thy lips to stop my mouth,
I shouldst bid thee either turn my flying soul,
Or I should loathe it so into thy body,
And then it lie in sweet Elysium.
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II. iii. 2.

Em. *s.* Name of the thirteenth letter in the alphabet. See Element.

Em. As a prefix in composition; from the French *en*, Latin *in*.

Em. Contraction of them.

For he could rain and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit;
And when with little noise he spoke 'em,
The ignorant for current took 'em.
Butler, Hudibras.

Emaciate. *v. a.* [Lat. *emaciatum*, part. pass. of *emacio* = make lean (*macer*); *emaciation* = making, or becoming, lean.] Waste; make thin or lean.

Emaciated. *v. n.* Lose flesh; pine; grow lean.

He emaciated and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of the sea's refrigeration, although not drowned therein.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Emaciated. *adj.* Emaciated.

The vivid rosy red of his dusky cheek,
And his big pouch, distended with the spoils
Of half his flock, emaciated, ground beneath
Superior pride, and mightier lust of power.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, Act II.

Emaciated. *part. adj.* Wasted; made lean.

All dying of the consumption, the emaciated and lean.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Emaciating. *part. adj.* Causing thinness or leanness.

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost new.—*Bacon.*

Emaciation. *s.* Act of making lean; state of one grown lean.

Scarcely canst tell whether this emaciation or leanness were from a phthisis, or from an hectic fever.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Emaculate. *v. a.* [Lat. *maculatus*, pass. part. of *maculo* = stain, spot.] Free from stain, or (figuratively) any error or imperfection. *Rare.*

Lipsius, Navile, Pichena, and others have taken great pains with him (Tactus), in emaculating the text, settling the reading, &c.—*Hales, Golden Remains, p. 273.*

Emanant. *adj.* [see last extract.] Issuing from something else.

The first act of the divine nature, relating to the world and his administration thereof, is an emanant act; the most wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God; terminate in those two great transient or emanant acts or works, the work of creation and providence.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Evidence being properly connected from the emanance and being of knowledge.—*South, Sermons, ix. 322.*

South writes our word *emanant*, unless it be an error of the press, which is not agreeable to its etymon *emano*, *emans*, &c. *emansare*. In a modern periodical publication I have seen *emane* for *emanate*, to which, if it could be tolerated, South's *emanant*, supposing it not a corruption, might then be added.—*Johnson.*

Emanate. *v. n.* [Lat. *emanatus*, part. pass. of *emano* = flow out or out of; pass. part. *emans*, -antis; *emantio*, -onis.] Issue or flow from something else.

He came emanate perpetually from our bodies to them.—*Hales, Golden Remains (Letter dated 1650), p. 290.*

They have their residence in a city, whose constitution has emanated, neither from the charter of their king, nor from their legislative power.—*Burke.*

Emanation. *s.*

1. Act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance.

Aristotle said, that it streamed by continual result and emanation from God, the infinite and eternal mind, as the light issues from the sun. *South, Sermons.*

2. That which issues from another substance; efflux; effluviu.

The experience of those profitable and excellent emanations from God, may be, and commonly are, the first motive of our love.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous emanation, or continued effluviu, which, after some distance, retracteth into itself; as in syzygies, tides, and viscosities, which stain, at length retire into their former dimensions.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Such were the features of her heavenly face;
Her limbs were formed with such harmonious grace;
So faultless was the frame, as if the whole
Had been an emanation of the soul. *Dryden.*

The letters, every judge will see, were by no means efforts of the genius, but emanations of the heart.—*Pope.*

Each emanation of his life
That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires,
Each art he prompts, each charm he e'er creates;
While'er he lives, are gifts for you to have. *Id.*

[Emanation was considered as unusual in 1653, and is placed among others, then not familiar, at the end of Bagwell's Mystery of Astronomy.—*Johnson.*]

Emanative. *adj.* Flowing out; effluent.

It is quite against their nature to subside, but in the presence and under the actual influence of their cause; as being produced by an emanative causality, the effects whereof dye in the removal of their origin. *Glauville, (Rich.)*

Emanatively. *adv.* In or after the manner of an emanation.

It is acknowledged by us, that no natural, imperfect, created being can create, or emanatively produce a new substance which was not before, and give it its whole being.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System, (Ord MS.)*

Emanatory. *adj.* Having the nature of an emanation.

Nor is there any incongruity that one substance should cause something else which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or emanatory.—*Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 8. (Rich.)*

Emancipate. *v. a.* [Lat. *emancipatus*, pass. part. of *emancipo*.] Set free from servitude; restore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth we become emancipated from testimonial engagements.—*Sir T. Browne.*

By the twelve tables, only those were called unto the intimate succession of their parents that were in the parents' power, excluding all emancipated children.—*Agilto, L'aragon Juris Canonici.*

Emancipation. *s.* Act of setting free; de-

liverance from slavery; deliverance from disabilities.

Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of error, without hope of emancipation.—*Glennville, Scipio Scientific.*

A certain freedom and activity of mind which immediately followed the national emancipation from superstition, contributed also to produce innumerable compositions in poetry.—*T. Warren, History of English Poetry*, iv. 1.

Emancipator. s. One who emancipates; liberator.

Let us review and refute the sophisms of both; and first of the emancipators.—*The Merits of the Catholics*, &c. p. 358.

Emarginate. v. a. [Lat. *margo*, -inis = margin.] Todd refers to Cockerham for its original sense as a term in *Surgery*, meaning to take the scurf from the edge of a wound; pure. At present it is chiefly known as—

Emarginate. adj. In *Botany*. Having a break in the outline of a margin in other respects regular.

Any of these [leaves] may be acuminate, where the point is drawn out; obtuse where it is rounded off; *emarginate* where it is notched; or unimarginate where it is armed with a minute spine.—*Hessey, Rudiments of Botany*, ch. ii. sect. 3.

Emasculate. v. a. [Lat. *mas* = masculine, q. v.]

1. Castrate; deprive of virility.

When it is found how many cows, suppose twenty, one man will serve, we may add nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you *emasculate* but ten, you shall, by promiscuous copulation, hinder the increase.—*Grant, Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

2. Render effeminate; weaken; vitiate by unmanly softness.

From wars and from affairs of state abstain: Women *emasculate* a monarch's reign. Dangerous principles impose upon our understandings, *emasculate* our spirits, and spoil our temper. *Collier*.

Emasculate. adj. Unmanned; effeminate; vitiated.

The harassed, deep-nerous, *emasculated* slave is offended with a jubilee, a manumission; servitude is his sensuality; he will not go out free.—*Hawmond, Works*, iv. 515.

Store enough of such *emasculated* theology as this! *Ibid.* iv. 571.

Emasculation. s. Castration.

About the time that author came out paraded, a reverend doctor had the book, and singularly commended it, as it stood now corrected and amended; for it had passed the ordeal of repentance, and I believe the *emasculation* were some Scotchman's.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*.

Embal. v. a. [Fr. *emballer*.] Make up into a bundle or bale; bind up; enclose.

Below her hair her weed did somewhat train, And her straight legs most heavily were *embal'd* In golden buskins of costly cordwain. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Embal. v. a. [Fr. *embalmer*, from Lat. *balnium*.—see Balm.]

1. Impregnate a body with aromatics and other preservatives, that it may resist putrefaction.

Then by me forth; although unquench'd, yet like A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* iv. 2.

Used metaphorically.

I would show future times What you were, and teach them to urge towards such: Verse *embalms* virtue, and tumbles or thralls of rhyme, Preserve frail transitory fame as much As spleen doth bodies from corrupt air's touch. *Donne*. Muse! at that name thy several sorrows slay; Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope*.

2. Treat with liniments. *Rare*.

He gave the soldiers comfortable words, And oft *embal'd* his well-received wound. *Drayton, Legend of Robert*, 339. (Ord MS.)

3. Fill with sweet scent.

The known air *embalm'd* With odours. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 812.

Embalmer. s. One who practises the art of embalming.

The Romans were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians, so the body was utterly consumed.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Embalming. verbal abs. Art or practice of one who embalms.

When the *embalming* was finished, it was part of the funeral to bring the dead man to trial for what he had done when living, and thus to determine whether he was entitled to an honourable burial.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

Embank. v. a. Throw up a bank or a mole; confine by means of a bank.

He succeeded in *embanking* the greater part of the line on the right.—*Arnold, History of Rome*.

Embankment. s. Raised bank.

At the mouths of the rivers the bars thus created generally follow the direction of the current, and the material deposited being dried and partially consolidated in the intervals between the bars, long *embankments* are gradually raised, behind which the rivers flow for considerable distances before entering the sea. Occasionally these *embankments* become closed by the accumulations without, and the pent-up water assumes the appearance of a still canal; more or less level, according to the level of the beach, and extending for miles along the coast, between the mainland and the new formations.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. i.

Embar. v. a.

1. Shut; enclose. *Rare*.

Themselves for fear into his jaws to fall, He forc'd to rendle strong to take their flight; Where first *embarr'd* in mighty brazen wall, He has then now four years beset to make them thrall. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

In form of airy members fair *embarr'd* His spirits pure were subject to our sight. *Swift*.

2. Stop; hinder by prohibition; block up.

Translating the mart into Calais, he *embarr'd* all further trade for the future. *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

If this commerce 'twixt heaven and earth were not *embarr'd*, and all this traffic quite forgot, She, for whose loss we have lamented thus, Would work more fully and powerfully on us. *Donne*.

Embarcation. s. Act of putting or going on shipboard.

The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the *embarcation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Thus much may suffice as to the description and nature of these singular *embarcation*. *Aspin, Voyages*, i. iii. (Ord MS.)

Another *embarcation* of Jesuits was sent from Lisbon to Civita Vecchia. *Smollett, History of England*, ii. iii. ch. xiii. (Ord MS.)

Embarge. v. a. Put on board a barge.

Rare.

As when the sovereign was *embarged* see, And by fair London for his pleasure rows, *Drayton, Legend of Robert*, p. 579. (Ord MS.)

Embargo. s. [Spanish.] Prohibition to pass; stop put to trade.

He knew that the subjects of Flanders drew so great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would soon wax weary of Perkin.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

After an *embargo* of our trading ships in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of sovereign affront, there did succeed the action of Rheex.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it.—*Drayton*.

Embark. v. a. [Fr. *embarquer*.]

1. Put on shipboard.

The king had provided a good fleet, and had caused a body of three thousand foot to be *embarked* on those ships.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Straight to the ships *embark* took his way, *Embar'd* his men, and skinn'd along the sea. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.

2. Engage another in any affair.

All the propositions he could make to Spain could not induce them to enter into such an alliance with him as might *embark* them against France.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, iii. 936.

Embark. v. n.

1. Go on shipboard.

I should with speed *embark*, And with their easiness return to Greece. *A. Phillips*.

2. Used metaphorically. Engage in any affair.

He saw that he would be slow to *embark* in such an undertaking.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Embarment. s. Embarrassment.

He removed from his Cuman to his Pompeian villa, beyond Naples, which, not being so commodious for an *embarment*, would help to lessen the suspicion of his intended flight.—*Middleton, Life of Cicerone*, ii. 293. (Ord MS.)

Embarment. s. Bar or opposition. *Rare*.

Only her poverty was the main *embarment* of her marriage.—*Translation of Boccaccio*, p. 110: 1020.

Embarress. v. a. [Fr. *embarrasser*.] Perplex; distress; entangle.

He well knew that this would *embarrass* me.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Embarressing. part. adj. Causing or consisting in embarrassment.

If Godolphin had steadfastly refused to quit his place, the Whig leaders would have been in a most *embarrassing* position.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Embarassment. s. Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*, and take a clear view of the whole. *Watts, Logic*.

Embarren. v. a. Make barren. *Rare*.

Like the ashes from the Mount Vesuvius, though singly small and not hurt; yet in conjoined quantities they *embarren* all the fields about it.—*Folliott, Rovers*, ii. 9. (Ord MS.)

Embase. v. a. Abuse; debase; render base or mean; demean; lower; degrade; vilify; impair. *Rare*.

Joy of my life, full oft for loving you I bless my lot, that was so lucky plac'd; But then the more your own mishap I rue, That are so much by so mean love *embased*, *Spenser*, Genius are mortal, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *embased* by the ground. *Bacon*.

I have no scruple or trouble end in my present labour, which may, on either side, restrain or *embase* the freedom of my poor judgement. *Sir H. Wotton*. A pleasure, high, rational, and unceasing; a pleasure *embased* with no apparent sting; but such a one as being heavy in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly.—*South, Sermons*.

Spelt with i.

They that *imbuse* coin and metals, and obtrude them for perfect and natural. *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Dying*, ch. iv. § 8.

Embase. v. n. Sink in value. *Rare*.

The books of the learned themselves, by audaciously impugning the conceits and authorities of other men, increase much in the bulk, but do as much *imbuse* in true value. *Hobbes, Golden Remains*, p. 35.

Embas'd. part. adj. Abased. *Rare*.

I will rather choose to wear a crown of thorns, than to exult in that of gold for one of lead, whose *embas'd* flexibility shall be forced to bend.—*Eikon Basilike*.

Embasement. s. Deterioration; depravation. *Rare*.

What shall we think of the pleasures of sin, which receive a farther *embasement*, and diminution, from the superaddition of a curse?—*South, Sermons*, vol. vii. ser. iv.

Queen Elizabeth did by little and little rectify this detestable *embasement* of coin. *Sir M. Hale, Historia Placitorum Coronæ*, ch. xvii.

Embasiato. s. Embassy. *Rare*.

But when the Erie of Warwick understode of this marriage, he took it highly that his *embasiato* was declined.—*Sir T. More*, p. 90. (Rich.)

Embasade. s. ? In embassy; ? as ambassadors.

But when her words *embasade* forth she sends, Lo! how sweet music that unto them lends. *Spenser, Hymns in Honour of Beauty*.

Embasador and Embasador. s. One sent on a public message: (Ambassador commoner).

Mighty Jove's *embasador* appear'd With the same message. *Sir J. Denham*. Myself my king's *embasador* will go. *Dryden*.

Embasadress. s. *Rare*.

1. Female ambassador. With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes, And to the bright *embasadress* replies. *Grith, Translation from Ovid*.

2. Wife of an ambassador. Do you frequent the Dutch *embasador* or *embasadress*?—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Embasadry. s. Embassy. *Rare*.

Abbon Bere, coming from his *embasadry* out of Italy, made a chapel of our Lady of Loretto, adjoining to the north side of the body of the church [of Glastonbury].—*Leland, Itinerary*, iii. 86. (Rich.)

Embasage. s.

1. Embassy: (this latter being the commoner term).

When he was at Newcastle, he sent a solemn *embasage* unto James king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

She had all the royal makings of a queen.
The red, and kind of power, and all such emblems,
Laid noddily on her. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* iv. 1.
If you draw your best in an emblem, show a landscape
of the country natural to the beast.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Gentle Plumes,
Thy mighty master's emblem, in whose face
Sate meekness, heightened with majestic grace.

He is indeed a proper emblem of knowledge and
action, being all head and paw.—*Addison, Guar-
dian.*

Emblem. v. a. Represent emblematically.
Rare.

Jacob is as man; Laban is the churchish, covetous,
merciful world; Leah is the pleasure it pays us
with; blestness in that which is the life of beauty;
perished even in the eye; *embellished* too by the sex
of frailty. *Women.*—*Fieldham, Remedy*, i. 81.

The story of the world doth often afford such a
kind of representation; sometimes it presenteth a
fair view of glorious monarchs and flourishing na-
tions, symbolized by the magnificence of cities and
palaces; high and eminent prosperity in the gran-
deurs of the earth, flattered by the eclat; plentiful and
opulent private estates, *embellished* by the plenty of the fields.
—*W. Montague, Devout Essays*, pt. i.
p. 36.

I observe many of these airy forms bearing equal
date almost with the world *embellished* in them.—*J.
Spencer, Discourse concerning Poetry*, p. 230.
The primitive field of events hath like emblem
of opinions.—*Glaville, Scopia Scientifica.*

Emblematic. adj. Comprising, relating to,
or consisting in, an emblem; allusive;
occultly representative.

In the well framed models,
With emblematic skill and mystic order,
Thou shew'st where towers on battlements should
rise.

Where gates should open, or where walls should
commissure. *Prior.*

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your emblematic worship mean? *Id.*

Emblematical. adj. Same as Emblematic.

The poets contribute to the explanation of re-
verses fairly *emblematical*, or when the persons are
allegorical.—*Addison.*

Emblematically. adv. In an emblematic
manner.

Others have spoken *emblematically* and hiero-
graphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phoenix
was the hieroglyphick of the sun.—*Sir T. Browne,
Vulgar Errors.*

He took a great stone, and put it up under the
ark, *emblematically* joining the two great elements
of masonry.—*Swift.*

Emblematize. v. a. Represent by, or em-
body in, an emblem. *Rare.*

He (Giacomo Andreini) drew the queen and the
three eldest princesses, and prints were taken from
his pictures, which he generally endeavoured to *em-
blematize* by veils and cupids.—*Walpole, Anec-
dotes of Painting*, iv. 3. (Rich.)

Emblemist. s. Writer or inventor of em-
blems.

These fables are still maintained by symbolical
writers, *emblemists*, and heralds.—*Sir T. Browne,
Vulgar Errors.*

Emblemize. v. a. Represent by an em-
blem.

How the sensory should *emblemize* the world,
you shall understand thus: The world is self-com-
plete, filled and perfected by its own parts; so is the
sacros, which has no denominative part but a sixth,
third, and second, viz. 1, 2, 3, which put together
make six; and Euclid defines a perfect number from
this property, a perfect number is that which is
equal to its parts.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura
Cabalistica*, p. 159: 1653.

This garden of Eden may *emblemize* us, while
Adam is discomfited as an innocent and obedient to
God, the delights of the Spirit.—*Id.*, p. 231.

Emblements. s. plur. [Fr. *bled* = corn.]
In Law. Claim on the part of an out-
goer for sown cropping.

If tenant for life sow the land, and afterwards die,
the executor of the tenant for life shall have the
emblements, and not be in reversion.—*Correll.*

The doctrine of *emblements* extends not only to
corn sown, but to roots planted, or their annual
artificial profit.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries
on the Laws of England.*

Embodyed. part. adj. Invested with body.
(spelt with i.)

Never since created, man
Met such *embodied* force, as nau'd with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry
Warr'd by cranes. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 673.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be
no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet it is more
than our *embodied* souls can bear without lamitude.
—*Libanius, Scopia Scientifica.*

Embodiment. v. a. Invest with body, or bodily
attributes. [Todd remarks that Johnson
writes *embody* under the word Incorporate,
but that he takes no further notice of it.
He preferred *Imbody*.]

1 by vow am so *embodied* yours,
That also which marries you must marry me.
An opening cloud reveals
An heavenly form *embodied*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*

Strange force of early prejudice; of prejudice suf-
ficed to warp the intellect while yet feeble and un-
informed, and which owed its origin to the very
error that it *embodied* in its conclusions, the making
the errors of mankind in their ignorant and im-
perious state the guide of their conduct at their
mature age, and appealing to those errors as the
wisdom of past times, when they were the mis-
fruit of imperfect intellectual culture!—*Lord
Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the
Reign of George III.*, Sir William Grant.

Spelt with i.

Then Cincinnatus came, who led a numerous band
Of troops *embodied* from the Sabine land.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

In these strata we shall meet with the same metal
or mineral *embodied* in stone, or lodged in coal, that
elsewhere we found in marble. *Woodward, Essay
towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Embodiment. v. n. Unite into one mass; co-
alesce. (spelt with i.)

The soul grows clothed by contagion,
Embodies and imbrutes, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being.

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday,
and another idea of white from another snow to-
day, put together in your mind, *embodies* and run
into one.—*Locke.*

Emboil. v. n. Effervesce; move with vio-
lent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron.

Obsolete. (spelt with i.)

With whose reproach and tedious nuisance,
The knight *emboiling* in his haughty heart,
Kilt all his forces, and put soon on him
His grasping hold. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Embolden. v. a. Make bold; encourage.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than
you are, the which hath something *emboldened* me
in this unseasoned intrusion.—*Shakespeare, Merry
Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

But I am ignorant how long he's known it—
How many he hath practised with and gained—
How many may have falsely seemed to sever
By his direction, only to delude,
And so *embolden* me to my destruction.
Id., Philip Van Artevelde, ii. 5.

Spelt with i.

I was the more *emboldened*, because I found I had
a seal regal to him.—*Dryden.*
Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Emboldened by despair, he stood at bay.

Id., Virgil's Æneid.
Their virtues and superior genius *emboldened*
them, in great enterprises of state, to attempt the
service of their prince and country out of the com-
mon forms.—*Swift.*

Embolism. s. [Gr. *ἐμβολισμός* = throwing in.
—see Emblem.] Interpolation; insertion
of days or years to produce regularity and
equation of time. *Obsolete.*

The civil constitutions of the year were after dif-
ferent manners in several nations; some using the
sun's year, but in diverse fashions, and some follow-
ing the moon, finding out *embolisms* or equations,
even to the addition of whole months, to make all
years even as they could.—*Holler, Discourse concern-
ing Time.*

Embolus. s. [Gr. *ἐμβολος*.] Anything in-
serted and acting in another (as the sucker
in a pump). *Rare.*

Our members make a sort of an hydraulic en-
gine, in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood,
is driven through elastic channels by an *embolus*,
like the heart.—*Arbutnot.*

Emborder. v. a. Terminate; bound. *Rare.*
(spelt with i.)

Thick-woven arborets, and flowers
Emborder'd on each bank.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 437.

Emboke. v. n. Enter a wood; be concealed.
Rare. (spelt with i.)

They seek the dark, the bushy, the tangled forest;

they would *emboke*.—*Milton, Of Reformation in
England*, b. i.

Emboke. v. a. Conceal; hide. *Rare.* (spelt
with i.)

Requesting him to depart, and *emboke* himself in
the mountain, which was very near.—*Ætalon,
Translation of Don Quixote*, fol. 48 b.

Embosom. v. a.

1. Hold on the bosom; cover fondly with the
folds of one's garment; hide under any
cover. (spelt with i.)

The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss *embosom'd* sat the Son.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 587.

Villages *embosom'd* soft in trees,
And airy towns by surging columns park'd.
Thomson.

2. Admit to the heart or to affection.

Who glad t' *embosom* his affection vile,
Did all she might, more plainly to appear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Emboss. v. a. [from Fr. *bosse* = boss or pro-
truberance.]

1. Form with protuberances; cover with
something rising into lumps or bunches.

Heddes and blains must all his flesh *emboss*,
And all his people. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 180.
All crowd in lumps, as at a night alarm
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
To *emboss* their hives in clusters.

Dryden, Don Sebastian.

2. Engrave with relief, or rising work.

On the sides of this (which began the other part)
were placed two great statues, figured of gold, one
of Atlas, the other of Hercules, in various pos-
tures, bearing up the chima, which were of relieve,
embossed, and talcous as natural.—*B. Jonson,
Majestas.*

Then o'er the lofty gate his art *emboss'd*
Androgæus' death, and offerings to his ghost.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Emboss. v. a. [from Fr. *boîte* = box; *em-
boister*.] Enclose in a box; box up; en-
case. *Rare.*

The knight his thrilant spear again essay'd
In his brass-plated body to *emboss*.

And in the way, as she did weep and wail,
A knight her met, in mighty arms *emboss'd*. *Id.*

Emboss. v. a. ? Embusk.

Like that self-begotten bird
In the Arabian woods *embusk*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1089.

Emboss. v. a. [? Spanish, *emboscar* = cast
out of the mouth.] In *Hunting*. Make to
foun at the mouth like a hunted animal.
Obsolete.

As a dismayed deer in chase *embusk*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 12, 17.

Oh, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield; the hour of Themis
Was never so *embusk'd*.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 11.
We have almost *embusk'd* him: you shall see his
fall to-night.—*Id., All's well that ends well*, iii. 4.
Look as an hart, with sweat and blood inured,
Chas'd and *embusk*, thrives in the soil to be.
P. Fletcher, Poetical Miscellanies, p. 86.

Embossed. part. adj. Formed with emboss-
ments.

Thou art a bile,
A plague sore, or *embossed* carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

Embossment. s.

1. Anything standing out from the rest; jut;
eminence.

I wish also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with
three ascents and alleys, enough for four to walk
about; which I would have to be perfect circles,
without any bulwarks or *embossments*.—*Bacon, Es-
says.*

2. Relief; rising work.

They are at a loss about the word pendentis; some
saucey it expresses only the great *embossment* of the
figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto
relievo.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Embottle. v. a. Include in bottles; bottle:
(the latter being the usual word).

Stilron, Armet fruit
Embottled, long as Princess Troy
Without the Greeks endured. *Philips.*

Embound. v. a. Enclose; shut in. *Rare.*

That sweet breath,
Which was *embounded* in this beautiful clay.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3.

Embow. *v. a.* Bend like a bow; arch; vault.

Prince Arthur gave a bow of diamond sure

Embow'd with gold and gorgeous ornament.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, l. 9, 19.

I saw a bull as white as driven snow,

With golden horns, embow'd like the moon.

Id., *Vision of the World's Vanity*.

The gilded roofs embow'd with curious work.

Guinevere, Jove's, l. 2.

The inner part is hollow or embow'd [i.e. vaulted], and the outward is bended.—*Bryskett, Discourses of Civil Life*, p. 47: 1000.

Embow'd. *part. adj.* Bent as a bow. *Rare.*

The high embow'd roof,

With antick pillars many proof.

Milton, Il Penseroso.

Spelt with *i*.

Embowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference: they keep both the wind and sun off.—*Baron*.

Embow'd. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of the entrails or bowels. See Emboweling.

Embow'd'd will I see thee by and by;

Till then, in bloud, by noble Percy lye.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

The rime

Embow'd'd with intriguous noise the air,

And all her entrails loose.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vl. 580.

2. Bury within any other substance.

His dreadful hand he heaved up aloft,
And with his dreadful instrument of yre
Thought sure have powder'd him to powder soft,
Or deep embow'd'd in the earth eny.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 8, 15.

He conceals the loss, and counterfeits number
ring like it of silver, embow'ding a motto to this
purpose, 'O pertinax, O pertinax!' from which
pattern most Mahometans to this day wear rings of
silver. —*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*.

Emboweler. *s.* One who embowels.

We shall next proceed to speak of the surgeon or embowler, and of all other inferior officers under him, such as the dissector, emboweler, pollinator, salter, and other dependant servants, as dressers of the dead, painters, carvers, and the like. —*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 283.

Emboweling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who embowels (first sense); (specially applied to the punishment of taking out the bowels of one condemned to death, as a part of the process of execution).

The barbarous practice of embowelling was not yett disus'd. —*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*.

Embower. *v. n.* Lodge; build; bower.

But the small birds, in their wide boughs embowering,
Chanted their sundry tunes.

Spenser, Translation of Virgil's Gnat.

Embower. *v. a.* Cover with a bower; shelter with trees. (spelt with *i*.)

You wren highest heaven embower,

Praise the Lord with all your powers.

(I. Sautys, Poems, cxvii.

A shady bank

Thick over-hung with verdant roof embower'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ll. 1037.

And stooping thence to Ham's embowering walks,
In spotless peace retir'd.

Thomson.

Embowment. *s.* Arch; vault. *Rare.*

The roof all open, not so much as any imbowment near any of the walls left. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Embox. *v. a.* Set in a box (of the theatre).

Emboxed the ladies must have something smart.

Churchill, The Rival.

Embrace. *v. a.* [Fr. *embrasser*, from *bras* = arm.]

1. Hold fondly in the arms; squeeze in kindness.

Embrace again, my sons; be soon no more.

Dryden.

2. Seize ardently or eagerly; lay hold on; welcome; accept willingly anything offered.

I take it, thy own business calls on you,

And you embrace th' occasion to depart.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 1.

At first, her mother-earth she bodd'd I dear,

And doth embrace the world, and worldly things.

Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

They who are represented by the wise virgins, embraced the profession of the Christian religion, as the foolish virgins also had done. —*Archbishop Tillotson*.

3. Comprehend; take in; comprise; enclose; contain; encompass; encircle: (as, 'Natural philosophy embraces many sciences').

Low at his feet a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream embraç'd.

Sir J. Denham.

4. Admit; receive.

Fenton, Henry'n give thee Joy!

What cannot he eschew'd, must be embrac'd.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Fleener, his son, . . . must embrace the fate

Of that dark hour.

Id., *Macbeth*, ll. 1.

If a man can be assured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth? —*Locke*.

Embrace. *v. n.* Join in an embrace. *Rare.*

Let me embrace with old Vincentio;

And wander we to see thy honest son,

Who will of thy arrival be full joyous.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

Embrace. *s.* Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.

Thames, the most lov'd of all the ocean's sons

By his old sire, to his embrace runs.

Sir J. Denham.

When I was wont to meet her

In the silent woody places

Of the land that gave me birth,

We stood tumbr'd in long embraces,

Mixt with kisses sweeter, sweeter

Than anything on earth.

Tennyson, Maud.

Embrace. better **Embrasse.** *v. a.* [Italian, *imbracciare*.] *Rare.*

Who, seeing him from far so fierce to pricke,

His warlike arms about him can embrace,

And in the rest his ready spear doth strike.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 1, 26.

Embracement. *s.*

1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace.

This death becomes a rival to us all,

And hopes with full embracements to beget,

In whose decay virtue's fair shrine must fill.

Sir P. Sidney.

There cherishing one another with dear, though
chaste embraces, with sweet, though cold kisses,
it might seem that Love was come to play him there
without date. —*Id.*

These leasds, fighting with any man, stand upon
their hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to
give me a shrewd embracement. —*Id.*

2. Conjugal endearment.

I would freer rejoice in that absence, wherein
he was longer, than in the embracements of his
bed, where he would shew most love. —*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, l. 3.

3. Comprehension.

Nur can her wide embracements fill be.

Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

4. State of being contained; enclosure.

The parts in man's body easily separable, as spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly separable, as bones, nerves, and membranes. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

5. Admission; reception.

Both of them being God's instruments for the
conversion of the Northumbrians to the embracement of Christian religion. —*Wace*.

Embracer. *s.* Person embracing.

Yet are they the greatest embracers of pleasure of
any other upon earth; and they esteem of pearls as
pebbles, so they may satisfy their gust, in point of
pleasure or revenue. —*Id.*

The error once launched, found many embracers.

—*Feller, History of the Holy War*, p. 24.

(For another example see extract under next entry.)

Embracery. *ss.* In *Law*. See extract.

Embracery [is] an attempt to corrupt a jury
completely to one side by promises, persuasions,
entreaties, money, entertainments, and the like. The
punishment of the person embracing (the *embracer*)
is by fine and imprisonment; and for the juror so
embraced, if it be by taking money, the punishment
is perpetual infancy, imprisonment for a year, and
forfeiture of testifical value. —*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

Embracing. *verbal abs.* Embrace.

Such wanton times, and homely embracings. —
Darlow, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 300.

Embrail. *v. a.* Censure in opprobrious terms. *Rare.*

[He] embrail'd him with cowardice. —*Sir T. Roper, The Gunpowder*, c. 17, b.

Embrangle. *v. a.* Entangle. (spelt with *i*.)

With subtle catchwords cheats

They're catch'd in knotted law like nets;

In which, when once they are embrangled,

The more they stir, the more they're tangled.

Bohler, Hudibras

Embrasure. *s.* [Fr. *braser* = slope off in masonry.] In *Fortification*. Anophole, or sloped off, so as to allow of a gun, or any like weapon, being turned sideways.

The advanced Russian works from the Quarantine Fort to the cranelated wall, and from thence to the Flagstaff Battery, seemed to me very much in the same state as the first day I saw them, with this exception, that the guns were, as far as I could discern, withdrawn from the embrasures, and the defence of the line left in riflemen. —*W. H. Russell, The Crimean War*, ch. li.

Embrave. *v. a.*

1. Decorate; embellish; deck; grace; adorn.

Rare.

So, both across their bodies to engrave:

The great earth's womb they open to the sky,

And, with sad eypress, sendy it embrace.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

2. Inspire with fortitude.

Psyche, embrac'd by Charis generous flame,

Strives in devotion's furnace to refine

Her pious self. —*Johnson, Psyche*, xvii. arg. 1651.

Embright. *v. a.* Brighten. *Rare.*

So doth the glorious lustre

Of radiant Tithon, with her beams, embright

The phony front.

Sylvester, The Rhetor, & Daphne, l. 17. (Orel MS.)

Embrocate. *v. a.* [?] Rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

I returned her a glass with oil of roses and vinegar, to embrocate her arm. —*Wise-man, On Inflammations*.

Embrocation. *s.* Act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors or spirits; lotion with which any diseased part is washed or embrocated.

We embrocated in case by discutient and emollient cataplasms, and embrocations of various sorts. —*Wise-man, Surgery*.

Embroider. *v. a.* Border with ornaments; decorate with figured work; diversify with needlework; adorn a ground with raised figures of needlework.

Embroide'd so with flowers it had stood,

That it became a garden of a wood.

Wallis.

Embroidered. *part. adj.* Ornamented with, or worked in, embroidery.

Embroide'd purple clothes the golden beds;

This stain the floor, and that the table spreads.

Pope.

Embroiderer. *s.* One who adorns clothes with needlework.

Blue silk and purple, the work of the embroider.

—*Archbishop, xiv. 10.*

Embroidering. *verbal abs.* Decorating, or decoration, in the way of embroidery.

Such an accumulation of favours is like a kind of embroidering or lifting of one favour upon another. —*Sir H. Wotton*.

Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a suit of her own embroidering. —*Spekulator*, lxx. 200.

Embroidery. *s.*

1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework.

Laces and embroderies are more costly than either warm or costly. —*Bacon, Advice to Children*.

Next these a youthful train their voices express'd,

With feathers crown'd, with gay embroderies dress'd.

Pope.

2. Variegation; diversity of colours.

If the natural embroidery of the meadows were help'd and improv'd by art, a man might make a pretty landscape of his own possessions. —*Spekulator*, lxx. 114.

Embroil. *v. a.* [Fr. *brouiller*.]

1. Disturb; confuse; distract; throw into commotion; involve in troubles by discussion and discord.

Orens and Ades, and the devoted name
Of Demogorgon; Rumber next, and Chance,
And Tumult and Confusion, all embrail'd,
And discord with a thousand various moans.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 653.

The royal house embroil'd in civil war,

Rais'd on her dusky wings she cleaves the skies.

Dryden.

2. Perplex; entangle.

The Christian antiquities at Rome, though of a fresher date, are so embroil'd with fables and errors, that one receives but little satisfaction. —*Id.*, *Travels in Italy*.

3. BURN. *Rare*; and if the interpretation, which is Johnson's, be right, confounded with Broil.

That knowledge, for which we badly attempt to
ride God's embroil, should, like the coal from the altar,
serve only to embroil and consume the sacri-

leopards invaders. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Pilgr.*

Embroidment. s. Confusion; disturbance. The cause of this uncertainty was, the *embroidment* and factions that were then amongst the Arabs. — *Mandrell, Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 26.

Embrônse. v. a. Furn in brass. Will you in lawless exhaust your store, That you may proudly stink the Circus over; Or in the Capitol embrace'd my state, Spoil'd of your fortune and paternal land? — *Francis, Translation of Horace*, (Rich.)

Embrôthel. v. a. Encluse in a brothel. *Rare.*

Men, which choose Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute Worse than *embrôthel'd* strumpets prostitute. — *Deane.*

Embrôwn. v. a. Make brown; darken; obscure; cloud; tan. Whence summer suns *embrôwn* the labouring swains. — *Pentus, Epistle to Mr. Southern*, (Rich.)

Spelt with i. Where the morning sun first warmly smote The open field, and where the unperce'd shade *Embrôwn'd* the noontide bowers. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 241.

The foot grows black that was with dirt *Embrôwn'd*. And in thy pocket jingling halfpence sound. — *Gay.*

Another age shall see the golden ear *Embrôwn* the slope, and tread on the parterre. — *Pope.*

Embrôwn'd with native bronze, lo! Henry stands. — *Id.*

Embrûé. v. a. [Fr. *embrûer* (provincial); *embrûer* = moisten, soak; *embrûer* = huddle. — *Wegwood*, in voce (where it is spelt with i).] Steep; soak; wet much or long; (applied generally to blood; more rarely to the ordinary fluids).

For finding you armed with sword, and fere, and *embrûé* with our bloud, we might well have squared you some other name — *advances*. — *De Witt, Answer to Mr. Harrison*, pref. (Rich.)

Then would many hearts be loath To die of mighty victors, with white wounds *embrûé*, And by thy cruel darts to these subdued. — *Spenser.*

There streams a spring of blood so fast From those deep wounds, as all *embrûé* the face Of that new-cured cuttle. — *Id.*

Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, r. The merciless Turks, *embrûé* with the Christian blood, were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the spoil. — *Knollys, History of the Turks*.

Lucius pities the offenders, That would *embrûé* their limbs in Cato's blood. — *Addison.*

There, where two ways in equal parts divide, The dreadful monster from afar descri'd; Two bleeding ladies, dependent on her side; Whose panting vitæ, warm with life, she draws, And in their hearts *embrûé* her cruel claws. — *Pope.*

Spelt with i. At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew, Whose arrows in my blood their wings *embrûé*. — *G. Sandys.*

Lo! these lands in murder are *embrûé*, Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. Prior, His virgin sword, *embrûé* his veins *embrûé*; The murderer fell, and blood stain'd for blood. — *Pope.*

A cool man chooses rather to pass by a verbal injury than *embrûé* his hands in blood. — *Richardson, Clarissa*.

Embrûte. v. a. Degrade to brutality. From every tie, from every duty free, Without a balance and without a creed, And every sense, each particle divine, And all the man *embrûte* in the swine. — *Cretborne, Regulation of the Passions*, (Rich.)

Spelt with i. We find how far natural corruption, improved with ignorance and want of education or religion, can *embrûte* the manners of men. — *Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xvi.

1. who erst contended With gods to sit the highest, now now constrain'd Into a beast, and mix'd with bestial slime, This sense need to incarnate and *embrûte*. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 161.

Embryo. s. 1. Offspring yet unfinished in the womb. The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth sooner. — *Baron.*

Embryos, and idiots, eremites, and friars. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 474.

2. State of anything yet unfinished, or not yet fit for production: (with *in*). The company little suspected what a noble work it had then in *embryo*. — *Swift.*

3. In Vegetable and Animal Physiology. Germ, q.v.

Embryogeny. s. Development of the embryo.

Upon these facts Dr. Giraud observes that the physiological inferences deducible from them contribute to the determination of many unsettled points involved in the theory of vegetable *embryogeny*, and serve to elucidate many obscurities relating to the morphology of the embryo. — *Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, p. 223.

Embryologist. s. Investigator in the department of embryology.

The generalization here expressed and illustrated, must not be confounded with an erroneous semblance of it that has obtained considerable currency. An impression has been given by those who have popularized the statements of *embryologists*, that during its development, each higher organism passes through stages in which it resembles the adult forms of lower organisms: that the embryo of a man is at one time like a fish, and at another time like a reptile. This is not the fact. The fact established is, that up to a certain point, the embryo of a man and a fish continue similar, and that then differences begin to appear and increase—the one embryo approaching more and more towards the form of a fish; the other diverging from it more and more. — *Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*.

Embryology. s. [Gr. *êlôg* = world, reason, principle.] Study of the phenomena of growth and development during fetal life; developmental anatomy.

Of the many noble contributions to *embryology*, which science owes to German physiologists, none surpass in importance that from which the following remarks (on the development of the egg in one of the cuttle-fishes) have been abridged. — *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xxiv.

Embryon. s. [Gr. *êpôpne*.] Embryo: (of which it is the imperfectly Anglicized form).

The reverence I owe to that our wraith, In which we both were *embryons*, makes me suffer What's just. — *Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus*, act. i. sc. 1.

Thammet and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth. The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet Of waters, *embryon* immature involve'd. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 276.

Embryon. adj. Yet unfinished; not yet ready for production.

The *embryon* blossom of each spray. — *W. Boscawen, Britannia's Pastors*, l. 4: 1612.

Forbid, cold, moist, and dry, four clumbersome fere, Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring Their *embryon* atoms. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 85.

Embryonal. adj. Embryonic. The surface of the new-cured yolk is cellated, and, with the *embryonal* part, becomes a slow but regular rotation within the abundant fluid of the chorion. — *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xii.

Embryonate. v. a. Furnish with, or characterize by, an embryo.

Embryonated. part. adj. Furnished with, or characterized by, an embryo.

St. Paul could not mean this *embryonated* little plant, for he could not denote it by these words, that which then sowed, for that, he says, must die; but this little *embryonated* plant, contained in the seed that is sown dies not. — *Lodge, l. ii. ch. xxvii.* (Ord MS.)

Embryonic. adj. Having the character of, connected with, or relating to, an embryo.

Should it however turn out, as we shall hereafter find reason for suspecting, that these complex differentiations which adults exhibit, are themselves the slowly accumulated and transmitted results of a process like that seen in the first changes of the germ; it will follow that even those *embryonic* changes due to hereditary influence, are remote consequences of the alleged law. — *Herbert Spencer, First Principles*.

Embryous. adj. Having the character of an embryo; undeveloped; abortive.

Contemplation generates; action propagates. Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and *embryous*. — *Felltham, Resolves*, l. 14. (Ord MS.)

Embûk. v. a. Enlarge in the way of bulk. *Rare.*

Embûking. verbal abs. Act of one who increases the bulk of anything; process by which bulk is increased.

He took often opportunity to seize upon something towards the strengthening and *embûking* of himself. — *Ilse, Vocal Pursuit*. (Ord MS.)

Embûsy. v. a. Employ. *Rare.*

The accoutre and ungar Of ancient poets, ye woe full woe, hath bene Them self to *embûsy* with all their whole courage. — *Shakton, Poems*, p. 11.

Spelt with i.

The heads and senses of our people have been *embûsed*. — *Necessary Erudition*, sign. A. iii. b: 1343.

Emênd. v. a. [Lat. *emendo*.] Amend; correct.

Have us excus'd, that we no better do, An other time to *emênd* it if we can. — *Mystery of Candlemas-day*: 1812.

Emêndately. adv. Without fault; correctly. *Rare.*

The printers were very desirous to have the Bible come forth as faultless and *emêndately* as the shortness of the time for the recognising of the same would require. — *Discreet, Dedication of the Bible to King Henry VIII.*: 1539.

Emendation. s.

1. Correction; alteration of anything from worse to better.

Nor is the Divine goodness less to be seen, venerated, and praised, in those *emendations*, which follow, to our ease and comfort, the lawful application of art, and ingenuity. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 67.

The essence and the relation of every thing to being is fitted, beyond any *emendation*, for its action and use. — *Grew.*

2. Alteration made in the text by editorial criticism.

Who ever heard either of *divains* or *various*? — *Harvard comes early times in Homer, and if he [Homer] had been, as he thinks himself, Mendoc, scatur pavesce, Pythagoras*, he might have found out the *emendation*. — *Beattie, To Dr. Davies*.

Emendator. s. Corrector; improver; alterer for the better.

In the copies, which they bring us out of the pretended original, there is so great an uncertainty and disagreement betwixt them, that the Row an *emendator* of Christian themselves know not how to trust it. — *Bishop Cosin, Scholastic History of the Canon of Holy Scripture*, p. 123: 1672.

Emendatory. adj. Contributing correction or emendation.

Justin used frequently to mention this attempt to discredit *emendatory* criticism, with strong marks of derision. — *J. Walton, Essay on Pope*.

The high credit in which *emendatory* criticism was held at the beginning of this [the eighteenth] century. — *Bishop Hard, Life of Warburton*.

Emerald. s. [Lat. *smaragdinus*.] Gem or precious stone so called.

Do you not see the grass how in colour they excel the *emerald*? — *Sir P. Sidney*.

The *emerald* is evidently the same with the ancient *smaragdus*; and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. The rough *emerald* is usually of a very light and naturally polished surface, and is covered of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. The oriental *emerald* is of the hardness of the sapphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness. — *Sir J. Hall, On Rubies*.

Often used adjectivally.

As rising at its purple wing, The insect queen of Eastern spring, O'er *emerald* meadows of Cashmere Invites the young pursuer near. — *Byron, Glaucon*.

When Kings with standard of green unfur'd, Led the red-branch knights to danger; Ere the *emerald* gem of the western world Was set in the crown of a stranger. — *Moor, Irish Melodies*.

Emérge. v. s. [Lat. *emerge*.]

1. Rise out of anything in which it is covered.

They *emerged*, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay hammered in the spirit. — *Boyle*.

The mountains *emerged*, and became dry land again. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Thetis, not unmindful of her son, Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon, Pursued their track. — *Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad*.

2. Issue; proceed.

If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer or more. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

3. Rise; mount from a state of depression or obscurity; rise into view.

Darkness, we see, *emerge* into light; And shining suns descend to sable night. — *Bryden, Fables*.

I have often studied, and admired, why their parents would, under such mean encouragements, design their sons for the church; and thence the most towards and capable and select gentlemen among their children, who must needs have emerged in a secular life.—*Bentley, Philonthorus Lipsiensis*, § 40.

Emergence. s.

1. Act of rising out of any fluid by which anything is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the emergence of murdered bodies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Act of rising or starting into view.

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first emergence, where it appears as white as before the iridescence, is compounded of various colours.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Emergency. s.

1. Sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual emergency, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy.—*Glanville, Scopsis Scientifica*.

2. Bringing to light.

The emergency of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whose they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation.—*Huygh, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

3. Pressing necessity; exigence.

In any case of emergency, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus summed together in his subterraneous exchequer.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

Of Lord Somers, indeed, we can scarcely be said to know anything at all. That he was a person of unimpeachable integrity, a judge of great capacity and learning, a true friend of liberty, a cautious and safe counsellor in most difficult emergencies, all are ready to acknowledge.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham*.

Schomberg, who had remained on the northern bank, and who had thence watched the progress of his troops with the eye of a general, now thought that the emergency required from him the personal exertion of a soldier.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

Emergent. adj.

1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.

Love made my emergent fortune once more look above the main.—*H. Jonson*.

Immediately the mountains hither appear emergent.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 283.

2. Rising into view, notice, or honour.

A perfect act and absolute in law? Send it and deliver it before witnesses? The day and date emergent.—*H. Jonson, Staple of News*.

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily emergent.—*Id., Diaboliicks*.

3. Proceeding or issuing from anything.

The Stoicks held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter.—*South, Sermons*.

4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

She composed certain prayers, herself upon emergent occasions.—*Bacon, Collectanea of Queen Elizabeth*.

All the lords declared, that, upon any emergent occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Christ was of that infinite wisdom and knowledge, as to enact laws of that universal compliance with the constitutions of man, that there can be no new emergent inconvenience unforeseen by him, that should at any time make the obligation of them to cease.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 117.

5. Constituting an Issue in the way of difference of opinion.

The foundation of this jurisprudence [the canon law] is laid on the decrees of councils, and the rescripts or decretal letters of popes in questions propounded upon emergent doubts relative to matters of discipline and ecclesiastical economy.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. 2.

Emergently. adv. In an emergent manner; casually.

Of that which was necessary Christ left in his ministers a power of government, and that which was not primarily necessary, but emergently and contingently came to be useful and fit, he only left in his ministers a power to persuade.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium*, li. 224. (Ord MS.)

Éméré. adj. Same as Emerited. *Rare.*

The émérité ancient warlike priests, and you, Nothing beyond collect or ballad do.—*Cartwright, On the Burial of the Princess Kitzbeh*. (Rich.)

Éméré. adj. [Lat. *emeritus*.] Allowed to have done sufficient public service.

I had the honour to lay one of the first foundation stones of that royal structure, erected for the reception and encouragement of émérité and well-deserving warriors.—*Kedyn, li. vii. § 15*.

Émerode. s. Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

He destroyed them, and smote them with émerode.—*I Samuel*, v. 6.

Émersion. s.

1. Act of rising out of any fluid.

They demonstrated or set forth by their baptism, that is, by their immersion into the water, and their émersion out of the same, their death and resurrection.—*Knechtbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 207: 1603.

2. Reappearance of a star after having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun.

The time was in the heliacal émersion, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Émery. s. [Lat. *emyria*; Fr. *emeril*.] See extract.

Émery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is found in the island of Genusey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. The lapidaries cut the ordinary stones on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

Émétique. adj. Having the quality of provoking vomiting.

Various are the temperaments and operations of

Émétique. s. Medicine provoking vomiting.

There is a vast deal of propriety, as well as pleasure, in the weapons Garth [in his Dispensary] has given to his warriors. They are armed much in character, with caustics, emetics, &c.—*J. Warton, Essay on Pope*.

Émétique. adv. In such a manner as to provoke to vomiting.

It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we never observed duly refined silver to work emetically, even in women and girls.—*Boyle*.

Émeu. s. See Emu.**Émicant. adj.** [Lat. *emicans*, -antis, pres. part. of *emico*; from *e*-out, and *mico*-shine, glitter.] Flashing. *Rare.*

Which émicant did this and that way dart.—*Sir R. Blackmore, Creation*. (Rich.)

Émulation. s. Sparkling; flying off in small particles (as sprightly liquors).

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into émulation with noise and émulation, as also a crass and humid émulation.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Émiction. s. [Lat. *emictio*; from *mingo*=void urine.] Voiding of urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine émiction.—*Harcourt, Discourse of Connoisseurs*.

Émigrant. s. One who emigrates.

All these émigrants were to receive pay and subsistence for some years at the publick expence.—*Robertson*.

In those expeditions the northern émigrants were attended by their packs.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, l. diss. 1.

Émigrate. adj. Wandering; roving; migratory. *Rare.*

But let our souls émigrate west, And in abstract ecstasies rest (Till that the Fates permit) let's live Infranchised by love intuitive.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 228.

Émigrate. v. n. Remove from one place to another.

They don't émigrate, till they could earn their livelihood in some way at home.—*Ibid.*

The surplus parts of this plethoric body always must émigrate.—*Pennell, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities*, p. 60: 1792.

Émigrating. verbal abs. Act of one who émigrates.

A man who stays at home, gains nothing by his neighbour's émigration.—*Conversation in Boswell's Life of Johnson*, in 1774.

Émigration. s. Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by émissions, or intestine commotions.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Éminence. s.

1. Loftiness; height; summit; highest part; part rising above the rest.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either éminence or cavities.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

2. Place where one is exposed to general notice.

A satire or libel on one of the common stamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an éminence, and gives him a more conspicuous figure.—*Addison, Spectator*.

3. Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preternatural; greatness.

You've torn a woman's heart, which ever yet Affected éminence, wealth, sovereignty.

He showed us such return From me, whom he created what I was In that bright éminence: and with his sword I brained none.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 42.

4. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st, And pure thou wert created, we enjoy In éminence.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 622.

5. Notice; distinction.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo; Present him éminence both with eye and tongue.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 2.

Éminency. s.

1. Same as Eminence.

Alterations are attributed to the powerfulness under princes, where the éminency of one obscures the rest.—*Sir J. Walton*.

Those two were men of éminency, of learning as well as piety.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.
Mountains abound with different vegetables, every variety of éminency affording new kinds.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Title given to cardinals.

The late most grievous cruelties, and most bloody slaughters perpetrated upon the inhabitants of the valleys of Piedmont, within the duke of Savoy's dominions, occasioned the writing of the enclosed letters to his majesty, and those other to your éminency.—*Milton, Letters of State to Cardinal Mazarine*.

Éminent. adj. [Lat. *eminens*, -entis, pres. part. of *emineo*=stand out prominently or eminently.]

1. High; lofty.

Thou hast built unto thee an eminent place.—*Psalm*, lvi. 24.

2. Distinguished; exalted; conspicuous; remarkable.

Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on, And bring new titles home from nations won, To dignify so eminent a son.—*Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*.

Who is eminent for a virtuous piety in the practice of religion.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

Éminently. adv. In an eminent manner.

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth, Wisely had shun'd the broad way and the green, And with those few art éminently seen, That labour up the hill of heavenly truth.—*Milton, Sonnets*, ix.

2. In a high degree.

All men are equal in their judgement of what éminently best.—*Dryden*.

That simplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more éminently useful than in this.—*Swift*.

Émir. s. [Arabic, *amir*=commander.—in its present form, the one in which it most nearly approaches an English word, the accent is as here given, and as in the line from Byron; the spelling also is with an *e*:- but where the word is used as an Eastern term, *Amir* or *Amér* is its form; as in 'the *Amers* of Scinde.']

Commander; chief; noble: (as used in works

upon Turkey, Persia, Arabia, and Mahometan countries in general).

We may here bring in the *emira* into the number of religious men, because they are of the race of Mahomet, who, for distinction sake, wear about their heads turbans of a deep saffron.—*Sir P. Rycaut, State of the Ottoman Empire.*

An *emir* by his garb of green. *Byron, Glanville.*
The book of Job shows that, long before letters and arts were known to Ionia, these vexing questions were debated with no common skill and eloquence, under the tents of the Idumean *emirs*; nor has human reason, in the course of three thousand years, discovered any satisfactory solution of the riddles which perplexed Elijah and Zophar.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Rankin's History of the Pope.*

Emisary. s. [Lat. *emisarius*.—see Emit.]

1. One sent out on private messages; spy; secret agent.

Clifford, an *emisary* and spy of the King's, fled over into Flundera with his privacy. *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The despatch sent over *emisaries*, with instructions to persuade themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

Boniface VIII., at the institution of some *emisaries* from Scotland, claimed that monarchy as paramount lord, and interposed, though vainly, the sacred paucity of ecclesiastical rights to rescue it from the arms of Edward I.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. 2.

2. That which emits or sends out.

Wherever there are *emissions*, there are absorbent vessels in the skin; and by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Emisary. adj. Looking about; prying.

You shall neither eat nor sleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,
With your *emisary* eye,
To catch in the forms go by.

H. Johnson, Tude encoda.
[This word (*emisary*) is adopted from the Latin *emissarius*, which is applied by Plautus to the eye, as the reverend Mr. Wallis long since observed in the passage in H. Johnson; and which, he might have added, is literally adopted by a better writer than the facetious bard.—*Johnson.*]

Emission. s. Act of sending out; vent.

Tickling causeth laughter; the cause may be the *emission* of the spirits, and so of the breath by a flight from titillation. *Bacon.*

Popularly necessarily requireth transmigration and *emission* of colonies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Affection, in the state of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral *emissions* of charity to its neighbour.—*South, Sermons.*

With a special application in *Optics*, as applied to one of the leading hypotheses as to the nature of light, and as contrasted with the doctrine of Undulations; in which case its construction is often *adjectival*.

Two hypotheses of the nature of the luminiferous medium were thus brought under consideration; the one representing, light as matter emitted from the luminous object, the other, as undulations propagated through a fluid. These two hypotheses remained in presence of each other during the whole of the last century, neither of them gaining any material advantage over the other, though the greater part of mathematicians, following Newton, embraced the *emission* theory.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas.*

Emissions. adj. Prying; narrowly examining. *Rare.*

Malignant unscrupled, cast back those *emissions* eyes to your own infamous pair of Rome.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 184.

Emissive. adj. Consisting of emission, or thing emitted.

The other two theories equally suppose the non-existence of a vacuum; according to the *emissive* or corpuscular theory, the vacuum is filled by the matter itself of light, heat, &c.; according to the other, it is filled by the all-penetrating ether.—*Groves, Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Emit. v. a. [Lat. *emitto* = send out; pass. part. *emissus*; *emissio*, -onis.]

1. Send forth; let go; give vent to.

The soil being fruitful and rich, *emits* streams consisting of volatile and active parts.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

2. Let fly; dart.

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Lost, wrathful, the far-shooting god sent
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. Issue out juridically.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the Judge's authority, and at the instance of the party.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

By this Act of Uniformity, there was an end put to all the liberty and licence which had been practised in all churches from the time of his majesty's return, and by his declaration that he had *emitted* afterwards.—*Lord Chatham, Life*, ii. 208.

Emitted. part. adj. Given out as an emission.

With regard to heat as with regard to light, a fluid medium was necessarily assumed as the vehicle of the property. During the last century, this medium was supposed to be an *emitted* fluid. And many of the ascertained laws of heat, those which prevail with regard to its radiation more especially, were well explained by this hypothesis.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas.*

Emittent. s. One who emits, or gives out.

Rare.

They did it [bleeding one natural into another, or transfusion of blood] yesterday before the Society very successfully, upon a bull-mastiff and a spaniel; the former being the *emittent*, the other the recipient.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. vi. p. 237. (Rich.)

Emmittent. v. n.

1. Cover as with a mantle.

A thick, which by another name men have thought good to call heaven (under the pair and bending cope whereof all things are *emmittent* and covered), believe we ought in all reason to be a God, eternal, unmeasurable, without beginning, and likewise endless.—*Holland, Translation of Pting*, b. i. ch. i. (Rich.)

2. Place round as in fortification.

Besides the walls that he caused to be built and *emmittent* about other towns. *Holland, Translation of Pting*, b. xxix. ch. i. (Rich.)

Emmenagogue. s. [Gr. *emipira* = menstruation, *ago* = lead, bring forward.] Medicine that promotes menstruation.

Emmenagogues are such as produce a plethora, or fulness of the vessels, consequently such as strengthen the organs of digestion, so as to make good blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Emmet. s. [A.S. *emet*.] Ant.

When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an *emmet*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The parsimonious *emmet*, provident
Of future. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 484.

Emmew. v. a. Mew or coop up. *Rare.*

This outward sainted deputy,
Whose settled visage and deliberate word,
Nips youth? the beard, and follicles doth *emmew*,
As falcon doth a fowl, is yet a devil.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Emmove. v. a. Excite; rouse; put into emission. *Rare.*

One day, when his high courage did *emmove*,
He pricked forth. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Her humbleness how . . .
Did much *emmove* his stout bristled heart. *Ibid.*

Emollient. adj. [Lat. *emolliens*, -entis, pres. part. of *emollire* (*mollis* = soft) = soften.] Softening.

Diarrhetics are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of *emollient* vegetables, so far as they relax the urinary passages; such as relax ought to be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbuthnot.*

Emollient. s. Medicine with an emollient action.

Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

Emolition. s. Act of softening.

Emolition is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; the cause is, for that all *emolition* is a kind of expansion and compression of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emolition*. *Bacon.*

Powerful menstruations are made for its *emolition*, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. —*Sir T. Browne.*

Emolitive. adj. and s. Emollient.

They enter likewise into those *emolitives* or lenitive *emollients*, which are devised for the sores of the head.—*Holland, Translation of Pting*, xxv. 21. (Rich.)

The *emolitive* is a great *emollient*; for it softenseth, dissolveth, and resolveth also hard tumours.—*Ibid.* xxiv. 4. (Rich.)

Emolument. s. [Lat. *emolumentum*.] Profit; advantage.

Let them consult how poltick they were, for a temporal *emolument* to throw away eternally.—*South, Sermons.*

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense

of having dispatched a great deal of business to publick *emolument*.—*Tillot.*

Emolumental. adj. Useful; yielding profit.

Who receive and promote his dictates in all that is laudable and truly *emolumental* of this nature.—*Koenig, Preface.*

Emotion. s. [Lat. *emotio*, -onis; from *motus*, pass. part. of *movere* = move.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion, either pleasing or painful.

I will appeal to any man who has read this poem, whether he finds not the natural *emotion* of the same passion in himself which the poet describes in his feigned persons.—*Dryden.*

And yet when she had first seen him, she had addressed him even with *emotion*.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. iv.

Emotive. adj. Having the character of an emotion.

To him display the wonders of their frame,
His own countenance, where clerical art
Emotive paints within the alternate heart.

Brooke, Universal Beauty, b. iv. (Rich.)

Empaint. v. a. Paint; set off by means of colour. *Rare.* (spelt with i.)

Never yet did immortality want
Such water-colours to *empaint* his cause.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

Empair. v. a. [Fr. *empirer* = make worse.]

Diminish; injure; make worse; lessen in quantity, value, or excellence.

Wend with me, that ye may see and know
How fortune will your ruby's name repair;
And knights of misadventure, whose prime she would
empair. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 4. 33.

Spelt with i.

To change any such law, must needs, with the common sort, *empair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual.—*Hobbes, Leviathan's Policy.*

That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if might hunger had *empair'd*,
Or thirst. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 301.

Nor was the work *empair'd* by storms alone,
But felt the approach of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

Empair. v. n. Be lessened or worn out.

His [hand] encreas'd, but mine did *empair*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 4. 8.

Spelt with i.

Flesh may *empair*, quoth he, but reason can repair.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Empair. s. Diminution; decrease. *Rare.*

(spelt with i.)

The ladies think it a most desperate *empair* to their quickness of wit.—*H. Johnson, Epigrams.*

A luncheon, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted receives in longer time *empair* in activity and exchange of fibres, and is more powerfully preserved by light than dust of steel.—*Sir T. Brown.*

Empairer. s. One who, or that which, impairs. (spelt with i.)

Immoderate labour and immoderate study are equally the *empairers* of health. *Bishop Warburton.*

Empairment. s. Diminution; injury. (spelt with i.)

Cold and moist are the qualities which work an *empairment* in the reasonable part. *Coreus, Trial of Wits*, 154.

His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *empairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to oblige himself from his Creator in the shade of the garden.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

Empale. v. a. [Fr. *empaler*.]

1. Fence with a pale; enclose; shut in; fortify.

Round about her work she did *empale*,
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers.

Spenser, Faerie Queen,
All that dwell near curious *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprise. *Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
To his breast, and disaffected his mind
Empal'd himself to keep them out, yet in;
Can sow, and dars trust corn, where they have been.

Donne.
The English *empal'd* themselves with their pikes,
and therewith bar'd off their enemies.—*Sir J. Heyward.*

2. Put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

Who can bear this, resolved to be *empal'd*?
His skin fled off, and roasted yet alive? *Southern.*

Let them each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, *empal'd* and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake.

Addison, Cato.

Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of *empaling*, or breaking on the wheel.—*Arbutnot*.

Empalement. s.

1. Punishment of empaling.

2. In *Heraldry*. Conjunction of coats of arms paleways.

Two coats of arms, containing *empalements* of Canynage, and of his friends or relations.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 154.

3. In *Botany*. Cup or outmost part of a flower, encompassing the petals or the parts interior to them; calyx.

It [the lupine] has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose *empalement* rises the pole, which afterwards turns into a pod.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary*.

Empanel. v. a. [See *Panel*.] Enter the names of a jury on a parchment schedule or roll of paper; summon to serve on a jury.

I shall not need to *empanel* a jury of moralists or divines, every man's own breast sufficiently instructing him.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Emparadise. See Imparadise.

All my souls be
Emparadised in you, in whom alone
I understand and know. *Donne, Poems*, p. 20.

Empark. v. a. [N.F. *emparcher*.] Enclose as with a fence or pale; shut in; impound.

The wild boar of the forest, wilder than the wilderness itself, that will not be held nor *emparked* within any laws or limits.—*Bishop King, Vita Palatina*, p. 32: 1614.

Emparience. s. Parley. Obsolete.

That danc'd loudly him bespeak,
And shoud' that with his lord she would *emparience* make. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, iv. 50.

Empassion. v. a. Move with passion; affect strongly; throw off from equanimity.

That yet those sighs *empassion* me full near.
Spenser.

Being *empassion'd* more effectually with the death, bloodshed, and bitter passion of our Saviour, when we see that story fully and lively represented unto us in colours or work by a skilful hand.—*Bishop Montague, Apology to Caesar*, p. 23.

Empassionate. adj. Strongly affected.

The Briton prince was sore *empassionate*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. 3, 46.

Empâte. v. a. Knead, or make into dough or paste; paste; concrete as into paste.
Rare.

Now is he fatal rules; horribly trick'd
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and impasted with the parching streets.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Empatronize. v. a. Invest with the character, rank, or power of feudal seignior;
Rare or *obsolete*. (spelt with *i*.)

The emulation of the French king was to *impatronize* himself in the duchy.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Empawn. v. a. Pawn; pledge. (spelt with *i*.)
Therefore take heed how you *empawn* your person.
Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2.

Empêch. v. a. [so generally spelt with *i* that it is entered as *Impenach* (q. v.), though that is the less correct form. See also remarks under *En*.]

That he be not endangered or *empêch'd* by his adventures.—*Sir T. Kyot, The Governour*, fol. 73.

There was no bar to stop, nor for him to *empêch*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 8, 31.

Empêrl. v. a. Form as, or decorate with, or as with, pearls. *Rare*. (spelt with *i*.)

Innumerable as the stars of night
Or stars of morning, dewdrops upon the sun
Imparts on every leaf and every flower.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 745.

Empetral. adj. See *Empiric*.

Empéôple. v. a. Form into a people or community of people.

He wonder'd much and ran enquire . . .
What unknown nation there *empéôpl'd* were?
Spenser.

Spelt with *i*.

Thou hast helped to *empéôple* hell.
Beaumont, Pyroch, xvi. 19.

Empêril. v. a. Endanger.

His person to *empêril* so in fight.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, iv. 4, 10.

Spelt with *i*.

Will I *empêril* the innocence and candour of the author, by this column?—*B. Jonson, Magnetical Lady*.

The civil polity, and authority of the magistrato, is hereby ruined and imperilled.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*.

Empierished. part. adj. Decayed; perished; destroyed. *Rare*.

I deem thy brain *empierished* by
Through rusty old, that hath rotted thee.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Empereur. s. [Fr. *empereur*; Lat. *imperator* (from *imper* = command) = commander.—With this, under the Roman empire, the proper name *Cæsar* nearly corresponded: hence, the special title of the emperor of Austria is *Kaiser*, or *Keyser*. Word for word, though the origin is denuded by many eminent authorities, *Tsar*, or *Czar*, is the same word in a Slavonic form, through a Byzantine medium. Thus far the common term (*Emperor*) runs parallel with the proper name (*Cæsar*); the emperor of Austria being the typical or Roman, the emperor of Russia an approximate or Greek, *Cæsar*. The French title has grown out of the *Empire*, as opposed to the Republic, which it superseded. The other applications of the term, i.e. to the highest magistrates of Morocco, Brazil, China, and Hayti, are purely arbitrary.]
Highest royal title.

Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
Makes visitation to *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* i. 1.
Dunmore and Gibson (emphasized) that he (emphasized) was the first sovereign of Tradition who assumed the imperial title; but the discovery of the chronicle of Pinarow enabled Patermeyer to restore the title of emperor in the earlier princes.—*Foley, Medical Greece and Trebizond*, ch. iii. § 1.

Empery. s. Empire; sovereignty; dominion. *Obsolete*.

Take on you the charge
And kindly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
But as successively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your *empereur*, your own.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.

Emphasis. s. [Gr.] Remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by style or pronunciation.

O, that I have *Emphas*!
Be choik'd with such another *emphas*.
Shakespeare, A Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 5.
These questions have force and *emphasis*, if they be understood of the antediluvian earth.—*T. Barret, Theory of the Earth*.

Emphatic. adj. Having emphasis.

In proper and *emphatic* terms, thou didst paint the blazing raven's fiery tail.—*Arbutnot, History of John Bull*.

First, such a system must necessarily be imperfect; because though the *emphatic* word in each sentence may easily be pointed out in writing, no variety of marks that could be invented—not even musical notation would suffice to indicate the different tones in which the different *emphatic* words should be pronounced; though on this depends frequently the whole force, and even sense of the expression. Take, as an instance, the words of Macbeth in the witch's curse, when he is addressed by one of the spirits which they raise: 'Macbeth! Macbeth! Macbeth!' on which he exclaims, 'Had I three ears I'd hear thee'; no one would dispute that the stress is to be laid on the word 'three'; and thus much might be indicated to the reader's eye; but if he had nothing else to trust to, he might chance to deliver the passage in such a manner as to be utterly absurd; for it is possible to pronounce the *emphatic* word 'three' in such a tone as to indicate that 'since he has but two ears he cannot hear.' Again, the following passage, 'I am a candle brought to be put under a bushel, or under a bed?' I have heard so pronounced as to imply that there is no other alternative; and yet the emphasis was laid on the right words.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iv. ch. ii. § 2.

Emphatical. adj.

1. Momentous.

When the mind is once drooping, things which before passed away as matters of course and casualty, are now drawn within the compass of premises and *emphatical* evils.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xviii.

2. Positive; striking.

It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

3. Decided.

Where he endeavours to dissuade from pernicious appetites, how *emphatical* is his reasoning!—*Girth*.

Emphatically. adv. In an emphatic manner.

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

How *emphatically* and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of!—*South, Sermons*.

2. Preeminently.

Godfrey Chaucer, among the most remarkable of poets, was in nothing more remarkable than in being most *emphatically* an English poet.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, i. xiv. ch. vii.

Coming, of necessity, into frequent contact with them all, monarchs can easily under the knowledge of their several prerogatives and functions; so that this becomes like heraldry and etiquette, wherein they are all great professionals, *emphatically* a royal branch of knowledge.—*Broughton, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*

3. According to appearance. *Rare*.

What is delivered of the ineffectual of dolphins, must be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Empirasy. v. a. Madden. *Rare*.

Is it a ravenous leopard, a voracious oppressor? his teeth like a mad dog's envenomed and *empirasy*.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat*. (Rich.)

Emphysema. s. [Gr. = puffing out.] In *Pathology*. Presence of air in the tissues; permanent dilatation of the air-cells of the lungs.

Emphysema is a light puffy humour, easily yielded to the pressure of the finger, arising again in the instant you take it off.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Emphysematous. adj. Having the character of emphysema.

The signs of a emphysematous are these: the inflammation loses its redness, and becomes dusky and livid; the toughness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphysematous*; and vesications, filled with liquor of different colours, spread all over it.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Empicture. v. a. ? Endow with the character, or picture, of anything. *Rare*. (spelt with *r*.)

His pallid face *empictured* with death
She leached off.—*Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella*.

Empieree. v. a. Pierce. *Rare*.

The weapon bright,
Taking advantage of his open jaw,
Ran through his mouth with so importune might,
That deep *empier'd* his darknesses below saw.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Empierced. part. adj. Driven so as to pierce. *Rare*. (spelt with *i*.)

Time may come, when deep *empierced* stings
Shall prick your heart; and it shall melt with sorrowing.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Sunk, i. 3, 34.

Empiercing. part. adj. Piercing; penetrating. (spelt with *i*.)

He feels those secret and *empiercing* flames.
Drayton, Mynce, 1604.

Empire. s.

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereignty command; command over anything.

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgement sit,
Your ancient *empire* over love and wit. *Rome*.

2. Region over which dominion is extended: (especially by an Emperor).

Natus Pompeius
The *empire* of the sea.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

A nation extended over vast tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of *empire*.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Empiric. s.

1. One of a sect of the ancient physicians, who formed for themselves rules and methods on their own practice and experience, and not on any knowledge of natural causes, or the study of good authors.

Galen mentions in his time but three sects of physicians: *Empiricks*, [*Empiricks*] Methodists, and Dogmatists.—*Hakroitt, Apology*, p. 244.

2. Trier; experimenter; quack.

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to persuade such men as Galen, than to move a silly *empirick*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

That every plant might receive a name, according unto the disease it cureth, was the wish of Paracelsus; a way more likely to multiply empiricks than hereticks.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for empiricks, or lawyers for pettifoggers.—*Swift*.

With the accent on the first syllable.

To prostitute our past-cure malady To empiricks; or to discover so Our great self and our credit.

Shakespeare. All's well that ends well, il. 1. The illiterate writer, empirick-like applies To each disease unsafe chance remedies.

The learn'd in school, whence science first began, Studied with care the anatomy of man. *Dryden*. [It may be added, that the word was formerly written, improperly, *empirick*; long before *Dryden*'s time, as in the Proceedings against the Jesuit Garnet, 1696, &c., whence perhaps the accent on the first syllable of the word, which, however, is not peculiar to *Dryden*; for *Shakespeare* uses it. But it is not to be defended. The etymon is the Gr. *empeirik*, experiment; whence our word was originally *empeirik*, and the quacks were called 'empirical' practisers, who use the medicines which they call 'empirical,' &c. (*Harmar's Translation of Beza*, p. 421: 1587.)—*Todd*.]

Empiric, *adj.*

1. Versed in experiments.

By fire Of sooty coal, the empirick alchymist Can turn, or holds it possible to turn, Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 430.

2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but empiric to this preservative.—*Shakespeare*, *Coriolanus*, il. 1.

In extremes, bold counsels are the best; Like empirick remedies, they last are try'd. And by the event condemn'd or justify'd. *Dryden*.

Empirical, *adj.* Same as Empiric.

We see that the science of medicine, if it be destitute and forsaken by natural philosophy, it is not much better than an empirical practice.—*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, (Ord. 318.)

No popular empirical means so probable. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 484.

Empirically, *adv.* In an empirical manner.

We shall empirically and sensibly deduct the causes of blackness from originals, i.e. which we generally observe things designated.—*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Errors*.

Empiricism, *s.* Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

Paracelsus was the father of empiricism.—*T. Watson*, *History of English Indry*, iv. 21.

More empiricism without some foundation in nature.—*Poennell*, *Treatise on the Study of Antiquities*, p. 162.

Emplaster, *s.* Same as Plaster.

Let us lay on the sovereign emplasters of the most precious and meritorious mercy of our Blessed Redeemer.—*Bishop Hall*, *Remains*, p. 78.

All emplasters, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples.—*Wiseman*, *Surgery*.

Emplaster, *v. a.* Cover with a plaster; (*figuratively*) hide.

They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores emplaster'd with tar.—*Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

Emplastie, *adj.* Same as Plastic.

Resin, by its emplastic quality, mixed with oil of roses, perfects the concretion.—*Wiseman*, *Surgery*. Emplastick applications are not sufficient to defend a wound from the air.—*Arbutnot*, *On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

Emplastration, *s.* See extract. *Obsolete*.

Of emplastration or grafting with the scutcheon. The manner of grafting by way of emplastro or scutcheon, may now also to have come from inoculation; and this device agreeth best with those trees which have thick barks, as immoily *Alnus*.—*Holland*, *Translation of Pliny*, xvii. c. 10. (Rich.)

Emplead, *v. a.* Indict; prefer a charge against; accuse.

To terrify and torture them, their tyrannous masters did often *emplead*, arrest, cast them into prison, and thereby consume them to worse than nothing.—*Sir J. Heyward*.

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *empleaded* them of impiety that referred it to natural casualties.—*Glanville*, *Scopsis Scientifica*.

Since none the living villains dare *emplead*, Arraign them in the persons of the dead. *Dryden*, *Joana's Satire*.

Spelt with i.

The honour of God seemeth violated by these in-

vasions, since even the law of God is said to be *impleaded* by such superiors.—*W. Mounslague*, *De-vout Envy*, pt. i. p. 127.

Right-convictions in a judicial sense imports as much as a legal discharge, whereby the person *impleaded* becomes right in the court, or righteous.—*Norris*, *On the Beatitudes*, p. 91.

Empleader, *s.* One who *empleads*; accuser; one who indicts another.

Ye envious and deadly malicious, ye *empleaders* and action-threateners, how long shall the Lord suffer you in his house, in which dwelleth nothing but peace and charity.—*Harmar*, *Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 176: 1587.

Employ, *v. a.* [*Fr. employer*.]

1. Busy; keep at work; exercise.

For three, at least, in compass of the year, Thy vineyard must *employ* the sturdy sower To turn the globe. *Dryden*, *Virgil's Georgics*.

With about.

Jonathan and Jehaziah were *employed* about this matter.—*Akers*, s. 15.

Our reason is often puzzled, because of the im-perfection of the ideas it is *employed* about.—*Locke*. The labour of those who felled and framed the timber *employed* about the plough, must be charged on labour. *Id.*

With in.

Their principal learning was applied to the course of the stars, and the rest was *employed* in displaying the brave exploits of their prince.—*Sir W. Temple*. Jesus Christ is furnished with superior powers to the angels, because he is *employed* in superior works, and appointed to be the Sovereign Lord of all the visible and invisible worlds.—*Watts*.

With on or upon.

Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, wherever any one was pleased to *employ* it upon what was common.—*Locke*.

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects.—*Addison*, *Freucholder*.

With to. *Rare*.

The money was *employed* to the making of gallica.—*Macaulay*, iv. 20.

The proper business of the understanding is not that which men always *employ* it to.—*Locke*.

2. Use as an instrument.

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn, Her awkward fist did ne'er *employ* the churn. *Gay*, *Pastorals*.

3. Occupy.

To study nature will thy time *employ*; Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden*. Why, whilst we struggle in this vale beneath, With want and sorrow, with disease and death, Do they more blest'd perpetual life *employ* In songs of pleasure, and in scenes of joy? *Prior*.

Employ, *s.*

1. Business; object of industry.

We are obliged by duty to keep ourselves in constant *employ*. *Guardian*, no. 138.

Present to grasp, and future still to find, The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope*.

2. Public office.

Last animadversions should obstruct the course of justice, if one of their own number had the distribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this *employ*.—*Addison*, *Travels in Italy*.

The honours and the burdens of great posts and *employs* were joined together.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Employable, *adj.* Capable of being used; proper for use.

The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, were *employable* against this hypothesis.—*Haghe*.

Employer, *s.*

1. One who uses or causes to be used.

That man drives a great trade, and is owner or employer of much shipping, and continues and increases in trade.—*Sir J. Child*, *Discourse on Trade*.

2. One who sets others to work.

Trailus, the first employer of panders.—*Shakespeare*, *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 2.

Employment, *s.*

1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.

Centages who have the labours of the mind, as well as those of the body, to furnish them with *employments*.—*Guardian*, no. 158.

2. Business; state of being employed.

They shall sever outmen of continual *employment*.—*Kezziel*, xxxix. 14.

3. Office; post of business.

If any station, any *employment* upon earth, be honourable, theirs was.—*Bishop Atterbury*. Lenders on each side, instead of intending the publick weal, have their hearts wholly set to get or to keep *employments*.—*Swift*.

4. Business intrusted.

Call not your stocks for me; I serve the king, On whom *employment* I was sent to you. *Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, il. 2.

Emplunge, *v. a.* Plunge. *Rare*.

When she was thus inshipp'd, and woefully Had cast her eyes about to view that hell Of horror, whereinto she was so suddenly *emplung'd*. She spies a woman sitting with a child Sucking her breast, which was the captain's wife. *Daniel*, *Hymen's Triumph*.

Spelt with i.

He *implunged* himself in much just hatred for his unjust dealing.—*Fuller*, *History of the Holy War*, p. 22.

Detestable crimes, which we find the wicked have often been *implunged* into.—*Hewitt*, *Sermons*, p. 10.

Emsocket, *v. a.* Put in pocket. *Rare*. (spelt with i.)

The vulgar sort stand staring with their hands *emsocketed*.—*Carleton*, *Memoirs*, p. 57.

Empoison, *v. a.* Poison: (of which it is the rarer form).

Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, that wicked servant of his undertook to *empoison* him.—*Sir P. Noddy*.

Mushrooms cause the inebrium, or mure in the stomach, therefore the sardet of them may suffocate and *empoison*.—*Bacon*.

Emplunging the beholders with wanton looks, and all manner of wicked examples.—*Harmar*, *Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 187: 1587.

One cloth not known.

How much an ill word may *empoison* liking. *Shakespeare*, *Much Ado about Nothing*, il. 1.

The whole earth appears unto him blasted with a curse, *empoisoned* with the venom of the serpent.—*Situation of Paradise*, &c. p. 62: 1683.

Empoisoner, *s.* Poisoner.

He is vehemently suspected to have been the *empoisoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed.—*Bacon*, *History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Empoisonment, *s.* Practice of destroying by poison.

It was dangerous for secret *empoisonments*.—*Bacon*.

Emporium, *s.* [*Gr. ἑμπορίον*.] Place of merchandize; mart; town of trade; commercial city.

No village shall stand above six, seven, or eight miles from a city, except those *emporiums* which are by the sea side, general staples, marts, as Antwerp, Venice, &c.—*Burton*, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader, p. 81.

I take the prosperous estate of this great *emporium* to be owing to those instances of charity.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Poetry, divinity, politics, physics, have each their adherents and adversaries, each little guild supporting a defensive and offensive war for its own special domain; while the domain of history is as a free *emporium*, where all these belligerents peaceably meet and furnish themselves; and sentimentalists and utilitarians, sceptic and theologist, with one voice advise us; examine history, for it is philosophy teaching by experience.—*Carlyle*, *Miscellanies*, *On History*.

That wonderful *emporium* (Manchester!), which in population and wealth far surpasses capitals so much renowned as Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon, was then a mean and ill built market town, containing under six thousand people. It then had not a single press. It now supports a hundred printing establishments. It then had not a single coach. It now supports twenty coachmakers.—*Macaulay*, *History of England*, ch. iii.

Empoverish, *v. a.* Make poor.

Since they might talk better as they lay together, they *empoverished* their clothes to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well scorn the shrine of Venus.—*Sir P. Noddy*.

Your words abound, and tell us as you exact. No less in courage than in singing well; While, unobserved, you let your country know, They have *empoverish'd* themselves, not you. *Waller*.

For sense of honour, if it *empoverisheth* a man, in his esteem, neither honour nor sense.—*South*, *Sermons*.

Empoverisher, *s.* That which empoverishes.

They destroy the weeds, and fit the land for after-crops, being an improver and not an *empoverisher* of land. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

Empoverishment, *s.* Making poor; state of poverty.

Being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *empoverishment*.—*Spenser*, *View of the State of Ireland*.

All appeals for justice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another authority, are so many grievous *empoverishments*.—*Swift*, *View of the present State of Affairs in Ireland*.

power. v. a. Invest with power; authorize; commission; give power or authority for any purpose; enable.

You are *empowered*, when you please, to give the final decision of wit.—*Dryden, Dedication of the Translation of Juvenal's Satires.*

The government shall be *empowered* to grant commissions to all Protestants whatsoever.—*Swift.*

Does not the same power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to destroy?—*Baker, Reflections on Learning.*

You are perfectly *empowered* to take me where you please, said I; 'my conduct, when I am out, will be regulated by my feelings.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Garney, vol. ii. ch. iii.*

Empress. s. Female invested with imperial dignity; wife of an emperor; female sovereign; (*figuratively*) mistress.

Let your nimble feet

Tread subtle circles, that may always meet
In point to him; and thence, to express
The grace of him, and his great empress.

B. Jonson.

Yet, London, *empress* of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly diest expire.—*Dryden.*
Wisdom, thou say'st, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;

Her beams transmitted to the subject earth:

Yet this great *empress* of the human soul,
Does only with heav'n's power controul,
If not less passion, by rebellious way,
Compels the weak usurper to obey. *Prior.*

In the following it has both significations; Irene being the *wife* of an emperor, whom she survived, and succeeded as *head* of the empire.

The *empress* Irene had no children. . . . The *empress* Irene was no sooner established on the throne than a civil war broke out.—*Fulay, Medival Greece and Trebizand, ch. iii. § 3.*

Emprise. s. [Fr.] Entreprise. *Obsolete.*
Noble minds of yore, allied were
In brave pursuit of chivalrous *emprie*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

A double conquest must you make,
If you achieve renown by this *emprie*. *Fairfax.*

Empt. v. a. Empty. *Colloquial or provincial.*

Certain droppings of this oyle taken with the broth of some fat fowle, it doeth *empty* away the humour that causeth the pynne.—*Praxton, Joyfull News, 5. (Orel M.)*

emptier. s. One who, or that which, empties.
Had, hail, plump paunch, O the founder of taste,
For fresh meats, or powder'd, or pickle, or pade,
Devourer of broil'd, bak'd, roasted, or sold;
And *emptier* of cups, but they even or idd.

B. Jonson, Marmion at Court.
The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and married
their vine-branches.—*Naham, ii. 2.*

emptiness. s. Attribute suggested by Empty.

1. Void; vacuum; unreality.

His *emptiness* sound

With hollow poverty and *emptiness*.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden.*

'Tis this which causes the graves and the loves to
take up their habitations in the hardest marble, and
to subside in the *emptiness* of light and shadow.—
Id., Translation of De Franco's Art of Painting.

2. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires; vanity; unsubstantial character.

O frail estate of human things,

Now to our end your *emptiness* we know. *Dryden.*
Form the judgement about the worth or *emptiness*
of things here, according as they are or are not of
use, in relation to what is to come after.—*Bishop*

3. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

It is not unless his *emptiness* betray,
As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. *Pope.*

Show me any such poetry in any one of the five
forthcoming combinations of show and *emptiness*,
except Annals.—*Lamb, Letter to Barlow.*

emption. s. [Lat. *emptio*, -onis; from *emptus*, pass. part. of *emo* = buy.] Act of purchasing; purchase; buying.

There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether
Glaucus his reclaiming his golden armour with the
beaten one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation.—
Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights and Measures.

empty. adj. [A.S. *æmtig*; in the German *leer*, in the Norse languages *tóm*, is the equivalent to the word in its English sense,

its English sense being exceptionn. The meaning in Germany and Scandinavia is connected with, or relating to, an *empt*; *empt* meaning court, office, jurisdiction. For an office to be held by one person, it must have been left *empty* by another, so that *empt* = void to fill up, or vacancy; *vacuus* in Latin having a like import, and meaning not only *empty*, but *open*, or *at leisure to receive*. A connection with the Latin *emo*, so that an *empt*, or place, is *id quod emptum est*, is probable.]

1. Containing nothing.

a. *Simply.*

I did never know so full a voice issue from so
empty a heart; but the saying is true, the *empty*
vessel makes the greatest sound.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 4.*

The *id* was *empty*, there was no water in it.—
Genesis, xxxvii. 25.

If you have two vessels to fill, and you *empty* one
to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there
still remains one vessel *empty*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

b. By being left, or made, void.

Alas! he has by secret means unseem,
His shackles *empty* left, himself escaped clean.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Mr. Boyle has showed, that air may be rarified
above ten thousand times in vessels of glass; and
the heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum
we can make below.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires; vague.

Heav'd in the silent shade with *empty* praise.
Pope.

3. Wanting anything to carry; unburdened; unfrighted.

When ye go, ye shall not go *empty*.—*Ezekiel, iii. 21.*
They bent him, and sent him away *empty*.—*Mark, xii. 3.*

Yet all the little that I fed, I spent;
And still return'd as *empty* as I went.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

4. Hungry.

My falcon now is sharp and passing *empty*,
And till she stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her lure.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

5. Wanting head; ignorant; unskillful; unfurnished with materials for thought.

His answer is a handsome way of exposing an
empty, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively,
the satire courtly and severe.—*Fulton, Dissertation on reading the Classics.*

6. Unfruitful; barren.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind.—
Genesis, xli. 27.

7. Wanting substance; wanting solidity; vain.

The god of sleep there hides his heavy head,
And *empty* dreams on every leaf are spread.
Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues.

As the first element in a compound, especially when the second element is participial in form.

How comes it that so many worthy and wise men
depend upon so many unworthy and *empty-headed*
fools?—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

He allows that the satyrs carried platters full of
fruit in their hands; but if they had been *empty-headed*,
had they been ever the larger satyrs?—
Dryden, Dedication of the Translation of Juvenal's Satires.

empty. v. a. Evacuate; exhaust; deprive of that which was contained in it.

The Raxine sea is conveniently situated for trade,
by the communication it has both with Asia and
Europe, and the great navigable rivers that *empty*
themselves into it.—*Arbuthnot.*

empty. c. n. Become empty.

The chapel *empties*; and then may't be gone
Now, sun. *B. Jonson, Utopia recited.*

Empurple. v. a. Make of a purple colour.

Rare.
Of the forest wildings he did bring,
Whom *empurpled* were with smiling red.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 7. 17.

Spelt with i.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the
bright
Pavement, that like a sea of Jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses smil'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 302.

Empuzzle. v. a. Puzzle. *Rare.*

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others to ap-

prehend, and enforced them into strange concep-
tions to make out.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Empyéma. s. [Gr. *ἐμπύημα*.] Collection of purulent matter, or pus; (this latter word translating the Gr. *πύον*.)

An *empyéma*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly issue the patient into a phthisical consumption.—*Harey.*

There is likewise a consumption from an *empyéma*, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppression of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one side, which is that which is sound.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Empyrean. adj. [see Empyreum.] Formed of the element of fire; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven.

It is easy to say much in extolling this happy state of solitude, all the space between earth and the *empyrean* heaven, the seat of the blessed, being the scope we have to extend our thoughts upon.—*W. Minutius, Deum Escape, pt. i. p. 321. 1648.*

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heav'n array'd in gold
Empyrean. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 12.*

Go, wear with Plato to his *empyrean* sphere,
To the first good, first perfect, and first fair. *Pope.*

With the *accent* on the third syllable.

But *empyrean* forms, however in light
Gash'd and dismember'd, easily unite. *Tickell.*

Empyrean. s. Highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist. See Empyreum.

The Almighty Father from above,
From the pure *empyrean*, where he sits
High thro' d' above all bright, but down his eye.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 66.
Under his burning wheels
The steadfast *empyrean* shook throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Ibid. vi. 532.*

The *empyrean* rang
With luteal hails. *Ibid. vii. 633.*

Empyrean. adj. See Empyreum.

The clouds
Disparting wide in midway sky, withdrew
Their airy veil, and left a bright expanse
Of *empyrean* flame.

Albani, Pleasures of Imagination, li. ii.

Empyreum. s. [Gr. *ἐμπύρεον*; the *ε* in the English form representing the diphthong *ai*. The same is the case in both Empyrean and Empyreum; so that, in each, the vowel has the same quantity, and ought to have the same accent. The difference, as given in the entries, rests solely on the authority of Milton. Etymologically, neither word is unexceptionable; both the *-a* (when *adjective*, or preceded by *a*) and the *-i* being Latin rather than Greek elements.] Em-
pyreum.

Through all the spheres
Of *empyrean* heaven; and sent it there on high
In the *empyrean* of pure harmony.
Crombie, Music's Duel.

Empyreuma. s. [Gr. *ἐμπύρευμα*, from *εἶπω* = fire.] Flavour or smell, from the burning of any matter in boiling or distillation.

The hopes of an elixir insensibly evaporate, and
vanish to air, or leave in the residuum a foul *empyreuma*.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Empyreumatic. adj. Having the taste or smell of burnt substances.

It [the whisky] was strong, but not pungent,
and was free from the *empyreumatic* taste or smell.
Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.

Empyreumatical. adj. Same as Empyreumatic.

Empyreumatical oils distilled by strong fires in
retorts, may be brought to emulate essential oils
drawn in stills.—*Boyle.*

Empyreal. adj. Containing the combustible principle of coal. *Rare.*

Of these and some other *empyreal* marks, I shall
say no more, as they do not tell us the defects of
the souls.—*Kirwan, On Manure, p. 81.*

Empyrosis. s. pl. *empyroses*. [Gr. *ἐμπύρωσις*.] Conflagration; general fire. *Rare.*

The former opinion that held these catenations and
empyroses universal, was such as held that it put a
total consummation unto things in this lower world,
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especially that of conflagration.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

Emu. *s.* [According to the first extract, a word that came from the Portuguese; probably, however, through a Dutch medium, and from an original belonging to one of the numerous languages of the Indian Archipelago. The spelling with the simple -u seems to be the English representation of the French *ou*; the pronunciation, in England at least, being -ew; *emu* rhyming to *seamew*. In favour of -eu are the authorities of the old ornithologists in general, of some of the newer ones, and of the previous editions of this dictionary, wherein, however, it stands as a simple entry (*Emeu*) without any extract to support it. *Emu*, meanwhile, is the spelling of the British Museum, the Zoological Gardens, and the chief Australian authorities.]

The original application of this term was lux; denoting, at first (as may be seen from the following extract), a Cassowary. The Rhea, too, has been called the American emu. At present the name is conveniently limited to the Australian genus *Dromæus*, which, as far as geographical distribution goes, is eminently natural.

Although many of the facts known with respect to the cassowary of the East Indies may, perhaps, be equally applicable to that of New Holland, yet as they have not been verified by comparison, we shall confine our notices of them to our account of the first species, which we shall designate by the name of *emu*, which was originally bestowed upon it by the Portuguese. The first *emu* seen in Europe was brought over by the Dutch, in whose king of China, in the island of Java, made a present of it at the time of the first navigation to the Indies in the year 1607. Though this bird does not easily bear the voyage, there have been always some *emus* in Europe ever since that period. Of the New Holland cassowary, the bill of which is depressed, while that of the other is compressed internally, M. Vieillot has formed a separate genus, under the name of *casuar* or *Dromæus*. This cassowary is tolerably common in the environs of Botany Bay and Port Jackson. It is very wild, and runs faster than a greyhound. Its flesh is not so ill-flavoured as that of the *emu*, and has taste somewhat resembling that of beef.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

The only vocal sound the *emu* has been heard to utter is a low booming or pumping noise, which we know is produced in the female by means of the expansion and contraction of a large membranous bag, surrounding an oblong opening through the rings of the trachea; but whether this peculiarity of structure is also to be found in the male I am not aware.—*Gould, Birds of Australia.*

In the *emu* it is interesting to observe that each clavicle commences by a distinct ossification, and long continues separate from the scapula; it does not reach the sternum, but holds the same relative situation as the continuous acromion or clavicular process of the scapula in the other mammalian birds.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ii. 68.

Emulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *emulatus*, preterite part. of *emulari*; *emulatio*, -onis; *emulus*.]

1. Rival; propose as one to be equaled or excelled; imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence; equal (i.e. when the rivalry is successful).

I see how they eye would emulate the diamond.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

I would have
Him emulate you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*
These fair ideas to my aid I'll call,
And emulate my great original. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

What though no weeding boys thy wiles grow,
Nor polish'd marble emulate thy face?
We see no new-built palaces aspire,
No kitchens emulate the vestal fire. *Id.*

2. Resemble. *Latinism.*

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion emulating this motion.—*Arbuthnot.*

Emulate. *adj.* Ambitious; desirous to rival or excel. *Rare.*

There's prick'd on by a most emulate pride.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.

Emulation. *s.*

1. Rivalry; desire of superiority.
The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general emulation of the charity of the Mac-

donians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem.—*South, Sermons.*

2. In a bad sense. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention; discord.

There was neither envy nor emulation amongst them.—*1 Maccabees*, vii. 10.

Idolatri, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife. *Galatians*, v. 20.

What madness rules in brain-sick men,
When for so light and frivolous a cause,
Such factious emulations shall arise!

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

Emulative. *adj.* Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

Nor can a fairer kindred title move
His *emulative* soul to glory's love
Than Edward, laureate prince.

T. Warton, Verses on the Birth of the Prince of Wales, 1705.

Emulator. *s.* Rival; competitor; one who is jealous of another.

In superiors it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors and emulators asleep.—*Bacon, Essays.*

I'll tell thee, Charles; it is the stubborn young fellow of France; full of ambition, an envious emulator of every man's good parts.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, i. 1.

A youth at first despoised and slighted by the experience and lightness of his jealous emulators; but after bowed and kneel'd to, by all that drew breath under the wing of the Roman eagle.—*Pellam, Romulus*, ii. 85.

Shemur, signifieth, Demus Emuli, the tongue of the envious, or emulator, the same with Demus Theomimus.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 344: 1663.

Emulative. *adj.* Arising out of, or connected with, emulation or rivalry.

Whether some secret and emulatory brawls passed between Zipporah and Miriam, or whether now that Achro and his family was joined with Israel, there were surmises of transporting the government to strangers; the exceptions were frivolous.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, Aaron and Moses*, (Ord. MS.)

Emulatress. *s.* Female emulator. *Rare.*

Historiographers should be very precise, true, and unpassionate: neither profit or fear, rancour or affection, should make them to tread away from the truth, whose mother is history; the emulatress of time, the depository of actions, the witness of things past, and adviser of things to come.—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, p. 16.

Emule. *v. a.* Emulate. *Rare.*

He, sitting me beside in that same shade,
Provoked me to play some pleasant fit . . .
Yet, emulating my pipe, he took in hand
My pipe, before that could of munny.
And plaid thereon; for well that skill he had.

Spenser, Colin Clout.

Whom emulating I deely learn'd to sing.
Edwards, Sonnet, Canons of Criticism, p. 240: 1758.

Emulgent. *adj.* [Lat. *emulgent*, -entis, pres. part. of *emulgeo*—milk out.] In *Anatomy*. See extract.

Emulgent vessels are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the renal vena. They are both inserted into the kidneys; the emulgent arteries carrying blood with the serum to them, and the emulgent veins bringing it back again, after the serum has been separated therefrom by the kidneys.—*Harris.*

Emulgent. *s.* Emulgent vessel.

It doth furnish the left emulgent with one vein.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Emulous. *adj.*

1. Rivaling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not affect,
Nor emulous Carthage, with her length of spite,
Shall be the work of ours. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Like emulous courtiers, that gaze and vie for the next preferment.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

One of those great controversies which were agitated between the emulous schools of Summa and Mille.—*Id., Cases of Conscience.*

May we live so far
From difference, or emulous competition,
That all the world may say, although two bodies,
We have one mind.

Bosworth and Fletcher, The Prophetess.
She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity with her, but always emulous and suspicious of her.
—*Huvel, Vocal Forrest.*

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another: (with *of* before the object of emulation).

By fair rewards our noble youth we raise
To emulous merit, and to thirst of praise. *Prior.*
Good Howard, emulous of the Grecian art. *Id.*
The regular course of quiet and contented industry is unsettled; habits of wasteful and emulous expenditure are introduced.—*Southey, Naval History of England*, ch. v.

His (Sir R. Walpole's) predecessors, both whig and tory, had paid court with emulous munificence to the wits and the poets.—*Macaulay, Essays, Walpole's Letters.*

3. Contentious.

Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,
Made emulous miscreants amongst the gods themselves,
And drove great Mars to faction.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Emulously. *adv.* In an emulous manner; with the desire of excelling or outgouing another.

So tempt they him, and emulously vie
To bribe a voice, that empire would not buy. *Graville.*

Of friendship's fairest fruits, the fruit most fair
Is virtue kindling at a rival fire,
And emulously rapid in her race.

Young, Night Thoughts, ii.

Emulsion. *s.* [Lat. *emulsio*, -onis; from the same root as *emulgeo*. See *Emulgent*.] In *Pharmacy*. Draught (generally white and like milk) prepared from mild oily substances, such as almonds.

The aliment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an emulsion; in which operation the oily parts of nuts and seeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with some watery liquor, or dissolved into a sweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, resembling the chyle in an animal body.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Emunctories. *s.* [Lat. *emunctorium*.] Parts of the body where anything excrementitious is separated or collected, to be in readiness for ejection.

Superfluous matter flows from the body into their proper emunctories.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

There are receptacles in the body of man, and emunctories to drain them of superfluous choler.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Athism.*
Discouraging of the lungs, I show that they are the great emunctory of the body; that the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mass of blood.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

The regimen in quinsies, which proceed from an obstruction of the glands, must be to use such warm liquors as relax these glands, such as, by stimulating, open the emunctories to secrete the humour.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Emuscation. *s.* [Lat. *muscus* = moss.] Clearing from moss. *Rare.*

The most infallible art of emuscation is taking away the ramos by dressing with lime.—*Keelyn*, ii. vii. § 8.

En- Inseparable element in certain compounds, in all of which it is a prefix. Followed by *b*, *p*, or *m*, it becomes *em*, as may be seen from the preceding entries. It is the French *en*, which is itself formed from the Latin *in*.

In respect to its import and the extent to which it affects our orthography, the following somewhat lengthy remarks must be excused on the strength of the importance of the entries under both *En-* and *In-*; between which there is much confusion, and in the details whereof some considerable alteration will be made. Many words, in the previous editions, are entered under both; some of them being spelt, at the present time, differently from what the authority of Johnson recommended. In others the examples and the entry are at variance. Johnson seems to have favoured the spelling with *i*; many of the words which are spelt with *e* beginning, in his dictionary, with *i*; the converse being comparatively rare. In Todd and Richardson we have similar double entries. Nor will this be wholly avoided in the present edition, though the anomalies will be fewer. Todd seems to have favoured *e*. His

strictures, however, upon his principal and predecessor, carry us but a little way. He remarks that if Johnson had looked more closely to the origin of the several words than he did, he might have been more uniform. *Enquire* and *entire* are from the French; *integrity* and *inquire* from the Latin. This may be found in Johnson's own preface. Nor does the remark touch the real difficulties of the question; the chief of which lie in those compounds wherein the second element is neither Latin nor French, but English; such as *bold*, *bitter*, and others, giving *embolden* or *imbolden*, *embitter* or *imbitter*, or both, as the case may be. Richardson, whose principle of giving his extracts in their original spelling is one of many useful points in his dictionary, enters each word according to the examples he finds of it. He regrets, however, the want of uniformity, and, after quoting Ben Jonson as evidence that even in the time of Elizabeth the confusion between *e* and *i* in pronunciation was common, and after drawing attention to the difference between the negative and augmentative prefixes, adds that 'it might avoid confusion if the *augmentatives* were always written with *e*.' This is a different principle from Todd's; being logical, or determined by the meaning of the word, rather than etymological, or determined by its origin. How much commoner the use of the prefix under notice is than any dictionary shows, or any lexicographer would think it worth while showing, is suggested by the following extract:—*En*, in composition, was used by our old writers more lavishly than now. Skelton appears to have wavered in such compounds. In the very short space of six pages, in Mr. Chalmers's edition of the Poets, the following occur; of which (as they have not been met with elsewhere) the bare enumeration must suffice; viz. *encreampysh* (i.e. *encreamp*), *ensowk*, *enback*, *enburl*, *encripp*, *engulaxy*, *enloxeage*, *enpave*, *evant*, *enbulion*, *englaise*, *encreown*, *entacle*, *ensund*, *enturf*, *engrape*, *engush*, *enswymu*, *ensilure* (*ensilver*), *englyster*, *enverdure*, *enlrethe*, *enbenny*, *enbud*, *enpicure*, *enslore*, *enrive*. (Rich.)

The difference, suggested by Richardson, between the negative and the augmentative *in-* gives us the first element in our criticism; the word *Augmentative* being borrowed from the Latin grammarians. '*In*,' writes Facioliati, 'in compositione multiplex vim habet, modo enim *intendit* ungetque, ut *increpo*, *insono*, *infractus*; modo (idque sæpius) negat privative, ut *insanus*, *ineptus*; modo *contra* significat, ut *insulto*; modo *intro*, ut *ingrediar*; modo *intus*, ut *inedifico*, *inambulo*; modo *supra*, ut *imminco*.'

Here we have, at last, three powers for *in* :—

1. The ordinary one of inclusion; in which the word is simply the prepositional and adverbial *in*.
2. The Negative, which has probably a different origin.
3. The Augmentative, or Intensive; both terms being exceptionable, the latter, perhaps, the least so. This is the use that gives us *instruction* from *struo*, and others. To generalize the import of this would require a longer induction than has yet been accomplished; one, however, which belongs

to Latin rather than to English philology. What touches us are the facts that :

1. The English *in-* and the Latin *in-*, when simply inclusive, coincide; the *in-* in *income*, being the *in-* in *include*.
2. The Latin *in-*, when negative, is the English *un-*, as *in-cogitatus*, *un-known*.
3. The *in-* intensive, or augmentative, has no equivalent in English; the inference from this want of coincidence being that whenever *in-*, with an intensive power, is combined with an English root, the word is hybrid; i.e. neither wholly Latin nor wholly English, but one of which the parts were put together on English ground, each element belonging to a different language.

The next complication arises from the French *en-*. In the French the Latin *in-* not only becomes *en-*, but the use of it as an intensive element is largely increased. Meanwhile the Italian follows the Latin, and keeps to *in-*; a point of minor importance, but one which must not be wholly overlooked.

To apply all this, it would seem that, in the first instance at least, we should ask in each particular word, how it was made up, whether by prefixing to an English root the Latin or the French form; the one giving *imbitter* and *imbolten*, the other *embitter* and *embolten*. But the answer is impossible. Even if the history of every word were known, there may have been two concurrent formations, or the original one may have undergone a change since its coinage. Fortunately, however, it is certain, that in the great majority of cases it was the French prefix that was adopted, i.e. the form in *en-*. The presumptions arising out of the practical contact of that language with the English favour this view. The general spelling does the same. Hence, as a rule, the editor suggests that in *hybrid words* the syllable *en-* be considered the prefix; the only exceptions being certain words in which, despite of their origin, the spelling with *i* has taken too firm root to admit of alteration. In *Impeach*, which is wholly French, this is, perhaps, the case. At any rate it is left as it was found. *Insurance*, instead of *Insurance*, is the entry of the previous editions.

So much for the *en-* augmentative. For the *en-* inclusive, or rather for the question as to whether it has any existence, see *ENWRAP*.

Enable. *v. a.* Make able; empower; supply with strength or ability.

I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who hath enabled me, for that he counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry.—1 Timothy, i. 12.

The great friendship with God might enable him, and his compassion might incline him.—Bishop Atterbury.

He points out to him the way of life, strengthens his weakness, restores his losses, and enables him to walk and persevere in it.—Rogers.

Enablement. *s.* Ability; power to do a thing; act of enabling.

Learning hath no less power and efficacy in enablement towards martial and military virtue and prowess.—Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 1.

They owe much of these furtherances and enablements to the civil discipline and political literature of courts.—W. Montague, *Learning Essays*, p. 118: 1048.

Enabling. *part. adj.* Giving power; investing with power or authority; empowering: ('enabling powers' is now common in speaking of the authority of companies, by their bylaws, to act in certain matters with a certain discretion).

Enact. *v. a.*

1. Act; perform; effect. *Obsolete.*

In true balancing of justice, it is flat wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted.—Spencer, *View of the State of Ireland*.

Valiant Talbot, above human thought, Enacted wonders with his sword and lance. Shakespeare, *Henry V.*, Part I. i. 1.

2. Establish by law; decree, or Act, of the legislature.

It is enacted in the laws of Venice,

If it be proved against an alien,

He seeks the life of any citizen,

The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,

Shall seize on half his goods.

Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1. The senate were authors of all comings in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was enacted or commanded. Sir W. Temple.

3. Represent as a dramatic actor; act, in its theatrical sense. *Obsolete.*

And what did you enact? I did enact Julius Caesar.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Enactive. *adj.* Having power to establish or decree.

An *enactive* statute recorded only what shall be, but a declarative recordeth what is and what hath been.—A *scholarship*, *Beauchamp*, *Scholar* guard and *beauchamp*, p. 271: 1655.

Enactment. *s.* Thing enacted; order or official act conveying or embodying it.

It was but reasonable that every conspiracy against the administration should be detected and punished; yet what terrible shoulders succeeded in consequence of its enactment [the law of the state]; persecutions, stranglings, imprisonments, in almost every family of distinction.—Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*.

Enactor. *s.* One who enacts.

The great Author of our nature, and enactor of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured.—Bishop Atterbury.

Enacture. *s.* Purpose; determination; decree. *Rare.*

What ourselves in passion we propose,

The poor ensuing shall the purpose lose;

One yowmer or other grief or joy

Their own enactures with themselves destroy.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Enambush. *v. a.* Hide in ambush; hide

with hostile intention. *Rare.*

They went within a vale, close to a flood, whose stream

Used to give all their cattle drink, they there *enambush'd* them.

Chapman, *Translation of the Iliad*.

Enamel. *s.* [Fr. *email*.]

1. Process, or its result, of painting on some fireproof substance, and subsequently fixing the colour by firing.

There are various sorts of coloured glasses, pastes, enamels, and factitious gems.—Woodward, *On Enamels*.

He [Sir W. Hamilton] left him her portrait in enamel, calling him his dearest friend, the most virtuous, loyal, and truly brave character he had ever known. Scott, *Life of Nelson*, i. 155.

Used metaphorically.

Down from her eyes welled the pearls round,

Upon the bright enamel of her face;

Such honey drops on springing flowers are found,

When Phœbus holds the crimson morn in flame.

Keats, *Fairfax*.

2. Of the teeth. See *Ivory*.

Enamel. *v. a.* [see last extract.] Variegated

with colours, properly with colours fixed

by fire.

Must I, alas!

Frame and enamel plate, and drink in glass?

Donne.

[*Enamel*.—French, *email*, *émail*, *amel* or *enamel*. (*Ok-*

grave.) Italian, *emaillo*; German, *schmelz*, *schmelz-*

glas, small, colours produced by the melting of

glass with a metallic oxide. German, *schmelz*, *a*, 16

melt. Italian, *smaltare*; Spanish, *esmalto*, to enamel.

Perhaps the loss of the final *t* in French *es-*

mailler has arisen from the influence of Dutch

smelten, to paint; *smelt* *van glas*, enamel; *smelt-*

ric, *smelt*, enamel; *enamelum*, enamel; *smeltren*, to

enamel. (Kilian.)—Weidwood, *Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Enamel. *v. n.* Practise the use of enamel.

Though it were foolish to colour or enamel upon

the glasses of telescopes, yet to glaze the tubes of

them may render them more acceptable to the

users, without lessening the clearness of the object.

—Boyle.

Enamelling. *verbal abs.* Process or act of

one who enamels.

The colouring of furs: *enamelling*, and *enamel-*

—Sir W. Petty, *Survey of the History of the Royal Soc-*

p. 280.

Enamorado. s. [Spanish.] One deeply in love.

An *enamorado* neglects all other things to accomplish his delight.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 74.

Enamorato. s. ? Approximate Italian form of the preceding; ? approximate form of the same as a Spanish word: (the true Italian is *innamorato*, the Spanish, *-ado*).

To own the truth, I look upon enthusiasm, in all other points but that of religion, to be a very necessary turn of mind, as indeed it is a view which nature seems to have marked, with more or less strength, in the temper of most men. No matter what the object is, whether business, pleasure, or the fine arts; who ever pursues them to any purpose, must do so *en amore*; and *enamoratus*, you know, of every kind, are all enthusiasts.—*Melmoth, Fitz-courne, Letter 1.* (Ord MS.)

Enamour. v. a. Inflame with love; make fond: (often with *of* before the thing or person loved).

My Oberon! What visions have I seen!
I thought I was *enamour'd* of an *owl*.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.
He, on his side,
Leaning half-ras'd, with looks of cordial love,
Hung over her *enamour'd* mil.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 13.
'Tis hard to discern whether is in the greatest error, he who is *enamour'd* of all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can please.—*Dryden, Translation of De Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

Enarch. v. a. Arch.

Enarched. part. adj. Arched.

And in a porch full of square columns,
Full mightily *enarch'd* ruin'd,
Where the dunes and pines of the town
Were exalted, and lawns of the king.
Lyly, The Story of Thelus, pt. ii. (Rich.)

Enarration. s. Explanation; exposition; narration. *Rare*.

St. Augustine in his *enarration* upon this psalm, according to his wont, betakes him to an allegorical exposition.—*Bacon, Apology*, p. 77.

I might further yet confirm the truth by an anatomical *enarration* of the several compounding parts of these limbs.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 68.

Enarthrosis. s. [Gr., from *arthra*=joint.] Insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthrosis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be cylindrical, or profound cavity, as that of the ear, receiving the head of the os femoris; or dense, which is more shallow, as in the scapula, where it receives the humerus.—*Wicams, Surgery*.

Enascens. adj. Taking birth; incipient; beginning to develop.

But he begins with explaining, in a comparison, by *an* *enascens*, in which you just get the first glimpse, as it were, of an *enascens* equivocation.—*Warburton, On several occasional Reflections*, pt. ii. (Rich.)

Enate. adj. [Lat. *e*=out, and *natus*=born, from the root of *na-scor*=be born; pres. part. *nascens, -entis*.] Growing out.

Osteologists have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the *adnate* or the *enate* parts, either the epiphyses, or the apophyses of the bones.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 176.

Encege. v. a. Shut up as in a cage; coop up; confine.

Take Bajazet *enceg'd*, the shepherd's scold,
Or like black-sheep'd Samson, his hair off.

And more than life I lov'd my liberty,
And much suspected all that would enage
My heart to their own use, and free-born soul enage.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, l. 2, 121.
Spelt with *i*.

He suffer'd his kinsman March,
Who is, if every corner were field plac'd,
Indeed, his king, to be *enag'd* in Wales,
There without ransom to lie forc'd.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.

Encaender. v. a. Register in, or as in, a calendar, especially that of the Saints of the Church.

For saints preferred,
Of which we find three four have been,
And with their leader still to live *encaender'd*.
Dryden, Polyolbon, xiv.

Enceamp. v. a. Pitch tents; halt for a time in a march; settle in a temporary habitation.

He *enceamp'd* at the mount of God.—*Exodus*, xlii. 2.

Enceamp. v. a. Form an army into a regular camp; order to encamp.

The people were *enceamp'd* against Gibbethon.—*1 Kings*, xvi. 15.

Some of the men belonging to the fleet, in an excursion up the country, had fallen in with one of Alexander's soldiers, an *enamp* from him, that the king was *enceamp'd* only five days' march from the sea: by him Xenarchus was brought to the governor, who hastened to the camp with the joyful tidings.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liv.

Enceamping. verbal abs. Place where tents are pitched; camp.

In such and such a place shall be my camp, [in the margin, *enceamping*.]—*2 Kings*, vi. 8.

The French knew how to make war with the English, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long sieges of towns and strong fortified *enceampings*.—*Bacon*.

Enceampment. s. Act of encamping, or pitching tents; camp; tents pitched in order.

Their enemies served to improve them in their *enceampments*, weapons, or something else.—*Grew*.

When a general bids the martial train
Spread their *enceampment* o'er the spacious plain,
Thick rising tents a canvas city build.
Guy, Trivia.

Enecanker. v. a. Corrode; corrupt; canker.

Rare.

What needeth me for to extoll his fame
With my rude pen *enecanker'd* all with rust?

Skelton, Elegy on the Earl of Northumberland.

Eneclose. v. a. Enclose or hide as in a case or cover.

You would *eneclose* yourself, and I must credit you,
So much my old obedience compass from me.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.

It remains to speak of Lord Chatham as a private man, and he appears to have been in all respects exemplary and amiable. His disposition was exceedingly affectionate. The pride, bordering upon insolence, in which he showed himself *eneclosed* to the world, fell naturally from him, and without any effort to put it off, as he crossed the threshold of his own door. To all his family he was simple, kindly, and gentle.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Lord Chatham.

Encaustic. adj. (often, perhaps oftener, used substantively.) [Gr. *ὑκαυτικός*; Fr. *encaustique*; from *καω*=burn.] Belonging to the art of painting on earthenware in which the colours are burnt in; coarser kind of enamel.

But what interested them more than the gallery or the rich mosaics, or even the baronial hall, was the chapel. . . . The walls and vaulted roofs painted in *encaustic* by the first artists of Germany, and representing the principal events of the second Testament, produced an effect that stifled them into silence.—*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, li. ch. iv.

Enécave. v. a. Hide as in a cave. *Rare*.

Do but *enécave* yourself,
And mark the flocks, the gales, and notable scarns,
That dwell in every region of his fier;
For I will make him tell the tale anew.

Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.

Enécavern. v. a. Enclose in, or as in, a cavern. *Rare*. (spelt with *i*.)

The lid creeps on along, and, taking Thrushel, throws
Herself among the rocks, and so *enécavern'd* goes.

Dryden, Polyolbon, l. (Ord MS.)

Enécate. v. a. Enrage; irritate; provoke. *Rare*.

Enécated. part. adj. Chafed into rage.

The wind-shak'd surge, with high and monstrous main,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
I never did like molestation view
On the *enécated* flood. *Shakespeare, Othello*, li. 1.

Enécain. v. a.

1. Fasten with a chain; hold in chains; bind; hold in bondage.

What should I do? while here I was *enécain'd*,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Link together.

The one contracts and *enécains* his words, speaking prematurely and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents.—*Howell*.

Enécainment. s. Connection by means of a chain; fastening; linking; concatenation.

And we shall see such a connection and *enécainment* of one fact to another, throughout the whole, as will force the most backward to confess, that the

band of God was, of a truth, in this wonderful defeat.—*Bishop Warburton, On Julian's Attempt to rebuild the Temple*, li. 2.

Enécant. v. a. [Fr. *enchanter*.]

1. Give efficacy to anything by songs of sorcery.

And now about the cauldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enécanting all that you put in.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. Subdue by, or as by, charms or spells; fascinate.

Academy was the charmed circle, where all his spirits for ever should be *enécanted*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
John thinks them all *enécanted*; he enquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion.—*A. R. Thos.*

Enécanted. part. adj. Acted on, influenced, or formed, by enchantment or magic.

These powerful drugs thrice on the threshold pour,
And bade with this *enécanted* juice her door;
That door where we admittance once in found,
But where my soul is ever hovering round.

Grassville.

Enécanter. s. One who enchants or charms; magician; sorcerer.

Such phantasms, such apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themselves, conjured up by the magic of a strong imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the *enécanter* stands.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.
Gilds, by valour and stratagem, not to death tyrants, *enécanters*, monsters, and knights.—*Speccator*.
Arden, that black *enécanter*, whose dire arts
Enslav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts.

Grassville.

Enécanting. part. adj. Charming.

One whom the music of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like *enécanting* harmony.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

Enécantingly. adv. In an enchanting manner.

In's gentle; never *enécant'd*, and yet *enécant'd*: full of noble device; of all sorts *enécantingly* beloved.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, l. 1.

Enécament. s.

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation; sorcery.

The Turks thought that tempest was brought upon them by the charm and *enécament* of the Persian incantation.—*Knollys, History of the Turks*.

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enécament*.—*Pope, Preface to Translation of Homer's Iliad*.

Enécantress. s.

1. Sorceress; woman versed in magical arts.

Fell bawling lady *enécantress*, hold thy tongue.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

2. Woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

From this *enécantress* all these ills are come:
You are not safe till you pronounce her doom.

Dryden.

Enécarge. v. a. Entrust with; give in charge to. *Rare*.

We know that the evil spirits cannot be more full of malice to work our harm, than the blessed angels are full of charity, and well-wishing to mankind; and the evil are only let loose to tempt us by a permission of the Almighty, whereas the good are by a gracious delegation from God *enécarg'd* with our custody.—*Bishop Hall, Soliloquies*, § 8.

Enécase. v. a.

1. Partially enclose anything in another body, so as to be fixed, but not hid: (applied chiefly to jewels).

We *enécase* our discourse with bitter language as with pearls, and never think we improve except we be ostentatious.—*Hale, Golden Remains*, p. 8.
Like polish'd ivory, beauteous to behold;
Or Parian marble, when *enécas'd* in gold.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Adorn by work akin to that of the jeweller, such as fretting, raising, or embossing; engraving.

My ragged rimes are all too rude and base,
Nor heavenly lineaments for to *enécase*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, l. 12, 28.

A masser wrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is *enécas'd* many a fair sight
Of bears and tigers.

Id., Shepherd's Calendar, August.

When was old Sherwood's head more quietly cur'd,
Or look'd the earth more green upon the world)
Or nature's cradle more *enched* and pur'd?
J. J. J. J.

3. Applied to the gems or objects used, rather than to the workmanship.

What need'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Enched with all the honours of the world!
Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part II.* i. 2.
They houses burn, and household gods do close,
To drink in bowls which gilt ring gems *enched*.
Dryden.

Encheir. *v. a.* Cheer. *Rare.*

And on his searline throne put strait dispose
Himself, more full of grace and majestic,
That into *encheir* his friends, and low might ter-
rifle. Spenser, *Faerie Queen*, (Rich.)

Enchekson. *s.* [N. Fr. *enchaison*; Lat. *occasia*.] Occasion. *Rare.*

Certes, said he, well made I shone to tell
The fond *enchekson* that we hither led.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

Enchek. *v. a.* Checker. *Rare.*

The upper garment of the stately queen
In rich gold tissue on a ground of green;
Where the artful shuttle never did *enchek*
The emerald-colour of a maid's work.
Spenser, *De Barlas*. (Ord MS.)

Enchiridion. *s.* [Gr. from *en* = in, and *χρη* = hand.] Little book which one may carry in the hand; manual; handbook.

As witnesseth Bartholinus in his *enchiridion* of natural philosophy. Hooker, *Apology*, p. 152.

Enchirial. *adj.* [Gr. *ἐνχίριος*; from *en* = in, and *χρη* = place.] Native; indigenous; popular; demotic; (chiefly used in *Egyptology*). See extract; also Hieratic and Hieroglyphic.

It is remarkable that the translation of a gospel into Coptic introduced a Greek alphabet into the Coptic language. Though for all religious purposes the scribes continue to use the ancient hieroglyphics, in which we trace the first steps by which pictures are made to represent words and syllables rather than letters, yet for the common purposes of writing they had long since made use of the *enchirial* or common hand, in which the earlier system of writing is improved by the characters representing only letters. But, as the hieroglyphics were also always used for carved writing on all subjects, and the common hand only used on papyrus with a reed pen, the latter became a body of individual running hand. . . . It was only on the ancient hieroglyphics thus falling into disuse that the Greeks of Alexandria, aimed for the first time, had the curiosity to study the principles on which they were written. Clements Alexandrinus, who thought no branch of knowledge unworthy of his attention, gives a slight account of them, neatly agreeing with the results of our more recent discoveries. He mentions the three kinds of writing: first, the *hieroglyphic*; secondly, the *hieratic*, which is nearly the same, but is written with a pen, and less ornamental than the carved figures; and, thirdly, the *epistolographic*, or common alphabetic writing, now usually called the *enchirial*. He then divides the hieroglyphic into the alphabetic and the symbol; and, lastly, he divides the symbol into the figurative, the figurative, and the allegorical. — *Sharp, History of Egypt*, ch. xiv.

Encircle. *v. a.* Surround; environ; enclose in a ring or circle.

There let them all *encircle* him about,
And, fairy-like, to pinch the wicket knight.
Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

Encirclet. *s.* Small circle; ring. *Rare.*

In whose *encirclet* it is gaze,
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. Sir P. Sidney.

Enclair. *v. a.* Clear. *Rare.*

While light of lightning flash
Did pity clouds *enclair*.
Sir P. Sidney, *Psalm 57*. (Rich.)

Enclitic. *s.* [Gr. *ἐνκλιτικός*; from root of *εἵλω* = slope.] In *Grammar*. Particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

It is observed too often that men of wit do so much employ their thoughts upon the speculations, that things useful to mankind are wholly neglected; and they are busy in making encinations upon some *enclitics* in a Greek author, while obvious things, that every man may have use for, are wholly overlooked. — *Zeller*, no. 14.

This diversity between the contradistinctive pronouns and the *enclitic*, is not unknown even to the English tongue. When we say, 'Give me content,' the *me* in this case is a perfect *enclitic*. But when we say, 'Give me content, give him his thousands,' the *me* and him are no longer *enclitics*; but as they stand in opposition, and assume an accent of their

own, and so become the true *ἀποδομιτικά*, i. e. uprightly accented. — *Harris, Hermes*, b. i. ch. v.

Encloister. *v. a.* Shut up in, or as in, a cloister.

The gentles appropriated the name of a temple to this notion of *encloistering* a deity by an idol. — *Mede, Churchman*, p. 65; 1638.

Encluse. *v. a.*

1. Part off, or separate, from common ground by a fence.

As much had as a man tills, and can use the product of, so much he by his labour *encloses* from the common. — *Locke*.

2. Environ; encircle; surround; encompass; shut in between other things; include.

The poor now spreads the gilt ring fence wide
To *enclose* the lock, now join it to divide. Pope.

Encloused. *part. adj.* Fenced; laid out in enclosures, closes, or fields (as 'an *encloused* country'); contained; (in the second extract) private.

The protector caused a proclamation to be set forth against enclosures, commanding that they who had *encloused* lands, accustomed to lie open, should lay them open again. — *Sir J. Hopton*.
Adultery itself, in its principle, is in many things nothing but a curious imposition after, and crying of, another man's *encloused* pleasures. See my *Taylor, Rule and Reveries of Holy Living*. (Ord MS.)

Enclouser. *s.* One who encloses or separates common fields into several distinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been the *enclouser*; but since now
God hath impud'ly us, on the contrary,
Man breaks the fence. G. Herbert.

Enclousing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who encloses; enclosure.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a Jasper;
they shall be set in gold in their *enclousings*. — *Exodus*, xxviii. 24.

For *enclousing* of land, the usual way is with a bank set with quick. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Enclosure. *s.*

1. Act of enclosing or environing anything.

The membranes are for the comprehension or *enclosure* of all these together. — *Barnes, Mathematical Magic*.

2. Separation of common grounds into distinct possessions; land enclosed.

Enclosures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture. Bacon, *History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Teaching *enclosures*, a company of lands enclosed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least. Sir J. Hopton.

'Tis not the common, but the *enclosure* must make him rich. — *South, Sermons*.

3. Appropriation of things common.

I know we use to call this talkativeness a feminine vice; but to speak impartially, I think, though we have given them the *enclosure* of the scandal, they have not of the fault; and he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man. — *Dr. H. More, Good Government of the Tongue*. (Ord MS.)

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is, without justice and clarity, and by unbecoming accidents that hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure*. — *Jerry Taylor*.

4. State of being shut up in any place, or of being encompassed or environed.

This expresses particularly the *enclosure* of the waters within the earth. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

For the young, during its *enclosure* in the womb, there are formed membranes enveloping it, called *amniotides*. — *Ruy*.

5. Space enclosed; space comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that else this world's *enclosure* base
Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,
Adorns the person of her majesty.

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same *enclosure*; to marry among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. — *Addison, Spectator*.

Enclousé. *v. a.* Cloud. *Rare.*

The heavens on every side *enclouséd* lie.
Spenser, *Translation of the Cakes* (Quat)
of Virgil. (Rich.)

Enclouster. *v. a.* Cluster. *Rare.*

What bands, *enclousteréd*, near to three abide.
Drummond, *Flowers of Blon*, no. 33. (Ord MS.)

Encocle. *v. a.* Enclose in a couch. *Rare.*

Like Phobos *encocle'd* in burnish'd gold.
Sir J. Davies, *Wittes Pilgrimage*, sign. 1. 3.

Encóma. *v. a.* Enclose in a coffin. *Rare.*

His body rested here in quietness, until the dissolution, when for the gain of the land in which it was *encóma'd*, it was taken up and thrown into the next water. — *Reverend, Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent*.

Encóiden. *v. a.* Make cold; chill. *Rare.*

The lands and feet are by degrees *encóiden* to a formidable clay. — *Fellham, Rantree*, l. 47. (Ord MS.)

Encómbement. *s.* Encumbrance; (this latter being the commoner word).

The best advizement was of last, to let her
Sleep out her fill, without *encómbement*.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*, vi. 8, 38.

Encómiast. *s.* [Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστής*.] Panegyrist; proclaimer of praise; praiser.

The Jesuits are the great *encómiasts* of the Chinese. — *Duke*.

Most of the learned and ingenious men of that age appear to have courted the favours of this polite and popular *encómiast*. — *T. Watson, History of English Poetry*, iii. 352.

Encómiastic. *adj.* Panegyric; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

Of his (Goldings) original poetry, I recollect nothing more than an *encómiastic* copy of verses addressed to Harriet's *Alceste* published in 1650. — *T. Watson, History of English Poetry*, iii. 414.

It may be affirmed, without any *encómiastic* favour, that he (Cowley) brought to his poetic labours a mind replete with learning, and that his verses are embellished with all the ornaments which books could supply. — *Johnson, Lives of the Poets*, Cowley.

Encómiastic. *s.* Panegyric. *Rare.*

I thank you, Mr. Campass, for your short *encómiastic*. It is much in little, sir. — *B. J. J. J., Myntic Lady*.

Encómiastical. *adj.* Same as Encómiastic.

When Sixtus Quintus began his *encómiastical* oration of the *encómiast* that killed the French king, &c. — *Don King, Sermon*, 5 Nov. 1695, p. 15.

Encómion. *s.* [Gr.] Panegyric.

The people (after the manner of their hyperbolical flatterer) applauded him with this *encómion*: *encómion*, that he spoke like a god, and not like a man. — *Edwards, Alchemie*, p. 157; 1625.

But these piling lovers! I cannot but laugh at them, and their *encómions* of their mistresses. — *Brown, Comedy of Lingua*, ii. 2; 1657.

Encómion. *s.* [Latin form of the preceding.] Panegyric; praise; elogy.

How eagerly in some men propagate every little *encómion* their parasites make of them! — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

A vile *encómion* is hardly ridiculous; there's nothing blacker like the ink of fools. Pope.

Encómon. *v. a.* Make common. *Rare.*

That their mysteries might not come to be *encómon*ed by the vulgar. — *Fellham, Rantree*. (Ord MS.)

Encómpass. *v. a.* Enclose; encircle; shut in; surround; environ.

Look how this ring *encómpasseth* thy finger;
Even so thy breast *encómpasseth* my poor heart.
Shakespeare, *Richard III.* i. 2.

Two strong liquors *encómpass* the whole head of the fœtus. — *Winn, Surgery*.
Poetic fables *encómpass* me around,
And still I seem to tread on classic ground.
Addison.

Encómpassment. *s.* Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

By this *encómpassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my soul, come you near.
Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, ii. 1.

Encóre. *interj.* [Fr. *encore*, once more.]

Word used at public shows when an actor of any kind is desired by the audience to do the same thing again: (often used *substantially*; as, 'They gave him three *encóres*').

To the same notes they sons shall hum or more,
And all thy yawning daughters cry *encóre*.
Pope, *Dunciad*.

Encóre. *v. a.* Call on a singer or speaker for the repetition of a song or speech.

Dolly, in her master's shop,
Encóres them, as she twirls her mop.
Whitehead, *Apology for Layrants*.

On Christmas day a great family anther took place. All the Crawleys from the Rectory came to dine. *Rebecca* was as frank and fond of Mrs. Bates, as if the other had never been her enemy, affectionately interested in the dear girls, and surprised at the progress which they had made in music since her time; and insisted upon *encóring* one of the duets out of the great song-books which Jim, grumbling,

had been forced to bring under his arm from the Rectory.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xlv.

Encounter. s. [Fr. *encontre*; Lat. *contra* = against, face to face.]
1. Hostile meeting; conflict; clash; meeting generally.

Thou hast beat me out
Twelve several times, and I have rightly since
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt myself and thee.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 5.
Let's leave this keen encounter of our wits,
And fall something into a slower method.

Id., *Richard III.* 4. 2.
The pranking cornuto comes to me in the instant
of our encounter, after we had spoke the prologue
of our comedy.—*Id.*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.
Two black clouds
With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Capitan; then stand front to front,
Hovering a space, till whisks the stormy cloud
To join their dark encounter in mid air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 714.
Palms th' encounter seek; but ere he throws,
To Tuccan Tiber thus address'd his vows:
O sacred stream, direct my flying dart,
And give to pass the proud Italian heart.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Accosting; transient or unexpected address.

But in what habit will you go alone?—
Not like a woman; for I would prevent
The loose encounter of lascivious men.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.
Three parts of Brutus
Is ours already, and the man entire,
Upon the next encounter, yields him ours.
Id., *Julius Cæsar*, i. 3.

3. Casual incident; occasion. *Rare.*
An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character; 'tis further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of encounters.—*Brown, View of Epick Poetry*.

Encounter. v. a.
1. Meet face to face; front.
If I must die,
I will encounter darkness as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.
Thou stranger may'st not value the flood of light;
And, while in shades I cleave my fainting sight,
Encounter the descending variegance.
Dryden.

2. Meet in a hostile manner; rush against in conflict.
Putting themselves in order of battle, they encountered their enemies.—*Knollys, History of the Turks*.

3. Meet with reciprocal kindness.
See, they encounter thee with their hearts' thanks.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

4. Come to close quarters; confront.
Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful combat sport,
When ladies crave to be encountered with.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 2.
Which way soever we turn, we are encountered
with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of
a Deity.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

5. Oppose; oppose.
Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the
Stoicks encountered him.—*Acts*, xvii. 18.
Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if
the probability of the fact does reasonably encounter
them.—*Sir M. Hale*.

6. Meet by accident.
I am most fortunate, thus accidentally to encounter
you; you have ended my business, and I will
nearly accompany you home.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

Encounter. v. n.
1. Rush together in a hostile manner; conflict.

Let belief and life encounter us,
As doth the fury of two desperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.
Five times, Marston,
Have I fought with thee; so often hast thou beat
me;
And wouldst do so, I think, should we encounter
As often as we eat.
Id., *Coriolanus*, i. 10.

2. Engage; fight; confront: (with *with*).
Both the wings of his feet had begun to encounter
with the Christians.—*Knollys, History of the Turks*.
Those who have the most dread of death, must be
content to encounter with it, whether they will or
no.—*Archbishop Wake*.

Encounterer. s.
1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Obsolete.*
The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will
strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break
the back of his encounterer with it.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote* *inst. Atheism*.
826

The doctrines of the reformation have kept the
field against all encounterers.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. One who loves to accost others.
Oh, these encounterers! no gift of tongue,
They give a counting welcome ere it comes;
And wide wrapping the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish reader.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Encourage. v. a.
1. Animate; incite to anything.
They encourage themselves in an evil matter.—
Paulus, lxi. 5.

2. Give courage to; support the spirits; in-
spire; embolden.
Kinds of music encourage men, and make them
warlike, or make them soft and effeminate.—*Bacon*.

3. Raise confidence; make confident.
I doubt not but there are ways to be found,
to assist our reason in this most useful part; and
this the judicious Hooker encourages me to say.—
Locke.

Encouragement. s.
1. Incitement to any action or practice; in-
cutive; increase of confidence.
Such strength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives; our small
Encouragement, Goodolphin, wins and just. *Philips*.

2. Favour; countenance; support.
For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous encouragement of arts.
Drayton, Orpheus.

The reproach of immorality will lie heavier
against an established religion, because those who
have no religion will profess themselves of that
which has the encouragement of the law. *Rogers*.

Encourager. s. One who supplies incite-
ments to anything; favourer.
He would have women follow the camp, to be
spectators and encouragers of noble actions.—*Bar-
ton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 537.

Live then, thou great encourager of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts.
As the pope is a master of polite learning, and a
great encourager of arts; so at home those arts im-
mediately thrive, under the encouragement of the
prince.—*Addison*.

Encowl. v. a. Make a monk (wearer of a
cowl) of anyone; (the extent of the rule
according to which the cowl indicated the
monk is suggested by the exception taken
to it in the proverb, 'Cucullus non facit
monachum' = the cowl does not make the
monk). *Rare.*

He soon became encowld,
At Malaga, in the land where he had been king.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xlv. 1143. (Ord. MS.)

Enorale. v. a. Lay in a cradle.
Begin from that, where he enoraled was
In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of wool.
Spenser, Hymns of Heavenly Love.

Encrimson. v. a. Give a crimson colour to
anything.

Encrimsoned. part. adj. Having a crimson
colour.
Grief and blushes, aptly understood,
In bloodless white and the encrimson'd mood.
Shakespeare, Love's Complaint.

Encrisp. v. a. Make crisp; curl. *Rare.*

Encrisped. part. adj. Curled. *Rare.*
Hairs encrisped, yellow as the gold.
Shelton, Poems, p. 18.

Encroach. v. n. [Fr. *accrocher*; from *croc*
= hook.]

1. Make invasions upon the right of another.
See *Hook* (*By hook or by crook*).

Those Irish captains of counties have encroached
upon the queen's freeholders and tenants.—*Spencer, Vicar of the State of Ireland*.

2. Advance gradually and by stealth upon
that to which one has no right: (with *on*
before the subject).

This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow
too wide,
And do encroach upon death's side. *G. Herbert*.
Tisiphone, let loose from under ground,
Before her drives diseases and afflict;
And every manant rises to the night,
Aspiring to the skies, encroaching on the light.
Dryden.

Encroachment. s. Gradual advance; advance
by stealth.
I cannot imagine that those heretics who
fundamentally, and by consequence diametrically,
took their first rise, and began to set up a funda-

mental error; but grew into it by insensible en-
croaches, and gradual insinuations.—*South, Ser-
mons*, iv. 370.

Encroacher. s. One who encroaches; one
who seizes the possession of another by
gradual and silent means; one who makes
slow and gradual advances beyond his
rights.

An encroacher upon the publick liberty.—*Dr. Spenser, Sermon at Cambridge*, 28 June, 1606, p. 18.
The bold encroachers on the deep
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
Till Neptune, with one general sweep,
Turns all again to barren strand. *Swift*.

Full dress creates dignity, augments conscious-
ness, and keeps at distance an encroacher.—*Rich-
ardson, Clarissa*.

Encroaching. part. adj. Having the cha-
racter of that which encroaches.

The superstition that riseth voluntarily, and by
degrees mingled itself with the rites, even of every
divine service, done to the only true God, must be
considered of as a creeping and encroaching evil.—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy.

They failed low the serpent, whom they call'd
Opilion, with Eurymachus, the wide-
Encroaching Eon perhaps, had first the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 580.
Th' encroaching ill you early should oppose;
Platter'd, 'tis worse, and by indulgence grows. *Dryden*.

Next, fend off with hedges and deep ditches rural,
Exclude th' encroaching cattle from thy ground. *Id.*

Encroachment. s.

1. Unlawful advance upon the rights of an-
other man.

But this marplot his encroachment proud
Stays not on man; to God his tower intends
Sleece, and defiance. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 72.
If it be a man's known principle to depart from
his right, ill men will make unjust encroachments
upon him.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Infringe upon the domain or rights of
another.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his
labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for
more than he could make use of: this left no room
for controversy about the title, nor for encroach-
ment on the right of others.—*Locke*.

The ancient Romans made many encroachments
on the sea, and laid the foundations of their palaces
within the very borders of it.—*Addison, Travels in
Italy*.

The people, since the death of Solon, had already
made great encroachments.—*Swift*.

The southern current in skirting the Cornmand-
ment brings with it quantities of sand, which it de-
posits, in tranquil weather, and this being carried
by the wind, is piled in heaps from Point Pedro to
Hamburghette. Hence at the latter point hills are
formed of such height and dimensions, that it is
often necessary to remove buildings out of their
line of encroachment.—*Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon*,
pt. i. ch. i.

Enocrystallize. v. a. [Gr. *κρυσταλλος* = ice.]
In the following extract, freeze.

We hear of some enocrystall'd
That which produced their death became their grave.
Carterwright, On the great Frost. (Rich.)

Enumber. v. a. [N.Fr. *encombrer*.]

1. Clog; load; impede; burden by mortgage.
See *Encombrance*.

We have, by this many years' experience, found
that exceeding great good, not enumbered with any
notable inconvenience.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Po-
lity*.

2. Entangle; embarrass; obstruct.

The verbal copier is enumbered with so many
difficulties at once, that he can never disengage
himself.—*Dryden*.

And thrice in vain he shook his wing,
Enumber'd in the silken string. *Prior*.

Enumberance. s.

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philosophers agreed in deploring riches, at best
considering them as unnecessary enumberances of
life. *Sir B. Temple*.

Dead limbs are an enumberance to the body, in-
stead of being of use to it.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

2. Burden upon an estate.

In respect of the enumberances of a living, con-
sider whether it be sufficient for his family, and
to maintain hospitality.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Juris
Consult.*

Enofelle. adj. [Gr. *ἐνκενλικός* = circular;
from *κύκλος* = circle.] Circular.

With the contested empire on the death of Leo,
the religious contests broke out in new fury. *Zeno*

... was driven from the throne by Basiliscus. ... With Basiliscus, the anti-Chalcedonian party rose to power. An imperial encyclical letter launched with an anathema the whole proceedings at Chalcedon, and the letter of Pope Leo, as tainted with Nestorianism.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. l.

Often, like Encyclical, used substantively for an encyclical or encyclical letter; the same being the case with Circular, its Latin translation.

Encyclical. adj. Same as Encyclical.

This council was not received in patriarchal sees, which is evident from Pius's encyclical epistle to the patriarch of Alexandria.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Encyclopæd. s. Same as Encyclopædia.

They are so vigorous for the evidence of sense, that they were allowed any other, but make the most sublimated knowledge a tumult of phantasies; all thought, local motion; all reason, mechanism; and the whole encyclopædia of arts and sciences but a brisker circulation of the blood!—*Manningham, Discourses*, p. 55, 1081.

Encyclopædia. s. [Gr. *ἐγκυκλοπαίδεια*; from *ἐν* = in, and *κύβησις* = circle, *παίδεια* = instruction, science, of which the root is *παῖς* = child, *παῖς*, whence *παῖς* = instruct, bring up, educate, and *παῖς* = education, training.] Circle of knowledge; round of learning.

In this encyclopædia and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles, that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and rap of the age, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the outer wheel of the other.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

This art may justly claim a place in the encyclopædia, especially such as serves for a model of education for an able politician.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*. (See further examples under Encyclopædical.)

Encyclopædism. s. (used also adjectively.) Circle of knowledge; round of learning.

Let them have that encyclopædism, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves.—*Barton, Anatomy of Mankind*, p. 131.

Encyclopædic. adj. Relating to, having the nature of, consisting in, or constituted by, an encyclopædia.

The downfall of learning and eloquence after the death of Boethius in 524 was immensely rapid. His contemporary, Cassiodorus, ... by very different conclusions and that encyclopædic method which Heaven observes to be the usual concomitant of declining literature, superseded the use of the great ancient writers.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, pt. i. ch. l. § 3.

Encyclopædical. adj. (used also substantively.) Same as preceding.

Two things, as we saw, are celebrated of Diderot. First, that he had the most encyclopædical head ever seen in the world; second, that he talked as never man talked; ... with regard to the encyclopædical head, suppose it to mean that he was of such vivacity as to admit, and look upon with interest, almost all things which the circle of existence could offer him; in which sense the exaggerated laudation of encyclopædism is not without its fraction of meaning. ... Your true encyclopædicist is the Homer, the Shakespeare; every genuine poet is a living, embodied, real encyclopædicist in more or fewer volumes. ... But the truth is, as regards Diderot, this saying of the encyclopædicist head comes mainly from his having edited a book called the *Encyclopædia*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Diderot*.

Encyclopædism. s. Encyclopædic character. (For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Encyclopædist. s. One who assists in compiling books which illustrate the whole round of learning: (its chief special application being to the authors of the French Encyclopædia).

It became the only resource of the reader, in many cases where explanation was wanted, to have recourse to Chambers's Dictionary, in four large volumes; or to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, now in eighteen large volumes quarto; or to the still more stupendous performance of the French encyclopædists.—*Hallam, Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary*, pref. 1796.

Such boldness on the part of the government caused even the inquisition to tremble. That once omnipotent tribunal, ... instead of extirpating un-believers by hundreds or by thousands, ... was reduced to such piffling straits, that between 1740 and 1750, it was only able to burn ten persons; and be-

tween 1750 and 1784, only four persons. The extraordinary diminution during the latter period, was partly owing to the great authority wielded by Aranda, the friend of the encyclopædists and of other French sceptics. Hackle, *History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Six centuries later, Abelard might have been an encyclopædist, Lanfranc a cabinet minister, and Roger Bacon a scientific chemist.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxvi.

Encyclopædy. s. Same as Encyclopædia.

Encyclopædy. s. Same as Encyclopædia.

Every science borrows from all the rest, and we cannot attain any single one without the encyclopædy.—*Glauville*.

Encyst. v. a. [Gr. *κυστις* = bladder.] In Physiology. Enclose in a cyst.

Encysted. part. adj. Enclosed in a vesicle or cyst.

Encysted tumours borrow their names from a cyst or bag in which they are contained.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

End. s. [A.S. *ende*.]

1. Extremity of the length of anything materially extended (of bodies having equal dimensions the extremity of breadth is *side*); extremity in general; limit; termination or conclusion of an action (in which case, i.e. when not used materially, it is opposed to *beginning*).

Jacob had made an end of commanding his sons.—*Genesis*, xlii. 34.

Jonathan put forth the end of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb.—*1 Samuel*, xiv. 27.

Behold, the day growth to an end.—*Judges*, xiv. 9. At the end of two months she returned.—*Ibid.*, xi. 30.

Better is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof.—*Ecclesiastes*, vii. 8. Yet vainly most their men in study spend: No end of writing books, and to no end.

The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion: of that it can neither find, nor conceive any end.—*Locke*.

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the end.—*Brown, View of Epick Poetry*.

2. Death; fate; decess; ultimate state; final doom.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.—*Psalms*, xxxvii. 37. If the world's age and death be ungodly well

By the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth bend,

Then we might fear that virtue, shure she fell So low as woman, should he near her end.—*Donne*.

I determined to write the life and the end, the nature and the fortunes, of George Villiers.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Remember Milo's end, Wedg'd in that timber which he strove to rend.—*Lord Beaumont*.

Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy end.—*Pope*.

3. Point beyond which no progression can be made; final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an end.—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, v. 1.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end.—*Ibid.*, evn. 27.

4. Cause of death; destroyer.

Take heed you daily not before your king, Lest he that is the supreme King of kings, Confound your hidden falsehood, and award Either of you to be the other's end.—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, ii. 1.

5. Consequence; conclusive event; conclusion.

Her only end is never-ending bliss Which is the eternal face of God to see, Who last of ends, and first of causes is; And to do this, she must eternal be.—*Sir J. Davies*.

O, that a man might know The end of this day's business ere it come! But it sufficeth that the day will end.—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, v. 1.

The end of these things is death.—*Romans*, vi. 21.

6. Purpose; intention; thing intended; final design or cause.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve countervailously for divers ends, and of those

ends any one may be sufficient cause for continuance, though the rest have ceased.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

All those things which are done by him, have some end for which they are done; and the end for which they are done, is a reason of his will to do them.—*Ibid.*

There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republic, which was far from the end and purpose of that nation.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Life, with my Indians, I would choose; But, losing her, the end of living loses.—*Dryden*.

I have lov'd! What can thy ends, malicious beauty, be? Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee?—*Id.*

Heav'n, as its instrument, my courage sends; Heav'n ne'er sent those who fight for private ends.—*Id.*

For when success a lover's toil attends, Few ask if fraud or love attended his ends.—*Pope*.

Others are apt to attribute them to some false end or intention.—*Addison, Spectator*.

7. Fragment; broken piece.

Thus I echo thy naked villainy With old old ends, sto'd forth of Holy Writ, And seen a saint.—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, i. 3.

On (sometimes written an) end. Upright; erect: (us, 'His hair stands on end').

This stone which I have set up on an end.—*Genesis*, xxviii. 22. Trained of 1672. Stay at that to vex me here!

A slave, that, still an end, turns me to shame!—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4. What wilt that girl do?—Sure no harm at all, sir, For she sleeps most an end.—*Mansinger, Very Woman*.

End. v. a.

1. Bring to an end; terminate; conclude; finish.

They have ended all my harvest.—*Ruth*, ii. 21. He would in one battle end quarrel with them, either win or lose the empire.—*Knutson, History of the Turks*.

2. Destroy; put to death.

The lord of Malford drew to-day hath brought thy likeness; for instead of thee, King Harry, This sword hath ended him.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.*, Part I, v. 3.

End. v. n. Come to an end; be finished; terminate; conclude; cease; fail.

Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly ends in a deep sigh; and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail.—*Jersey Taylor, Rake and Rake's of Holy Living*.

The one seem'd woman to the waist, and fair; But ended foul in many a swart fold.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 650.

The angel ended, and in Adam's ear No charming left his voice.—*Ibid.*, vi. 51. His starry helm unbacked shew'd him prince

In manhood where youth ended.—*Ibid.*, ii. 245. Then rose your weary Trojans will attend, And the long labours of your voyage end.—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.

His sovereignty, built upon either of these titles, would not have descended to his heir, but must have ended with him.—*Locke*.

End-all. s. Complete termination.

That but this blow Might be the be-all and the end-all here.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 7.

Endamage. v. a. [Fr. *endommager*] Injure; do mischief; prejudice, or harm to anything.

Nor might he end whom he endamaged By tortious wrong, or whom he wad of right.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

It cometh sometime to pass, that a thing unnecessary in itself doth notwithstanding appear convenient to be still left, even without use, lest, by reason of that convenience which it hath with somewhat most necessary, the removal of the one should endamage the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Where your good word cannot advantage him, Your slander never can endamage him.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 2.

When a erroneous opinion is published, the public is endamaged, and therefore it becomes punishable by the magistrate.—*South, Sermons*.

Endamage. s. Damage; loss; injury.

See that Curious have no endamage of or hurt.—*Milford*.

These flags of France that are advanced here, Have hither march'd to your endamage.—*Shakespeare, King John*, ii. 1.

Endamaging. verbal abs. Injury; damage.

That which was the endamaging only of their estates.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

Endanger. v. a.

1. Put into hazard; bring into peril.

Then shall ye make me endanger my head to the king.—*Daniel*, i. 10.

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The interest *endangered* is our title to heaven.—*Bogers*.

Volatile salts never exist in an animal body: the heat required to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal.—*Arbuthnot*.

That which so much thou tak'st to heart, was done purely to save thy credit, much indeed *endangered* by thy wilfulness and haste.

H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, iv. 5.

2. Incur the danger, or run the risk, of; hazard.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon*.

Endangerment. s. Hazard; peril.

[He] made his servant to invent Which way he enter might without *endangerment*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 2, 20. Wherefore serves our happy redemption, and the liberty we have in Christ, but to deliver us from calamitous yokes, not to be lived under without the *endangerment* of our souls, and to restore us in some competent measure to a right in every good thing both of this life, and the other?—*Milton, Tetra-chordon*.

Endark. v. a. Render dark. *Rare*.

Endark. part. adj. Darkened. *Rare*. 'count it a deed-royal in the kindly David, who began to warm his joys again when the infant's blood was cold; as if the breath which the child lost had discoloured his *endarked* heart.'—*Pittman, Reminisc.* (Ord MS.)

Endear. v. a. Make dear.

a. In the sense of *beloved*.

All those instances of clarity which usually *endear* each of her, sweetness of conversation, frequent admonition, all significations of love must be expressed towards children. *Jeremy Taylor*.

b. As the opposite to *cheap*.

Whereas... the excess of new buildings and erections hath daily more and more increased, and is still like to do so; whereby and by the unobscured confluence of people thither, our said city [of London] and the places adjoining, are and daily will be more and more pressed, all victuals and other provisions *endeared*, &c.—*King James the First's Proclamation concerning Buildings*, 1618; *Rymers's Fcedra*, i. 107.

Endearment. s.

1. Cause of love; means by which anything is endeared.

No kiss; no *endearments*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman Pleased*.

2. State of being endeared; state of being loved.

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its *endearment* amongst all mankind?—*Smith, Sermons*.

Endeavour. s. Labour directed to some certain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

My studied purposes went Beyond all man's *endeavour*.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 3.

Heav'n's doth divide The state of man in diverse functions, Setting *endeavour* in continual motion.

Id., Henry V. i. 2.

Here their appointment we may best discover, And look on their *endeavour*.

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10. I take imitation of an author to be an *endeavour* of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the same subject.—*Dryden*.

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavour*, and application, and therefore often succeed.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Endeavour. v. n. [Fr. *endevoir*; from *devoir*—owe, be due, duty.] Labour to a certain purpose; work for a certain end.

I could wish that more of our country clergy would *endeavour* after a handsome education.—*Andrison, Spectator*.

Of old, those not rewards who could excel; And those were prais'd who but *endeavour'd* well.

Pope.

Endeavour. v. a. Attempt; essay.

To pray, repentance, and obedience due, Though last *endeavour'd* with sincere intent, Mine ear shall not be slow, mine eye not shut.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 192.

Endeavourer. s. One who endeavours.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and speaks honestly to no purpose.—*Rymer, View of the Tragedies of the last Age*.

Endemic. adj. Endemic. *Obsolete*.

Solomon, from the frequency of the plants springing up in any region, could gather what *endemic* diseases the inhabitants were subject to.—*Bay, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creative*.

An *ende*. *at* disease is what is common to the

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people of the country.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

Endemic. adj. Peculiar to a people or region. See Epidemic.

We may bring a consumption under the notion of a paulemic, or *endemic*, or rather a verminous disease to England.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumption*.

Endemical. adj. Same as Endemic.

The place seemed to be healthful, but they speak much of the Colica Austriaca as an *endemic* and local disease, very hardly yielding unto usual medicines.—*Brucine, Travels in Europe*, p. 186; 1085.

Endenize. v. a. Same as Endenizen. *Rare*.

It [the English tongue] hath been beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words.—*Cumden, Remains*.

Spelt with i.

All sorts of people, foreign-bred, As natives there *endenize*. *G. Sandys*.

Endenizen. v. a. Make as a denizen; naturalize.

It is virtue that gives glory; that will *endenizen* a very where. *B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

Spelt with i.

Grammar he hath enough to make terminations of these words, which his authority hath *endenized* and. *Sir T. Overbury, Characteristicks*, sign. H. 7.

Endermic. adj. [Gr. *derma*—skin.] In Medicine. Consisting of something to be applied to the skin, and to be absorbed by it. (A dressing of a blistered surface with this view is said to be applied according to the 'endemic method.' Hence the adverb, 'applied *endermically*.' *Endermotic* is less common.

Endictment. s. See Indictment.

Ending. s. [A.S. *ending*.]

1. Conclusion; consequence.

The times also of the Highest have plain beginnings in wonders and powerful works, and *endings* in effects and signs.—*Eddius*, ix. 6.

2. Termination of life.

If these men do not die well, it will be a black matter for the king that led them to it. The king's bound to answer the particular *endings* of his soldiers. *Shakespeare, King Henry V.* iv. 1.

Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* best, If this I could obtain; that, breast to breast, Thy bosom might receive my yielded sight.

Putref.

3. Cessation of any action.

The light was deep imprinted in their hearts, Who saw this bloody fray to *ending* brought.

Putref.

4. End of words (as employed for rhymes).

I can find out no rhyme to lady loo lady, an innocent rhyme; for scorn, horn, a hard rhyme; for school, fool, a balding rhyme; very cautious *endings*. No, I was not born under a rhyming planet.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing.

Endite. v. a. [Fr. *enditer*.—see Indict.

Draw up; compose; write; relate. (spelt with i.)

Your battles thou hereafter shall *endite*, And draw the image of our Mars in light.

How shall Filbert unto me *endite*?

When neither I can read nor he can write? *Gay*.

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *endites*, When to reverse, and when indulges our flights!

Pope.

Enditer, and Enditor. s. One who endites.

Id.

Himself will be acknowledged, by all that read him, the lowest and hungriest *enditer*, that could take the boldness to lead abroad.—*Milton, Colasterion*.

A clear and real distinction between *enditors*, triers, and judges.—*Saunders, Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 182; 1649.

Spelt with i.

He that willfully strives to fasten some sense of his own upon it, other than the very nature of the place will bear, must needs take upon him the person of God, and assume a new *endite* of scripture.

... If he then that along the prince's coin deserves to die, what is his desert, that, instead of the tried silver of God's word, stamps the name and character of God upon Nimrodian, upon base brassen stuff of his own?—*Males, Golden Remains*, p. 13.

Endive. s. [Lat. *intyburum*.] Cultivated kitchen-garden plant so called, of the genus Cichorium. See Chicory.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts; as the white, the green, and the curled.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

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Endless. adj. Having no end; immortal.

But after labours long, and late delay, Brings them to joyous rest, and *endless* bliss.

Spenser. None of the heathens, how curious soever in searching out all kinds of outward economies, could ever once *endevour* to resemble herein the church's care for the *endless* good of her children.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

All the priests and friars in my realm Shall in procession sing her *endless* praise.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

This worthy Beaumont and Fletcher, *Bondmen*.

As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opinion of particular passages in them.—*Pope, Preface to the Translation of Homer's Iliad*.

Endlessly. adv. In an endless manner.

Though God's promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it no where engages that it shall importantly and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it.—*Dr. H. More, Devy of Christian Piety*.

Endlessness. s. Attribute suggested by

Endless.

The trochic circles have, Yea, and those small ones, which the poles engrave, All the same roundness, evenness, and all The *endlessness* of the equinoctial.

It is to be feared... that the *endlessness* and ill fruits of these contentions, tend mainly to the enervation of atheism.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.

Endlong. adv. In a straight line; continuously. See Headlong.

[He] gave him then a shingle of silver white, A cross *endlong* and overheart full perfect.

Hardyng, Chronicle of England.

[He] takes in hand To seek her *endlong* both by sea and land.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10, 12.

Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on, Where Theseus sat on his imperial throne. *Dryden*.

Endoctrine. v. a. [Fr. *endoctriner*; Lat. *doctrina*.] Instruct; initiate. *Rare*.

Prohemus Philadelphus was *endoctrined* science of good letters by Strabo. *Dionys, History of the Septuagint*, p. 2; 1683.

Endogen. s. See Exogenous.

Endogenous. adj. See Exogenous.

Endorse. v. a. [Fr. *endorser*; Lat. *dorsum*—back.] (spelt with i.)

1. Cover on the back. *Rare*.

Chariots, or elephants *endorsed* with towers Of archers. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iii. 399.

2. In general. Register on the back of a writing; superscribe.

A French gentleman speaking with an English of the law salique, the English said that was most of the women themselves, not of men's claiming by women. The French gentleman said, Where do you find that phrase? The English answered, Look on the backside of the record of the law salique, and there you shall find it *endorsed*.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*.

Upon essential letters was *endorsed* this superscription. To the king who hath the sun for his helmet.—*Howell*.

All the letters I can find of yours I have fastened in a folio cover, and the rest in bundles *endorsed*.—*Sneyd, Letter to Pope*.

3. Specially. Write on the back of a bill of exchange; hence, subscribe to an opinion; write one's self a supporter, or advocate, of any doctrine; approve.

Kelly is particularly directed to *endorse* the bill.—*Report of Committee of the House of Commons on Layer*, p. 63; 1722.

Endorsement. s.

1. Superscription; writing on the back

As this collection will grow daily, I have digested it into several bundles, and made proper *endorsements* on each particular letter.—*Taiter*, no. 164.

2. In Commerce. Name of the proprietor or endorser of a bill of exchange.

His *endorsement* on a foreign bill (which is not usually made payable to the bearer) would not have entitled him to have received the money, nor have been a sufficient discharge, except the bill had been made payable to him.—*Report of Committee of House of Commons on Layer*, p. 63; 1722.

3. Ratification.

The *endorsement* of supreme delight, Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *G. Herbert*.

Endorser. s. Proprietor of a bill of exchange, who, transferring it to some other, or rendering it payable to the order of some other, or making it serve as an acquittance or receipt, writes his name on the back of it.

Endorsing. verbal abs. Act of one who endorses. (spelt with i.)

Endorsing, or Endorsing, in law, implies the writing on the back side of a deed, instrument, &c., by the endorser, something relating to the matters contained therein.—*Rees, Encyclopædia*, in voce.

Endosmose, and Endosmosis. s. See Exosmosis.

Endow. v. a. [Fr. *endouer*; from *endos*, see *Endorse*.] Strictly this means put on the back of anyone or anything; thence put on that part of anything which shows conspicuously, as the front or face of a shield, or the bark of a tree: (in the previous editions it is rendered by *engrave* and *carve*). *Rare*.

They endow on their armour.

Knight of the Sea, p. 143.

He gave me arms in field to fight,
Gave me a shield, in which he did endow
His dear Redeemer's badge upon the boss.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 23.

Her name in every tree I will endow.

Id., Cotis Chant.

Endow. v. a. [Fr. *endouer*; from *endos*, *dotis*—dowry.]

1. Supply with a portion.

He shall surely endow her to be his wife.—*Ere-dus*, xxi, 16.

2. Supply with any external goods.

An alms-house I intend to endow very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen.—*Addison, Spectator*.

3. Furnish with any excellence.

I at first with two fair gifts
Created him *endow'd* with happiness
And immortality; that family lost,
This other serv'd but to deride him.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl, 20.

Among those who are the most richly endow'd by nature, and accompanied by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured!—*Addison*.

God did never command us to believe, nor his ministers to preach any doctrine contrary to the reason he hath pleased to endow us with.—*Swift*.

4. Constitute the fortune of anyone.

I do not think

So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 1.

Endower. v. a. Endow; enrich with a portion.

This once renowned church . . . was gloriously deck'd with the jewels of her espousals, richly clad in the treasures of learning, and frankly endow'd. *Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 143: 1653.

Endowment. s.

1. See extract.

Endowment [is] the bestowing or assuring of dower on a woman. It is sometimes used metaphorically for the settling a provision upon a person, or building of a church or chapel; and the securing a sufficient portion of tithes, &c. for a vicar, towards his perpetual maintenance, where the benefice is appropriated.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

A chapel will I build, with large endowment.

Dryden.

2. Gift of nature: (in this sense it is commonly *pluraf*).

By a desire of fame, great endowments are not sufficed to his idle and useless to the publick.—*Addison*.

If providence shows itself even in the blishments of these creatures, how much more does it discover itself in their several endowments, according to the condition in which they are posited!—*Id.*

3. State of being endowed. (spelt with i and *ue*.—see *Endue*.)

Solomon's experience should disabuse all men in relying upon the virtue of their spirit, when we see that his singular endowment with the Holy Spirit was not security against the danger of this presumption.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. 1. p. 170: 1648.

Endrench. v. a. Drench; drown. *Rare*.

(spelt with i.)
My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep
They lie endrench'd.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.

If in this flesh, where thou endrench'd dost lie,
Poore soule, that cannot reare up thy lined wings,
Carry my thoughts up to the sacred skie,
Jones, Muscull Dreams: 1609.

Endridge. v. a. Make a slave or drudge of. *Rare*.

A slave's slave goes in rank with a beast: such is every one that endridgeth himself to any known sin.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 20.

Endue. v. a. [from *indue*, from *Lat. induo*—put on as a garment (*vestis*), and thus in many cases nearly synonymous with *invest*.] Clothe; invest (in the primary sense of the term).

Like a fierce knight himself he drest,

For every shape on him he could endue.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 7, 40.

Thou hast him.

Thou hast with borrowed plumes thyself endued. *Ibid.* v. 3, 20.

Endue. v. a. [from *endow*.] Endow; invest (in the secondary sense of the term). [The confusion (which is to be excused rather than imputed) exhibited in the extract from Todd is sufficiently common at the present time. The key to it is in the extension given to such words as *invest*, and the similarity of import between that word and *indue*.] *Rare*.

Endue them with thy holy Spirit.—*Book of Common Prayer*.

Wisdom was Adam's instructor in Paradise: wisdom endued the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Return from whence ye came, and rest a while,
Till morrow next, that I the Rite subdue,
And with Sausdy's dead dower you endue.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 4, 51.

With what ease,

Endue'd with royal virtues as thou art,
Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv, 67.

Every Christian is endued with a power, whereby he is enabled to resist and conquer temptations.—*Bishop Tillotson*.

Spelt with i.

The angel, by whom God indued the waters of Bethesda with supernatural virtue, was not sent; yet the angel's presence was known by the waters.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

These blissh'd men that I have kept withal,
Are men indu'd with worthy qualities.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

His powers, with dreadful strength indu'd.

Chapman.

[In the following passage of Genesis,

*Loth said, God hath endued me with a good blessing. (Genesis, xxx, 20.)

it seems inaccurately printed for *endow*, Dr. Johnson says. But *endue* was formerly used in the sense also of 'investing' with other powers and advantages than those of the mind; though Dr. Johnson gives the definition only as it applies to mental excellencies. Not such was the opinion of Barret, who, in his dictionary of 1658, renders *indue* by *providere*, applyre it to the ornaments of honour and fortune as well as of wit and virtue. In short, *endue* is to clothe, to invest as with clothes. And Spenser uses it, with the very phrase in question, 'to endue with a dower.' Nor is the pretended misprint to be found only in our present version of the Bible. It is *endue* in other versions long before it. In Bishop Wilson's Bible, published in 1758, the word, however, is changed into *adorned*. The editors of the Bible which the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge has lately caused to be published with a selection of annotations by those accomplished scholars, have neither remarked the word as incorrect, nor unwarrantably dismissed it from the text. *Todd*.]

Endurable. adj. Tolerable; sufferable.

In revolutions men live fast: the experience of years is crowded into hours: old habits of thought and action are violently broken; and novelties, which at first sight inspire dread and dissent, become in a few days familiar, endurable, attractive.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Endurance. s.

1. Continuance; lastingness.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of less endurance.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

2. Patience; sufferance.

Great things of small

One can create; and in what place so'er
Thrive under evil, and work ease out of pain,
Through labour and endurance.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii, 220.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and endurance of all evils, of pain, and of death.—*Sir W. Temple*.

3. State of suffering.

I would fain know whether that man takes a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the endurance of these higher troubles, to secure him-

self from a condition infinitely more miserable?—*South, Sermons*.

He, who grown aged in this world of woe,
In dark, not years, piercing the depths of life,
So that no wonder waits him; nor belief,
Can love, or sorrow, fame, ambition, strife,
Cut to his heart again with the keen knife
Of silent, sharp, endurance.

Byron, Child Harold, iii, 5.

4. Delay; procrastination. *Obsolite*.

I should have been some pains to bring together
Yourself and your ancestors, and have heard you,
Without endurance further.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, v. 1.

Endure. v. a. [Fr. *endurer*; *Lat. durare*.]

1. Bear; sustain; support unbroken; bear with patience; tolerate; put up with.

The great faults usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who know too much, because they can endure little. *Sir W. Temple*.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms endure.

Dryden.

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure.

Id., Aeneas.

2. Continue in. *Obsolite*.

The dove endureth the wound but eight months, and is complete at six years.—*Sir J. E. Brown, Vulgar Errours*.

Endure. v. u.

1. Last; remain; continue.

Both the crown endure to every generation!—*Proverbs*, xxvii, 24.

Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life.—*John*, vi, 27.

By being able to repeat measures of time, or ideas of stated length of duration in our minds, we can measure duration, where nothing does really endure or exist.—*Lubbock*.

2. Brook; bear; admit.

Our great English bards could not endure that any kings should reign in Ireland but themselves; nay, they could hardly endure that the crown of England should have any power over them.—*Sir J. Davies, Dissonance on the State of Ireland*.

For how can I endure to see the evil that shall come unto my people? Or how can I endure to see the destruction of my kindred? *Tobit*, viii, 6.

Endurer. s. One who can bear or endure; sustainer; sufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy; for the most part great endurers of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardships.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

I'll fit you with my scholars, new practitioners, Endurers of the time.

Boncourt and Fletcher, New Follies.

Enduring. verbal abs. Act or state of that which endures; capable of sustaining.

The hardness of bodies is caused chiefly by the firmness of the spirits, and their impurity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but brittle, and less enduring in pressure.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Talk not to the city all such things, as they thought needful for the enduring of the siege, they destroyed all the rest.—*Knox, History of the Turks*.

Enduringly. adv. Lastingly.

Already at the end of the first Punic war some eminent Romans were in their full armour, whose names are *enduringly* associated with the events of the second.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xlii.

Endwise. adv. Exactly; uprightly; on end.

A rude and unpolished American, peopled with scathful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabins, made of poles set *endwise*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Enecae. v. a. [Lat. *arcatus*, pass. part. of *neco* kill.] Kill. *Rare*.

Some playes partake of such a pernicious degree of malice, that, in the manner of a most poisonous poison, they *enecae* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits. *Harvey, On the Plague*.

Enemy. s. [Fr. *ennemi*.]

1. Foe; hostile person; opponent; antagonist.

All the statutes speak of English rebels and Irish enemies, as if the Irish had never been in condition of subjects, but always out of the protection of the law.—*Sir J. Davies, Dissonance on the State of Ireland*.

I say unto you, love your enemies.—*Matthew*, v. 44.

Hold is the critic, who dares prove
These heroes were no friends to love;
And bolder he who dares avow,
That they were enemies to war.

Prior.

The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer.—*Addison, Present State of the War*.

2. In Theology. The Tempter; the Evil Spirit; Satan.

Defend us from the danger of the enemy.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

O cunning enemy, that, to catch a saint,
With saints dost bait thy hook.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, II. 2.

Energético. *adj.* [Gr. *ἐνεργητικός*; from *ἐν*—in, and *ἐργον*—work.]

1. Forceful; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.

These minims entering the body, are not so *energético* as to venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant.—*Harvey.*

2. Operative; active; working; not at rest.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal being, but also as a Being eternally *energético*.—*Fire.*

Energético. *adj.* Same as Energetic.

That *energético* powerful instrument, the Gospel of Christ, which is the power of God unto salvation, even to every Jew, nay, and Heathen.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 563.

Energético. *adv.* In an energetic manner. Against and above which [the Church of Christ] the cardinals of Rome do most *energético*ly oppose and advance themselves.—*Potter, Interpretation of the Number 666*, p. 140: 1817.

Énergico. *adj.* [Fr. *énergique*.] Powerful in effect.

Drive Thraldom, with malignant hand,
To curse some other destined land,

By fully led away;

Irene bear on nature's wing

Energic let her war and slugs

Thy universal away.

O Music, sphere-decended maid!—

Arise, as in that older time,

Warm, *energick*, cluete, sublime!

Cullina, Ode on the Passions.

Énergical. *adj.* Vigorous; active; powerful in effect. *Rare.*

The learned and moderate of the reformed churches abhor the foppery of such conceits, and confines our polity to be productive of more *energical* and powerful preachers than any church in Europe.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 53: 1653.

Énergico. *v. a.* Endue, invest, or inspire, with energy; give energy; excite action.

As all energies are attributes, they have reference of course to certain *energizing* substances.—*Harris, Hermes*, I. 9.

It is less the purpose of our present meeting to feast the ravished ear with the enchanting sounds of harmony, (which afford indeed the purest of the pleasures of the senses) than to taste those nobler exercises of *energizing* love, of which flesh and blood, the animal part of us, can no more partake than it can inherit heaven.—*Bishop Horsey.*

Énergizer. *s.* That which energizes, occasions, or causes.

Every energy is necessarily situate between two substantives; an *energizer* which is active, and a subject which is passive.—*Harris, Hermes*, I. 9.

Énergico. *s.* [Gr. *ἐνέργεια*.]

1. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence; power (actual or possible).

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energico* merely; for their working upon mirrors, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies.—*Bacon.*

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal *energico*.—*Gray.*

Whether with particles of heavenly fire
The God of nature did his soul inspire;
Or earth, but new derived from the sky,
And pliant still, retain'd th' ethereal *energico*.

Beh the blessed Jesus to give an *energico* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession.—*Bishop Hurdridge.*

2. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the subtlest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital *energico*.—*Rop, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

How can extension of atoms best self-consciousness, and powers and *energico* that we feel in our minds?—*Hendley.*

3. Strength of expression; force of signification; spirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors, see
The comprehensive English *energico*?

Swift and ready and familiar communication is made by speech; and, when animated by eloquence, it acquires a greater life and *energico*, ravishing and captivativ he hears.—*Hollier.*

Many words deserve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be restored on account of their *energico* and sound.—*Swift.*

The next quality of style to be noticed is what may be called *energico*; the term being used in a wider sense than the *ἐνέργεια* of Aristotle, and nearly corresponding with what Mr. Campbell calls vivacity; so as to comprehend every thing that may conduce to stimulate attention,—to improve strongly on the mind the arguments addressed,—to excite the imagination, and to arouse the feelings. This *energico* then, or vivacity of Style, must depend (as is likewise the case in respect of perspicuity) on three things: 1st, the choice of words, 2d, their number, and 3d, their arrangement.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iii. ch. ii. § 1.

Enervate. *v. a.* [Lat. *enervatus*—deprived of nerve.] Weaken; deprive of force; emascuate.

Great empires, while they stand, do *enervate* and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their own protecting forces.—*Bacon.*

Sleepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like fondlings at home.—*Locke.*

Enervate. *adj.* Weakened; deprived of force.

On each *enervate* string they taught the note
To pant, or tremble, through an emperor's throat.

Pope.

Away, *enervate* hards, away,

Who spin the country, sicken lay!

Dr. Warburton, Ode on Wrat's Pindar.

They call themselves in an *enervate* and cowardly disposition, and, instead of being happy, are only indolent. *Johnson, Sermons*, no. 14. (Ord MS.)

Enervated. *part. adj.* Enfeebled.

Footmen exercise themselves, whilst their *enervated* lords are softly lulled in their chariots.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Enervating. *part. adj.* Causing enervation; weakening; relaxing.

'Tis the grandson of Mounmouth, young Coningsby.
"They tell me he is a lively lad!" "I hope he does not dream of inheritance," said Sidonia. "Tis the most *enervating* of visions!"—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, h. iv. ch. xi.

Enervation. *s.* Act of weakening; state of being weakened; loss of nerve in the sense of vital stimulus.

This colour of mediocrity and prebeminence is a sign of *enervation* and weakness.—*Bacon, Table of Colours of Good and Evil.*

Enerve. *v. a.* Weaken; break the force of; crush. *Rare.*

We shall be able to solve and *enerve* their force.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Such object hath the power to soft'n and tame
Reverend temper, smooth the rugged brow,
Enerve, and with voluptuous huge dissolve.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, II. 163.

Enfeéble. *v. a.* Weaken; enervate; deprive of strength.

I've belied a lady,
The princess of this country; and the air out's
Bevengingly *enfeéble* us.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, v. 2.

Name employ their time in affairs below the dignity of their persons; and being called by God, or the republic, to bear great burdens, do *enfeéble* their understandings by sordid and brutish business.—*Jerome Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.*

Sure, nature forc'd me of her softest mould,
Enfeéble all my soul with tender passions,
And sink me even below my own weak sex.

Ashmole, Cato.

Enfeéble. *v. a.* Invest with the character of a felon; fill with fierceness.

Enfeébled. *part. adj.* Full of fierceness; inclined to cruelty.

With that, like one *enfeéble*d or distraught,
She forth did run whether her rage her bore,
With frantic passion and with furis fraught.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 8. 48.

Enfeéble. *v. a.*

1. In Law. Invest with any dignities or possessions.

If the eldest son *enfeéble* the second, reserving homage, and that homage paid, and then the second son dies without issue, it will descend to the eldest as heir, and the seignory is extinct.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

2. Give up entirely; surrender.

The skipping king...
Grew a companion to the common streets,
*Enfeéble*d himself to popularity.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. III. 2.

Enfeéblement. *s.* Act of enfeébling; instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

(For example see extract under Feoffee.)

Enfetter. *v. a.* Hold, or bind, in fetters; enchain.

His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list.

Shakespeare, Othello, II. 2.

Enfever. *v. a.* Produce fever. *Rare.*

Enfevering. *part. adj.* Causing fever or feverishness.

In vain the purer stream
Cours'd him, as gently the green bank it laves,
To bleed the *enfevering* draught with its pellucid waves.

Seward, Sonnets.

Enfierce. *v. a.* Make fierce. *Rare.*

Alas! now, not fighting so;
But, more *enfierced* through his curish play,
I'm sternly kept. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, II. 4. 8.

Enfilade. *s.* [Fr.] Straight passage; narrow rank or line (chiefly in *Strategics*).

The trees have swelled out beyond the line traced for them, and destroyed the *enfilade*, by advancing into the walks, or retiring from them.—*Swinhurne, Tracts through Spain*, let. 38.

Enfilade. *v. a.* Fire on a body of soldiers so as to rake it in the direction of its length.

The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spanish canon.—*Keppel-dine to Carthage*.

Enfire. *v. a.* Fire; set on fire; kindle. *Rare.*

So hard those heavenly beauties he *enfir'd*
As things divine, least passions do impress.

Spenser, Hymn on Heavenly Love.

As for his holy adorns at Buxaria, the tower of whom hath so much *enfir'd* his ghastly soul, I intended no quarrel to them in particular.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 61.

Enflesh. *v. a.* Harden; establish in any practice; incorporate. *Rare.*

Vices which are habitual, infused, and *enflesh'd* in him.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne's Essays*, p. 173: 1613.

Enforce. *v. a.*

1. Give strength to; strengthen; invigorate; make or gain by force.

The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way,
Missing the mark of his unbalanced sight,
Did fall to ground.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Sometimes with lunatick hums, sometimes with prayers
Enforce their charity. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, II. 3.

2. Drive; put in act by violence. *Rare.*

Sker away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.

Shakespeare, Henry V. IV. 7.

3. Instigate; provoke; urge on; animate.

Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* my flight
Through woods and plains. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

4. Urge with energy.

All revoke
Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,
And his old hate to you.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, II. 3.

He prevailed with him by *enforcing* the ill consequence of his refusal to take the office, which he interpreted to his dislike of the court.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument.—*Swift.*

5. Compel; constrain.

For completeness of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 6.

A just diadadem conceived by that queen, that so wicked a rebel should prevail against her, did move and almost *enforce* her to send over that mighty army.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

6. Press with a charge. *Rare.*

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick power: if he evade us there,
Enforce him with his fury to the people,
And that the spoils got on the Antians
Was ne'er distributed.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, III. 3.

7. Prove; evince; show beyond contradiction.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason showed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Enforce. *s.* Power; strength. *Rare.*

He now dashes thee thence to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce*.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1222.

Enforcedly. *adv.* By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously; not by choice.

If thou didst put this sour cold habit on,
To chastise thy pride, 'twere well; but thou

Do it *enforcedly*; thou'lt courtier be,
Wert thou not beggar. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.*

Enforcement. s.

1. Act of violence; compulsion; force offered.
He that counteth against these *enforcements*,
may easily master or resist them. —*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.
The rewards and punishments of another life,
which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements*
of his law, are of weight enough to determine
the choice. —*Locke.*

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.
The personal descent of God himself, and his as-
sumption of our flesh to his divinity, was an *enforce-
ment* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were
ever made use of in this world. —*Hammond, On Foun-
damentals.*

4. Pressing exigence.
More than I have said,
The leisure and *enforcement* of the time
forbids to dwell on. *Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.*

Enforcer. s. One who enforces; compeller;
one who effects by violence.

When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down an
hill, 'tis certain that the man is the violent *enforcer*
of the first motion of it. —*Hammond, On Foun-
damentals.*

Enforceable. adj. Capable of being en-
forced.

Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture,
and *enforceable* by good reason. —*Barrow, Sermon vi.
Works i. 71.* (Ord. M.)

Enforceive. s. That which has a constrain-
ing power. (spelt with i.)

After those omnipotent *enforceives* to a virtuous
life, if we take a respect of both worlds, it would
be hard to know which the heaviest. —*Allstree, Forty
Sermons, h. ii.* (Ord. M.)

Enform. v. a. Fashion; direct. *Rare.*
He knew the diverse went of mortal ways,
And in the mazes of men had great insight;
Which with sage counsel, when they went astray,
He could *enform*, and then reduce aright. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 6. 3.*

Enfold. v. a. [Fr. *souffroyer*.] Light
up by lightning.

Enfolded. part. adj. Lit up by lightning.
Obsolete.

Heart cannot think what outrage and what cries,
With foul *enfolded* smoke and flashing fire,
The hell-red beast threw forth into the skies. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Enfranchise. v. a. [see *Franchise*.]

1. Admit to the privileges of one invested
with a franchise.

The English colonies, and some parts of the
Irisland, *enfranchised* by special charters, were ad-
mitted to the benefit of the laws. —*Sir J. Davies, Dis-
course on the State of Ireland.*

Romulus was the natural parent of all those
people that were the first inhabitants of Rome, or
of those that were after incorporated and *enfranchi-
sed* into that name, city, or government. —*Sir M.
Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

The incorporating a man into any society, or body
politic. For example, he that is by charter made
denizen of England, is said to be *enfranchised*; and
so is he that is made a citizen of London, or other
city, or burgh, or of any town corporate, because he is
made partaker of those liberties that appertain to
the corporation. —*Coxall.*

2. Set free from slavery, prison, constraint,
or disability.

Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking health
to a draught at a meal; and, lastly, to discontinue
altogether; but if a man have the fortune and re-
solution to *enfranchise* himself at once, that is the
best. —*Bacon, Essays.*

If they won a battle, prisoners became slaves, and
continued so in their generations, unless *enfranchi-
sed* by their uncles. —*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Naturalize.

These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us.
—*Watts.*

Enfranchisement. s. Investiture of the
privileges of a franchise.

His coming hither hath no farther scope,
Than for his lined royalties, and to beg
Enfranchisement immediately on his knees. *Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 3.*

To make me captive, where *enfranchisement*
Cannot be gotten. *W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. 1.*

That false *enfranchisement* with ease is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryden, Persius's Satires.*

Enfroze. v. a. Congel with cold. *Rare.*
Yet to augment the anguish of my smart,

Thou hast *enfroze* her disdainful breast,
That no one drop of pity there doth rest. *Spenser, Hymn on heavenly Love.*

Enfrward. v. a. Make perverse or un-
governable. *Rare.*

The multitude of crooked and *enfrward* respects,
which are the only clouds that eclipse the truth
from shining more lightly on the face of the world,
and the only pretexts which so *enfroze* men's affec-
tions as not to consider and follow what were for the
best, do cause that this chief unity flourish small ac-
ceptation. —*Sir R. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Engage. v. a. [Fr. *engager*.]

1. Make liable for a debt to a creditor.
I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his mere enemy,
To feed my menage. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.*

2. Pawn; stake.
They most perfidiously condemn
Those that *engag'd* their lives for them. *Butler, Hudibras.*

3. Enlist; bring into a party.
All wicked men are of a party against religion;
some lost of interest *engageth* them against it. —*Archbishop Tillotson.*

4. Embark in an affair.
So far had we *engag'd* ourselves, unfortunate
souls, that we listed not to complain, since our com-
plaints could not but carry the greatest accusation
to ourselves. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Attach; make adherent.
Good nature *engages* everybody to him. —*Aldrich.*

6. Induce; win by pleasing means; gain.
To every duty he could *engage* his courage,
Provoke their courage, and command their rage. *Haller.*

His beauty there, and those his blooming age,
The rest his house and his own fame *engage*. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

So shall I court thy dearest truth,
When beauty comes to *engage*;
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*

7. Bind by any appointment or contract.
We have been from your allies, without declining
any expense to which we had *engag'd* ourselves, and
we have even exceeded our engagement. —*Bishop
Atterbury.*

8. Seize by the attention: (as 'He was deeply
engag'd in conversation'.)

9. Employ; hold in business.
For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage,
Which princes and their people did *engage*. *Dryden.*

10. Encounter; fight.
Our little fleet was now *engag'd*. *Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.*

The army was *engag'd* before the cannon was
turned, or the ground made choice of upon which
they were to fight. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the
Grand Rebellion, h. ix.*

The rebel knight, who dares his prince *engage*,
Proves the just victim of his royal rage. *Pope.*

Engage. v. n.

1. Contend; fight.
Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl of
Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage*
with it. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion.*

2. Embark in any business; enlist.
'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles, or to swell my pace
With wind and noise. *Dryden, Persius's Satires.*

3. Warrant; guarantee; let.
I'll *engage* he'll rise in his profession, for he can
erunge and flatter with the best. —*Gray's Ian
Jouvenal, no. ii.* (Ord. M.)

I can also help you to a lady who is as deaf, tho'
not so cold, as yourself; you'll be pleased with one
another, I'll *engage*, tho' you don't hear one another.
—*Pope, Letter to Swift, Sept. 14, 1725.* (Ord. M.)

Engagedly. adv. In a way bespeaking at-
tachment to a party.

For better it were for publick good there were
more (deserving the name of *admirable* of *Indagine*)
progressive promoters in the mines of knowledge, than
counterworkers of what is found; it would lessen the
number of cancellations; which cannot themselves
now write, but as *engagedly* biased to one side or
other. —*W. Hicock, One creation in the present Mon-
sters of the English, p. 233; 1654.*

Engagement. s.

1. Obligation by contract.
We have in expense, exceeded our *engagements*. —*Bishop Atterbury.*

'You see, child,' (says she) 'what Fortune hath
thrown in your way, and I hope you will not with-
stand your own preferences.' —*Leonora, Acting,*
'begg'd her not to mention any such thing, when
she knew her *engagements* to Florio.' —*Engage-
ments to a fig, cry'd the aunt, 'you should thank*

heaven on your knees that you have it yet it in your
power to break them.' —*Fiddling, Adventures of
Joseph Andrews.*

Now, after these confessions and compliments, I
suggested a walk. —*No one is waiting now.* —*When
the quadrille, then, is finished?* —*Then I am engaged.*
—*After your engagement?* —*Oh, impossible!* That is
indeed making a business of pleasure. I have just
refused a similar request of your fellow-steward.
We ourselves shall soon be obliged to carry a book to
enrol our *engagements* as well as our beds, if this
system of revolutionary dancing be any longer en-
couraged. —*Disrupt the gonges, The young Duke,*
h. ii. ch. iii.

2. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality.
This practice may be obvious to any who im-
partially, and without *engagement*, is at the pains to
examine. —*Swift.*

3. Employment of the attention.
Play, either by constant or too long *en-
gagement* in it, becomes like an employment or pro-
fession. —*Rogers.*

4. Fight; conflict; battle.
Our army, led by Lord Torrington,
is now in hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden.*

He [the French admiral] lacked, and would not
venture an *engagement*. —*Bishop Butler, History of
his own Time.*

5. Obligation; motive.
This is the greatest *engagement* and to forfeit an
opportunity. —*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Engager. s. One who signs a particular en-
gagement; one who embarks in an affair.
Rare.

Each nation have lost noble enterprises and their
engagers. —*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning,*
h. 125; 1653.

He [Sir W. Davenant] contrives to set up an
opera, wherein sergent Maynard and several citi-
zens were *engagers*. —*Aubrey, Invidious, ii. 30.*

We may safely give leave to the commoner, the
engager, and the rest of a schismatical people, to
pretend as high as they can, whilst we are sure we
are as much as they can pretend to. —*Ellis, Speeches,*
29 May, 1661, p. 385.

Engaging. part. adj. Having the power of
engaging attention; pleasing: (as, 'an
engaging manner'.)

Engage. v. a. Imprison; confine.
The British mountaineer who first upstart'd
A mouse-trap, and *engag'd* the little thief. *Translation of Holman's Maccabees,*
p. 5; 1715.

Engallant. v. a. Make a man of any-
one; invest with the character of a gal-
lant; set off gallantly. *Rare.*

If you could but *engallant* yourself to her affections,
you were eternally *engallanted*. —*B. Jonson, Cy-
thia's Revels.*

Engarboil. v. a. Mix up with Garboils;
disorder; disturb. *Rare.*

It is strange, that for wishing, advising, and in
his own particular using and causing that modera-
tion, thereby not to *engarboil* if the church, and dis-
turb the course of piety, he should so, by you and
yours, be blamed, as used, and traitorous for a Pa-
pist and an Aristocrat; calumniated almost in every
ordinary by your means, for a dangerous driver at
poetry and sedition. —*Bishop Montague, Appeal to
Caesar, p. 54.*

Engarland. v. a. Encircle with a garland.
Rare.

Let us rather plant more laurels for to *engarland*
the poets' heads. —*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poetry.*

Engarrison. v. a. Protect by a garrison.
These strangers were no otherwise *engarrisoned*, than
as they that would hold fair correspondence with the
citizens where they were *engarrisoned*. —*Bishop
Hall, Contemplations, h. iv.*

Nephrine with a guard doth *engarrison* her strong-
ly. —*Howell.*

Every man has corrupt sinful habits that have
overgrown, and as it were, *engarrisoned* themselves
in the most inward parts of his soul. —*South, Ser-
mons, vii. 31.*

Engem. v. a. Ornament, or colour, as if be
gems. *Rare.*

The sun is fair when he with crimson crown
And flaming rubies leaves his eastern bed,
Fair is Theomyces in her christal gown,
When clouds *engem'd* shew azure, green, and red. *Drammatical Poems, no. 33.* (Ord. M.)

Engender. v. a. [Fr. *engendrer*.]

1. Beget between different sexes.
This husband love is *engendered* betwixt lust and
idleness. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Produce; form.
Again, if souls do other souls beget,
'Tis by themselves, or by the body's pow'r: *631*

For by themselves, what doth their working let.
But they might well *engender* every hour!
Sir J. Denham, Immortality of the Soul.

3. Excite; cause; produce.
Say, can you fast? Your stomachs are too young,
And abstemious *engenders* maladies.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.
It mingles the mind, *engenders* thoughts, and nut-
rients virtue.—*Johnson.*

4. Bring forth; develop.
Vice *engenders* shame, and folly broods o'er grief.
Johnson.
Spelt with *i*.
High conceits *engender* pride.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 809.

Engender. v. n. Be caused; be produced; breed.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there.
Dryden.

Spelt with *i*.
The council of Trent, and the Spanish inquisition,
engendering together, brought forth those catagogues
and expurgatory indexes.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Engenderer. s. One who engenders, begets, breeds. (Spelt with *i*.)
The *impudens* and *impudens*.
Sir J. Denham, With a Pilgrimage, sign. O. i.

Engild. v. a. Gild; adorn. *Rare.*
Fair Helena, who more *engilds* the night
Than all you fiery world eyes of light.
Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Engin. s. [Fr. *engin*; Lat. *ingenium*—wit,
power of contrivance; whence, in the
French, thing contrived. *Gin*-saw, is
a further reduction of this word.]

1. Mechanical contrivance, in which various
movements and parts concur to one effect;
instrument in general: tool.

The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terri-
ble *engines* of death, will be well employed. *Sir W.*
Scott, England.
In all *engines* it must be considered, what weight
every beam is to carry. *Addams.*
He takes the scissors, and extends
The little *engine* on his fingers' ends. *Pope.*

Specially.
a. Military contrivance.
This is our *engine*, towers that overthrow;
Our spear that hurls, our sword that wounds our
foes. *Keightley.*

b. Instrument of torture; rack.
O most small fault,
How ugly dost thou in Cordelia show!
Which, like an *engine*, wrench'd my frame of na-
ture
From the fix'd place. *Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.*

c. Fire-engine.
Some cut the pipe, and some the *engine* play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.
Dryden.

2. Any means used to bring to pass, or to
effect; machination; scheme.
Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the
devil with all his *engines* so violently opposeth.—
Bishop Heber, Rules and Helps of Devotion.
Nor did he scape
By all his *engines*, but was hewn down
With his industrious crew to build in hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 749.

3. Agent for another (especially one who
has no will of his own, being a thing
rather than a person); tool (in the bad
sense).

They had th' especial *engines* been, to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were. *Daniel.*

Engineer. s. One who manages engines;
one who directs the artillery of an army.
For 'tis the spirit to have the *engineer*
Held with his own petard. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 3.*

An author, who points his satire at a great man,
is like the *engineer* who signified himself by this
ingenious practice. *Johnson.*

Engineering. verbal abs. Work, craft, skill,
business, or profession; practice of an en-
gineer.

It has already been shown that the natives of
Ceylon received their earliest instruction in *engi-
neering* from the Brahmins, who attached them-
selves to the followers of Wijaya and his immediate
successors. . . . Of military *engineering* the Sin-
galese had a very slight knowledge.—*Sir J. E.*
Tenison, Ceylon, pt. iv. ch. vi.

Enginery. s.
1. Act of managing artillery.
They *enginer* descend in mathematics to fortifica-
tion, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation.—*Mil-
ton, Tractate on Education.*

2. Engines of war; artillery.
Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cubes
Training his devilish *enginery*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 651.

3. Any device or contrivance.
The fraudulent *enginery* of Rome.
Shenstone, Economy.

Enginous. adj. Ingenious; contriving; in-
ventive. *Rare.*
Then wrought her wit
With her broke vow, her goddess' wrath, her fame,—
All tools that *enginous* despair could frame.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander.

Engird. v. a. Gird.
Let cruel Discord hear thee company.
Raguel with snakes. (Caucasus, Jacula: 1577.)
My heart is drawn'd with grief,
My body round *engird* with misery.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Engirt. v. a. Engird. *Rare.*
A lily prison'd in a goal of snow; . . .
So white a friend *engirts* so white a foe.
Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis.

He who call'd with thought to birth
Yon tented sky, this bounding earth,
And dress'd with springs and forests tall,
And pour'd the union, *engirting* all.
Cadogan, Ode on the Poetical Character.

Englad. v. a. Make glad; gladden. *Rare.*
The lark upon the sower's day, . . .
Mingled on high, with his melodious lay,
Of the sun shone *englad* with the light.
Shelton, Poems, p. 20.

Englamm. adj. Mule clannish. *Rare.*
His tongue *englamm*, and his nose black.—*Liber
Fecundus, fol. 10. b.*

Englath. v. a. Translate into English.
The hollow instrument *englath*, we may *englath*
pieces.—*Bacon.*
We find not a word in the text can properly be
rendered *englath*, which is what the Latin call *an-
them*, and properly *englath* still.—*Sir T. Browne,
Vulgar Errors.*

Englishry. s. State or privilege of being
an Englishman; (an old *low* expression:
Irishry was thus used in Elizabeth's time
for being Irish).
Though eight years had elapsed since an arm had
been lifted up in the conquered island against the
domination of the *Englathry*, the unhappy children
of the soil who had been suffered to live, submissive
and obscure, on their hereditary fields, were threat-
ened with a new and more insidious *englath* into old
offences.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxv.*

Englout. v. a. [Fr. *engloutir*.] *Rare.*
1. Swallow up.
Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general
Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Englout and swallows other sorrows.
Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.

Certainly, that art so near the gall,
That needs must be *englout*. *Id., Henry V. iv. 3.*
How many prodigious bits have slaves and peasants
This night *englout*? *Id., Tempest, ii. 2.*
Whose creviced minds, which choler did *englout*,
Against themselves turning their wrathful sight.
Spenser.

2. Gilt; pamper; fill up.
Being once *englout* with vanity, he will straight-
way loath all learning. *Acham, Schoolmaster.*

Engore. v. a. Pierce; prick; gore. *Rare.*
As savage bull, when two fierce lustives bait,
When ramour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Furges with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Engorge. v. a. [Fr. *engorger*, from *gorge* =
throat.] Swallow; devour; gorge.
That is the gulf of greediness, they say,
That deep *engorge* all this world's prey.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
With pleasures cloy'd, *engorged* with the fill.
Milton, Paradise Lost, p. 425.

Engorge. v. v. Devour; feed with eger-
ness and voracity; riot.
Nor was it wonder that he thus did swell,
Who had *engorged* and drunken with his fell.
Benjamin, Psyche, v. 293: 1051.

Spelt with *i*.
Greedily she *engorg*'d without restraint,
And knew not eating death!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 751.

Engorged. part. adj. Gulp'd down.
Then fraught with rancour, and *engorged* ire,
He cast at once him to avenge for all.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Engorgement. s. In Medicine. Plethoric
condition.
(For example see extract under Infarction.)

Engraft. v. a. Graft; unite. *Obsolete.*
You have been so much *engrafted* to Falstaff.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 2.

Spelt with *i*.
Nor are the ways alike in all
How to *ingraft*, how to inoculate.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Engraftment. s. Implantation, as of a
graft; that which is engrafted. *Rare.*
Thus the relations between men and men are
changed, we may be obliged to act against those
very instincts, which, from their deep *engraftment*,
have (though improperly) been called the laws of
nature.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 425.*

Engraft. v. a. Graft, q. v. (Spelt with *i*.)
For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst
after knowledge *engrafted* in us.—*Hooker, Ecclesi-
astical Polity.*
All his works on me,
Good, or not good, *ingraft*; my merit thence
Shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 34.

As next of kin, Achilles' urns I claim;
This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

Engraft. adj. Engrafted. (Spelt with *i*.)
'Tis great pity that the noble Mung
Should hazard such a place as his own second,
With one of an *ingraft* infirmity.
Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3.

Engrafted. part. adj. Grafted; inserted into
that to which it does not belong.
Receive with meekness the *engrafted* word, which
is able to save your souls. *James, i. 21.*
All ill humors and superfluities of unkindness must
be first laid aside, that we may be fitted to receive
with meekness this *engrafted* word: which shows
it cannot import any thing which is by nature always
in us.—*Whitby.*

Spelt with *i*.
Ingrafted love he bears to Caesar.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

Engraft. v. a. [Fr. *engrifer*.]
1. Spotted as with hail; variegated. *Rare.*
A long lance, and a caldron, new *engraft* with
twenty lines.
Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.

2. In Heraldry. Notched; indented.
Poleward beareth a saltire *engraft*'d.—*Carew,
Survey of Cornwall.*

Engrain. v. a. [see Grain = branch.] Dye
deep; dye in grain.

Engrain. part. adj. Dyed in grain.
Nest how fresh my flowers here spread
Dyed in little white and crimson red,
With leaves *engrain*'d in lusty grain?
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Spelt with *i*.
Ingain'd habits, dy'd with often dyes,
Are not so soon discoloured.
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, l. 4: 1599.
'Tis an *ingrain*, rational, and judicious sorrow.
—*Norris, Letter on his Niece's Death.*

Engrapple. v. n. Close with; contend with;
hold on each other. *Rare.*
There shall young Hottspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he, *Daniel.*

Spelt with *i*.
Look how two lions fierce . . . at one another fly,
And with their armed paws *engrapp*ed deadlyfully.
Dryden, Polydoron, xii.

Engrasp. v. a. Seize; hold fast in the hand;
grasp. *Rare.*
Now can Pyrocles wax as wood as he,
And him affronted with impatient might,
And both together fierce *engrasp*ed by,
With Guyon standing by, their uncouth strife dies
see. *Spenser.*

Engrave. v. a. pass. part. *engraved* or *en-
graven*. [Fr. *engraver*.]

1. Picture by incisions in any material.
For ivory forehead, full of beauty leaves,
Like a broad tube, did itself disperse,
For love his lofty triumphs to *engrave*,
And write the battles of his great godhead.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

O'er all, the heav'n's refulgent image shines;
On either gate were six *engraved* signs.
Addams, Translation from Ovid.

It will scarce seem possible, that God should *en-
grave* principles, in men's minds, in words of un-
certain signification.—*Locke.*

Engrave. v. a. [from grave = tomb.] Bury;
inter.

The sixth had charge of them now being dead,
In solemn sort their corse to engrave,
And deck with dainty flowers their funeral bed. *S*

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

So both arrive their bodies to engrave. *Ibid.*

[They] did end their honest life,
And lay here engraven under the marble stone.

Anaëst. Antiquities of Berkshire, ii. 349.

Engraving. s. Work of an engraver. *Rare.*

We being the offspring of God ought not to think
that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver,
or stone, the engraving of art and man's device.—
Barrow, Exposition on the Decalogue.

Engraver. s. One who engraves; cutter in
stone or other matter.

All manner of work of the engraver.—*Esodus,*
xv. 35.

Images are not made in the brain itself, as the
pencil of a painter or engraver makes the images in
the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method
in the soul.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Engraving. s. Engraving: (this latter the
commoner).

Some handsome engravings and medals.—*Sir T.*
Browne, Miscellanea, p. 210.

Engraving. s. Work of an engraver; picture
or mark engraved.

With the work of an engraver in stone, like the
engravings of a signet, shall thou engrave the two
stones with the names of the children of Israel.—
Exodus, xxviii. 11.

Engreat. v. a. Same as Engreaten. *Rare.*
(spelt with i.)

It appareth, that there is, in all things, a desire
to dilate and to engreat themselves.—*Fisher, p.*
Atheologie, p. 174: 1622.

As some are gentle and benign, so some others, to
engreat themselves, might admit more than the
strong will bear.—*Archbishop Abbot, Speech in*
Rushworth's Collection, i. 454.

Engreaten. v. a. Make great. *Rare.*

As sin is grievous in its own nature, so it is much
engreased by the circumstances which attend it.

—*Jeremy Taylor, Costly珠lications, (1st MS.)*

The things of this world, through their vanity,
which swell and blow them up, seem to extend and
engrease them; yet, they are in themselves con-
triptible and little.—*Ibid. (1st MS.)*

Engrieve. v. a. Grieve. *Rare.*

Arches, and hurts, and curbs, do engrieve either
towards rain, or towards frost.—*Barrow, Natural and*
Experimental History.

Engrieved. part. adj. Grieved.

The pining anguish, and sharp jealousy,
Which his sad speech intus'd in my breast,
Rankled so sore, and foster'd inwardly,
That my engrieved mind could find no rest.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Engross. v. a. [Fr. *gross* = great.]

1. Make big, thick, bulky, fat, or coarse;
enlarge; increase in bulk.

But more happy he than wise,
Of that sea's nature did him not advise;

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engross'd with mud, which did them foul accrete
That every wretched thing they did uprear.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Not sleeping, to engross his idle body;
But prying, to enrich his watchful soul.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.

Though pillars, by channelling, be seemingly en-
grossed to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in
themselves.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

2. Seize in the gross; seize, take possession
of, or keep, any commodity for the sake of
selling at a high price; monopolize the
whole of anything. See last extract.

If thou engrossed all the griefs as thine,
Thou rob'st me of a misery.

Shakespeare, A Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

These two great things that so engross the desires
and designs of both the nobler and baser sort of
mankind, are to be found in religion; namely,
wisdom and assurance.—*South, Sermons.*

A dog, a parrot, or an ape,
Or some worse brute in human shape,
Engross the function of the fair.

Swift.

They listened always very attentively to my dis-
courses on these heads, but especially to that part
which related to the buying negroes; which was a
trade, at that time, not only not far entered into, but,
as far as it was, had been carried on by the natives,
or permission of the kings of Spain and Portugal,
and engrossed from the public; so that few negroes
were bought, and those excessive dear.—*De Foe, Life*
and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.

3. Copy in a large hand.

Here is the indentment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 4.

[*Engross*.—1. French, *grossier*, to write fair, or in
great (Fr. *gross*) and fair letters. (Coigrove.) Op-

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posed to the minute or small characters of the ori-
ginal draught, hence called *minutes* of a proceeding.
French, *gross*, Dutch, *gros*, a nodular copy. *Le*
notaire garde la minute &c. en deliver la *gross*, keeps
the minutes and delivers the engrossed copy. 2. In
the earlier period of our history the engraving of
commodities was regarded as an odious and odious
and was jealously guarded against by the municipal
law. The meaning of the word is misunderstood by
Blackstone, who explains it as 'the getting into our
possession, or buying up, large quantities of corn,
or other dead victuals.' The real gist of the offence
was what was considered an unfair engrossing or
enhancing of the price by buying up what would
otherwise have been brought to market by the pro-
ducers themselves. French, *engrosser*, to great-
ly increase, enlarge. (Coigrove.) From signifying the
buying up of a commodity in order to increase the
price, *engross* is metaphorically applied to any in-
vidious occupation of a matter which ought to be
shared with other competitors. Thus we speak of a
favoured visitor engrossing all the attention of the
host. —*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymo-*
logy.

Engross. v. a. Be employed in engrossing.

A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross. *Pope.*

Engrosser. s. One who engrosses: (espe-
cially as a purchaser of large quantities of
any commodity, in order to sell it at a
price which the actual, or approximate,
monopoly of it has raised).

Ye engrossers and revurers, ye sellers with false
weights and with false measures... will ye never
leave to content yourselves with honest and lawful
gain? —*Harmer, Translation of Beza's Sermons,*
p. 174: 1587.

Should ye set an oligarchy of twenty engrossers
— it, to bring a famine upon our minds again,
when we shall know not what to do? —*Milton, Areopagitica.*

A new sort of *engross*, or forestallers, having
the feeding and supplying this numerous body of
workmen in the wooden manufactures, out of their
warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder.
—*Locke.*

Engrossing. verbal abs. In Commerce. Buy-
ing up of any commodity in the gross,
or forestalling the market.

(For examples see extract from *Wedgwood* under
Engross, also under *Forestalling* and *Re-*
grating.)

Engrossment. s.

1. Appropriation of things in the gross; ex-
orbitant acquisition.

Our cheeks are pack'd with wax, our mouths with
honey.

We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees,
Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter taste
Yield his engrossment to the dying father.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Those held their moderate engrossments of
power and favour by no other tenure than presump-
tion.—*Swift.*

2. Copy of a written instrument.

Which clause, being approved by all parties, was
in the king's presence entered in the bill that his
majesty had signed; and being afterwards added
to the engrossment, it was again thus reformed.—
Lord Clarendon, Life, ii. 395.

Enguard. v. a. Protect; defend; surround
as guards. *Rare.*

A hundred knights I see, that on every dream
He may enguard his visage with their power,
And hold our lives at mercy.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

Engulf. v. a. Cast into a gulf.

They might suffice to make us advised to keep
rather the known and better way with safety, than
upon every silly and headless warrant to engulf
ourselves in these passages, wherein so many have
perished before us.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to*
Dobson, ch. viii. 1325.

Seeing myself engulfed, yea and engulfed in so many
anguish and perplexities.—*Translation of Beccaria,*
ch. 36: 1620.

My thoughts shall be
Almost engulf'd in an infinity

J. Hall, Poems, p. 36: 1616.

Luxury engulphs the soul in such base pleasures,
And makes it like the worst of devils.—*Henry,*
Sermons, p. 200: 1654.

Spelt with i.

Southward through Eden went a river large,
Nor chann'd his course, but through the sluggish hill
Pass'd underneath (engulf'd).

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 223.

Him who idolizes,
No disobeys, breaks union, and that day,
Cut out from God and blessed vision, falls
Into utter darkness deep engulf'd.

Ibid. v. 617.

If we adjoin to the torments, they prevail or
not, we engulf ourselves into assured danger.—*Sir J.*
Hayward.

That we engulf not ourselves too deeply in the
business and pleasures of this life.—*Bishop Hop-*
kins, Exposition on the Lord's Prayer, ch. v. p. 264.

The river flows redundant;
Then swelling back in his capacious lap
Engulphs their whole militia, quick humdrum. *Philips.*

Enhance. v. a. Enhance. See *Halse*.

Enhance. v. a. [N.Fr. *hausser*, *enhaut*, *en*
avant, forwards, were formed Provençal

anz, *ans*, before, *enaut*, *enans*, forwards, and
thence *enansur*, to put forwards, to advance,

exalt, *enhance*. (Wedgwood, in voce.)]

1. Lift up; raise on high.

Both of them high at once their hands enhance'd,
And both at once their limbs down did sway.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

2. Raise; advance; heighten in price.

The desire of money is everywhere the same; its
rent varies very little, but at its greatest it scarcely en-
hances its price, and increases the scramble.—*Locke.*

3. Raise in esteem.

The remembrance of the difficulties we now
undergo, will contribute to enhance our pleasure.—
Bishop Atterbury.

The want of what we may call personality, none
of the characters being more, except a China lim-
self, who is a very indefinite being, and the absence
of all positive attributes of time and place, diminishes
the identity of a fiction by a certain indistinctness
and unexpressed to the imagination.—*Hallam, Litera-*
ture of the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth,
sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.

4. Aggravate; increase from bad to worse.

To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts
incline is the will of God within us, is the principle
of villainy that hath acted in the children of dis-
obedience, enhanced and improved with circum-

stances of greater impiety, than the most ob-
noxious heathens are guilty of. —*Hannand.*

The relation which these children bore to the
priesthood, contributed to enhance their guilt, and
increase their punishment.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Enhancement. s.

1. Increase; augmentation of value.

There yearly rents are not improved, the landlords
making in less gain by fines than by enhancement
of rents.—*Jacobs.*

2. Aggravation; increase of ill.

Accidental slanders have, from the slightness of the
temptation, an enhancement of guilt. —*Dr. H. More,*
Discourses of the Duties.

Enhancer. s. One who enhances: (chiefly
by raising the price of a thing)

In the first file of *enhancers*, that we be not in
the first file of *enhancers*. —*Bishop Hall, Cases of*
Conscience.

Enhappy. v. a. Render happy. *Rare.*

What better than at once to see our kingdom en-
happ'd, and Christ advanced? —*Spenser, Faerie Queene,*
Epith. delectable, p. 3: 1611.

Enhallow. v. a. Dwell in; inhabit. *Rare.*

Of these sweet creatures with the plumed crests,
Of those sweet creatures with the plumed crests.

W. Browne.

Enharden. v. a. Embolden; encourage.

I am naturally bashful; nor hath conversation,
nor, or travel, been able to affront or enharden me.—
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

France (with . . . to enharden one with confidence;
for the entry of France have a kind of loose be-
coming boldness. Ac. —*Hawell, Instructions for*
Foreign Travel, p. 132: 1612.

Enharmonic. adj. Term applied to the last
of the three divisions of music by the
ancients; and applied also to the manner
of so disposing the voice in singing, as to
render the melody more affecting.

In passing from one song to another, she (Le-
onora Baroni) shows sometimes the divisions of the
enharmonic and chromatic species with so much
air and sweetness, that every hearer is ravished with
that delicate and difficult mode of singing.—*T.*
Warton, from M. Margara, Notes on Milton.

Enigma. s. [Gr. *ainigma*; Lat. *enigma*.]

Riddle.

The dark *enigma* shall allow
A meaning; which, if well I understand,
From sacrilege will free the god's command.

Dryden.

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing
an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him
that solved it. —*Pope.*

Enigmatic. adj. Having the character of an
enigma; obscure; ambiguously described.

An *enigmatical* law, whose ammunition
Is nothing else but want of all provision.

Bassano, Psyche, ix. 13.

Enigmatical. *adj.* Same as Enigmatic.

Your answer, sir, is enigmatical.

*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 4.*Faith here is the ascent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark enigmatical knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively.—*Hammond.***Enigmatically.** *adv.* In an enigmatic manner.Homer speaks enigmatically, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry.—*Brown.***Enigmatist.** *s.* One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; maker of riddles or enigmas.That I may deal more ingeniously with my reader than the above-mentioned enigmatist has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle.—*Addison, Whig Examiner.***Enisle.** *v. a.* Encircle; surround; make an island of anything. *Rare.* (spelt with *i*.)

Isolated in his arms, he slips her for his own.

Drayton, Polygraph, xviii. (isle of Orney.)

Gambler's ways isolate

An easy coast, and pestilential ill

Diffuses wide. *Dyer.***Enjoin.** *v. a.* [from Fr. *enjoindre*.] Direct; order; prescribe: (it is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*).To satisfy the good old man,
I would bend under my heavy weight
That he'll enjoin me to.*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.*Monks and philosophers, and such as do continually enjoin themselves.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*This garden tend, our pleasant task enjoin'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 265.
It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by enjoining that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*Spelt with *i*.Laws do not only teach what is good, but they injoin it; they have in them a certain constraining force.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.***Enjoin.** *v. a.* [from *join*.] Join. *Rare.*To be enjoined with you in bonds of hushable love and amity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.* (Ord MS.)**Enjoinment.** *s.* Direction; command.Critical trial should be made by publick enjoinment, whereby determination might be settled before debate.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.***Enjoin.** *v. a.* Unite; form a junction. (spelt with *i*.)The Ottomans, reverend and gracious,
Steering with due course towards the Isle of Rhodes,
Have there enjoined them with an after fleet.*Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.***Enjoy.** *v. a.* [Fr. *jouir, enjoyir*.]1. Feel or perceive with pleasure; have a pleasing sense of; be delighted with: (often followed by *self*; in which case, according to the previous editions, the meaning is *please, exhilarate, glad, gladden, delight*. It is submitted that the ordinary imports meet all such cases).Creatures are made to enjoy themselves, as well as to serve us.—*Dr. H. More, Antiloba against Atheism.*
When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and enjoy himself in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he pretend the indication of any appetite in nature?—*South, Sermons.*I could enjoy the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison, Cato.*

2. Obtain possession or fruition of.

Edward the Saint, in whom it pleased God, righteous and just, to be righteous we what a blessing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to enjoy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.***Enjoy.** *v. n.* Live in happiness.Then I shall be no more
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her enjoying. I extint.*Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 837.***Enjoyable.** *adj.* Capable of enjoyment; yielding enjoyment.The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most enjoyable of them.—*Pope, Letters.***Enjoyer.** *s.* One who has fruition or possession.It [the beatific vision] relates to an intrinsic worth, and some proportionateness in the enjoyer.—*W. M. Locke, Discourse Essays, pt. ii. p. 31: 1654.*
They were the greatest enjoyers, and the greatestabusers of mercy that ever lived.—*South, Sermons, viii. 365.***Enjoyment.** *s.* Pleasure; happiness; fruition.His hopes and expectations are bigger than his enjoyments.—*Archbishop Tillotson.***Enkindle.** *v. a.*

1. Set on fire; inflame; put in a flame; rouse passions.

Edmund enkindles all the sparks of nature
To quit this horrid act.*Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 7.*Fearing to strengthen that impatience,
Which seem'd too much enkindled.*Id., Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.*

2. Incite to any act or hope.

Do you not hope your children shall be kings,
When those that gave the heart of Cæsar to me,
Pronounc'd no less to them?—That, trusted home,
Might yet enkindle you unto the crown.*Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.*To enkindle the enthusiasm of an artist on the theme over which he had achieved the most facile mastery; to set loose the heart of the rustic poet, and imbue his speech with the freedom of his native hills; . . . to conduct those brilliant developments to the height of satisfaction, and then to shift the source by the magic of a word, were among her nightly successes.—*Tillotson, Memoirs of Louth.*But where the nation has been merely enkindled for a while by a great man's spirit, the light passes away with him who communicated it; and the nation when he is gone is like a dead body, to which magic power had, for a moment, given unnatural life: when the charm has ceased, the body is cold and stiff as before.—*Arnold, History of Rome, ch. xlii.***Enknot.** *v. a.* Bind us with a knot. *Rare.* (spelt with *i*.)John Stafford, archbishop of Canterbury, when the land was more replenished with silver, *enknotteth* that priest in the greater excommunication that should conserve "penum stannum."—*Feller, History of the Holy War, p. 131.***Enlace.** *v. a.* Lace.

Roses of pearl her neck and breast enlace.

*P. Fletcher, Prothure Kolyona, vii. 10.***Enlaid.** *part. adj.* Worked in Enlay. (spelt with *i*.)Here clouded causes midst heaps of toys are found,
And inland treasure cases strow the ground. *Gay.***Enlapidate.** *v. a.* [Lat. *lapis, -idis* = stone.] Petrify. *Rare.* (spelt with *i*.)Some natural springs will *enlapidate* wood.—*Bacon.***Enlard.** *v. a.* Grease; lard. *Rare.*That were to *enlard* his fit already pride.*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.***Enlarge.** *v. a.*

1. Make greater in quantity or appearance.

The wall, in lustre and effect like glass,
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some and others multiplies. *Pope.*

2. Enlarge anything in magnitude; extend; exaggerate.

Where there is something both lasting and scarce,
and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to *enlarge* their possessions of land.—*Locke.*If I should describe the kitchen-grate, the prodigious pots and kettles, the joints of meat turning on the spits, with many other particulars, perhaps I should be hardly believed; at least a severe critic would be apt to think I *enlarge* a little, as travellers are often suspected to do.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels, pt. ii. ch. iv. (Ord MS.)*

3. Dilate; expound.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you,
our heart is *enlarged*.—*2 Corinthians, vi. 11.*

4. Set free from limitation.

Though she appear honest to me, yet at other places she *enlargeth* her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.*

5. Extend to more purposes or uses.

It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to *enlarge* the necessary use of the word of God, which desire hath begotten an error, *enlarging* it farther than soundness of truth will bear.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

6. Amplify; aggrandize.

This is that sciences which would truly *enlarge* men's minds, were it studied.—*Locke.*

7. Release from confinement.

Enlarge the man committed yesterday,
That rais'd against our person.*Shakespeare, Henry V. ii. 2.*

8. Diffuse in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themselves upon this subject with all the inviolable insinuations they could devise.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.***Enlarge.** *v. n.*

1. Expatriate; speak in many words.

They appointed the Chancellor of the Exchequer to *enlarge* upon any of those particulars.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather wish the memory of it were extinct.—*Dr. H. More, Decays of Christian Piety.*

2. Be further extended.

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair way to have *enlarged*, until they fell out among themselves.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.***Enlarged.** *part. adj.* Having broad and comprehensive views.Could the mind, as in number, come to so small a part of extension or duration as excluded divisibility, that would be the indivisible unit, or idea; by repetition of which it would make its more *enlarged* ideas of extension and duration.—*Locke.*They undervalue the accomplishments of the rhetoric, without despising them; and they are extremely suspicious of any *enlarged* or general views upon so serious a subject as the law.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chief Justice Gibbs.***Enlargedly.** *adv.* In an enlarged manner.Justification is taken two ways in Scripture: 'strictly magis, et extensivè' precisely, for the remission of sins by the only merits and satisfaction of Christ, accepted for us, and imputed to us; and *enlargedly*, for that act of God, and the necessary and immediate concomitants unto and consequents upon that, the whole and entire state and quality and condition of man regenerated, changed, by which a sinner, guilty of death, is acquitted, cleansed, made just in himself, reconciled unto God, appointed to walk, and beginning to walk, in holiness and newness of life.—*Bishop Mountague, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 172.***Enlargement.** *s.*

1. Increase; augmentation; farther extension.

The king afterwards *enlarged* the constant obedience of the city, with *enlargement* both of liberties and of revenues.—*Sir J. Hargrave.*The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vaster mind;
Our bounds' *enlargement* was his latest toil,
Nor hath he left us prisoners to our isle.There were were any islands, or other considerable parcels of land, annexed or heaped up; nor any *enlargement*, or addition of earth, made to the continent by the mud that is carried down into the sea by rivers.—*Bunsen.*The common in Rome generally pursued the *enlargement* of their power by more and more quarrels of one entire assembly against another.—*Swift.*The Greek tongue revival many *enlargements* between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch.—*Id.*

2. Release from confinement or servitude.

At our *enlargement* what are they due from?*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 6.*If thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall these *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place.—*Ezher, iv. 14.*

3. Magnifying representation.

And all who told it added something new;
And all who heard it made *enlargements* too. *Pope.*

4. Expatriating speech; copious discourse.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.***Enlarger.** *s.* One who enlarges, increases, or dilates anything; amplifier.We shall not contentiously rejoice, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be swallowed in any worthy *enlarger*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.***Enlarging.** *verbal abs.* Enlargement; extension.There was an *enlarging* and a winding about still upward to the side chambers.—*Eschekel, xii. 7.***Enlay.** *v. a.* Diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum: (spelt with *i*, and in some cases accented like the substantive).They are worthy
To *enlay* heaven with stars.Look, how the floor of heaven
Is thick *enlaid* with patines of bright gold.*Id., Merchant of Venice, v. 1.*
Sun-gilt iacets,
That like to rich and various gems *enlay*
The unadorned bosom of the deep.A sapphire throne, *enlaid* with pure
Amber, and colours of the showery arch.*Id., Paradise Lost, vi. 728.*

Enlay. *s.* Matter enlaid; matter cut to be enlaid. See **En-** inclusive. (spelt with *i* in extract, and accented like the verb.)

Under foot the violet,
Crocus and hyacinth with rich *enlay*
Broider'd the ground. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 700.

Enlayer. *s.* One who enlays. (spelt with *i*.) The swelling bunnies, which are now and then found on the old trees, afford the *enlayer* pieces curiously chiseled. — *Keats, Sylvia*, l. i. ch. xviii. § 4.

Enlaying. *verbal abs.* Act of one who enlays. (spelt with *i*.)

The timber bears a great price with the cabinet makers, when large, for *enlaying*. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Enlengthen. *v. a.* Lengthen; produce; cloungate. *Rare.*

Enlengthened. *part. adj.* Elongated. *Rare.* The effluvia passing out in a smaller thread and more *enlengthened* filament, it stirr'd not the bodies interposed. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, 84. (Ord MS.)

Enlight. *v. a.* Illuminate; supply with light; enlighten. *Rare.*

Wit from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlight the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

Enlighten. *v. a.*

1. Illuminate; supply with light.
God will *enlighten* my darkness. — *Psalms*, xviii. 28.

As one sun shineth to the whole world, so there is no faith but this one published, the brightness whereof must *enlighten* all that come to the knowledge of the truth. — *Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Quicken in the faculty of vision.
His eyes were *enlighten'd*. — *1 Samuel*, xiv. 27.

Love never fails to master what he finds;
The fool *enlightens*, and the wise he blinds. *Dryden.*

3. Instruct; furnish with increase of knowledge.

Th' he who *enlightens* our understanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to subdue our affections to the law of God. — *Rogers.*

Whether they owed their debts to the patronage of a peer, or to the influence of their fellow-countrymen, they equally *enlighten'd* Parliament by their eloquence, and guided the national councils by their statesmanship. — *T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. vi.

4. Illuminate with divine knowledge.
Those who were once *enlighten'd*. — *Hebrews*, vi. 4.

Enlightened. *part. adj.* Supplied with light; intelligent.

This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we meet with it in the writings of the *enlighten'd* heathens. — *Spectator*.

But it may justly be said, with the second of Attic orators, that *wisdom* is always more important than eloquence; and no one can doubt that *enlighten'd* men in all ages will hang over the works of Mr. Burke, and dwell with delight even upon the speeches that failed to command the attention of those to whom they were addressed. — *Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Burke.

Without passions or imagination himself, and storing his own course through life by the more calculations of an *enlighten'd* selfishness, one half of the broad map of humanity was to him [Hobbes] nothing but a blank. — *Craik, History of English Literature*, li. 111.

Enlightener. *s.* One who enlightens (either in the primary sense of that word or figuratively); illuminator; instructor; informant.

O, sent from heaven,
Enlightener of my darkness! gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 270.
It represented the sun, the great *enlightener* of the universe. — *Adam Smith, History of Astronomy*, § 4.

Spelt with *i*.

The two great lights, or luminaries, *enlighteners*, as the word signifies, are the sun, which enlightens us by day; and the moon, which enlightens us by night. — *Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis*.

Is it possible to suppose *Thou* [the Apostles] to be deserted by this *enlightener*, when they set down to the other part of the work; to frame a rule for the lasting service of the church? — *Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*.

Enlightening. *verbal abs.* Illumination.
Every one may perceive the tumult and the successive *enlightenings* of her mind. — *Spence, On the Odyssey*, 57. (Ord MS.)

Enlightenment. *s.* Illumination; intelligence; geene.

Their laws, if inferior, to modern jurisprudence, did not fall short of the *enlightenment* of the age; in which Parliament designed them. — *T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Enlink. *v. a.* Chain; connect; link. *Rare.*

Enlink'd to waste and desolation. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* iii. 3.

Enlist. *v. a.* Bind over to military service.

They [the Romans] even, it is said, allowed the Carthaginians to levy soldiers in their dominions, that is to *enlist*, as they had been wont in times long past, Lucanian, or Samnite, or Brutian mercenaries. — *Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xlii.

Enlistment. *s.* Raising of soldiers; (their names being entered on a list).

In England with *enlistment* instead of conscription this supply was always precarious. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. viii.

Enlive. *v. a.* Enliven. *Rare.*

This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust, and *enliv'd* with this very soul where-with it is now animated. — *Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 30.

Prince of the orchard, fair as dawning morn,
Fenc'd with the law, and ripe as soon as born,
That apple grew; which this soul did *enlive*,
Till the then climbing serpent, that now creeps
For that offence for which all mankind weeps,
Took it. — *Donne, Poems*, p. 260.

See, see! the darts by which we burn'd
Are bright! Lo! yon's pencils turn'd!
With which she now *enliveth* more
Beauties than they destroyed before. *Locke, Lucinda*, p. 19.

Enliven. *v. a.* Make quick; make alive; animate; make vigorous, active, or vivacious.

Those great arts thus radically bright,
Primitive founts and origins of light,
Enliven worlds denied to human sight. *Prior.*

In a glass-house, the workmen often sling in a small quantity of fresh coals, which seems to disturb the fire, but very much *enlivens* it. — *Swift.*

Enlivener. *s.* One who, or that which, enliven, animates, puts in motion, or invigorates.

But fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame,
Is one, its operation still the same;
Its principle is in itself; while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled pow'rs. *Dryden.*

Enlivening. *part. adj.* Quickening; life-giving.

There warm'd alike by Sol's *enlivening* power,
The weed, aspiring, cunulates the flower. *Shenstone.*

Enlivening. *verbal abs.* That which makes cheerful.

The good man is full of joyful *enlivenings*. — *Filtham, Remains*, i. 84.

Enlumin. *v. a.* [Fr. *enluminer*.] Illumine; illuminate; enlighten. *Obsolete.*

For having yet, in his dedicated spirit,
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire,
He is *enlumin'd* with that goodly light,
Unto like goodly semblance to aspire. *Spenser.*

Enmarble. *v. a.* Turn to marble; harden. *Rare.*

Thou dost *enmarble* the proud heart of her,
Whose love before their life they do prefer. *Spenser.*

Enmesh. *v. a.* Catch or entangle in, or as in, the meshes of a net; entangle; entrap. *Rare.*

No will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net,
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 3.

Enmity. *s.*

1. Unfriendly disposition; aversion; malevolence.

Their being forced to their books, in an age at *enmity* with all restraint, has been the reason why many have hated books. — *Locke.*

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity.

They shall within this hour,
On a dismission of a dole, break out
To bitter *enmity*. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 4.
Between thee and the woman I will put
Enmity; and between thee and her seed. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 170.

From the first it had been clear that England alone could protect his country against the *enmity* of Spain; and it was now clear that Spain would be a less formidable enemy than England. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

3. State of opposition.

Know ye not that the friendship of the world is *enmity* with God? — *James*, iv. 4.

4. Malice; mischievous attempts; inclemency.

I abjure all roofs and chuses
To wage against the *enmity* o' th' air. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 4.

He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must needs incur the utter *enmity* of many, and the high displeasure of more. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

[From *enmity*; as if *enmity*, *inamity*, Dr. Johnson says. The fact is, that our word was formerly written *enmity*, or *enmity*, as in Barret's *Almanac*, 1580; and in Sherwood's old dictionary, where it is translated the Fr. *inimicé*, and in the unimpaired French it was *enmity*; Latin, *inimicitia*. — *Todd.*]

Ennew. *v. a.* Make new. *Rare.*

Our natural tongue is rude,
And hard to be *ennew'd*
With polish'd terms. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 230.

Ennob. *v. a.*

1. Raise from commonality to nobility.

Many fair promotions
Are given daily to *ennoble* those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a noble. *Shakespeare, Richard III.* i. 3.

2. Dignify; aggrandize; exalt; raise.

God raised up the spirit of this great person, and *ennobled* his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of this mighty host. — *South, Sermons*.
But such blemishes are lost in the majestic simplicity, the holy calm, that *ennoble* many of these short compositions. — *Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*.

3. Elevate; magnify.

None so lovely, sweet and fair,
Or so more *ennoble* love. *Waller.*

4. Make famous or illustrious.
The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts therewith shipwrecks. — *Bacon.*

Ennoblement. *s.*

1. Act of raising to the rank of nobility.

He added during parliament, to his former creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others. — *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoblement*, suitable to the measure of an untrammelled goodness. — *Glanville.*

Enorm. *s.* [French.] Weariness; fastidiousness; disgust.

The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *enorm*, which makes one form certain little wishes, that signify nothing. — *Gray, Letters*.

Enodation. *s.* [Lat. *enodatio*, -onis; from *nodus* = knot.] Act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty.

Scarcely any thing that way proved too hard for him for his *enodation* or solution. *Dr. Scheller, Sermon at Funeral of A. W. Hooker*, 1654.

Enorm. *adj.* [Fr. *enorme*; Lat. *enormis*; *e* = out, out of, *norma* = rule.] *Rare.*

1. Irregular; deviating from rule.

Paul lightly it seems into the clear
And subtle air, devoid of cloudy storm,
Where it doth steadily stand, all uniform,
Pure, pervious, lumin'd, . . . nothing *enorm*. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, l. 2, 22.

2. Deviating from right; wicked.

That they may suffer such punishment as an *enorm* and unlawful actions have justly deserved. — *Sir C. Cresswell, Letter to King James I.*, Supplement to *Cubula*, p. 99.

Enormity. *s.*

1. Deviation from rule or right; depravity; corruption.

We shall speak of the particular abuses and *enormities* of the government. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

That this law will be always sufficient to bridle or restrain *enormity*, no man can warrant. — *Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

There are many little *enormities* in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to see removed; but at the same time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit. — *Addison, Guardian*.

2. Atrocious crime; crime exceeding the common measure; flagitious villainy.

It is not a bare speculation that kings may run into *enormities*; the practice may be proved by example. — *Swift*.

We know that, during the growth of this atrocious system, this new misery . . . this new *enormity*, this birth of a portentous age, this pest which no man can approve whose heart is not sear'd or whose understanding has not been darkened, there has been

- Heroes and heroines of old,
By honour only were enrolled
Among their brethren of the skies;
To which, though late, shall Stella rise. *Swift.*
2. Record; leave in writing. (spelt with i.)
*Laws, which none shall find
Lost them enrolled; or what the Spirit within
Shall on the heart engrave.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 522.
3. Involve; enwrap; roll up in anything.
From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that illumed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in dusky smoke and brimstone line.
Spenser, Ruic Queen.
- Enrollment.** *s.* Register; writing in which anything is recorded; record.
The king himself caused them to be enrolled, and testified by a notary public; and delivered the *capitula*, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury. — *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*
- Enroot.** *v. a.* Fix by the root; implant deep; root. *Rare.*
He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his misadmits present occasion;
His foes are so enrooted with his friends,
That, plucking to mix an enemy,
He doth unfasten us and shake a friend.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.
- Enround.** *v. a.* Environ; surround; encircle; enclose. *Rare.*
Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath enrouled him.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. chorus.
- Ens.** See Entity.
- Ensaf.** *v. a.* Render safe. *Rare.*
Ireland is not yet delivered; England is not altogether settled and ensafed. — *Sermon by W. Hall, M.A. p. 11: 1650.*
- Spelt with i.
This is the way how kindly names may be
Ensaf'd, and from destructive terrors free.
Felltham, Rosacea, i. 16.
- Ensampial.** *s.* Ensampl; example. *Rare.*
... doctrinal cond. ... or it is historical *ensampial* of the now before said moral consensation. *Bishop Peck, Repeator, edited by C. C. Babington, 1d. iii. ch. iv.*
- Ensampile.** *s.* [see Example.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation.
Such life should be the honour of your light;
Such death, the sad *ensampile* of your might.
Spenser, Sonnets.
Such as would be willing to make use of our *ensampile* to do the same thing, where there is not the same necessity, may not be able to vouch our practice for their excuse. *Bishop Sanderson.*
- Ensampl.** *v. a.* Exemplify; show by example; give as a copy. *Rare.*
I have followed all the ancient poets historical:
First, Homer, who, in the person of Agamemnon, *ensampled* a good governor and a virtuous man. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
- Ensanguine.** *v. a.* Stain with gore; suffuse with blood.
- Ensanguined.** *part. adj.* Soaked or stained with blood.
With cruel tournament the squadron join;
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lie
With carcasses and arms the *ensanguin'd* field,
Deserted. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 532.*
- Enschédole.** *v. a.* Insert in a schedule or writing.
You must buy that peace
With full accord to all our just demands;
Whose tenours and particular effects
You have, *enscheduled* briefly, in your hands.
Shakespeare, Henry V. v. 3.
- Ensconce.** *v. a.* Cover as with a sconce or fort; secure; conceal.
She shall not see me: I will *ensconce* me behind the arras. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.*
Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has *Ensconced* himself.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Coronation.
A sort of error to *ensconce*
Absurdity and ignorance. *Butler, Hudibras.*
Among the fortune, who had already succeeded in bowing to their badness, were two gentlemen, who *ensconced* in a good position surveyed the scene, and made their observations on the passing guards. — *Diarelli the younger, Covingsby, b. viii. ch. 1.*
- Spelt with i.
I would wish you to retire and *ensconce* yourself in your study. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-Hater.*
- Enseroll.** *v. a.* Enter on a scroll. (spelt with i.) *Rare.*

- Your answer had not been *enscrolled*.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.
- Enseal.** *v. a.* Impress; mark as with a seal; seal. *Rare.*
Climb'd mountains, where the wanton kiding
dallies,
Then with soft steps *enscald* the meek'n'd valleys.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastoral, ii. 1.
- Enseam.** *v. a.* [from *seam* in sewing.] Sew up; enclose by a seam or juncture of needlework. *Rare.*
A name engraven in the reventary of the temple,
one stole away, and *enscamed* it in his thigh. — *Camden.*
- Enseam.** *v. a.* [from *ensemble* = together; *ensemble* = gather together.] Collect. *Rare.*
And bounteous Trent, that in himself *ensemms*
Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streams.
Spenser, Ruic Queen, v. 11, 33.
- Enseam.** *v. a.* [from *seam* = hard.] Grease. *Rare.*
- Enseamed.** *part. adj.* Greasy. *Rare.*
The rank sweat of an *ensemmed* head.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 4.
- Ensear.** *v. a.* Scar; cauterize; staunch or stop with fire. *Rare.*
Knew thy fertile and conceiv'd womb;
Let it no more bring out 't' unfruitful morn.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
- Ensear.** *v. n.* Search; try to find. *Obsolete.*
The property wherof, [the understanding,] is to enquire, seek for, *enscar*, and find out. — *Sir T. Elmot, The Governour fol. 201. b.*
- Ensear.** *s.* Search. *Obsolete.*
I pray you make some word *enscar* what my poor neighbours have lost, and bid them take no thought therefor; for an I should not leave myself a spare, they shal no poor neighbour of mine here in lose by any chance happen'd in my house. *Sir T. More, Letter to his wife after the burning of his house: 1525.*
- Ensemble.** *s.* [Fr. the pronunciation of the word in the extract being unknown, it is difficult to say whether it is English at all: at present *tout ensemble* = the whole together, is simply French. *Ensemble*, as a purely English word, like *assemble* or *resemble*, would be a useful one.] General result of the bringing together and grouping of several elements for some object seen as a whole.
We may see in successive steps the groups of these flowers and facts only which are immediately local and temporary; but the *ensemble* of the piece will be hid from us and unthinkable. — *Pearson, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities, p. 51: 1782.*
- Enshade.** *v. a.* Mark with different gradations of colours. *Rare.* (spelt with i.)
Lily white *enshaded* with the rose. *W. Browne.*
- Ensheathe.** *v. a.* Sheathe. *Rare.*
But at this period the hairs retreat into the cavity formed at their base among their cellular tissue: the terminal half *ensheathes* itself in the half situated next the base, as it by degrees returns into the cavity. — *Lindley, Introduction to Botany, ii. 221.*
- Enshell.** *v. a.* Hide in a shell. *Rare.*
Audible, hearing of our Marcins' banishment,
Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *enshell'd* when Marcins stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 6.
- Enshelter.** *v. a.* Place under shelter. (spelt with i.)
If that the Turkish fleet
Be not *enshelter'd* and embay'd, they are drown'd.
Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.
- Enshield.** *v. a.* Shield; cover; protect. *Rare.*
- Enshield.** *part. adj.* Enshielded: (another reading being *inshielded*). *Rare.*
These black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could display.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.
- Enship.** *v. a.* Ship. (spelt with i.)
See them safely brought to Dover; where, *in-shipp'd*,
Commit them to the fortune of the sea.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 1.
These three men
Rent hair and veil, and carried her by force
Into their ship:
When she was thus *enshipp'd*, and woefully

- Had cast her eyes about, with a child.
She spies a woman sitting with a child.
Daniel, Hymn's Triumph.
- Enshrine.** *v. a.* Place in, or us in, a shrine for keeping; preserve and secure as a thing sacred.
Workke and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Kushens thee in his heart.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.
He seems
A phoenix, gaz'd by all, as that side bird,
When, to *enshrine* his reliques in the sun's
Bright temple, to Erytion Thales he flew.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 271.
The w's combine
With pious care a monkey to *enshrine*.
Fair, Translation of Juvenal's Satires
Fair fortune next, with looks serene and kind,
Receives 'em, in her ancient time: *enshrin'd*.
Abdison.
- Ensign.** *adj.* [Lat. *ensiformis*; from *ensis* = sword, and *forma* = form.] Sword-shaped: (applied in *Anatomy* to the cartilage in which the breast-bone ends *Xiphoid* (saw-sword, *enip* = having the shape of), from the Greek, is a synonym, the two exactly translating one another).
Eight pairs of ribs directly join the sternum, which consists of seven bones and an *ensiform* cartilage. — *Gray, Anatomy of Vertebrates, p. 437.*
- Ensign.** *s.* [Fr. *enseigne*.]
1. Flag or standard of a regiment; signal in general.
He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations from far.
— *Isaiah, v. 26.*
The Turks still pressing on, got up to the top of the walls with chief *ensigns*, from whence they had repulsed the defendants. — *Kudlis, History of the Turks.*
Men taking occasion from the qualities, wherein they deserve often several individuals to agree, range them into sorts, in order to their naming; under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abstract idea, come to be ranked as under *ensigns*. — *Locke.*
2. Badge; mark of distinction, rank, or office; symbol.
... that fly, their sceptres left behind,
Contempt or idly, where they travel, find;
... of our power about we bear,
And every hand pays tribute to the fair. *Waller.*
The marks or *ensigns* of virtues contribute, by their nobleness, to the ornament of the figures; as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war, or sacrifices. *Hughes.*
Receive this ring, the *ensign* of kindly dignity, and of defence of the Catholic faith; and as you are this day solemnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdom, so may you be sealed with that spirit of promise which is the earnest of an heavenly inheritance, and reign with Him who is the blessed and only Potentate, to whom be glory for ever and ever. *Archbishop of the Coronation of Her Majesty.*
3. Officer of foot who carries the flag.
O! may I see her soon descending
Her favours on mine I
Swift, The Progress of Marriage.
- Ensign.** *v. a.* Mark with some sign; distinguish by an ornament: (as in *Heraldry*).
Henry but join'd the roses, that *ensign'd*
Particular families; but thus hath join'd
The rose and thistle. *R. Jonson, Masques.*
- Ensignbearer.** *s.* One who carries the flag; ensign.
If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensignbearer* for that company. — *Sir P. Sidney.*
- Ensigny.** *s.* Place and quality of the officer of foot who carries the flag.
It is, perhaps, one of the curious anomalies which pervade many parts of our system, that an *ensigny* should exist in the engineer department, there being no colours to be carried in that corps, while the colours of the artillery battalions are borne by the second lieutenants. *Rees, Cyclopaedia, Ensign.*
- Ensinew.** *v. a.* Brice up, in the way of nerve or sinew. (spelt with i.)
All members of our cause, both here and hence,
That are *ensinew'd* to this action,
Acquitted by a true substantial form.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.
- Enskied.** *part. adj.* Placed in heaven; made immortal.
I hold you as a thing *ensky'd*, and sainted;
By your reimmortal, an immortal spirit;
And to be talk'd with in sincerity
As with a saint.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 6.

Ensky. *v. a.* Raise to, or place in, the skies. *Rare.*

Enslave. *v. a.* Reduce to servitude; deprive of liberty; make over to another as his slave or bondman.

The conquer'd also, and *enslav'd* by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 797.

No man can make another man to be his slave, unless he hath first *enslav'd* himself to life and death, to pleasure or pain, to hope or fear: command those passions, and you are free; than the Parthian king. — *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Reason of Holy Living.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, or his own consent, *enslave* himself to any one, nor put himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another, to take away life when he pleases. — *Locke.*

While the balance of power is equally held, the addition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can possibly *enslave* their country. — *Swift.*

Enslavement. *s.* State of servitude; slavery; abject subjection.

The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning, after miracles, and thenceforth returning to a fresh *enslavement* to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection. — *South.*

Enslaver. *s.* One who reduces others to a state of servitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Against *enslavers* of mankind! — *Swift.*

Ensnare. *v. a.*

1. Entrap.

Why strew'st thou sugar on that bottled spider,
Whose deadly web *ensnares* thee about?

Shakespeare, Richard III., l. 3.

Spelt with *i*.

By long experience Duffry may no doubt
Ensnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial spite;
No fish — because the man attempts to write.

Penton.

2. Entangle in difficulties or perplexities.
That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be
ensnared. — *Job*, xxiv. 30.

Spelt with *i*.

That which in a great part, in the weightiest
belonging to this present controversy, hath
ensnared the judgements both of sundry good
and of some well-meaning men, is the manifest truth of
certain general principles, whereupon the ordi-
nances that serve for usual practice in the church
of our age are grounded. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Ensuarer. *s.* One who ensnares.

These *ensnarers* and catchers of men. — *Sermon*
by R. Hickeringhill, M. A., p. 37: 1691.

Ensuarl. *v. a.* ? Entangle. *Rare.*
They in away would closely him *ensuarle*,
Ere to his den he backward could recoil.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 9. 9.

Ensóber. *v. a.* Make solar; compose. *Rare.*
God sent him sleeplessness and sad accidents to
ensóber his spirits. — *Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 170.

Ensordid. *adj.* Sordid. *Rare.*
What a monster in vice, either in her bare skin,
or her own *ensordid* rags! — *Felltham, Brevities*, l. 4.

Ensphere. *v. a.*

1. Place in a sphere.

In thy little clime all's *enspher'd*,
And though abridg'd, yet in full greatness rear'd.

J. Hall, Poems, p. 55: 1616.

2. ? Compare to a sphere.
One small *ensphere* thine eyes, another she
Impart thy teeth.

Carew, Poems, p. 95.

Enspirit. *v. a.* Animate; actuate; fill with life and vigour; enliven; invigorate; encourage; endow with spirit. (spelt with *i*.)

It has pleas'd God to *enspirit* and actuate all his
evangelical methods by a concurrence of superna-
l strength, which makes it not only eligible but
possible; easy and pleasant to do whatever he com-
mands us. — *Dr. H. More, Theory of Christian Piety.*

A direct use of becoming ceremonies renders the
service of the church solemn and affecting, *enspirits*
the sensual, and influences even the devout worship-
per. — *Binney, A History.*

Let joy or ease, let audience or content,
And the gay concourse of a life well spent,
Calm every thought, *enspirit* every sense.

Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. — *Pope.*
The courage of Agamemnon is *enspirited* by love of
empire and ambition. — *Id., Preface to the Iliad.*

Entstamp. *v. a.* Fix a mark by impressing it. *Rare.*

Nature hath *entstamp'd* upon the soul of man the
certainty of a Deity. — *Hooker, Sermons*, p. 194: 1633.
Money *entstamp'd* upon with the figure of a lamb.
— *Gregory, Notes on L. sayings in Scripture*, p. 61.

Entstock. *v. a.* Fix in, or as in, the stocks. *Rare.*

Not that (as Stoleke) I intend to try,
With iron chains of strong necessity,
Th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet *entstock*
In Destin's hard discontinue rock.

Sylvestre, De Bantus. (Ord MS.)

Entstyle. *v. a.* Name; call; style. *Rare.*
The Stowenidge's best-belov'd, first widow of the
isle.

Dryden, Polydoron, iii.

That renowned lie,
Which all men beauty's garden-plot *entstyle*.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

Ensub. *v. a.* Follow; pursue.

Eschew evil, and do good; seek peace, and *ensue*
it. — *Paulus*, xxiv. 13.

But now these Epigrams begin to smile,
And say, my doctrine is more safe than true;

And that I fondly do myself beguile,
While these receive'd opinions I pursue.

Sir J. Doria, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Ensub. *v. n.* [Fr. *ensuivre* — follow.] Follow.
a. As a consequence to premises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly
ensue, that the light of Scripture once shining in the
world, all other light of nature is therewith in such
sort drowned, that now we need it not. — *Hooker,*
Ecclesiastical Polity.

b. As in a train of events, or course of time.
With mortal heat each other shall pursue;
What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall *ensue*?

Dryden.

Then grave Christus graceful way'd her fan;
Silence *ensu'd*, and thus the nymph began.

Pope.

Ensuing. *part. adj.* Following.
The man was noble;
But with his last attempt he wip'd it out,
Destroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the *ensuing* age abhor'd.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Ensurance. *s.* Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.

There will be no *ensurance* here to make you
amend, as there is in the case of fire. — *Lord*
Halifax.

Ensurance. *s.* One who undertakes to ensure (as a party to an *ensurance*).

The vain *ensurances* of life,
And they who must perform'd, and promise'd less,
Even Short and Hobbes, forsook th' unusual strife.

Dryden.

Ensare. *v. a.*

1. Make certain, secure, or sure.

It is easy to *ensare* debts on succeeding ages, but
how to *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult
enough. — *Swift.*

2. Exempt anything from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being re-imbursed for miscarriage; guarantee or promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated.

A merchant contracted with a country fellow for
a quantity of corn, to *ensare* his sheep for that year.
— *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Bind by agreement, or contract, to marry one another; engage. *Obsolete.*

There grew such a secret love between them, that
at the length they were *ensured* together, intending
to marry. — *Sir W. Cornwallish, Life of Wolsey.*

I marvel not a little of thy folly, that wouldst
thus entangle and *ensure* thyself with a foolish girl
yonder in the court, Anne Bullene. — *Ibid.*

Ensurer. *s.* One who ensures.

a. By making contract of *ensurance*.

Let it be tried, and I will set up the *en-
surer's* office, that whatever goes out on that voyage,
shall never miss to come home with gain. — *Ham-
mond, Works*, iv. 481.

b. In general. (spelt with *i*.)
O temperance — thou promulger of life, thou *en-
surer* of pleasure, thou promoter of business, thou
guardian of the person, thou preserver of the un-
derstanding, thou parent of every intellectual im-
provement and every moral virtue! — *Hay, Essay on*
Deformity, p. 23.

Entablature. *s.* In Architecture. Portion of an order above the columns, consisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice; uppermost projecting courses of a wall, on which the roof rests.

Must not the whole *entablature*, with its projec-
tions, be so proportion'd as to seem great, but not
heavy, light, but not little? — *J. Walton, Essay on*
Poetry.

Entangle. *v. a.* Supply with instruments of sailing. *Rare.*

Your storm-driven ship I repaired new,
So well *entangled*, what wind never blow,
No stormy tempest your large sail o'erthrow.

Skelton, Poems, p. 26.

Entail. *s.* [from Fr. *taillé* — cut.] In Law. Rule of descent settled for any estate; es-
tate itself.

Which declares a fine duly levied by tenant in
tail to be a complete bar to him and his heirs, and
all other persons claiming under such *entail*. — *Sir*
*W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of Eng-
land*.

Entail. *v. a.*

1. Settle the descent of any estate so that it
cannot be by any subsequent possessor be-
queathed at pleasure.

I here *entail*

The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III., l. 1.

Had Richard unconstrain'd resign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own:

The title stood *entail'd*, had Richard had a son.

Dryden.

2. Fix inalienably upon any person or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entail'd*
to all he said. — *Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature*
of Bodies.

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily
infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail*
a secret curse upon their estates. — *Archbishop Til-
lotson.*

Entail. *s.* (Intail the better spelling.) [from
Italian *intaglio*.] Intaglio. *Rare.*

Well [it] appeared to have been of old
A work of rich *entail*, and curious mould,
Woven with anticks and wild imagery.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Entail. *v. a.* (Intail better.) Curve; cut.
Golden beads, which were *entail'd*
With curious anticks. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

The mortal steel dispiteously *entail'd*,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their gimbreaux
falls.

Ibid.

Entame. *v. a.* Tame. *Rare.*
"Tis not your luxy brow, your black silk hair,
Your huge eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my spirits to your worship.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 5.

Entangle. *v. a.* Enwrap; lose in multiplied
involutions; twist, or confuse in such a
manner that a separation cannot easily be
made; involve; ensnare.

Now all labour

Mars what it does, yet very force *entangles*
Itself with strength.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *en-
tangle* him in his talk. — *Matthew*, xxi. 15.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the
affairs of this life. — *2 Timothy*, ii. 4.

No knew not how to wrestle with desperate
contumacious, and so blunder'd to be *entangled* in such.

— *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The duke, being question'd, neither held silence
as he might, nor constantly denied it, but *entangled*
himself in his doubtful tale. — *Sir J. Heyward.*

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that per-
plex men's thoughts, and *entangle* their under-
standings, would be easily resolved. — *Locke.*

Entanglement. *s.*

1. Involution of anything intricate or adhe-
sive.

The mad, dangerous, and almost fatal *entangle-
ments* of this corporeal world. — *Dr. H. More, Pre-
cidence of the Soul*, prof.: 1617.

It is a truth both clear from scripture, and rati-
fied by the experience of all believers, that there
was never any one, who his *entanglements* in sin
never so great, his corruptions never so ruling, but,
if he was enabled to wait upon mercy in an earnest
constant use of prayer for the removal of his sin, be-
came in the end a conqueror. — *South, Sermons*, vi.
468.

The force of temptation, the *entanglements* of the
flesh. — *Ibid.*, vii. 236.

2. Perplexity; puzzle.

The most improved spirits are frequently caught
in the *entanglements* of a temerarious imagination. —
Glennville, Serpents Scientificæ.

There will be no greater *entanglements*, touching
the notion of God and his providence. — *Dr. H. More,*
Divine Dialogues.

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal
words, and the art of sophistry, that distinctions
have been multiplied. — *Locke.*

Entender. *v. a.* Make tender or soft. *Rare.*
Virtue alone *entenders* us for life;
I wrong her much; *entenders* us for ever.

Young, Night Thoughts, lx.

Enter. v. a. [Fr. *entrer*.]

1. Go or come into any place.
I, with the multitude of my redeemed,
Shall enter heaven, long absent.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 260.
A king of repute and learning entered the lists
Against him.—*Bishop Atterbury*.
2. Initiate in a business, method, or society.
They of Rome are *enter'd* in our councils,
And know how we proceed.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 2.
He is an excellent fish, . . . and he is also excellent
to enter a young angler, for he is a greedy biter.—
J. Walton, Complete Angler.
The eldest being thus *entered*, and then made the
fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them.—
Locke.
3. Set down in writing as an entry.
Master Faug, have you *enter'd* the action?—It is
enter'd.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.
Agnes and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet
in the few bills they have been distinguished.—
Grant, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.

Enter. v. n.

1. Come in; go in.
Be not slothful to go and to *enter* to possess the
land.—*Judges*, xviii. 5.
2. Penetrate mentally; make intellectual entrance.
He is particularly pleased with Livy for his man-
ner of telling a story, and with Sallust for his *enter-
ing* into internal principles of action.—*Addison, Spectator*.
3. Be initiated in.
O pity and shame, that those who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside!
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 629.
As soon as they were *entered* into a kind of litera-
ture, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a
thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions.—
Addison, Travels in Italy.
4. Engage in.
Gentlemen did not care to *enter* upon business
till after their morning draught. *Tatler*.

Enter- Element in composition, from the
Fr. *entre*; Lat. *inter*—between. See
Inter-.**Enterdeal. s.** Reciprocal transactions. **Ob-
solete.**

For he is practis'd well in policy,
And therefore catch his cunning most aptly;
To learn the *enterdeal* of private stranges;
To mark the intent of counsels, and the chance
Of states. *Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

Enterer. s. One who enters (by making a
beginning).

Who dreams of nature free from nature's strife?
Who dreams of perfect happiness below?
The hope-*enterer* of *enterer* on the stage of life,
The youth to knowledge unobscured by woe.
Scovell, Letters, i. 183: 1780.

Entering. verbal abs. Entrance.

It is laid waste, so that there is no house, no *enter-
ing* in.—*Isaiah*, xliii. 1.

Enterlaced. v. a. Interlaced; intermingled.

This lady walked outright, till she might see her
enter into a fine close arbour: it was of trees, whose
branches so lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it
could resist the strongest violence of the sight.—*Sir
P. Sidney*.

Enterlaced. part. adj. Intermingled.

Also in those dances were *enterlaced* ditties of
wanton love or ribaudry, with frequent remem-
brance of the most vile idols.—*Sir T. Elyot, The
Gouernour*, fol. 63.

Entermise. s. [Fr. *mis*—placed.] Mediation;
(the two words, French and Latin, nearly
translating each other). **Rare.**

He redressed all discontentment by the *entermise*
of his ambassadour.—*Time's Storehouse*, 733. (Ord
MS.).

In the year 1335, y *entermise* of their ambassa-
dours, truce was taken for two years and a half.—
Ibid. (Ord MS.).

Entertainment. s. Parley; mutual talk;
conference.

During the *entertainment* the Scots discharged
against the English, not without breach of the laws
of the field.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Entertailer. s. Interpleader. See **ex-
tract**.

Entertailer [is] the discussing of a point inci-
dentally falling out, before the principal cause can
take end. For example: two several persons, being
found heirs to land by two several officers in one
county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery
ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be
made to either, they must *entertail*; that is, try
between themselves who is the right heir.—*Cowell*.

Enterprise. s. [Fr. *prix*, *miss.* part. of *pre-
dre*—take.] Undertaking of hazard; ar-
duous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterprises* to
the destruction of the enemies.—*Judith*, ii. 5.
The day approach'd, when fortune should decide
The important *enterprise*, and give the bride.
Dryden.

Enterprise. v. a.

1. Undertake; attempt; essay. **Obsolete.**
Nor shall I to the work that *enterprises*
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 270.
Princes were only chiefs of those assemblies, by
whose consultations and authority the great actions
were resolved and *enterprised*.—*Sir W. Temple*.
An epic poem, or the heroic action of some great
commander, *enterprised* for the common good and
honour of the Christian cause, and executed hope-
fully, may be as well written now as it was of old by
the heathens. *Dryden*.
Haste then, and lose no time:
The business must be *enterprised* this night;
We must surprise the court in its delight. *Id.*
2. Receive; entertain. **Obsolete.**
In goodly garments, that her well become,
Fair marching forth in honourable wise,
Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Enterpriser. s. One who undertakes enter-
prises; one of an enterprising character.

They commonly proved great *enterprisers* with
happy success.—*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Reign of
King Edward VI.*
Wit makes an *enterpriser*; sense a man.
Young, Night Thoughts, viii.

Enterprising. part. adj. Having a disposi-
tion for, or tendency to, enterprise.

Marcellus, afterwards so famous, was at this time
nearly fifty years old, and in his natural character
seems greatly to have resembled Flamininus. Like
him he was a brave and hardy soldier, open in his
temper, active and *enterprising* in the highest de-
gree; but so adventurous and impudent that, even
in old age, he retained the thoughtlessness of a
boy, and perished at sixty, by plunging into a snare
which a dripping night had well expected and shunned.
—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xlii.

Entertain. v. a. [Fr. *tenir* (Lat. *tenere*, from
teno)—hold.]

1. Converse with; talk with.
His head was so well stored a magazine, that no-
thing could be proposed which he was not readily
furnished to *entertain* any one in.—*Locke*.
2. Treat at the table.
You shall find an apartment fitted up for you, and
shall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton
of my own feeding.—*Addison, Spectator*.
3. Receive hospitably.
Heav'n, set off thy reverend gates,
To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praise.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 3.
Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for they
by some way *entertained* angels unwares.—*He-
brews*, xiii. 2.
4. Keep in one's service.
How many men would you require to the furnish-
ing of this which you take in hand? And how long
space would you have them *entertained*?—*Spenser,
View of the State of Ireland*.
You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only
I do not like the fashion of your garments.—*Shake-
speare, King Lear*, iii. 6.
5. Keep up.
They have many hospitals well *entertained*.—
Bishop Barret, Travels, p. 40. (Ord MS.).
6. Reserve in the mind.
This purpose God can *entertain* towards us.—*Dr.
H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.
7. Admit with satisfaction.
Reason can never permit the mind to *entertain*
probability, in opposition to knowledge and cer-
tainty.—*Locke*.
8. Please; amuse; divert.
In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of
nature to a figure which the common eye may bet-
ter take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with.
—*Pope, Preface to Translation of Homer's Iliad*.

Entertain. s. [Fr. *entretien*.] Entertainment.

- Obsolete.**
But need, that answers not to all requests,
Bade them not look for better *entertainment*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, iv. 8, 27.
After all her princely *entertainings*. *Ibid.*, v. 9, 37.
Your *entertain* shall be
As doth belt our honour and your worth.
Shakespeare, Pericles, i. 1.
- Entertainer. s.** One who entertains.
a. By keeping others in his service.

He was, in his nature and constitution of mind
not very apprehensive or fore-swinging of future
events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the
day.—*Baron, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

b. By hospitality in the reception of guests.
[They] proved ingrateful and treacherous guards
to their best friends and *entertainers*.—*Milton, Ob-
servations on the Art of Peace*.

It is little the sign of a wise or good man to suffer
temperance to be transgressed, in order to purchase
the repaire of a generous *entertainer*.—*Bishop At-
terbury*.

c. By receiving sincerely and reverentially.

We draw nigh to God, when, upon our conversion
to him, we become the receptacles and *entertainers*
of his good Spirit.—*Bishop Hall, Reformation*, p. 80.
Righteousness is immortal, and will immortalize
the *entertainers* of it.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 80.

d. By pleasing, diverting, or amusing.

Then did the third present present themselves
unto him, . . . but he thought he saw all the fore-
named *entertainers* at once, . . . beg, plunge, and
drawn themselves in puddles.—*Ausli, Errors of the
Night*: 1534.

Entertaining. part. adj.

1. Amusing; (as 'an *entertaining* companion,
conversation, visit,' and the like).
2. Supporting; productive. **Rare.**

When we hear or read a description of a very
pleasant country, such as the Bermudas Islands,
where the sky is serene and clear, the air temperate
and healthy, the earth fruitful and *entertaining*,
where there are walks of oranges, and woods of
cedar trees; though we have no probable prospect
of ever going to dwell there, yet we can't choose but
often think, and sometimes dream of it, and wish
ourselves the happiness of so well as in made.—
Norris, Practical Discourses, 292. (Ord MS.).

Entertainingly. adv. In an entertaining
manner.

My conversation, says Dryden very *entertainingly*
of himself, is dull and slow, my humour satirical
and reserved; In short, I am none of those who
endeavour to break jests in company, or make re-
partee.—*J. Walton, Essay on Pope*.

Entertainment. s. [N.Fr. *entretènement*.]

1. Treatment at the table; convivial provi-
sion.
Arrived there, the little house they fill,
No look for *entertainment* where none was;
Rest is their feast, and all things at their will;
The modest mind the best contentment has.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.
With British bounty in his ship he feasts
The *entertainment* princes, his unasked guests,
To find that wily sickness crept
To their great Madrid. *Waller*.
2. Hospitable reception.
His office was to give *entertainment*,
And looking into all that came and went.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 10, 37.
Mrs. Towouse . . . began to rail at those who
brought the fellow to her house; telling her hus-
band, they were very likely to thrive, who kept a
house of *entertainment* for beggars and thieves.—
Fielching, Literature of Joseph Andrews.
3. Reception; admission.
I am next to consider that simplicity of manners,
which should always accompany the sincere *entertain-
ment* and practice of the precepts of the Gospel.
—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons*: 1656.
It is not easy to imagine how it should at first
gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to con-
ceive how it should be universally propagated.—
Archbishop Tillotson.
4. State of being in pay as soldiers or ser-
vants.
Have you an army ready, say you?—A most regal
one. The centurions and their charges distinctly
billed, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on
foot at an hour's warning.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*,
iv. 3.
5. Amusement; diversion.
Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask
questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment*
of the time, that he ask me questions than that I ask
you.—*Lucius, No Atlantis*.
Passions ought to be our servants, and not our
masters; to give us some agitation for *entertain-
ment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat.—*Sir
W. Temple*.
6. Dramatic performance; lower comedy.
A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are
not comedies, but five-act farces.—*Gay*.
7. Conversation.
The queen desires you to use some gentle *entertain-
ment* to Laertes, before you fall to play.—*Shake-
speare, Hamlet*, v. 2.
8. Payment of soldiers or servants. **Obso-
lete.**
The *entertainment* of the general, upon his first
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arrival, was but six shillings and eight pence.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*
The captains did encounter with the king to serve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and entertainment.—*Ibid.*
I've never out the war in Gallia.
For 'tho' thou hast triumph'd; a dismaying long
That never will be an enemy.
Only to make thy entertainment more.

B. Jonson, *S. Juana*.

Entertained. adj. Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

The sword, the nubes, the crown imperial,
The entertained robe of gold and pearl.

Shakespeare, *Henry V.* iv. 1.

Entreat. v. a. Make thirsty. *Rare.* (spelt with i.)

Using our pleasure, as the traveller doth water,
Not as the drunkard wins, whereby he is inflamed
and entreated the more.—*Bishop Hall, Christian's Moderation*, § 8.

Entreat. v. u. Reduce to the condition of, or treat as, a thrall or bondsman; enslave.

His courtiers represented that the king was entreated by the dominant party, which had become superior to the throne itself, and, in order to reverse his just prerogative, it was necessary to break up the confederation. *T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. 1.

Spelt with i.

The Turk has sought to extinguish the ancient memory of those people which he has subjected and entreated. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
She soothes, but never can entreat my mind;
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd?

Prior.

Entreatment. s. Servitude; slavery.

Moses and Aaron, sent from God to claim
His people from entreatment, they return
With glory and spoil back to their promised land.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xii. 170.

Entreat. v. a. Thrill in the sense of pierce; penetrate. *Rare.*

A dart we saw how it did light
Right on her breast, and there it laid pale Death
Entreating it to leave her of her breath.

Rockville, *Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates*.

Entreat. v. a.

1. Place on a regal seat.
Mercy is above this scepter'd sway;
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself.

Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

2. Invest with sovereign authority.

This pope was no sooner elected and enthroned, but that he began to exercise his new majesty.—*Agiloff, Peregrine's Jour. Canonici.*
One, chief, in gracious dignity enthron'd,
Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Entreated. part. adj. Seated on a throne; regal.

Henry III. . . in disinherit and seizing on his subjects' possessions, without judicial course, . . . bred most intestine trouble to him and his liege, although sometime discomfited, yet not extinguished even till his declining days of entreated plenty. *Selden, Illustrations of Drayton, Putgubbin*, xvii.

Entreat. v. a. Enthroned. *Rare.*

Right princely virtue, fit to reign,
Entreated in her saintly reign.
Sir J. Davies, Hymns of Asclepius, xxi. 1022.

With what grace

Doth mercy sit enthroned 'bout thy face!

J. Hall, *Poems*, p. 78: 1640.

Entunder. v. u. Make a noise like thunder.

Rare.
Against them all she proudly did entunder,
Until her mists were beaten overboard.
Mirrors for Magistrates, p. 830.

Enthusiasm. s. [Gr. *enthusiasmos*.]

1. Heat of imagination; violence of passion; confidence of opinion.

It [enthusiasm] makes us give a stronger assent to the conclusion than the evidence of the premises will warrant; then, reason begins to be betrayed; and then enthusiasm properly commences.—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Horst, Letters*, 30.

2. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

Imagining is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of enthusiasm, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold those things which the poet paints.—*Drayton, Preface to Translation of Juv. and Persius.*
He [Cowley] was the first who imported to English numbers the enthusiasm of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the iamb.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Cowley.*

3. Belief of private revelation; confidence of divine favour or communion.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overwrought brain.—*Locke.*

[About half a century before Dryden wrote, the word was written, like its Greek original, 'enthusiasmus,' and defined 'poetical fury.' (Vile Cockburn's Vocabulary.) Flecknoe, upon whom Dryden exercised his satire, uses our word in the plural; which is not very common. With thy enthusiasms come.' (Invocation of Silence).—*Todd.*]

Enthusiast. s.

1. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

Her little soul is ravish'd, and so pour'd
Into these extasies, that she is plac'd
Above herself, Musick's enthusiast.

Crashaw, *Musick's Duck*.

At last divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame;
The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,
Enlur'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds,
With nature's mother wit, and art's unknown be-
fore.

Chapman seems to have been of an ardent turn, and an enthusiast in poetry.—*Pope, Preface to Translation of Homer's Iliad.*

2. One who imagines a private revelation; one who has a confidence of his intercourse with God.

Enthusiasts pretend that they have the gift of prophecy by dreams.—*Logie, Hecateograpia*, p. 20: 1651.

Let an enthusiast be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*

Enthusiastic. adj. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas; vehemently hot in any cause.

An enthusiastic or prophetic style, by reason of the earnestness of the fan, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse.—*Bishop Barret.*

At last, sublim'd
To rapture and enthusiastic heat,
We feel the present Deity. *Thomson.*

Enthusiastic. s. Enthusiast.

The deities and other saints, or enthusiastic, being in the grand, express their zeal by turning round.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Votaries Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 335.

Enthusiastical. adj. Same as Enthusiastic.

He pretended not to any seraphic enthusiastical raptures, or mindable marvellous transports of devotion. *Colump.*

Did ever you, or any body else, ever see such a place as heaven? For God's sake, therefore, leave these enthusiastic whimsies, and talk like men.—*Goodman, Winter's Evening Conference*, p. 133.

Enthymem. s. [Gr. *en thyma* (from *en* = in, and *thymē* = mind)—something kept in the mind rather than expressed.] Argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; syllogism where one premiss is suppressed.

Playing much upon the simple or illustrative argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people, they take up popular conceits.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

What is an enthymem? quoth Carolinus.—Why, an enthymem, replied Crumble, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept secret. *Archbold and Pope.*

There are various abridged forms of argument which may be easily expanded into regular syllogisms; such as, 1st, the enthymem (the word *enthymem* is employed in a different sense from this, by Aristotle, in *Rhet.* b. i.) which is a syllogism with one premiss suppressed. As all the terms will be found in the remaining premiss and conclusion, it will be easy to fill up the syl.

By supplying the premiss that is wanting, whether major or minor; e.g. 'Caesar was tyrant; therefore he deserved death.' 'A free nation must be happy; therefore the English are happy.' This is the ordinary form of speaking and writing. It is evident that enthymemes may be filled up hypothetically. It is to be observed, that the enthymem is not strictly syllogistic; i.e. its conclusion is not apparent from the mere form of expression, till the suppressed premiss shall have been, either actually or mentally supplied. The expressed premiss may be true, and yet the conclusion false.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. iv. § 7, and note.

'Cognito, ergo sum,'—this famous enthymem of the Christian philosophy, veiled in rather foreign language, that was to him, and must be to us all, the eternal basis of conviction, which no argument can strengthen, which no sophistry can impair, the con-

sciousness of a self within, a perceptive indivisible ego. Gassendi imputed to Descartes that, on his fundamental *enthymem*, 'Cognito, ergo sum,' he supposed a knowledge of the major premiss, 'Quod cogitat, est.'—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. ii. ch. iii. § 80, 105.

Enthymem. s. Having the form of an enthymem.

Encountered as they may be with handy *troke* of syllogism, or *enthymem* conclusion.—*Hooker, Fabrica of the Church*, p. 63: 1005.

Entice. v. a. [N.Fr. *enticer* = excite, provoke.] Allure; draw by blandishments or hopes to something sinful or destructive; attract.

The readiest way to entangle the mind with false doctrine, is first to entice the will to wanton living.—*Archbishop, Schoolmaster.*

If a man entice a maid that is not betrothed, he shall surely endow her to be his wife.—*Exodus*, xxi. 10.

For ill to ill superlative
Are easily enticed,
And entertain amendment.
As the Gergesians did Christ.

Warner, *Albion's England.*
So sang the syrens, with enchanting sound,
Enticing all to listen, and be drown'd. *Graville.*

Enticement. s.

1. Act or practice of alluring (to ill).

Suppose we that the sacred word of God can at their hands receive due honour, by whose *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt? *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

And here to every thirsty wanderer,
By his *enticement* gives his baneful cup,
With many murmurs mixt. *Milton, Comus*, 524.

2. Means by which one is allured (to ill); blandishment; allurements.

Beware of them, Diana; their promises, *enticements*, catches, tokens, and all these engines of lust, & the things they go under: many a maid hath been seduced by them.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, iii. 2.

In all these instances we must separate intemperately and *enticements* from devil or violence.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Reason's of Holy Living.*

Enticer. s. One who entices or allures: (generally in a bad sense).

Rose-coloured cheeks are of themselves potent *enticers*. *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 375.
A subtle giant, a deceit and an affected pace, arm most powerful *enticer*. *Ibid.*, p. 377.

These writers . . . induce her as the *enticer* of her husband into the latest idolatries.—*Coccey, Philomel*, conv. 3.

Enticing. verbal abs. Act of one who, or that which, entices; process by which anything is enticed.

The third and last sign that I shall mention, of a temptation's attaining its full hour or maturity, is a more than usual restlessness and impatience in its *enticings* or insigations. *Bentley, Sermons*, vi. 220.

Enticingly. adv. In an enticing manner.

She strikes a lute—
Sings most *enticingly*.
Braumont and Fletcher, Humors as Lieutenant.

Entire. adj. [Fr. *entier*; Lat. *integer*.]

1. Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts; full; comprising all requisites in itself.

The church of Rome hath rightly considered that publick prayer is a duty *entire* in itself, a duty requisite to be performed much oftener than sermons can be made. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Spelt with i.

'The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick societies of men, belongeth so properly unto the same *entire* societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy *entire*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 264.

3. Impartial.

They were therefore treated with arbitrary power, because it was foreseen that juries were not like to be *entire*.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, li. 240.

4. Firm; sure; solid; fixed; sincere; honest.

When it is mingled with respects that stand aloof from the entire point.
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.
 He ran a course more entire with the king of Aragon, but more beloved and officious with the king of Castile.—*Bacon.*
Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove, Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love.

No man had ever a heart more entire to the king, the church, or his country; but he never studied the easiest ways to those ends.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

5. ? Interior; internal. [If this explanation be true, we have in the extract a fresh word, one derived ultimately from *in*, but more immediately connected with *interior*. The details, however, have not been sufficiently examined to justify a separate entry. Supposing the two words to exist, it is clear that their several senses may run into one another; in which case, the complication which occurs in *Entlow* and *Entine*, and in several other words, presents itself. Under *Entireness* the explanation *intimacy* is Johnson's; and this, given as it is without any reference to *in*, is evidence in favour of the connection. *Entirely*, too, as used in Spenser, may mean the 'inner man.']

Casting flakes of lust full fire,
 From his false eyes, into their hearts and parts entire.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 3. 48.

Entirely. *adv.* In an entire manner; in the whole; without division; completely; fully.
 Enquiries, manner, sinketh partly into the lakes of Clambles, and falls not entirely into the Persian sea.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Here dash'd it he, and all that he had made
 View'd and beheld: all was entirely new.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 524.

Chyle may be said to be a vegetable juice in the stomach and intestines; as it passeth into the lactals it grows still more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is entirely so.—*Archeol.*

General comment entirely altered the whole frame of their government.—*Swift.*

? (*Derivation and exact import doubtful.*)
 See remarks under *Entire*, 5.

Which when his pensive body saw from far,
 Great woe and sorrow did her soul assay,
 As weening that the sad end of the war,
 And gain to highest God entirely pray.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Entireness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Entire*.

1. Totality; completeness; fullness.

Should injure nature, virtue, and destiny,
 Should I divide and dissipate so
 Virtue, which did in our entireness grow.
Bacon, Poems, p. 216.

Dating antiquities . . . more admire the rust or fragments of edicts, than their splendour or entireness.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English, p. 216: 653.*

In an arch, each single stone, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defenceless, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and entireness of the whole fabric, of which it is a part.—*Dugle.*

Spelt with *i*.
 So shall all times find me the same:
 You this intireness better may fulfill,
 Who have the pattern with you still.
Donne.

2. Intimacy. See *Entire*, 5.

True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from entireness.—*Bishop Hall.*

A little friendship with such is enough, the less communion with any of God's enemies, the more safety; and sure I am, that those who affect a familiar entireness with such, betray either too much boldness, or too little conscience.—*Junius, Sin stigmatized, p. 777.*

Entirety. *s.* [N. Fr. *entierité*.] Completeness, Sometimes the attorney thrusteth into the writ the utmost quantity; or else setteth down an entirety, where but a moiety was to be passed.—*Bacon, Office of Attorneys.*

This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and entirety of their interests.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Entitatively. *adj.* Considered by itself as a pure entity; abstracted from all circumstances. *Rare.*

Metaphysicians have here a noble field for their

abstracted flights, whether, according to Parmenides, there be any divine discourse in sin? Whether, with others, moral evil has any real essence, or real efficient cause, or only deficient? Whether there be any pure evil? Whether it be a privation of being, or a real positive being? Whether it has not some natural good for its subject, and so the entitatively material act of sin be physically or morally good?—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 310.*

Entitatively. *adv.* See *Entire*.

A thing is said to be taken or considered entitatively, or 'secundum entitatem,' when considered unalloyed, and precisely, according to what it is in itself, without any thing intruding; as, Peter, entitatively taken, is Peter as a thing, a substance, a man, &c., without any regard to his being a lord, a husband, learned, &c.—*Chambers.*

Entitle. *v. a.*

1. Designate by means of a title; give a title or discriminative appellation to anything; superscribe, or prefix as a title.

Besides the Scripture, the books which they call ecclesiastical were thought not unworthy to be brought into public notice, and with that name they entitled the books which we term Apocryphal.—*Hooks, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

Next favourable thou,
 Who highly thus to entitle me vouchsaf'st,
 For other name deserving.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 169.
 This cave carrieth the name of the Centum Camera: it is entitled to Nero; and here, they say, he kept his prisoners.—*Bishop Burnet, Travels, 213. (Orel MS.)*

How ready zeal for party is to entitle christianity to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit.—*Locke.*

We have been entitled, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions. *Swift.*

2. Give a claim to anything.

But we, descended from your sacred line,
 Entitled to your hearth and rites divine,
 Are banish'd earth. *Dequon, Virgil's Eclog.*

God discovers the martyr and confessor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter entitle many to the reward of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing.—*Addams, Spectator.*

He entitled himself to the continuance of the divine protection and goodness, by humiliation and prayer.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Hardly even is the penitent sinner saved; thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and entitled to the mercies of the gospel. *Rogers.*

This is to entitle God's care how and to what we please.—*Locke.*

Entity. *s.* [L. Lat. *entitas*, from *ens*, -*entis*,

pres. part. of *esse* to be; equivalent to the Greek *ὄν, ὄντος*, whence *Ontology*. Its root, or at least a simpler form of it, *ens*—thing being, can scarcely be considered an English word, though it is by no means uncommon in works relating to logic. It generally, however, is used in combination with some other word which is, for the most part, Latin also. Milton, in his Vacation Exercise, has *entium ens*. The phrase *ens rationis* is the commonest, meaning an object existing only as a mental, or as an approximation to a mental, image. Of the derivations from *ens* the use is irregular; chiefly because two other words are sufficiently allied to it to create complications—*Exist* and *Be*. The former, from the more definite character of its elements (*ex*—out, and *sto*—stand) suggests a notion of reality which is wanting in the root of *ens*; whilst *Being*, though connected with *am*, *is*, and the other congeners of *ens*, by the artificial system of our common grammars, is from a wholly different root, that of the Lat. *fi*, and the Gr. *γεν*, wherein a notion of 'becoming' or 'growing so as to become' anything is suggested. Besides which the termination -*ing* is ambiguous. Only when it means a 'thing in existence' does it correspond with the *ens*. When a verbal abstract, as from *be-ung*, it answers to *entia*, if such a word exists.

Neither does *ens*, when compared with the Greek *ὄν*, run exactly parallel to it. Though both are not only participles, but

participles from the same root, they differ in the fact of the Latin wanting, the Greek having, an article. Hence, the Latin equivalent to *ὄν ὅν*—the existent, is not to be got out of *ens*. For further remarks on this point, see *Exist*.

For the last two syllables in *ent-ity* to have their full import, *ent-ity* should differ from an *ens*, as *ent-itas*, *futu-itas*, and others differ from *ent-us*, *futu-us*, &c. The difference, however, is generally overlooked, and the negative compound *non-ent-ity*, which is far commoner than the simpler term, means *non-ens*, or *id quod non est*.]

1. Ideal conception. (In the first of the following extracts we might read *entia rationalia* instead; neither would the evidence of their imaginary character be much impaired if 'abstract' were omitted. We could not write *existences*; the word would suggest too much of a notion of reality: we might do so, however, in the second. In both the word is plural, a fact which indicates its departure from its proper abstract character.)

The words Nominalist and Realist came into use about the end of the twelfth century. . . . Scotus and his disciples were the great maintainers of realism. If there were no substantial forms, he argued, that is, nothing real, which determines the mode of being in each individual, men and brutes would be of the same substance; for they do not differ as to matter, we can extrinsic accidents make a substantive difference. There must be a substantial form of a horse, another of a lion, another of a man. . . . These reasonings . . . were met by Ockham with others which sometimes appear more refined and obscure. He confined reality to objective things, denying it to the host of abstract *entia* brought forward by Scotus. He makes a universal to be a 'particular intention . . . of the mind itself capable of being predicated of many things, not for what it properly is itself, but for what those things are; so that, in so far as it has this capacity, it is called universal, but, inasmuch as it is one form really existing in the mind, it is called singular.'—*Dallman, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. I. ch. iii.

The conception, under which the Church holds her place in that communion, represents the combined result of two distinct but harmonious ideas. The first of these is that developed by Coleridge with so much depth and power, the idea of a national church as a part inherent in every well-constituted body politic; a class, that is to say, whose function it shall be, by study and by the communication of its results, to sustain and to propagate the sense of the unseen world, of a divine supreme Intelligence of truth, of beauty, of order in matter wholly imaginative or mixed, and of all those inseparable *entia* which form the required counterpoise to our material necessities, and prevent us from being wholly absorbed in our efforts to supply them. *Gladden, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vi. sect. 1. § 3.

2. Character of existence.

Where *ent-ity* and quibility,
 The souls of deities bodies fly. *Butler, Hudibras.*
 God's decrees of salvation and damnation, both Romanish and reformed, alike to men's particular *ent-ity*, absolutely considered, without any respect to demeanours.—*Hammond, On Pseudomystical.*

3. The following denies a *process* to be an entity; the doctrine of the editor being that the contemplation of a process, as a mode, gives us the nearest approach to one, the mind being rather an *ens*, and the necessity for drawing a distinction between the simpler form and the derivative being recognized. With a word dealing in the exhibition of minuter shades of meaning the distinction is needed.

Idealism assumes that minds are *entia*; that ideas are *entia*; and that ideas exist in minds. . . . Let it be granted that its belief—mind is an *ent-ity*, is a belief proved by the inconceivability of its negation to invariably exist (which is not the fact; for mind is conceivable as not an *ent-ity*, but a process); let it be granted that it has the like authority for the belief—ideas are *entia* (which is not the fact; for ideas are conceivable as phases of the process, mind); and let it be granted, that for its belief—ideas exist in the mind, &c. *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

4. Sensible amount; enough to constitute a reality.

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an *entity* of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and spitting; as in hay salt and hay leaves cast into the fire.—*Boone*.

This notion of reality, for which the congeners of Existence are better suited, seems to be implied in the following.

Dear hope! earth's dowry and heaven's debt,
The *entity* of things that are not yet;
Sub'lest, but surest being. *Crashaw*.

5. In the following the simple sense seems complicated by the connection of *en-* with *in-*, superadded to the association of ideas suggested by *ex*.

When we were when the foundations of the earth were laid, when the morning stars came together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, he must answer who asked it; who understands *entity* of preordination, and beings yet unborn; who hath in his intellect the ideal existence of things, and *entities* before their existence.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 23.

In the next, *inherent quality* might be substituted.

Fortune is no *real entity*, nor physical essence, but a mere relative signification. *Booth*.

Entoil. *v. a.* Bring into toils or nets. *Rare*.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and entailed both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land.—*Boone, New Atlantis*.

Entomb. *v. a.* Put into a tomb; bury.

Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were entombed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I think I could, with far less pain and reluctance, suffer my body to be buried alive in the cold earth, than so stark and stupid a conceit to entomb my soul.—*Dr. H. More, Notes on Psychical Science*.

They within the breast's vast wounds,
The choice and flower of all their troops entomb,
Et aequari immemor stridis domos.

We build us houses where we should entomb us.
Dryden, Don Juan.

Spelt with i.

What commendation had the Jews for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which custom, notwithstanding, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be entombed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Mighty heroes' more majestic shades,
And youths entomb'd before their fathers' eyes.
Dryden.

Entombment. *s.* Burial; state of being shut up in a tomb.

The strictest imprisonment is far more tolerable than being shut up by a lazy humour from profitable employment; this enchaineth a man hand and foot; this is beyond any imprisonment; it is the very entombment of a man, quite sequestering him from the world, and delivering him from any valuable concerns therein.—*Burton, Scenarios*, vol. iii. ser. xix.

Many thousands have had their entombment in the waters.—*Jr. H. More, Mystery of Gulliver*, p. 16: 1699.

Entomological. *adj.* Connected with Entomology.

My main object has been to draw attention to the fact, that the great obstacles which Nature has placed against the too rapid dispersion of animal life should be more strictly taken into account (as a matter of positive reality) than it is, during our investigations into entomological geography.—*T. V. Wollaston, On the Variations of Species*, ch. v.

Entomologist. *s.* Investigator in Entomology.

(For examples see extracts under next entry.)

Entomology. *s.* [Gr. *ἐντομή* insect, *λόγος* word, principle.] Study of the natural history of insects.

Nothing would recommend entomology more than some neat plates, that should well express the general distinctions of insects, according to Linnaeus.—*White, Natural History of Scotland*, p. 91.

After the works of Ray, Lister, and Latreille, the intelligent entomologists of our own country, ... the name of Hutton might perhaps to have been introduced. ... The works of Hutton in France contributed materially to facilitate the study of entomology on the continent. ... These papers immediately preceded the publication of the first work, which the celebrated Linnaeus presented to the world.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

This definition and nomenclature of the bee's trophic is indispensable for conveying the results of such comparisons as those which enabled the venerable Kirby to enrich entomology with so valuable

an accession of knowledge as is contained in his Monographia Animalia Anglica, a work which the young entomologist may take as a model.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xvii.

Entomotrachea. *s.* and *adj.* Belonging to, or member of, the class Entomotrachea.

Entomotrachea. *s.* pl. entomotrachea. [Gr. *ἐντομή* insect, *τράχεια* shell.] In Zoology. Member of a class of crustaceous animals represented in the English fauna by the water-flea and other small animals like it, and falling into numerous divisions and subdivisions. For a more general import, see Malacostrachea.

When we come to the coal-measures, the Malacostrachea disappear; but we then find the gigantic entomotrachea called the *kinorhynch*; thence down to the lowest strata in which any trace of animal life has been found, the crustaceous class is exclusively represented by entomotrachean species, and more particularly by a peculiar form of *Entomotrachea*, which became extinct before the coal-measures were deposited. ... The distinction between the *Entomotrachea* and *Malacostrachea*, in the numerical character of the segments of the body, is of the first importance in determining the affinities of those ancient extinct crustacea, called Trilobites. ... Professor Emmerich remarks the Trilobites as a peculiar order, connecting the *Malacostrachea* with the *Entomotrachea*, but more nearly related to the latter. He thinks them allied to the *Malacostrachea* by their crust-like shell, and by their not possessing simple eyes together with compound ones; but this distinction is rare even in the *Entomotrachea*. It denies the *Xiphosura* and the *Phyllofoda* to be the two orders of *Entomotrachea* to which the Trilobites are united by the nearest characters of affinity.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*.

Entomotrachea. *adj.* Belonging to, or connected with, the Entomotrachea.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Entortilation. *s.* [Fr. *entortillement*; from Lat. *tortilis*—capable of being twisted.] Turning into a circle or round figure.

Willine that those which should work in the borders [of the table,] rubrics, flowers, and wrappings, entortilations, and such like, should amuse themselves only for beauty and decoration; and what was to be plain should answer to the measure and dimension; and that in all these things they should be especially careful.—*Doune, History of the Septuagint*, p. 17: 1693.

Entower. *v. a.* Confine in the Tower. *Rare*.

An earl of Warwick, after the entowering of Henry the VI., brought him back again.—*Drummond, A-suer*, 214. (Ord 1818.)

Entozoic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or constituted by, Entozoa.

In both the infusorial and entozoic classes the body assumes a more perfect linear and bilateral form as the species advance in the scale of organisation.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xi.

Entozoologist. *s.* Investigator of the natural history of the entozoa.

This great entozoologist [Rudolphi], who devoted the leisure of a long life to the successful study of the present multiplying class, divided the parasitic entozoa here associated in the class Stercorintha, into four orders.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*.

Entozoon. *s.* plur. entozoa. [Gr. *ἐντός* within, *ζῷον* animal.] In Zoology. Intestinal worm.

The geographical distribution of the human *Entozoa* is, likewise, opposed to the doctrine of their spontaneous origin. The organic particles, or alimentary mucus of a Swiss and Dutchman, are not so distinct in their nature as to account for the difference in their tapeworms. Yet no Swiss that never left his native mountains ever had a *Tenia solium*, and no Dutchman, the constant resident of his swamps, ever had a *Holothrocephalus latius*. But a native of either of these countries may be infected by the tapeworm peculiar to another region, if he sojourn there; just as the English sailor may be attacked by the Guinea-worm, if he visits the tropical regions where that *entozoon* is common. The great anatomist Boerhaave suffered from a *Holothrocephalus latius*. Now he was a German; but it was ascertained that he paid occasional visits to a friend in Switzerland.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iv.

In no class of animals has the origin from equivoal generation been more strenuously contended for than in regard to the entozoa. The great entozoologists Rudolphi and Bremer were advocates of this doctrine. ... The advocates for the equivoal generation of the entozoa admit the fact, that herbivorous animals are not less subject to entozoa than carnivorous ones; and how, they inquire, could

the ova of entozoa be preserved in the water that serves as the drink of such animals? Or how, having become dried in the air, could such ova afterwards resume the requisite vitality for embryonic development?—*Ibid.* lect. vi.

Entrail. *v. a.* Interweave. *Rare*.

Over him, art striving to compare
With nature, did an arbor green dispart,
Framed of wreathe ivy, flow'ring fair,
Through which the fragrant cypressine did spread,
His prickling arms entraid with roses red.

A little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs entraid curiously,
In which they gather'd flowers. *Id., Prothalamium*.

Entrails. *s.* [Fr. *entrailles*.]

1. Intestines; bowels.

The *entrails* are all without bones; save that a bone is sometimes found in the heart of a stag.—*Boone, Natural and Experimental History*.
I fear that harden'd heart from out her breast,
Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry bounds a feast. *Dryden*.

2. Internal parts in general.

The earth hath lost
Most of her ribs as *entrails*; being now
Wounded no less for warlike than for gold. *B. Jonson*.
We had brought to light but little of that treasure
that lay so long hid in the dark *entrails* of America
—*Locke*.

Entrammel. *v. a.* Entangle; trammel.

y were meant for accusations, but are in pitiful fallings, *entrammel'd* with fictions and ignorance.—*Bishop Hooker, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 101: 1693.

Entrance. *s.*

1. Power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, sir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? Pray, get you out.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.
Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartially keeps it, truth is sure to find both an *entrance* and a welcome too.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Act of entering.

The reason that I gather he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his *entrance*.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.
All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their *entrances* and their *exits*. *Id., As you like it*, ii. 7.

3. Passage by which a place is entered; avenue.

No charged them to keep the passages of the hilly country; for by them there was an *entrance* into Judea.—*Judith*, iv. 7.
Palladio did conclude that the principal *entrance* was never to be regulated by any certain dimensions, but by the dignity of the master.—*Sir H. Walton, Elements of Architecture*.

4. Initiation; commencement.

This is that which, at first *entrance*, talks and cools them; they want their liberty.—*Locke*.

5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge.

He that travelleth a country before he hath some *entrance* into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel.—*Baron, Escays*.

6. Act of taking possession of an office or dignity.

From the first *entrance* of this king to his reign, ... was king either more loving, or better.—*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Reign of King Edward VI.*

7. Beginning of anything.

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his sermons, makes a kind of apology.—*Hakewell, Apology*.
The earl of Holland we have had occasion to mention before in the first *entrance* upon this discourse.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Entrance. *v. a.* Put into a trance.

With delight I was *entranc'd*, and carried so far from myself, as that I am sorry that you ended so soon.—*Spenser*.

Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became *entranc'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 419.

And I so ravish'd with her heavenly note,
I stood *entranc'd*, and had no room for thought;
But, all o'erpow'r'd with ecstacy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise. *Dryden*.

Entrap. *v. a.* Ensnare; catch in a trap or snare; involve unexpectedly in difficulties or distresses; entangle.

Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do stare
Henceforth too rashly on that guileful net;
In which, if ever eyes *entrappe'd* are,
Out of her bands ye by no means shall get. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

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Entresolure. *v. a.* Lay up in, or as in, a treasury.

So he [the jeweller] *entresolures* princes' cabinets, As they wealth with their wisdome liberates. *Chapman, On B. Jonson's Sejanus.*

Spelt with i.

There is a history in all men's lives, Figuring the nature of the times decreas'd; The which observ'd, a man may prophesy With a near aim, of the multi change of things As yet not come to life, which in their needs And weak beginnings he *entresolures*. *Shakespeare, Henry IV., Part II. iii. 1.*

Entreat. *v. a.*

1. Petition; solicit; importune.

I have *entreated* the Lord for his wife.—*Genesis, xxv. 21.*

2. Prevail upon by solicitation.

The Lord was *entreated* of him, and Rebecca his wife conceived.—*Genesis, xxv. 21.*

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, Whom no prayers could *entreat*, no repentance reconcile.—*Rogers.*

3. Treat, or use, well or ill.

Whereas they served worthily truly, *entreat* him not evil.—*Revelations, vii. 20.*

Well I *entreated* her, who well deserv'd; I call'd her often; for she always serv'd; Use made her person dear to my sight, And rose insensibly produc'd delight. *Prior.*

4. Entertain; amuse. *Obsolete.*

My lord, We must *entreat* the time alone.—*God shield I should disturb devotion. Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.*

5. Entertain; receive. *Obsolete.*

The garden of Proserpine this light, And in the midst thereof a silver seat, With a thick ambrosia softly overlight, In which she after us'd, from men's heart, Herself to strow, and pleasures to *entreat*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Entreat. *v. n.*

1. Offer a treaty or compact. *Obsolete.*

Alexander was the first that *entreated* of true peace with them.—*1 Macabees, x. 47.*

2. Treat; discourse. *Obsolete.*

The most admirable mystery of nature is the turning of iron, touch'd with the handstone, toward the north pole, of which I shall have further occasion to *entreat*.—*Hakewill.*

3. Make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of their perpetual displeasure, neither to speak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way sustain him.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 3.*

The Janissaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men.—*Kutles, History of the Turks.*

Entreaty. *s.* Entreaty. *Obsolete.*

This is he For whom I shew'dst Solomon's *entreaties*, And for whose sake I lamented thus. *Tragedy of Solomon and Perseda: 1529.*

Entreatance. *s.* Petition; entreaty; solicitation. *Obsolete.*

These two *entreatances* made they might be heard, Nor was their just petition long deny'd. *Fairfax.*

Entreater. *s.* One who makes a petition. (spelt with i.)

Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners and *entreaters* for us.—*Fulke, Comment upon the Rhemish Testament, p. 825: 1617.*

Entreatful. *adj.* Full of entreaty. (spelt with i.)

Humble prayers and *entreatful* tears. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 10, 6.*

Entreative. *adj.* Treating; pleading.

Of have I season'd savoury periods With sugar'd words; . . . And oft embellish'd my *entreative* phrase With smelling flowers of vermic rhetoric. *Brewer, Comedy of Lingua, l. 1: 1657.*

Entreaty. *s.*

1. Petition; prayer; solicitation; supplication; request.

If my weak oratory Can from his mother win the Duke of York, Anon expect him here; but if she be Obdurate to mild *entreaties*, God forbid We should infringe the holy privilege Of blessed sanctuary. *Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 1.*

2. Reception; entertainment. *Obsolete.*

If those cunning palates hither come, They shall find guests' *entreaties* and good room. *B. Jonson, Epicure.*

Entremets. *s.* [French.] Small dishes set between the main dishes at table.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet trans-

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planted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white main shoot, which is the true chard used in potages and *entremets*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Entrench. *v. n.* [from Fr. *trancher*: cut.]

Inva'de; encroach; cut off part of what belongs to another: (with *on*). (spelt with i.)

Thou'ld he, who does but for my pleasure live, *Entrench* on love, my great prerogative! *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

We are not to *entrench* upon truth in any conversation, but best of all with children.—*Locke.*

Entrench. *v. a.* [see preceding entry.] Cut.

It was this very sword *entrenched* it. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.*

Spelt with i.

Those who care not whose living faces they *entrench* with their petulant styles.—*B. Jonson, Volpone, dedication.*

Entrench. In *Strategics*. See *Intrench*.

Entrepôt. *s.* [French.] Magazine; warehouse.

[They] employed a multitude of shipping, and settled many rich and flourishing colonies, as well as many *entrepôts* and out-distant factories. *Ponson, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities, p. 68: 1782.*

Entrust. *v. a.* Confide. (spelt with i.)

With *with*.

His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *entrusted* with it. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

With *to*.

Receive my counsel, and securely move: *Entrust* thy fortune to the power above. *Dryden, Jure's Satires.*

Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword In Rome's defence, *entrusted* to our care? *Addison, Cato.*

He compos'd his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *entrust* it to the hands of his confidant.—*Arbuthnot.*

Entry. *s.*

1. Passage by which anyone enters a house.

Some there are that know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it; like a house that hath convenient stairs and *entries*, but never a fair room.—*Bacon.*

A stait long *entry* to the temple led, Blind with high walls, and horror over head. *Dryden.*

2. Act of entrance; ingress.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emolition; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, because water entereth better into the pores, and oil after it softens better.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The lake of Constantine is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lactals, (the animal) may again revive. *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Act of registering or setting down in writing.

A notary made an *entry* of this act.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The accounts of the East India Company were more obscure. The committee reported that they had sat in Lendhall Street, had examined documents, had interviewed directors and clerks, but had been unable to arrive at the bottom of the mystery of iniquity. Some most suspicious *entries* had been discovered, under the head of special service. The expenditure . . . and had, in the last, exceeded eighty thousand pounds. *Maccubyn, History of England, ch. xxi.*

4. Act of entering publicly into any city.

The day being come, he made his *entry*: he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

5. In *Law*. See *extract*.

By help of such confederacies, parties were enabled to make violent *entries* upon the lands they claimed, which the law itself could hardly be said to discourage. . . . If a man was dispossessed of his land, he might enter upon the dispossessor, and retortate himself without course of law. In what case this right of *entry* was taken away, or toll'd, as it was expressed, by the death or alienation of the dispossessor, is a subject extensive enough to occupy two chapters of Littleton. What relating to our inquiry, is that by an *entry*, in the old law-books, we must understand an actual re-possession of the dispossessor, not a suit in replevin, as it is now interpreted, but which is a comparatively modern proceeding. The first remedy, says Britton, of the dispossessor is to collect a body of his friends, and without delay to cast out the dispossessor, or at least to maintain himself in possession along with them. This *entry* ought indeed . . . to be made peaceably; and the justices might assemble the posse comitatus, to imprison persons entering on lands by violence; . . . but these laws imply the facts that made them necessary.—*Hallam,*

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Vice of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, ch. viii. pt. 3.

Entune. *v. n.* Tune; chant.

Many same hymns and sonnets . . . *entuned* in a solemn and mournful note.—*Hakewill, Apology, p. 129.*

Entwine. *v. n.* Twine, twist, or wreath together. (spelt with i.)

This opinion, though false, yet *entwined* with a truth, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

The vest and cell divine, Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs *entwine*. *Dryden.*

Entwinement. *s.* Union; conjunction.

Like a mixture of roses and woodrains in a sweet *entwinement*.—*Bishop Harker, Life of Archbishop Willings, p. 81: 1683.*

Entwist. *v. n.* Wreath round or together.

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle Gently *entwist*. *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.*

Enucleate. *v. n.* [Lat. *enucleatus*, pass. part. of *enucleo*; *nucleus*.] Solve; clear; disentangle.

Enucleating what was obscure, *enucleating* what was dark.—*Dr. Scholer, Sermon at the Funeral of J. Walslock: 1653.*

Enumerate. *v. n.* [Lat. *enumeratus*, pass. part. of *enumero*; *enumeratio*, -*numi*.]

Reckon up singly; count over distinctly; number.

You must not only acknowledge to God that you are a sinner, but must particularly *enumerate* the kinds of sin whereof you know yourself guilty.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Besides *enumerating* the gross defect of duty to the queen, I shew how all things were managed wrong.—*Neijt.*

Enumeration. *s.* Act of numbering or

counting over; number told out.

Winnicover reads St. Paul's enumeration of duties, must *enunciate*, that well nigh the business of Christianity is laid on charity.—*Bishop of S. Severn.*

The chymists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth their five elements. Hence they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements.—*Hutton, Logic.*

We may add, . . . that in the license granted by James I., in 1603, to Burbage, Shakespeare, and their associates, they are authorized to play 'comedies, tragedies, histories, interludes, moralis, pastorals, singe-plays, and other like,' and that exactly the same *enumeration* is found in the patent granted to the Prince Palatine's players in 1612; in a new patent granted to Hemmes and Caddell in 1620; and, also, in Charles I.'s grant to Hemmes and Caddell in 1625. *Cruik, History of English Literature, l. 345.*

Enumerative. *adj.* Reckoning up singly;

counting over.

Being particular and *enumerative* of the variety of evils which have disorder'd his life.—*J. Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living, ch. 5.*

Enunciate. *v. n.* [Lat. *enunciatus*, pass. part. of *enuncio*; *enunciatio*, -*onus*; *nuncio* = messenger.] Declare; proclaim; relate; express.

I know that there is such a man as Plain, though in the mean time I cannot tell what he is, nor what are all the truths that may be *enunciated* concerning him. *Bishop Barlow, Remains, p. 563.*

Enunciation. *s.*

1. Declaration; public attestation; open proclamation.

Proclaiming is to strangers and infants in Christ, to produce faith; but this sacramental *enunciation* is the declaration and confession of it by men in Christ, declaring it to be done, and owned, and accepted, and prevailing.—*Sermon Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information.

It remembers and retains such things as were never at all in the sense; as the conceptions, *enunciations* and actions of the intellect and will.—*Sir M. Hale, Originations of Manskind.*

3. Expression in writing.

A few changes have been made in the *enunciations* of this book, chiefly in those of the subsidiary propositions which Euclid introduced for the sake of the rest; they are expressed here in the manner that seemed best adapted to the new notation.—*Playfair, Elements of Geometry, pref.*

4. Manner of utterance.

Without a graceful and pleasing *enunciation* all your elegance of style in speaking is not worth one farthing.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Enunciative. *adj.* Declarative; expressive.

Edna, Nebuchadnezzar, Eschiel, and Daniel, although

they were prophets; yet be their works compact in form of narrations, which by writers be called *enunciative*, and only pertinent to histories; wherein be expressed a thing done, and persons named.—*Sir T. Roper, The Government*, fol. 235.

This presumption only proceeds in respect of the dispositive words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms thereof.—*Ayliffe, Perpetua Juris Canonica*.

Enure, v. a. [see last extract.]

1. Habituate; make ready or willing by practice and custom; accustom: (with *in*, *to*, and *with*.)

That it may no painful work endure,
It to strong labour can itself endure.

Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and had lately *enured* to the mild and gently government of the Conqueror.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

I like your late English hexameters so exceedingly well that I also *enure* my pen sometimes in that kind; which I find, indeed, as I have often heard you defend in word, neither so hard nor so harsh but it will easily and fairly yield itself to our mother tongue.—*Id.*, Letter to Gabriel Harvey.

Spelt with *i*.

Because they so proudly insult, we must a little *inure* their ears with learning, how others, when they more regard, are accustomed to use the self-same language with us.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

If there might be added true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *thence with inured*, and that which now men are, as between men that are new, and innocents. *Id.*

'The forward hand, *inured* to wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce, *Daunt*.
Then cruel, by their sport to blood *inured*
Of fighting beasts, and men to blood *inured*.'

Milton, Paradise Regained, li. 102.

For fighting, as Sovereign King and to *inure*
Our prompt obedience. *Id.*, Paradise Lost, viii. 523.

They, who had been most *inured* to business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great fatigue for twenty days together. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

We may *inure* ourselves by custom to bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addison, Guardian*.

2. Commit. *Obsolete*.

He can that little strangle to angels
Of many heinous crimes by her *enured*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 9. 33.

[*Enure*.—From French *enure*, imp, fortune, chance, was formed. English *enure*, fortune, destiny, the experience of good or evil.

'Now late hire came, and hie as God your *enure*
For your disposal, taketh your adventure.'
(*Id.*, corrected from Halliwell.)

'And man will dwell with him but that
That would stand with him to the end,
And take the *enure* that God wold send.'

(*The House*, viii. 105.)

Hence to *enure* in *ure*, to put in *ure*, or to *enure*, is to experience, to practise, to take effect.

Salomon

Tellth a tale—whether in deile done
Or mekely felid to our instruction
Let clerkes determine, but this I am sure
Muche like what I myself *enure* had in *ure*.'

(*Chaucer*, *Reut. Love*, 153.)

'He can that lady's cruelty to neglect
Of many heinous crimes by her *enured*.'

(*Faerie Queen* in Richardson.)

Inured to arms, proved in arms. To *enure* to (in advantage of some one, in local language, is to take effect to his advantage. The French *enure* is not to be confounded with *enure*, here, moment, being derived (as conclusively established by Diez) from Latin *angurium*, Portuguese *angura*, Provencal *angur*, *agur*, Catalan *angur*, many, many; whence Provencal *angur*, *angur*, good, evil fortune; Italian *angurata*, *angurata* (conjunctions), ill-omined, unlucky; *angurata*, *angurata*, ill fortune, disaster; Old French *angurata*, fortune, ill-omined. *Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Enure, v. a. In *Law*. Come into use or power; have effect; be available.

Richard III. is always called, 'in deed and in right, king of England.' Nor was this merely omitted on his usurpation as against his nephew. For that unfortunate boy is little better treated, and in the net of usurpation, Henry VII., while Edward IV. is styled 'late king, appears only with the denomination of 'Edward his son, late called Edward V.' And was his son really illegitimate, as an usurping uncle pretended? Or did the crime of Richard, though punished in him, *enure* to the benefit of Henry? These were points, which, like the fate of the young princes in the Tower, he chose to wrap in discreet silence.—*Hollan, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. 3.

Spelt with *i*.

'The decree of deprivation doth not *enure*, till a judicial sentence passeth further on us. *Bishop of Norwich*. Letter in 1600 in *Life of Kettwell*, Appendix, p. 17.

Enurement, s. Practice; habit; use; custom: frequency. (spelt with *i*.)

If men will acquire by more continuance a secret appetite, and (as I may term it) an habitual inclination to the site it held before; then how much more may we hope, through the very same means, that being nothing else but a constant plied and *enurement*, to induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature!—*W. Wotton, Essay on the Education of Children*.

Envale, v. a. Place or enclose in a vale. *Rare*.

What fountain send they forth
That finds a river's name, though of the smallest worth,
But it invades itself?

Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv. (Ord MS.)

Envassal, v. a. Make over to another as his slave. *Rare*.

[They] subject and *envassal* themselves unto a base and new master servant of theirs.—*Translation of Barclay*, p. 22: 1624.

But well I wote I don't *envassal* me.
[He] doth not fondly love this and that particular created good thing, and *envassal* himself unto it.—*Chadworth, Sermons*, p. 65.

Envault, v. a. Enclose, or cover up, in a vault.

Since Anna, whose beauty thy merits had fed,
Ere her own was laid low, had crav'd thy head;
And since our soul given to the wise is so just
To raise heads for such as are humbled in dust,
I wonder, good man, that you are not *envaulted*;
Prithvi! go and be dead, and be doubly exalted!

Swift.

Envell, v. a. Veil. *Rare*. (spelt with *i*.)
Her eyes *envell'd* with sorrow's clouds,
Remorse the light;

Disdain hath wrapt hers in the shrouds
Of bathed night. *W. Browne*.

Envelop, v. a. [Fr. *envelopper*.]

1. Enwrap; cover; invest with some integument; hide; surround.

The best and wisest of spirits of the night
Envelop you, good priest.

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost:
Darkling they join and sever, and shock unseen,
Coursers with coursers joining, men with men.

Dryden.

It is but to approach nearer, and that mist that *envelops* them will remove. *Locke*.

2. Line; cover on the inside.

His iron coat all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,
Darkened with filthy dust. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Envelope, s. [French as thus accented; but English when *Envelop*.]

1. Wrapper; outward case; integument; cover.

A letter from the king of Spain was given to his daughter by the Spanish ambassador, and she tore the *envelope*, and he it fell.—*Bishop Barlet, History of his own Time*, an. 1671.

Sent these to paper-wrapping Pope;
And, when he sits to write,
No letter will an *envelope*.

Swift.

When I write to a great man at the court end, he opens with surprise upon a naked note, such as Whitechapel people interchange, with no sweet degrees of *envelope*. I never enclosed any bit of paper in another, nor understood the rationale of it. Once only I sealed with borrowed wax, to set Walter Scott a wondering, seized with the imperial quarter arms of England, which my friend Field bears in emulation to his descent, in the female line, from Oliver Cromwell. It must have set his antiquarian curiosity upon watering.—*Lamb, Letters to Burton*.

2. Crust; cover in general.

The earth, falling in temperature, must contract. Hence the solid crust at any time existing, is presently too large for the shrinking nucleus; and being unable to support itself, inevitably follows the nucleus. But a spherical *envelope* cannot sink down into contact with a smaller internal spheroid without disruption: it will run into wrinkles, as the rind of an apple does when the bulk of its interior decreases from evaporation. As the cooling progresses and the *envelope* thickens, the ridges consequent on these contractions must become greater; rising ultimately into hills and mountains; and the later systems of mountains thus produced must not only be higher, as we find them to be, but they must be longer, as we also find them to be.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles*, § 118.

Envelopment, s. Perplexity; entanglement.

They have found so many contrary senses in the same text, that it is become difficult to see any sense;

at all, through their *envelopments*.—*Search, Proverb*, etc., pref.: 1723.

Envenom, v. a.

1. Taint with poison; poison; impregnate with venom: (never used of the person to whom poison is given, but of the draught, meat, or instrument by which it is conveyed).

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 2.
One of that order, which *envenoms* even poison itself, and makes the Roman religion much more malignant and turbulent than otherwise it would be.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, dedic.

On the question of slavery opinion has of late years been peculiarly *envenom'd*, and attempts have been made by the predominant slaveholding interest to suppress the agitation of the question of emancipation by force; but these efforts have been only partially successful, and have met with much resistance.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.

2. Make odious.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it!

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 3.

3. Enrage; exasperate.

With her full force she threw the poisonous dart,
And fix'd it deep within Augusta's heart;
That thus *envenom'd* she might kindle rage,
And sacrifice to strife her house and husband's age.

Dryden.

Envenomed, part. adj. Tainted with poison; impregnated with venom.

Alcides, from the halia crown'd
With conquest, felt the *envenom'd* robe, and tore,
Through joint, up by the roots Thessalian jules.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 542.
He would very frequently let fly an *envenom'd* arrow. *Tolter*, no. 234.

Nor with *envenom'd* tongue to blast the fame
Of harmless men. *Philips*.

Envermell, v. a. Colour with, or as with, vermilion.

That lovely dyo
That did thy cheek *envermell*,
Milton, On the Death of a fair Infant.

Enviab, v. a. Deserving envy; such as may excite envy.

They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily possess themselves.—*Carter, Survey of Cornwall*.

Envier, s. One who envies another; maligner; one who desires the downfall of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect in commendations; for that *enviers* will give them that attribute to the disadvantages of their virtues.—*Bacon, Essays*.

They weren't
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state, the proud
Aspire.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 57.
All preferments in church and state were given by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enemies and *enviers* discomfited.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

Envigour, v. a. Invigorate. *Rare*.

Faith cheers up his drooping hopes, brings him
Again to his wonted solace, *envigours* his shrunk
Nerves, and to a bright flame blows his dying fire.—*Elphinstone, Reader*, 24. (Ord MS.)

Spelt with *i*.

Those favours which *invigoured* learning, and
nourished men of desert and worth.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 3: 1653.

Envillage, v. a. Turn into a village. *Rare*. (spelt with *i*.)

There on a mossy plaine (by time throwne downe)
Lies buried in his dust some ancient towne;
Who now *envillaged*, there's nothing seen
In his vast ruins what his state has been.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastors l. 2.

Envious, v. a. Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happiness of another.

A man of the most *envious* disposition that ever infected the air with his breath, whose eyes could not look back upon any happy man, nor ears hear the burden of any man's praise.—*Sir P. Sidney*, 8411 in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence *envious* tongues.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

With against.
Be not thou *envious* against evil men.—*Proverbs*, xiv. 10.

With al.
Neither be thou *envious* at the wicked.—*Proverbs*, xiv. 19.

With of.

Sure you mistake the present, or the tree;
Heav'n's round curious of his blessings be. *Dryden.*
Enviously, adv. In an envious manner;
with malignity; with ill-will excited by
another's good.

How *enviously* the ladies look,
When they surprise me at my book!
And sigh as they're alive at night.
As soon *enviously* will show their spite. *Swift.*

Environ, v. a. [Fr. *environner*.]

1. Surround; encompass; encircle; involve.
The Caucasus and all the inhabitants of
the land shall fear of it, and shall *environ* us round. *Joshua*, vii. 11.

The country near unto the city of Sullania is on
every side *environed* with huge mountains. *Knollys*,
History of the Turks.

Since she must go, and I must mourn, come,
night.

Environ me with darkness whilst I write. *Donne*.
Gregory could not disguise to himself that so
popular, so powerful a sovereign had never *environed*
the pagan territories on every side. *Milman, History*
of Latin Christianity, i. c. ch. iv.

2. Surround in a hostile manner; besiege;
hem in.

methought a legion of foul fiends
Environed me, and howled in mine ears.
Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 4.

3. Enclose; invest.

The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of honour all *environ*. *Chapman*.
[It should be added that the original is Greek, *en*, in,
and *ypoc*, a circle, whence the Latin *gyrus*, and
thus the French used the adverb *environ* for about;
in which way Chaucer also employs it. 'About the
king ystodun *environ* Attendance, lillience, &c.
(Court of Love, iv. 1611.) He uses also the verb
environ to surround, barred calls *environ* the French
word made of the Latin, quasi in gyrum' (Mr. 1584).
And (Gervase uses the old French verb *environner*,
the same, he says, as *environner*. Todd.]

Environment, s. Surrounding.

As with every inanimate object whose state has
been altered by an alteration in the *environment*,
the alteration undergone by the object does not
lead to produce in it a secondary alteration, in
anticipation of some secondary alteration of the *en-*
vironment. *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychol-*
ogy, pl. iii. ch. v.

Environ, s. [French, and often pro-
nounced as such; in which case it is not
an English word; with its pronunciation
Anglicized and used in the plural number,
it is a convenient term.] Neighbourhood,
or neighbouring places round about.

When you go to Genoa, pray deserve carefully all
the *environ* of it. *Lard Chevalier*.
Hilbert Mr. Shennstone had no conception of an
whole, or of disposing his *environ* in any consistent
plan, and giving it its present beautiful and pic-
turesque appearance. — *Graces, Recollections of*
Shennstone, p. 51.

Envoy, s. [Fr. *envoyé*.]

1. Public minister sent from one power to
another.

Now the Lyones led a conspiracy
With Phobus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air
Brings dismal tidings. *Sir J. Beaumont*.
Persons sent *envoy* to Carthage, to kindle their
hatred against the Romans. — *Arcturion, Tables of*
ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.

2. Public messenger, in dignity below an
ambassador.

A gentleman, who was *envoy* from some German
prince, whose dead father had been a companion to
the knights of the most noble order of the Garter,
made an address to his majesty, with a letter and
return of the Garter and Garter. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation*
of some Lord's Travels into Africa and the
Great Arab, p. 25.

We have mentioned a *sear* Borgia. . . On two im-
portant occasions Machiavelli was admitted to his
society. . . From some passages in The Prince, and
perhaps also from some indiscreet traditions, several
writers have supposed a connection between these
remarkable men, much closer than ever existed.
The *envoy* has even been accused of prompting
the crimes of the cruel and merciless tyrant. — *Mura-*
nday, Critical and Historical Essays, Machiavelli.

3. Messenger, in general.

The watchful sentinels at every gate,
At every passage to the sacred wall;
Still travel to and fro the nervous way,
And their impetuous to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital *envoy* make,
And with new orders are commanded back.
Sir W. Blackmore.

4. A French rather than an English word;
often preceded by the definite article.)

Generally an address to either a whole
composition or some part of it, with which
it is supposed to be sent into the world.
(In being addressed to the book, rather
than to a patron, it differs from a *dedica-*
tion; and in being written by the *author*,
rather than by one of his friends, from a
recommendatory poem. It generally comes
at the end of a work though not neces-
sarily; since the first two lines of Ovid's
Tristia give in fact, though not in name, a
genuine *envoy*.)

'Parce, meo hinc, sine me, liber, ibis in urbem
Hic mihi! quod dominum hinc ire tunc.'

It is found, too, more frequently in poetry
than in prose, though, again, not exclu-
sively.)

Tragic tales, [in prose,] translated by Turben-
ville in time of his troubles out of sundry Italian
with the argument and *envoy* to each tale. *London*,
1587. *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*,
iii. 155.

It will be seen . . . that the Blind Minstrel is a
vicious versifier. . . As a specimen of his grov-
el style we may give his *envoy* or concluding lines:

'O, noble book, full of good sentences,
Suppose that be barren of eloquence;
O, worthy book, full of self-right deed;
But in language of help thou hast great need.'

— *Craik, History of English Literature*, i. 330.

Envoyship, s. Office of an envoy.

Chin paid all due reverence to this *envoyship*. *Coventry, Philomus*, cont. 3.

Envy, s. a. [Fr. *envier*; Lat. *invidere*.]

1. Hate, or feel discontented with, another for
his excellence, happiness, or success.

A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting courage,
nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier, Essay*
on Envy.

2. Grieve or repine, accompanied by a desire
for their possession, at any qualities of ex-
cellence, power, or success in another.

I have seen thee fight,
When I have *envied* thy behaviour.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.
Every man and the oppressor, and chase none of
his ways. — *Proverbs*, iii. 31.
You cannot *envy* your neighbor's wisdom, if he
gives you good counsel; nor his riches, if he supplies
you in your wants; nor his greatness, if he employs
it to your protection. — *Swift*.

3. Grudge; impart unwillingly; withhold
maliciously.

Johnson, who, by studying Horace, had been ac-
quainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others that
knowledge. *Dryden*.

Envy, v. n. Feel envy.

And Moses said, *Envy* thou for my sake! —
Numbers, xi. 29.

With at.

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man, whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only *envy* of.
Ye blew the fire that burns ye.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 2.
He that loves God is not dispensed at accidents
which God chooses, nor *envy* of those gifts he be-
stows. — *Jeremy Taylor*.

Who would *envy* of the prosperity of the wicked,
and the success of persecutors? — *Ps.*, lxxv. 10.
Reveries of Holy Living.

Envy, s.

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the
sight, or repining accompanied by desire
for the possession, of the excellence or
happiness of another.

Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good of
another, or anger and displeasure at any good of an-
other which we wish, or any advantage another hath
above us. — *Reg. Wisdom of God manifested in the*
Works of the Creation.

Envy, to which the ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the breast of brave. *Pope*.

He [Wharton] had a peculiar way of disarming
opponents which moved the *envy* of all the duellists
of his time. His friends said that he had never
given a challenge, that he had never refused one,
that he had never taken a life, and yet that he had
never fought without having his antagonist's life at
his mercy. — *Maccusay, History of England*, ch. xz.

With of.

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy* of great Caesar.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, v. 5.

With to.

Many suffered death merely in *envy* to their vir-
tues and superior genius. — *Swift*.

2. Rivalry; competition.

You may see the parliament of women, the little
civies of them to one another. — *Dryden, Essay on*
Dramatic Poesy.

3. Malice; malignity.

Mulm, this is a mere distraction;
You turn the good we offer into *envy*.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

4. Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

Edward Plantagenet should be shewed unto the
people; to discharge the king of the *envy* of that
opinion and trait, how he had been put to death
privily. — *Bacon*.

5. Thing envied.

We are grown out of humour with the English
constitution itself; this is because the object of the
animosity of Englishmen. This constitution in
former days used to be the *envy* of the world; it
was the pattern for politicians; the theme of the
eloquent; the institution of the philosopher in every
part of the world. *Mason, Critical and His-*
torical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History.

Envy, verbal abs. Ill will; malice.

Envy, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and
such like. — *Gulistan*, v. 21.

Enwallow, v. a. Wallow; sink. *Rare*.

So now all three are senseless huge remains,
Enwallow'd in his own black bloody gore.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. 11, 14.

Enweave, v. a. [pret. *enwove* or *in-*
waved; pass. part. *enwoven* (less properly
inwove), *enwoven*.] Mix anything in weav-
ing, so that it forms part of the texture.
(spelt with i.)

A fair border, wrought of sunny flowers,
Enwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser*.

Their crowns, *enwoven* with marigold and gold,
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 361.

Enweave, v. a. Encompass; encircle.

Thill to thee, lady; and the grace of heav'n,
Before, behind thee, and on every hand
Enwoven three round. *Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 1.

Spelt with i.

Heaven's grace *enwoven* ye
And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye
Attendance be your friend; and lady charity
Be over at your hand to crown ye glorious!
Bauman and Fletcher, Pilgrim.

Enwind, v. a. Wind round; encircle.

There sat we down upon a earthen mound,
Two mutually enfolded; Love, the third
Enwound us both, in the circle of his arms
Tennyson.

Enwomb, v. a.

1. Make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwomb'd* of this child,
This luckless child, whom thus ye see with blood.
Spenser, Faerie Queene

I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of those
That were *enwomb'd* mine.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, i. 2.

2. Bury; hide as in a womb.

Thus the African Niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth, and after comes,
Having first made a natural bridge to pass
For many leagues, far greater than it was;
May't not be said, that her grave shall restore
Her greater power, than that before?
Donne, Poems, p. 218.

Enwood, v. a. Hide in woods. *Rare*. (spelt
with i.)

He got out of the river, and *enwooded* himself, so as
the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. — *Sir P.*
Sidley.

Enwrap, v. a. Involve.

For another man to yield such unlawful aid, is no
better than a foul affront of publick justice, and *en-*
wraps the agent in a partnership of crime. — *Bishop*
Hall, Cusa of Conscience.

In thy fear, my God, in hope, and love, and con-
fidence, and peace, and every limb and ingredient of
happiness *enwrapped*. — *Donne, Devotions*, p. 133.

Spelt with i.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her running web, and spread her subtil net,
Enwrapped in foul snare. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

This, as an amber drop *enwraps* a bee,
Covering discoverers your quick soul; that we
May in your through-shine front our heart's thoughts
see. *Donne*.

The case is no sooner made than resolved; if it be
made not *enwrapped*, but plainly and perspicuously.
— *Bacon*.

The possibility of the word in the fol-
lowing extracts being an error for *enrap* —

enrapture has been suggested. Either sense will suit; but *enwrap* is the better word.

This pearl she gave me, I do feel 't and see 't;
And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madness.

Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, iv. 3.

Spelt with *i*.

For if such holy song

Enwrap our fancy long,

Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold.

Milton, *Ode on the Nativity*, 133.

[The length of the observations upon the prefix *en-*, of which the necessity as suggested under that entry is the excuse, made it necessary to divide the criticism. It is only the *En-* augmentative that has been disposed of. The *En-* inclusive is considered here; i.e. under the last word of the series which illustrates it.

Enwrap is (1) purely English, as opposed to Latin, Norman, French, or Italian; is (2) rarely spelt otherwise than with *i*; and is (3) a word wherein the inclusive import of the prefix is eminently evident. *Entwine* (intwine) and *Enweave* (inweave) imply *intermixture* and *inclusion* only so far as the two terms suggest each other. But *Enwrap*, like *Engrave* and *Entomb*, conveys the notion of *inclusion pure and simple*; meaning *in a wrapping*, *in a grave*, *in a tomb*. Engulf only approaches this accuracy in the way of the expression of inclusion; *Enthroned* may mean *on* or *in*, according as the regal chair is like an *elbowchair* or a *woodcock*.

Taking, then, *En(or in)wrap*, and *En(or in)tomb*, as typical words, and asking how they ought to be spelt, there is no doubt as to two questions: (1) whether the *in-* is English; (2) whether it is inclusive; both being answered in the affirmative. This being the case, they apparently constitute a precedent and analogy for others. But is the combination English? In respect to its elements taken separately, Yes; in respect to the order of their arrangement, or sequence, No.

Whoever looks back upon the pages which immediately precede this, will find that the *in-* inclusive, like the *in-* intensive, has been ignored as an English prefix. He will also find that in nearly all the preceding instances the composition has given *Verbs with the accent on the second syllable*. This is important. Few Substantives have begun with *En-*, and no words wherein the prefix is accented.

The only true compounds of the English *in-* are *Nouns*; and these, when *disyllabic*, are accented on the first syllable. Such are *Income* and *Inlet*, the typical words of the class.

It is submitted that the rule which covers the most details is the following, founded upon the difference between the Adverb and the Preposition. The import of the Adverb is modal in its most general sense; i.e. as when we say a man *goes in* or *enters* (without naming the thing entered), or *goes out* or *makes an exit* (without naming what he goes out from). In Latin this would be *ingreditur* and *egreditur*, simply. The import of the Preposition, modal also, superadds the name of the object that determines the mode, and tells us *what* he went *in* (*to*), or *what* he went *out* (*from*). It always implies a Substantive in an oblique case, which, in grammatical language, it governs. Hence the rule in English (the details of its application in Latin being, though important in a Latin grammar, irrelevant here), that whilst the Adverb may

either precede or follow the Verb, the Preposition must precede the Noun it governs, or, in other words (except for certain rare and exceptional rhetorical cases), follow the Verb. Thus, whilst we say either 'This is *badly* done,' or 'This is done *badly*,' we can only say 'This comes *from* London,' not, 'from-comes London,' or even 'from-comes *from* London.' That between '*badly* done' and '*done badly*' there is a shade of difference in the way of import is not denied. It is only asserted that, as a matter of formal grammar, the two combinations are equally English, while the other is pronounced to be formally impossible.

This, however, carries us but a short way, inasmuch as both *badly* and *from* are extreme cases. The real complication arises from the fact of most of the Prepositions being equivocal or ambiguous. Deprive a Preposition of its case, or, in other words, use it indefinitely and without naming an object, and it becomes an Adverb. To *go in* is to *enter*; to *go up* is to *ascend*. To *fall into a pit* is Prepositional; to *fall in with a person* is to *agree with him*, or to *meet him*, and Adverbial. Yet *in* is originally Prepositional, just as truly as *badly* is Adverbial. Now the extent to which each particular Preposition is also Adverbial varies with the word.

From, as has just been stated, is the least Adverbial of any, being wholly Prepositional. We cannot even say *come from*, *fall from*, or the like. In other words, it never enters into such combinations as those which give *come to*, *lay by*, or *sink in*. The reason for this, probably, lies in the existence of an Adverbial equivalent in *forth*, and its congeners; *go forth* being an approximate equivalent to the Latin *egredi* and *progreſſi*.

To is in a different category; being more Adverbial, or less Prepositional, by one degree. We can say *go to*, *fall to*, and the like; in which there is, generally, a slight change of import: but we cannot say *to-flight*, *to-come*; though the Germans can, e.g. *zuflucht* = refuge.

With *In*, the word under notice, we can do what was done with *to*, and one thing more. We can say *come in*, *fall in*, *lay in*, and the like; and we can also say *income* and *inlet*. But these words are Nouns, not Verbs, and they are (as aforesaid) accented in a different manner from *En(in)grave*, and *En(in)tomb*. The second element, however, is either a Verb in form, or a Verbal, *income* = incoming. Compare this with the Latin *in* in *incido* and *ingredior*. In '*incidit in* Seyllum' we have it twice over; once as an Adverb, and again as a Preposition. In '*ingreditur* tectum' we have it, subject to certain observations which will appear under *In to*, as both.

Out (it is only necessary to notice the words which illustrate the rule) stands to *In* as *In* to *To*. It goes one degree further in the direction of the Adverb. It gives *fall out* (= quarrel); *outlet* (analogous to *inlet*); and, in addition to these, *outrôte*, whereof the result is a Verb with an accent on the last syllable. The same is the case with *over*, *under*, and others; *look over*, *overthrow*, *overlook*, *undertake*, *undertaking*, and the like.

1. To recapitulate. It is only as *Adverbs* that words like *to*, *in*, &c., enter into composition.

2. The extent to which they do so varies with the word.

3. In doing it there are three degrees; (1) the first giving only a Verb, followed by the Adverb; (2) the second the preceding combination, with the addition of one constituted by a prefix and a Noun; (3) the third both the preceding combinations, with the addition of words like *outrôte* and *outrôte*.

4. *In* belongs to the second class. Hence, the only true compounds of *in-* are words like *Income* and *Inlet*.

By a slight extension of these remarks, we may clear the ground in another direction, and save some notices which would otherwise be given under *In-*. Here we have, in a few formations, the Latin *in-*, in *in-nocens*, used instead of the English *un-*; i.e. applied as a prefix to words of English origin. Though this is simply bad writing, it is not in the category with the compounds under notice. Between *in-* and *un-* there is no confusion either of sound or spelling; so that no question as to the propriety or practicability of removing or recasting them exists.

If what has been said be true—and the only objection that lies against it is the improbable doctrine that though such formations as *ingrave* are impossible now, they may have been current in an earlier stage of the language, combined with the fact that in the allied languages they actually exist (*eingehen* = go-in, in-go, &c., in German) it follows that, except as derivatives from the Latin, Italian, and Spanish, no compound in *In* exists in accurate English; and such, on the whole, is the fact. Still there are a few outlying cases. A Verb standing in the same relation to *income* as *surrey* does to *surrey* might perhaps be defended by the writer who resorted to it. Again, *Inbreeding* (how it was sounded is known only to the coiner) has been seen by the editor in a work which, in respect to its matter, is preeminently critical. It means (*in-and-*) *in-breeding*. Whether good or bad, however, the principle that gives it is one which is wholly different from those under consideration. Finally, *Indebted* is, probably, suggested by *in debt*. *Intagelse* = notice (*in-heed-taking*) is a good Danish word so formed. See also *Intrench*.

The principle suggested by *income* and *income*, except that it is reversed in its application, is the justification for the entry of *enlay* as a Noun.

That the compounds of *in-*, with an English verb to follow, are numerous, has already been seen; and though many of them were made carelessly after the loose analogy of the French *en-*, or for the sake of the metre, there is little doubt that in many the notion of inclusion was intended. The barbarous form *invent* exists, and, unless the editor's memory deceives him, in a recognized authority.

Lastly, there are certain words wherein the general character is Latin, though the exact Latin word would be difficult to find in any good author. Such are the words in *-ate*. Hence, whilst *endocrine* is entered under *en-*, *indoctrinate* begins with *in*.

To conclude. Some of the words spelt with *e* are as undoubtedly and as generally sounded with *i*, as *Jem* is pronounced *Jim*. In one of these, *Impeach*, the phonetic principle has prevailed; thereby con-

stituting a precedent for similar recognitions of the actual sound as opposed to the historical Etymology. To spell, however, the whole with *i* would be objectionable. To alter the spelling of each word as it changed, would be to recognize the phonetic principle beyond the likelihood of its being adopted. As it is, a near approach to uniformity is obtained at the price of a slight departure from the actual representation of the sound; it being always remembered that, in cases like the present, the spelling goes far towards determining the sound.

Enwrapment *s.* Covering; wrapper.

The whole paragraph should be thus translated: they wrathed together a foliage of the fictive, and made themselves enwrapments, i.e. they wrapped themselves up in them.—*Shuckford, Creation and Fall of Man*, p. 203.

Enwreath *v. a.* Surround us with a wreath. (spelt with *i*.)

Bind their resplendent locks *enwreath'd* with
beams.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 301.

Nor less the palm of peace *enwreath'd* thy brow.
Thomson.

Enwrought *adj.* Adorned with work. (spelt with *i*.)

Next Camus, reverend sire, went footing slow,
His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Enwrought with fescue dim, and on the elbow
Like to that sanguine flower, insert'd with woe.
Milton, Lycidas, 103.

Éocene *adj.* [Gr. *ἠώς* = the goddess of the dawn or morn, and *καιός* = new.—] This is not only a word of recent coinage, but a successful one; the department of scientific enquiry to which it belongs being geology. It was suggested by Sir C. Lyell, along with two others, Miocene and Pliocene, to denote the age of certain tertiary deposits as measured by the proportion borne, in their fossils, of the existing to the extinct species. Where the existing, recent, or new (*καιός*) species were decidedly preponderating (say two thirds of the whole), the division was *Pliocene* (*πλιόσιος* or *πλείων* = more). Where there were nearly or less than half, it was *Miocene* (*μειώ- less*). Where there were not only less than half, but so few as merely to suggest the *dawn* of the present Fauna and Flora, it was *Eocene*. Pleistocene (Gr. *επιπλέον* = most) and Post-Pliocene have since been engrafted on this stock, denoting the beds in which the extinct species are so few and exceptional as to give us the exact opposite of the Eocene period, i.e. the wane of the extinct Fauna and Flora.]

In Geology. Oldest group of the tertiary formation.

We trace the progressive diminution of the existing species of gastropodous Mollusca by their fossil shells through the descending strata of the tertiary periods of geology, beyond which such indications become very doubtful and obscure. In the oldest tertiary deposits, not more than three and a half per cent. of the remains of any class of Mollusca have been identified with species now living. From this fact, which indicates the dawn of the existing state of the testaceous fauna, the term *Eocene* is applied to these strata: in the superimposed or Miocene tertiary beds there are about seventeen per cent. of fossil shells, identical with recent species; in the deposits of a third or Pliocene era from thirty-five to forty per cent.; and, in still more modern Pleistocene formations, the older tertiary shells have almost disappeared, and the number of species identical with those now living is from ninety to ninety-five per cent.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xviii.

Æolian *adj.* [Lat. *Æolus* = god of the winds.] Specially applied to a musical instrument, the chords of which vibrate under the simple action of the wind.

From poetry and music united, we have a right to expect pathos, sentiment, and melody, and in a word every gratification that the tuteal ear can bestow. But in sweetness of tone the best singer is not superior, and scarcely equal, to an *æolian* harp,

to Vischer's luthney, or to Giardini's violin.—*Dentlie, Essay on Poetry and Music*, pt. I.

Æolipile *s.* [Lat. *pila* = ball.] Ball or sphere in which water is heated, and from which the rarefied air escapes through a pipe.

Considering the structure of that globe, the exterior crust, and the waters lying round under it, both exposed to the sun, we may fitly compare it to an *æolipile*, or an hollow sphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarefies, and turns into vapours and wind.—*T. Horne, Theory of the Earth*.

Æp-, Æph-, Æpi-. Three forms taken by the Greek preposition, *ἐπὶ* = on, upon; the first being used before a vowel, the second before an aspirate, and the third before a consonant. Its proper power in composition is adverbial, in which case it has considerable latitude of import, meaning not only superposition, but addition.—Epicyle, for instance, meaning not anything *on a cycle*, or circle, but a *cycle*, or circle, *in addition*. Hence, by an easy transition, it takes the power which it has in *Epilogue*, —an address *after*, as opposed to a *Prologue*, or address *before*, a dramatic representation.

Prologues and Epilogues are *λόγος* which precede or follow something else; and not something that precede or follow a *λόγος*. If they were this, the construction would be prepositional. Is it *ever* so? On the first view it seems hazardous to ignore such an example as *epitaph*, which so evidently means something *on a tomb*, rather than a *tomb on, or superficial to, or in addition to*, anything else. But as the origin of the word is in the adjective *ἐπιτάφιος*, rather than in *ἐπί-τάφος*, the prepositional character is doubtful; and *epitaph* is the most plausible example that can be given. *Epidermis* = a skin on a skin, and *Epiphyte* = a plant on a plant, are merely curious from their apparent ambiguity.

Æpat *s.* [Gr. *ἐπατός* = brought on; from *ἐπὶ* on, *αἶμα* = lead.] See extracts.

As the cycle of the moon serves to show the *æpacta*, and that of the sun the diurnal letter, throughout all their variations; so this Dionysian period serves to show these two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all alone, till at last they accomplish their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 5322 years.—*Holler, Diacronica concerning Time*.

A number, whence we take the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get 11 days before the solar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years. For the first year afterwards the moon will go before the sun but 11 days; the second year 22 days; the third, 33 days; but 30 being an entire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's *æpact*, and so on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the *æpact*, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:—

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;

Thirty reject: the prime makes *æpact* then.

Harrie.

Æpagoge *s.* (the final *c* sounded.) See Induction.

Æpagio *adj.* [Gr. *ἐπαγωγή*; from *ἐπὶ* = on, and *αἶμα* = lead, bring.] Inductive; the two words nearly translating each other. See Induction.

Æpaulet *s.* [Fr. *épaulette*; which formerly signified the wing of a gown, douillet, &c.] Ornament for the shoulder; shoulder-knot.

Their old vanity was dazzled and astuned by military liveries, cockades, and *æpaulets*.—*Burke*.

Æpaulement *s.* [Fr. *épaulement* = shoulder.] See extract.

Æpaulement [is], in fortification, a sidewalk made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. It sometimes denotes a manubiation and a square orillon, or mass of earth

fac'd and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a bastion.—*Harrie*.

Æpœtic *adj.* [Gr. *ἐπαιρητικός*; *ἐπαιρέω* = praise.] Laudatory; panegyric. *Rare*.

In whatever kind of poetry, whether the epic, the dramatic, . . . the *æpœtic*, the heroic, or the epigram.—*Phillips, Theatrum Poeticum*, prol.

Æphéméral *adj.* [Gr. *ἐπι-εἶναι*, for, *ἡμέρα* = day.] Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day; short-lived.

This was no more than a mere bubble or blast; and like an *æphéméral* fit of applause.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of Duke of the Buckingham*.

He was far from the count of a *æphéméral*, indolent, or peripatetic *æphéméral*, either.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy considered*, p. 112.

Æphémérides *s.* [from *æphéméria*, being in fact the plural of it; though formerly *æphémérides* was used as a noun of the singular number.] Astronomical tables showing the state of the heavens for every day at noon.

Let him make an *æphémérides*, read Suicet, the calculator's works, Scander be eundemque temporum, and Petrus his adversary, till he understand them.—*Barton, Academy of M. Church*, p. 251.

In the *singular*. Account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

When casting up his eyes against the light,
Both month, and day, and hour he measur'd right;
And told more truly than the *æphémérides*:
For art may err, but nature cannot miss.

Druides, Nua's Tale.

Æphémérist *s.* One who, consulting the stars, or studying either Astronomy or Astrology, uses an Ephemeris or Ephémérides.

The night before, he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and gnomonical *æphéméristes*, that pry into the horoscope of individuals.—*Howell*.

Æphémérous *adj.* Beginning and ending in a day.

The *æphémérous* tale that does its business, and dies in a day.—*Dickens, Reflections on the French Revolution*.

An old word revived by Burke. 'An *æphémérous* monster' occurs in Annotations on Glanville, &c., in 1682, p. 12.—*Gold*.

Æphésian *s.* [*Ephesus*—the Asiatic city so called.] In the time of Shakespear this was a familiar term, the import of which is not exactly explained.

Speak from thy lines military; art thou there?
It is thine host, thine *Æphésian* calls.—*Shakespear Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

Æphiatos *s.* Nightmare.

The *æphiatos*, or night mare, is called by the common people witch-riding. *Brind, Observations on popular Antiquities*.

Æphod *s.* [Hebrew.] Ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

He made the *æphod* of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twisted linen.—*Exodus*, xxxii. 2.

Array'd in *æphods*: nor so few
As are those *æphods* of those sowing down
Which hang on herbs and flowers. *O. Sandys*.

Æpic *adj.* [Gr. *ἐπικός*; Lat. *epicus*; Fr. *épique*, from Gr. *ἔπος* = word, heroic poem.] Heroic, as applied to a poem.

Holmes, whose name shall live in *æpic* song,
While music numbers, or while verse has feet.

Druides.

The *æpic* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the passions.—*Id.*

Æpio *s.* Epic poem.

He [Mr. M'Pherson] brought forward his counter-fet *æpics*, [the alleged poems of Ossian], whose manifold defects and deformities were not so much pardoned for the beauties, thinly scattered, which they contained, as from the persuasion that they were the works of an ancient artist.—*Campbell, On the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland*, p. 170.

Æpicéde *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος* (*ἐπὶ* = on, *ἐπὶος* = funeral solemnity); Fr. *épicede*; Lat. *epicedium*; which is, itself, sometimes used.] Funeral discourse or song.

We are yet in hope of somewhat to come forward, to the illustrious glory of the land, namely his worthy works de Antiquitate Britannica, et de illustribus viris, with lxxv. elegrams and *æpicédes*.—*Idem, Dedication of Ireland's Itinerary*, 1550.

Æpicédes and obsequies upon the death of sundry personages.—*Donne, Poems*, p. 260.

Epicedian. *adj.* Relating to, consisting in, or constituted by, an Epicede; elegiac; mournful. *Rare.*

[The *epicedian* song [is] a song sung ere the corpse be buried. *Cockerham.*]

Epiceus. *adj.* [Lat. *epiceus*, from the Gr. *epiceus* = common.] Common; of both kinds; (chiefly used in *Grammar*, in which case it applies to those names of animals which are the same for both sexes. It is the name of a play of Jonson's (*Epiceus*, or the Silent Woman) in which the point lies in the fact of a man passing for a woman. It is sometimes, also, applied to cunuchs and hermaphrodites.)

Of the *epiceus* gender bees and stiles,
Amplidion Archy is the chief.

B. Jonson, Masques.

All pretty fellows are also extended to a man, as well as all humors, or persons of the *epiceus* gender, who gaze at one another in the presence of ladies. — *Tulley*, no. 27.

Epiceus. *s.* Follower of Epicurus; one given wholly to luxury.

Then fly false thames,
And mingle with the English *epiceus*.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 3.

The *epiceus* harkles in study, when shame, or the desire to recommend himself to his mistress, shall make him uneasy in the want of any sort of knowledge. — *Locke.*

Epiceusian. *s.* One of the sect of Epicurus. Certain philosophers of the *epiceusian* and of the stoicks encountered him. — *Idem*, xvii. 18.

I kept but a man and a maid ever ready to stander and steel;
I know it and smile a hardest smile, like a stoic, or

A wiser *Epiceusian*, and let the world have its way.
Tranquon, Maud, iv. 4.

Epiceusian. *adj.* Pertaining to the sect of Epicurus. Academics old and new, with those Sarmaned Vertipeticks, and the sect *Epiceusian*. — *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 278.

2. **Luxurious;** contributing to luxury.

The up the liberality in a field of cows,
Keep his brain fuming; *epiceusian* and fast,
Sharpen with cholerous sauce his appetite.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

This ignominious dissoluteness, or rather, if we may venture to designate it by the only proper word, lackeardism of feeling and manners, could not but spread from private to public life. The cynical sneers, the *epiceusian* sophistry, which had driven honour and virtue from one part of the character, extended their influence over every other. — *Mansel, Critical and Historical Essays, Italian's Constitutional History*.

Epiceusian. *s.*

1. **Luxury;** sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure.

The darts of devilment, *epiceusian*, and unmercifulness. — *Bishop of Chichester, Two Sermons*, ser. i. viii. : 1576.

This our court infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn; *epiceusian* and lust
Make it a tavern or a brothel.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.

There is not half so much *epiceusian* in any of their most studied luxuries, as a blessing fame at their mercy. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Some good men have ventured to call unchastity, the greatest sensuality, a piece of *epiceusian*. — *Catany, Sermons*.

2. **Doctrine of Epicurus.**

Idleness, or modern Deism, is little else but revived *epiceusian*, Sadducism, and Zendicism. — *Waterland, Charge*, p. 72 : 1732.

The first book of the Enquiry ends with a sentence far remote from Irreligion and *Epiceusian*. — *J. Walton, Essay on Pope*.

[The learned Waterland, to distinguish this more pointedly, writes the word *epiceusian*; and the recent on *epiceusian* in this sense, should be on the third syllable. The usage of the word is modern. Dr. Johnson takes no notice whatever of it. — *Idem*.]

Epiceusian. *s. u.* Become an epiceus, or have a tendency towards epiceusian (in any of its senses); devour like an epiceus; play the epiceus.

He thrifly improves the objects of his cruelty, spending them by degrees, and *epiceusian* on their pain. — *Fallax, Italy State*, p. 448 : 1618.

Those evil demons did, as it were, delicate and *epiceusian* in them. — *Balford, Melanconia*, p. 101.

Epiceusian. *part. adj.* Tending towards *epiceusian*.

The tree of knowledge mistaken for the tree of life. . . . *Epiceusian* philosophy, Antinomian liberty, under the pretence of free grace and a gospel spirit. — *Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 87.

Epicycle. *s.* [Gr. *epi* — on, *kyklos* — circle.] In ancient Astronomy. Smaller circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; circle round the circumference of which a planet was supposed to roll, while the centre was carried along a deferent, or larger circle, of which the earth formed the centre.

In regard of the *epicycle*, or lesser orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal. — *Sir T. Browne.*

How they will wield
The mighty frame; how loud, unbridled, contrive
To save appearances; how kind the sphere
With centre and eccentric, scribbled over;
Cycle and *epicycle*, roll in orbit.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 82.

We shall remark, however, that Ptolemy does not speak of the *epicycle* in which the ancients supposed the planets moved, as having any real existence, but only as a theory invented 'to save the appearances.' — *Shurpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xlii.

Epidemic. *adj.* [Gr. *epi* — on, *epi* — people; Fr. *epidémique*.]

1. In Medicine. Invading or attacking the occupants of a district as a disease or murrain, and passing from one country to another, whether by contagion or infection, or carried by the atmosphere. (In this their comparatively transitory character, the Epidemic diseases are contrasted with the Endemic, or those which from being connected with either the soil or certain local conditions, are fixed more or less permanently in the district.)

It was conceived not to be an *epidemic* disease, but to proceed from a murrain in the constitution of the air, lowered by the predispositions of seasons. — *Baron, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

They could do nothing against the Insularians, owing to an unusually rainy season, which filling all the streams, made the country about the Palmyra-tiende, and occasional *epidemic* diseases among the soldiers. — *Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xlii.

The few cases of cholera at Southampton, and the few little outbreaks at Epidine, may very probably not be the precursors of an immediate *epidemic* attack, but they are, or should be, a warning to all people, professional or other, to put themselves and their patients in a position of defence, and to furnish up the old and examine the new weapons by which it is proposed to meet the disease. The hint becomes the more significant from the marked similarity of the cholera-track of the present year to that which has on former occasions been followed, after a twelvemonth's interval, by a regular invasion of *epidemic* cholera. — *Saturday Review*, Oct. 21, 1845.

2. **Generally prevailing;** affecting great numbers.

He ought to have been bustled in losing his money, or in other unamusedly equally humble and *epidemic* among persons of honour. — *Swift*.

His [Lord Wharton's] rank and abilities made him conspicuous that in him we are able to trace distinctly the origin and progress of a moral taint which was *epidemic* among his contemporaries. — *Mansel, History of England*, ch. 22.

Epidemic. *s.* Epidemic disease.

The other fatal *epidemic*, such as the plague, yellow fever, and small pox, have been, in general, the murrains more particularly, though not exclusively, connected with large towns, camps, or other congregations of men. — *Idem, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

Epidemic. *adj.* Same as Epidemic.

1. Applied to diseases. See Epidemic, 1.

As the proportion of acute and *epidemic* diseases shows the aptness of the air to sudden and vehement impressions, the chronic diseases show the ordinary temper of the place. — *Gravet, Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

2. **General;** universal.

That great *epidemic* camel, wherein every one from the peer to the plebeian hath an inclusive vote. — *Hosack, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 219 : 1812.

They're citizens of 'er world, they're all in all;
Scotland's a nation *epidemic*. — *Cleland*.

There seems to be some infamously *epidemic*. You direct yours to me in Mitre Court; my true address is Mitre Court Buildings. — *Lamb, Letter to Manning*.

Epidemiological. *adj.* Connected with, or relating to, Epidemiology.

Epidemiology. *s.* Doctrine of epidemic dis-

eases; method of investigating them. (This is given rather as the basis of the preceding than as a current word; the preceding being a word of recent coinage, as the name of the Epidemiological Society, instituted in 1843 for the investigation of the nature of epidemics.)

Epiderm. *s.* Epidermis; (in the following extract both forms are used.)

The integument in the non-banded parasites of the human subject, and in almost all the order, is more or less smooth; it consists of a thin connective *epidermis*, and of a fibrous corium firmly attached to the outer transverse muscular fibres. The *epiderm* is homogeneous; i. e. it does not show the nucleated cellular structure. — *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

Epidermal. *adj.* Epidermic.

Its usual plan is to insinuate itself between the *epidermal* nucleations of the leaf, close to one of the veins. — *Kirby and Spence, Introduction to Entomology*, ii. 477. (Ord MS.)

The branch of anatomy which treats of the skeleton of vertebrate animals is designated Osteology, because in anthropology it relates exclusively to the bones and teeth. But the skeleton, according to its cytoskeletal constitution of hard and dry parts, must apply to the hair and nails, and, indeed, the entire *epidermal* system. — *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Epidermic. *adj.* Relating to, or connected with, the epidermis.

Epidermic [words] relating to the *epidermis*; *epidermic*, though introduced by Richard and in general use, is ill-constructed. It should be *epidermoid*. — *Hosack, Medical Dictionary*.

Epidermis. *s.* [Gr. *epi* — on, and *derma* = skin.] Cuticle; scarf-skin.

It [the skin of the negro] is more or less black according to the deposition of the pigment. . . . It is found in the common cells of the mucous layer of the *epidermis*, and not in special pigment cells, whilst the *derma* of the negro is like that of the European. . . . According to Florent's former opinion, there was said to exist between the *epidermis* and *derma* an organ absent in the white, which contained the coloring matter; he has, however, now adopted the prevailing opinion that there is no difference in the structure of the skin between white and black men, a deposition of pigment also taking place in the former, though in lesser quantity. . . . Krause says that freckles and brown nodes in the skin of Europeans are in structure like the *epidermis* of the negro. — *Hollander, Treatise on the Skin*, p. 1, ser. 2.

The clothing membrane, or *epidermis*, as it is called, varies much in texture in different plants, and even in different parts of the same plant. . . . It is the increased thickness and hardened texture of the *epidermis* which gives the leathery or woody leaves of evergreen plants their peculiar appearance and consistency, and enables them to withstand external influences so long. Young shoots, when they emerge from the bud, are clothed with a delicate *epidermis*. . . . The *epidermis*, in addition to its varied texture, presents us with a number of peculiar appendages. . . . of these . . . hairs are the most common. — *Holmes, Rudiments of Botany*, ch. I. sect. 5.

Epidermoid. *adj.* Resembling the epidermis. (For example see extract under Epidermis.)

Epigastrie. *adj.* Relating to, or constituted by, the upper part of the abdomen.

A minute portion of the small-pox virus introduced into the system, will, in a severe case, cause, during the first stage, rigors, heat of skin, accelerated pulse, hurried language, loss of appetite, thirst, *epigastrie* uneasiness, vomiting, headache, pains in the back and limbs, muscular weakness, convulsions, &c. — *Herbert Spencer, Lectures on Biology*.

Epigastrium. *s.* [Gr. *epi* — on, *gastri* = belly.] In Anatomy. Upper and middle part or region of the abdomen, nearly coinciding with the pit of the stomach.

Pathologists have divided the abdomen into certain regions. . . . These regions are marked out by means of imaginary lines, drawn in horizontal and vertical directions. The horizontal lines, four in number, divide this cavity into three zones. The highest of these lines pass over the xiphoid cartilage; the second, by the margin of the tenth rib; the third, by the anterior and superior spine of the ilia; and the fourth, by the superior margin of the pubis; thus giving three zones, the *epigastrie*, the umbilical, and the *hypogastrie*. For the sake of additional precision, each of these zones is divided into segments by vertical lines, also four in number. . . . The vertical lines, . . . dividing the horizontal lines very nearly at right angles, give us nine regions on the anterior and lateral aspects of the abdomen, and six posterior regions. The anterior regions are the *epigastrie*, umbilical, *hypogastrie*, and right and left inguinal; the lateral regions are the right and left *hypochondrie*, and right and left

line. . . The form of the abdomen, although necessarily in some measure changed by marked variation of its bulk, may, nevertheless, be much altered without any decided difference in its size. Thus, it is somewhat changed in severe diseases of the respiratory passages, when the entrance of air into the lungs is obstructed; the epigastrium and hypochondria being then pressed upwards and upwards.—*Cupland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Abdomen.*

Epiglottis. *s.* [Gr. *ἐπι* = upon, *γλωττις* = aperture of the windpipe.] In *Anatomy*, Cartilage which covers the aperture of the windpipe. (*Epiglottic* and *Epiglottidean* are derivatives.) *Technical* or *scientific*.

(For example see extract under *Larynx*.)

Epigram. *s.* [Lat. *epigramma*; from Gr. *ἐπι* = on, *γράμμα* = writing = Lat. *superscriptio*.] Verses ending in a point or sting.

A college of wits and wits cannot float me out of my liquor; dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram?—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 4.

What can be more witty than the epigram of Moore upon the name of Nicolson, an ignorant physician, that had been the death of thousands?—*Peacock, Of Poetry*.

I write

An epigram that boasts more truth than wit. *Gay*. His inventive was unimpaired and lived to be endured, although he was a less eminent master of sarcasm than his son, and rather overwhelmed his antagonist with the burst of words and vehement indignation, than wounded him by the edge of ridicule, or tortured him with the gall of bitter scorn, or fixed his arrow in the wound by the barb of epigram.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham*.

[In our old lexicography, 'epigram or superscription,' (Hollot.) Colgrave, nearly a century afterwards, retained, in his translation of the French *epigramme*, this classical meaning; calling it, 'a short poem, wittily taxing a particular person or fault; also a title, inscription, or superscription.' *Tidd*.]

Epigrammatic. *adj.* Suitable to, belonging to, constituted by, or having the character of, an epigram.

He is every where above conceits of epigrammatic wit and gross hyperboles; his minutiae majesty in the midst of jocosities; he shines, but glows not; and is stately, without ambition.—*Adams*.

He has more of those little points and puerilities that are so often to be met with in Ovid; none of the epigrammatic turn of Lucan; none of those swelling sentiments which are so frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of those vast embellishments of Tasso.—*Id.*

These things are far indeed from being unimportant. . . . They show upon what kind of grounds the fabric of a great man's professional fame, as well as the purity of his moral character, were assailed by the unimpaired violence of party at the instigation of their ignorance, skulking behind a signature made famous by epigrammatic language and the boldness of being venturesome in the person of a printer, who cannot by allowing dastardly slanders to act through him with a virtuous conscience.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Mansfield*.

Epigrammatical. *adj.* Same as Epigrammatic.

Our good epigrammatical poet, old Geoffrey of Winchester, thinketh an ominous fore-speaking to lie in names.—*Chaucer*.

Epigrammatist. *s.* One who writes or makes epigrams.

Such a customer the epigrammatist Martial meets withal, one who, after he had walked through the fairest streets twice or thrice, chattering jewels, plate, rich luggings, came away with a wooden dish.—*Peacock*.

The epigrammatist [Martial] speaks the new their drunken principles.—*Jeffrey Taylor, Rule of the Holy Dying*, ii. § 1.

A jest upon a poor wit, at first might have had an epigrammatic for its father, and been afterwards gravely understood by some painful collector.—*Bope*.

Among the buffoon poets of this age, is also to be reckoned John Heywood, styled the epigrammatist; from the six centuries of epigrams, or versified jokes, which form a remarkable portion of his works.—*Craik, History of the English Language and Literature*, i. 431.

Epigraph. *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*; Fr. *épigraphe*.] Title; inscription.

[Dr. Johnson gives the Greek anglicized in *epigrapha*, a word of four syllables, as he places the accent on the second. But I take *epigraph* to be an old English word, merely with the superfluous final *a*, as was

formerly common, and intended, like *paragraph* or *autograph*, to be pronounced in three syllables.—*Tidd*.]

Epilepsy. *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιληψία* = seizing, laying hold on.] Convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense; falling sickness; fits (in which sense the application of the word, in *Medicine*, is limited to those that depend upon disease of the brain, as opposed to *hysterical* and other fits of a less formidable character).

My lord is full into an epilepsy: This is the second fit. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iv. 1. Melancholy distempers are deduced from spirits drawn from that encephalium; the paroxysms from cholerick spirits, and the epilepsy from fumes.—*Sir J. Floyer, Prefatural State of the animal Humours*.

Epilepsy [is a] sudden loss of sensation and consciousness, with spasmodic contraction of the voluntary muscles, quickly passing into violent convulsive distortions, attended and followed by sleep, recurring in paroxysms often more or less regular. *Epilepsy* has been noticed by all the ancient writers; but by none so fully and accurately as by Aretæus. The sudden and frightful seizure of which it consists, induced them to refer it to supernatural causes; and hence originated several of the names which have been applied to it.—*Cupland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Epileptic. *adj.* Convulsed; suffering from, or subject to, epilepsy.

A plague upon your epileptic visage! Smile you my speeches as I were a fool? *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Epileptic. *s.* Person afflicted with, or subject to, epileptic fits.

Epileptic ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any steam, even such as are very fragrant.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*. With respect to the mental condition of epileptics during the intervals of their attacks, Dr. Reynolds concludes from his own observations: 1. That epilepsy does not necessarily imply any mental change. 2. That considerable intellectual impairment exists in some cases; but that it is the exception, and not the rule. 3. That women suffer more frequently and more severely than men. 4. That the commonest failure is loss of memory; and that this, if regarded in all degrees, is more frequent than integrity of that faculty. 5. That apoplexy is more often found preserved than injured. 6. That uterine mental changes are rare. 7. That depression of spirits and timidity are common in the male sex, but not in the female; that excitability of temper is found in both.—*Cupland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Epileptical. *adj.* Having the nature of, or disordered as by, an epilepsy; (*Epileptic* commoner).

In the previous use of some extant solemnities, he became frantic and epileptic.—*J. Spencer, Vanity of vulgar Prophecies*, p. 30: 1005.

Epilogium. *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιλογισμός*.] Addition in the way of chronological computation; excess in reckoning; intercalation. *Rare*.

Some reckon the epilogium from Cyrus; some from the seventh, others from the twelfth of Artaxerxes Longimanus; accordingly ending the weeks, some at the profanation of the temple by Antiochus, &c.—*Gressley, Ptolemy*, p. 156: 1650.

The Greek and Hebrew making a difference of two thousand years. . . . this epilogium must be deducted from the Hebrew, or superadded to the Greek.—*Ibid.*, p. 171.

Epilogical. *adj.* Having the nature of an epilogue.

These lines are an epilogical allusion to the last elegy.—*T. Warburton*, in his edition of *Milton's smaller Poems*.

Epilogize. *v. n.* [In the extract the *u* is intrusive, having been introduced either for the sake of preventing the *g* being sounded as *j*, or from the noun.] Speak an epilogue.

The dances ended, the spirit epilogized.—*Stage-Direction in Milton's Comus*.

Epilogize. *v. a.* Utter as an epilogue.

I was rude enough to interrupt the laugh of applause with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was epilogizing his witty rallery.—*Student*, i. 135: 1750.

Epilogus. *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιλογος*; Lat. *epilogus*.] Poem or speech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue; yet to good wine they do use good bushes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good epilogues.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. epilogue.

Are you mad, you dog?

I am to rise and speak the epilogue.

Drayton, Tyrannick Love.

Epitaph. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or produced in honour of, a victory. *Rare*.

The epits was in battle were carried in triumph, while an epitaphic song was chanted.—*T. Warburton, History of English Poetry*, dissertation. (Ord 38.)

Epitaphion. *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, from *ἐπι* = upon, and *τάφος* = victory.] Song of triumph. *Rare*. They distinguish between the trisagion and epitaphion, or triumphal hymn.—*Christian Antiquities*, ii. 118.

I certainly did not mean, that the Saxon minstrels had ever sung a triumphal epitaphion on Heugob's massacre.—*T. Warburton, Roderick*, p. 60.

Epiphany. *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιφάνεια* = manifestation; from *ἐπι* = show.] Church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world by the appearance of a star, which conducted the magi.

And through thy poor birth, where first thou glorified'st poverty, And yet soon after riches didst allow, By accepting kingly gifts in the Epiphany, Deliver, and make us to be holy men free.

Doane, Poems, p. 343.

From Christmas to Epiphany, the church's design, in all her proper services, is to set forth the humanity of our Saviour, and to manifest him in the flesh; but from the Epiphany to Septuagesima Sunday, especially in the four following Sundays, she endeavours to manifest his divinity, by recounting to us in the Gospels some of his first miracles and manifestations of his deity.—*Whately, National Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*.

Epiphytal. *adj.* Epiphytic: (the latter the better word).

Of the epiphytal class only one is found so far north as South Carolina.—*Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom*, *Orchidaceae*.

Epiphyte. *s.* [Gr. *ἐπίφυτον* = plant, thing growing.] In *Botany*, Plant growing on another. (There is some mustiness in the use of this word, as well as in that of *Parasite*. Sometimes the two are strongly contrasted: a *parasite* being a plant which not only grows on another, but absorbs and assimilates its juices so as to be fed or nourished by it; while an *epiphyte* simply grows on it. The distinction is convenient. In the extract, however, it is suggested that an *epiphyte* may find nourishment as well as support, it only being denied that direct nourishment is the special object of the attachment.)

Epiphytes do not grow in earth; apparently because the peculiar organization of their roots renders them impatient of leaving those parts covered; and they prefer the branches of a tree to rocks, not perhaps because of any peculiar food which they find on trees, but because wood is a bad conductor of heat, and because they find shade among branches, while rocks conduct heat more rapidly, and are exposed to more dryness or more wetness. If rocks are soft, shaded, and so placed as to be exposed to no sudden changes of temperature, then *epiphytes* will grow as well on them as on trees.—*London, Theory and Practice of Horticulture*, ii. ch. xv.

Epiphytic. *adj.* Having the nature of an epiphyte.

As the leaves [of the *Palmyra palm*] nearest the ground begin to decay from the larger trees, a portion of their stalks still remain attached to the trunk. Grasping these, convolvuli, honeysuckles, and other climbing plants, ascend in great variety, and clothe the palm with festoons of flowers and verdure. The cavities on the stem become also receptacles for *epiphytic* plants, which germinate and flourish there in infinite profusion.—*Sir J. E. Ravenel, Ceylon*, (d. ix. ch. vi).

Episcopacy. *s.* Form of church government consisting in the superintendence of one clergyman over others; bishopric as a body.

The bishops durst not contest with the assembly in jurisdiction; so that there was little more than the name of episcopacy preserved.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Prelacy itself cannot be proved by prescription, since episcopacy is not prescribed by any time whatsoever.—*Apliff, Paragon*, *Jaria*, *Amour*.

Hall, bishop of Norwich, had published a *Humble Remonstrance* in defence of *Episcopacy*, to which in 1641 five initiators, whose names [Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newnomen, William Spurrow] made the first letters of the

celebrated word *Simulcrum*, gave the answer. Of this answer, a confusion was attempted by the learned Cicer; and to the confusion Milton published a reply. — *Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Milton*. While Charles was opposing the people, Falkland was a resolute champion of liberty. He attacked Strafford. He even concurred in strong measures against episcopacy. — *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Falkland's Constitutional History*.

Episcopal. *adj.* [see Bishop.] Belonging to, or vested in, a bishop; constituted by the institution of bishops: (generally opposed to Presbyterianism).

The plot of discipline sought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away episcopal jurisdiction. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The apostle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himself, but to use his episcopal authority in exhorting every rank and order of men. — *Rogers*.

Episcopal. *s.* Adherent to, or partism of, episcopacy: (Episcopalian commoner).

And the dissenting episcopate, perhaps discontented to such a degree, as upon some fair unhappy occasion, would be able to shake the throne of royalty which none can deny theirs to be. — *Swift, Letter on the Government Trial*, iv. 32. (Ord MS.)

Episcopalian. *adj.* Episcopalian.

The discipline was chiefly episcopalian. — *Hughes, Continuation of Hume and Smollett's History of England*.

Episcopalian. *s.* Same as Episcopalian, *s.*

This defended the episcopalian. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii, ch. iii.

Episcopality. *s.* Episcopal character. *Rare*.

To whom the canons of the apostles give the power of sentence or constitution; Ensigns out of Episcopacy, the throne of episcopacy. — *Bishop Hall, Hook's Dove*, (Ord MS.)

Episcopally. *adv.* In an episcopal manner; by episcopal authority.

The necessity of the sacrament, and the invalidity of ecclesiastical functions when performed by persons who were not episcopally ordained, were entertained by many with great applause. — *Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*.

Episcoparian. *adj.* Episcoparian. *Rare*.

The pretended strictness and severity of the then established church government was not so effectual a remedy against all liberty in opinion and practice, as was the episcoparian government then lately thrown out of doors. — *Wood, Athenae Oxonienses*, ii. 303. (Ord MS.)

Episcopate. *s.* Bishopric; office and dignity of a bishop.

These great qualities at length conducted you as deservedly to the episcopate. — *Arnold, Commentary on the Apocryphal*.

Episcopacy. *s.* Survery; search. *Rare*.

If the censor, in his moral episcopacy, being to judge most in matters not answerable by writ or action, could not use an instrument so gross and badly as jurisdiction, he, how can the minister of the gospel manage the corpulent and secular trial of bill and process in things merely spiritual? — *Milton, Reason of Church Government*.

Épistole. *s.* [Fr.; from Gr. ἐπιστολή.] Incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it.

The poem hath no other epistole than such as naturally arise from the subject. — *Addison, Spectator*. Of epistolae in the Paradise Lost, I think there are only two, contained in Raphael's relation of the war in heaven, and Michael's prophetic account of the changes to happen in this world. Both are closely connected with the great action; one was necessary to Adam as a warning, the other as a consolation. — *Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Milton*.

Faithfully adhering to the truth, which he does not suffer so much as an ornamental epistole to interrupt, and equally studious to avoid the boldness of poetry, it is not surprising that Handel should be little read. — *Hutton, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*.

Epistodic. *adj.* Contained in an episode; pertaining to an episode.

I discover the difference between the epistodic and principal action, as well as the nature of episode. — *Notes on the Odyssey*.

Epistodical. *adj.* Same as Epistodic.

Epistodical ornaments, such as descriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the observations of Aristotle. — *Dryden*.

Epistopætic. *adj.* and *s.* [Gr. επι- = draw.] In *Medicine*. Acting as, or that which acts as, a blister.

The matter ought to be solicited to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, epistopætics, and blisters. — *A. Routh*.

Epistole. *s.* [Gr. ἐπιστολή; Lat. epistola; A.S. epistol.] Letter.

When loose epistles violate chaste eyes, The half comments, who silently denice, Dryden.

Epistoler. *s.* Obsolete.

1. Writer of letters.

But what needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old epistoler, for saying, that the Apostle's charge (let every one have his own wife) is general to all? — *Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 372.

The young epistoler is yours to the antipodes, or at least to the centre of the earth! — *Richard, Grouse and Ostriches of the Continent of the Clergy and Religion enquired into*, p. 37.

2. One who at the communion table, in the service of our church, reads the epistle.

Rare. The principal minister using a decent cope, and being invested with the gospel and epistoler. — *Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons*, § 24.

Epistolary. *adj.*

1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.

Scarcely allowing the author one epistolary comment. — *Massingham, Discretion*, p. 63; 681.

The first of our countrymen, however, who published a set of his own letters, though not in English, was Roger Ascham, who flourished about the time of the Reformation; and when that mode of writing had been cultivated by the best scholars in various parts of Europe, was reformed for the terseness of his epistolary style. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 54.

We must confess that, if the epistolary style of Lord Byron was artificial, it was a rare and admirable instance of that highest art which cannot be distinguished from nature. — *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Moore's Life of Lord Byron*.

2. Translated by letters.

I shall carry on an epistolary correspondence between the two heads. — *Addison*.

Epistole. *s.* Little epistle. *Rare*, and probably coined.

You see that my wicked intention of curtailing this epistole by the above device of large margin. — *Lamb, Letter to Burton*.

Epistolic. *adj.* Having the character of an epistle.

Some, when they write to their friends, are all affection; some are wise and sententious; some shew their powers for efforts of genius; some write news, and some write secrets; but to make a letter without affection, without wisdom, without gaiety, without news, and without a secret, is, doubtless, the great epistolic art. — *Johnson, Letter to Mrs. Thrale*, Oct. 27, 1777. (Ord MS.)

Epistolic. *adj.* Same as preceding.

I have an epistolic dissertation on John Maletia (for so he should be called, not Maletia) in Dr. Mill's hands. — *Bentley, Letters*, p. 154.

Epistolize. *v. n.* Write letters.

There are none, who in flow of letters, write homilies; preach when they should epistolize. — *Hurd, Familiar Letters*, i. 1.

Whereas this proceeds I know not, unless it be from a charming kind of virtue that your letters carry with them to work upon my spirits, which are so full of facets and familiar friendly strains, and so judicious in answering every part of mine, that you may give the law of epistolizing to all unskilful. — *Ibid.*, iv. 27.

Very, very tired! I began this epistle, having been epistolizing all the morning, and very kindly would I end it, could I find adequate expressions to your kindness. — *Lamb, Letter to Miss Fryer*.

Epistolizer. *s.* One who epistolizes.

Some modern authors there are who have exposed their letters to the world, but most of them, I mean among your Latin epistolizers, go freighted with mere Bartholomew wars, with trite and trivial phrases only, listed with pedantic strictness of school-boy verses. — *Hurd, Familiar Letters*, b. i. let. i. (Ord MS.)

Epistrophe. *s.* [Gr.] In *Rhetoric*. Figure which concludes each member of a sentence with the same affirmation: (as, 'Since concord was lost, friendship was lost, fidelity was lost, liberty was lost, all was lost').

Épitaph. *s.* [Fr. *épitaphe*; Gr. *ἐπίταφος* = tomb. — see Ep.] Inscription upon a tomb.

Live still, and write mine epitaph. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

Some thy lov'd dust in Parian stones enshrine, Others immortal epitaphs design; With wit and strength, that only yields to thine. — *Smith*.

Épitaph. *v. a.* Describe, notice, or commemorate in an epitaph. *Rare*.

In particular he (Gabriel Harvey) plumed himself on having reformed the barbarism of English verse, by having set the example of modelling it after English hexameters. 'If I never discover any better remembrance,' he exclaims in one of his pamphlets, 'let me be epitaphed the inventor of English hexameters.' — *Craik, History of the English Language* i. 477.

Épitaph. *v. n.* Write or speak after the manner of an epitaph. *Rare*.

The common, in their speeches, epitaph upon him, as on that pope, 'He lived as a wolf, and died as a dog.' — *Bishop Hall, Heaven upon Earth*, let. xviii. (Ord MS.)

Épithétian. *adj.* Pertaining to an epitaph.

Rare.

Like that doughty centurion Afranius in Lucian: who to imitate the noble Pericles in his epitaphical speech, stopping up after the battle to bewail the slain Severinus, falls into a pitiful condemnation to think of those easily sappers and drinking bangers, which he must now taste of no more. — *Milnes, Antiquaries upon a Defence of the Humble Roman's cause*.

Épithalamium. *s.* [Gr. ἐπιθάλμιον, from *ἐπι* = up, and *θάλμιον* = bed, — in Spenser, who also wrote a *Prothalamium*, the form is that of the original Greek, *Epithalamium*; in which case it is opposed to *Prothalamium*.] Nuptial song in praise of marriage, and of the bride and bridegroom.

I presume to invite you to these sacred nuptials, the *epithalamium* sung by a crowned muse. — *G. Keble, Paraphrase on the Psalm of David*, and the *Hymns dispersed throughout the Old and New Testament*.

They embarked with their musical instruments in several barges, and coming under the galleries of the Royal Charles, sang the various carols, minuets, minuets, canons, and *epithalamiums* that had been composed in honour of her nuptials. — *Strickland, Life of the Queen of England, Catherine de Bragança*.

Épithalamy. *s.* Anglicized form of Epithalamium. *Rare*.

He shew'd us how for sins we ought to sigh, And how to sing Christ's *epithalamy*. — *Poem on Donne's Death, Donne's Poems*; 1650.

Épithétal. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, or consisting of, Epithetium.

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Épithétium. *s.* [?] In *Anatomy*. Article or scarfskin of the mucous surfaces of the body of animals, to which it bears the same relation that the epidermis does to the cutaneous.

The entire alimentary canal consists of three tunics, — an external, fine, membranous, or peritoneal layer; a compact muscular coat composed of a layer of longitudinal and a layer of circular fibres, most developed at the two extremities of the canal; and an internal mucous coat, the *epithétium* of which is thickest at the pharynx and the rectum. Between the muscular and *epithétal* coats, in the intestinal division, there is a white spongy layer of tissue, composed of aggregated cells, compared by Rembold to translucent clay, and which is sometimes the seat of gastric glands. . . . Uric acid has been detected in these [the Malpighian] tubes: they have no proper *epithétal* lining, but are filled with cells, disposed in rows: these cells contain nucleus and numerous fine granules, which impart a yellowish or greenish colour to the tubes. — *Urban, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, let. xvii.

Épithem. *s.* [Gr. ἐπίθεμα.] In *Medicine*. Light dressing, applied externally.

Épithems, or rural applications, are justly applied unto the left breast. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Coriand and *epithems* are also necessary, to resist the putrefaction and strengthen the vitals. — *Wiseman, Surgery*.

Épithet. *s.* [Gr. ἐπίθετον (from *ἐπι* = on, and *τίθημι* = put, place); Fr. *épithète*.]

1. Adjective denoting any quality good, or bad: (as, 'The verdant grove, the craggy mountain's lofty head'; often equivalent to Expletive, which it nearly translates).

It is the just *épithet* of the world, which Julius Scaliger gives unjustly to London, 'torva peregrina.' — *Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 203.

I all run with pilgrims, leaving the *épithet* of false, scandalous, and villainous to the author. — *Swift*.

Épithet, in the rhetorical sense, denotes not every adjective, but those only which do not add to the sense, but signify something already implied in the noun itself; as, if one says, 'the glorious sun' on the other hand, to speak of the 'rising' or 'setting'.

dian sun' would not be considered as, in this sense, employing an *epithet*. It is a common practice with some writers to endeavour to add force to their expressions by accumulating high-sounding *epithets*, denoting the greatness, beauty, or other admirable qualities of the things spoken of; but the effect is generally the reverse of what is intended.—*Wately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iii. ch. ii. § 4.

A prince (Henry III.) to whom the *epithet* of worthless seems best applicable.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. 2.

2. Title; name.

The *epithet* of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

3. Phrase; expression.

For which of my good parts did you first suffer love for me?—*Ridder*! a good *epithet*: I do suffer love indeed; for I love thee against my will.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 2.

Epithet. v. a. Entitle; describe the quality of. *Rare*.

Never was a town better *epithetized*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonianae*, p. 564.

Epithymetical. adj. [Gr. *ἐπιθυμία* = desire.] Sensual. *Rare*.

By the *epithet*, the heart and parts which God requires and divided from the inferior are *epithymetical* organs; implying thereby a movement into purification and elevation of heart, which is commonly denoted from the renunciation and abjection of those parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 267. (Ord 318.)

Epitome. s. [Gr. *ἐπιτομή* (from *τίπτω* = I cut, *τομή* = cutting); Fr. *építome*.—In English the final *e* is sounded, so that the word is a quindrisyllable.] Abridgement; abbreviation; compendious abstract; compendium.

This is a poor *epitome* of yours, which, by th' interpretation of full time, may show like all your self.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3. *Epitomes* are helpful to the memory, and of good private use; but set forth for public monuments, accuse the industrious writers of delivering much impertinency.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

It would be well if there were a short and plain *epitome* made, containing the most material heads.—*Lacke*.

Such abstracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

The intimate acquaintance with all the varieties of life forced on him by his position in the midst of a moving *epitome* of the world, which vividly reflected them all, failed to lurch him distrust or dissection.—*Telford, Memoirs of C. Lamb*.

Epitomist. s. Same as Epitomizer.

Both this *Epitomist*, and an other famous captain Britomarchus, whom the *epitomist* Florus and others mention.—*Milton, History of England*.

Epitomize. v. a. Abstract; contract into a narrow space; diminish by amputation; curtail.

Who did the whole world's soul contract, and draw

Into the glasses of your eyes;
So made such mirrors and such spies,
That they did all to you *epitomize*.

Shakespeare, Poems, p. 10. If the ladies take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind *epitomized*, and the whole species in miniature. *Adams*.

We have *epitomized* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue. *Id., Spectator*.

Epitomize. v. n. Make an epitome or abstract.

But, above all, Alfred served in the great army of learning himself as a translator. His translations do not pretend to scrupulous accuracy; sometimes he expands to explain a difficulty, or inserts a fuller account from his own knowledge or from the report of travellers at his court; more often he *epitomizes* as if he were giving the truth of the paragraph that had just been read to him. *C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. ii.

Epitomizer. s. Abridger; abstracter; writer of epitomes.

When that *epitomizer* of Trojans had to the full described and set out king Priam's riot, as a chief engine and instrument of his overthrow, he adds fiddling and dancing.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 464.

Idon Camelus, or his *epitomizer* Xiphilinus, will help you out.—*Hale, Golden Remains*, p. 272.

Epizoon. s. pl. *epizoa*. [Gr. *ζῷον* = animal.] In Zoology. In the class Epizoa, a division of the Crustacea consisting of parasites which infest the eyes, gills, and

other parts of fishes; those on the eyes of the sprat and the gills of the salmon being the best known.

The *epizoon* are of distinct sexes: the male appears always to retain his freedom, and is perhaps no that account, singularly smaller than the female. . . . You will not infrequently find adhering to the eye of the sprat an *epizoon* or brucia. . . . The *epizoon* differ from one another in their mode of adhering to the fish they infest: some stick fast by a suckorial mouth; others by processes that grow from the head; but the most common mechanism of adhesion in this singular class is a circular sucker, developed upon the confluent extremities of a pair of obscurely jointed tubular feet. (The third thoracic limbs of the larva as in the Lernaeopoda of the slunk, the Arthropoda of the perch, and the Trachilinae of the eel.)—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xiii.

Epizootic. adj. Epidemic disease attacking the lower animals.

It has been observed also, that shortly before, or during, or soon after the prevalence of these epidemic catarrhs, *epizootic* diseases have raged; various species of brutes, and of birds, have been extensively affected with sickness; while, on some occasions, prodigious swarms of insects have made their appearance.—*Watts, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xlix.

Epoch. s. [Gr. *ἐποχή*; from *ἐπείχω* = stop, rest.] Time at which a new computation is begun; time from which dates are numbered; memorable period.

These are the practices of the world, since the year sixty: the grand epoch of falsehood, as well as delinquency.—*South, Sermons*.

Some busy ages, lost in sleep and ease, No action leave to busy charitables: Such, whose supine felicity but makes In story clowns, in *epochs* mistakes.

Dryden, Astron Retur. Their several *epochs* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world, from the flood, from the first Olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable passage or accident, give us a pleasant prospect into the histories of antiquity and of former ages.—*Hudley, Discourse concerning Time*.

Time is always reckoned from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain *epochs* marked out to us by the nations observable in it.—*Lacke*.

Epocha. s. Same as preceding.

Moses distinctly computes by certain intervals, memorable years and *epochas*, or terms of time.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Time, by necessity compell'd, shall go Through scenes of war, and *epochas* of woe. *Prior*.

Epode. s. [Gr. *ἐπὶδωκ* = addition or supplement to an ode (ᾠδή) = song, lyric composition], supplementary ode.—the *-e* is advantageously retained, as the pronunciation is *epód*, not *epódal* as in derivatives from ᾠδὴ way.] An Anglicized form of the Greek *epode*, or of the Greek derived through the Latin, in which language the word is adopted. (The only English *epodes* which are other than this, belong to the so called *Pindaric* odes of the seventeenth century. See *Pindaric*.)

1. In the Greek sense. Stanza, following the Strophe and Antistrophe in lyrical poems, and concluding the metrical or musical system.

Strophe, antistrophe, or *epode*, . . . were a kind of stanzas framed only for the music.—*Milton, Preface to Samson Agonistes*.

2. In the Latin sense. Poems of Horace so called, or poems of their character: (the most prominent distinction between which and the odes, in the Horatian poems, consists in the metre, which is *iambic* in the epodes, but never in the odes.)

Eponym. s. [Lat. *eponymus*; Gr. *ἐπώνυμος*, from *ἐπώνυμ* = name.] As a word coming into current use in works on mythology and primitive history, it means the hypothetical individual who is assumed as the person from whom any race or tribe took its name, e.g. *Hellen* is an *eponym* of the *Hellenes*. (The Greek and Latin forms *Eponymos* and *Eponymus* (plural *eponymi*) both occur. *Eponymic*, *Eponymous*, and *Eponymy* are congniers.)

If the citizen lived so late a day that the attempt

to trace back his own line to its divine founder because presumption and, as he would still take refuge in the legends which traced the origin of his city, his tribe, or his clan, to some one of the glorious heroes who were free from the doom of oblige or death. Every country, every autonomous town, nay, even many a hamlet, thus had its *eponym* heroes. . . . The fifty sons of Lycogen supplied *eponyms* for as many Arcadian townships.—*Cassell, History of Times and Ages*, introd. p. 2 and note.

They could be somewhat prone to believe in *eponyms* that is, he had no objection to say that Italy was named after Italos, king of the Sicels.—*Thirl*.

Epope. s. [Gr. *ἐπῶμι* (from *ἐπείω* = discourse, *ποιέω* = make); Fr. *épopée*.] Epic poem.

Travesty borrows from the *epope*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own. *Dryden, Preface to Translation of Virgil*.

In France the *Trouvères* had in the last century begun their inextinguishable, immortal *epope*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, ii. ix. ch. ix.

Epulation. s. [Lat. *epula* = feast.] Banquet; feast.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pre-empted to *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of cheese.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Epulotic. s. [Gr. *ἐπὺλωσις* = ulcer, abscess, sore, or wound scoured over.] In Old Medicine. Dressing for a sore. *Obsolete*.

The ulcer, incurred with common sore-throats, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tully, and such like *epulotics*.—*Winnon, On the Infestation*.

Epyrnal. s. [Gr. *ἐπιρύς* = lofty, *ἄρνις* = bird: a coined word.—The enormous eggs of the bird to which it applies being well known, and no other name of a more English character being likely to become current, it is entered on the principle which admitted Hippopotamus, and which admits Dinornis and others. Its etymology is exceptionable, the *-y-* in *epyrn* being neither (*exactly*) the root, nor the connecting vowel. By an etymological fiction it would be convenient to spell it Epyrnis; *epi* = in excess, and *epyrn* being the bird of which the ornithological characteristics are in excess. The reasons for this are not purely etymological. Write *epyrn*, and chances are that it will be made a trisyllable, and the second syllable be sounded *-yarn*.] Bird so called.

The finest known egg of a bird is that of the extinct *epyrn* of Madagascar; . . . the contents are computed to equal those of six ostrich's eggs, and a hundred and forty-eight hen's eggs.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata*, ii. 241.

Equability. s. Evenness; uniformity of temper.

There is also moderation in toleration of fortune in every sort, which of fully is called *equability*.—*Sir T. Browne, The Idler*, vol. 188.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them unaltered by Wisdom. *Rare*.

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Asiatics lazy. *Arrian, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

Few will hesitate to acknowledge that he has more fancy and tenderness than Waller, but less choice, less judgment and knowledge where to *equability* which attention to the unity and thread of his little pieces. *Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

Equable. adj. Equal to itself; even; uniform in respect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a fictitious globe represents it; to be every where smooth and *equable*, and as plain as a clypean field. *Beattie*.

The style of Dryden is sustained with extraordinary ability on an *equable* line, from which he seldom much deviates, neither brilliant nor prosaic; few or no passages could be marked as impressive, but few are languid or mean.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

Equably. adv. In an equable manner; uniformly; in the same tenor; evenly; equally to itself.

If bodies move *equally* in concentric circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. — *Cheyne*.

Equal. *adj.* [Lat. *equalis*; *equalitas*, -*atis*.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparison; neither greater nor less; neither worse nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyself equal with them. — *Ecclesiasticus*, xxxii. 9.

Equal lot.
May join us; equal joy, no equal love.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 691.
Although there were no man to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles equal to two right angles. — *Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

2. Adequate to any purpose.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as equal to fight with the English. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

3. Even; uniform; level; parallel; proportionate.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears,
At their vain triumphs, and their vulgar tears;
An equal temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flattered him, and when she frowned. — *Dryden*.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations equal to your merit. — *Id., Fables*, dedication.

4. Indifferent; impartial; neutral; just; equitable. *Latinism*: (*aequus* = just; *iniquus* (in *aequis*) = unjust. The extract from Jonson is even more of a translation (*pauci quos aequus amavit Jupiter*) than the professed one from Dryden.)

Some few,
Whom equal Jove hath lov'd.

Is not my way equal? are not your ways unequal? — *Ezekiel*, xlviii. 25.

Each to his proper fortune stand or fall;
Equal and unconcern'd I look on all;
Rutlians, Trojans, are the same to me,
And both shall draw the lots their fates decree. — *Dryden, Virgil's Aeneid*.

5. Being upon the same terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, you and the aged also, equal in spoils with themselves. — *2 Maccabees*, viii. 30.

Equal. *s.*

1. One not inferior or superior to another.

He is countenanced on Heros: I pray you, discontinue him from her: she is no equal for his birth. — *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.
He would make them all equals to the citizens of Rome. — *2 Maccabees*, ix. 15.

2. One of the same age.

I professed in the Jews' religion above many my equals in mine own nation. — *Galatians*, i. 14.

3. Equality; level (by which it has, probably, been superseded).

Then that presum'd to weigh the world anew,
And all things to an equal to restore,
Instead of right, he seems, great wrong dost show,
And far above thy fitter pitch to soar. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 2. 34.

Equal. *v. a.*

1. Make one thing or person equal to another.

What shall I equal to thee, that I may comfort thee, O virgin daughter of Zion? — *Lamentations*, ii. 13.

2. Rise to the same state with another person.

And will she yet abuse her eyes on me, . . .
O me whose all not equals Edward's moiety. — *Shakespeare, Richard III.* i. 2.

I know nobody so like to equal him, even at the age he wrote most of them, as yourself. — *Tranbull, Letter to Pope*.

3. Recompense fully; answer in full proportion.

She sought Siclus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and equal'd all her love. — *Dryden, Virgil's Aeneid*.
Nor you, great queen, these offices repeat,
Which he will equal, and perhaps augment. — *Id.*

Equality. *s.*

1. Evenness; uniformity; constant tenour; equality.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their temper; conceive a regularity in mutations, with an equality in constitutions, and forget that variety which physicians theoria discover. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared.

Equality of two domestic powers,
Breeds scrupulous faction.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.
According to this equality wherein God hath placed all mankind, with relation to himself, in all the relations between man and man there is a mutual dependence. — *Swift*.

Equalization. *s.* Bringing to, state of, equality.

Our scheme of equalization requires, that accordingly as any individual on the scale, our depressing powers should counteract and balance his ascending powers. — *Chamberlain, Observer*, no. 48. (Ord MS.)
I have never conceived, or can conceive, that the strength of any making the major part of the inhabitants of your country believe, that their case, and their satisfaction, and their equalization with the rest of their fellow-subjects of Ireland, are things adverse to the principles of that connexion. — *Harke, Letter on the Affairs of Ireland*.

Equalize. *v. a.*

1. Make even.

To equalize accounts, we will allow three hundred years, and so long a time as we can manifest from the Scripture. — *Sir T. Browne*.

2. Run parallel with; rival.

A prince, who had not been hindered with domestic disorders, would have equalized Caesar himself. — *Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 204.
That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, in regard of its lightness, to equalize and fit a thing heavier than it is. — *Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

3. Make equal; reduce to a condition of equality.

The Virgin they do at least equalize to Christ. — *Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. v.

No system of instruction will completely equalize natural powers; and yet it may be service towards their improvement. A youthful Achilles may acquire skill in hurling the javelin under the instruction of a Chiron, though the master may not be able to compete with the pupil in vigour of arm. — *Whately, Elements of Logic*, pref.

Office of itself does much to equalize politicians. It by no means brings all characters to a level; but it does bring high characters down and low characters up towards a common standard. In power the most patriotic and most enlightened statesman finds that he must disappoint the expectations of his admirers. . . . On the other hand, power turns the very views of the most worst-his-adventurer, his selfish ambition, his sordid cupidity, his vanity, his cowardice, into a sort of public spirit. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Equally. *adv.* In an equal manner.

1. In the same degree with another person or thing; alike.

The curious are equally impatient of their condition, equally tempted with the wages of unrighteousness, as if they were indeed poor. — *Bogers*.

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship, sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly equally swift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the same appearances, it would not help us to measure time more than the motion of a comet does. — *Locke*.

3. Impartially.

We shall use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May equally determine. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.

4. In just proportion.

What I give, let equally be rendered
For my soul's health. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate*.

Equalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Equal: (Equality commoner).

Let me lament . . . that our stars
Unreconcilable should have divided
Our equalness to this. — *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

Equanimity. *s.* [Lat. *aequanimitas*.] Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

That is a kind of dog-like stupidity, rather than Christian equanimity, as one well saith. — *Gataker, True Contentment*, 164. (Ord MS.)

This watch over a man's self, and the command of his temper, I take to be the greatest of human perfections. . . . I do not know how to express this habit of mind, except you will let me call it equanimity. It is a virtue which is necessary at every hour, in every place, and in all conversations. — *Tuller*.

Equanimous. *adj.* Even; not dejected; not elated. *Rare*.

Out of an equanimous civility to his many worthy friends. — *Bishop Gauden, Life of Bishop Brownrigg*, p. 219: 1000.

Equation. *s.*

1. In *Arithmetic*. Equivalence of two quantities differently expressed, as $9 - 4 = 5$.

2. In *Algebra*. Same as the preceding, except that some element is expressed generally and symbolically, the solution of the problem thus involved being founded on the properties of numbers.

Thus, $9 - 4 = 5$, is an equation expressing the equality of $9 - 4$ and 5 ; and $a + b - c = d$ is an equation denoting that the difference between the sum of $a + b$ and c is equal to d ; the quantities between which the sign = is placed being called the two sides of the equation. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

3. Average.

By an argument taken from the equations of the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, it seems that light is propagated in time, spending in its passage from the sun to us about seven minutes of time. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Equator. *s.* [Lat.] In *Geography*. A common extract. A proper, rather than a common, name; hence, generally preceded by the definite article.

By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the equator, cannot discover both the poles; neither would the eye, under the poles, discover the sun in the equator. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

On the other side the equator, there is much land still remaining undiscovered. — *Key, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

The equator on the earth, or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raised as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, because he then rises due east, and sets due west, which he doth at no other time. — *Harris*.

Equatorial. *adj.* Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

The planets have spheroidal figures, and obliquities of their equatorial to their ecliptic planes. — *Cheyne*.

Equatorial. *s.* Astronomical instrument so constructed as to retain a celestial object within the field of view, while above the horizon.

The idea of applying clockwork to equatorials is much earlier than the time of Ptolemy. Hooke, in his 'Animadversons on the First Part of the Machina Caelorum of Hevelius (1674), proposes to mount his quadrant on a polar axis; and he describes 'the watchwork which is to make it move round in the same time with the diurnal revolution of the earth.' Ptolemy was born only in 1702. — *Smith and Grant, Translation of Arago's Popular Astronomy*, ii. xiii. ch. viii. note.

Equerry. *s.* [Fr. *escurie*; L. Lat. *scurin*, or *seura* = stable for a horse (*equus*)] Officer who has the care of horses.

Quick and active as an equerry, smooth and eloquent as a master of the ceremonies. — *Tuller*, no. 19.

Equestrian. *adj.* [Lat. *equestris*.]

1. Having the habit of riding on horseback.
An equestrian lady appeared upon the plain. — *Apollonius*.

2. Belonging to the rank of equites in Rome.

It had always been his favourite system, to strengthen the power of the senate by a close union with the equestrian order. — *Lord Lyttelton*.

A sort of equestrian order, who by the spirit of that middle situation, are the fittest for preventing things from running to excess. — *Burke*.

Equiangular. *adj.* Having equal angles.

An equilateral figure inscribed in a circle is always equiangular; but an equiangular figure inscribed in a circle is not always equilateral. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia*.

Equibalance. *v. a.* Balance equally.

In Mahomet, who subdued Constantinople and the eastern empire, the passions of avarice and ambition were almost equibalanced. — *Christian Religion's Appeal to the Fair of Reason*, p. 48. (Ord MS.)

Equioral. *adj.* Having two equal legs or sides. See *Isosceles*. *Rare*.

We successively draw lines from angle to angle, until seven equioral triangles be described. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Equiorate. *adj.* [Lat. *erus*, *cruris* = leg.] Same as *Equicrural*. *Rare*.

An equiorate triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. — *Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul*.

Equidistance. s. Equal distance or remoteness.

The collateral *equidistance* of cousin-german from the stock whence both descend, hath in it no such appearance of inequality.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, p. 234.

The Antaei are also opposite, but vary neither in meridian nor *equidistance* from the horizon respecting either hemisphere.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 5.

Equidistant. adj. Separated by the same distance.

Into our reason flow, and there does end
All, that this natural world doth comprehend;
Quotidian things, and *equidistant* hence,
But in, for man, in one circumference.

The flat stars are not all placed in the same circumference, and *equidistant* from us, as they seem to be.—*Ray*.

Equidistantly. adv. At the same distance.

The liver, seated on the right side, by the umbilical division *equidistantly* communicates unto either arm.—*Sir T. Browne*.

A circle drawn *equidistantly* from these describeth the equator.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 293; 1650.

Equinoctial. adj. See Equinoctial.

Equiformity. s. Uniform equality.

No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and *equiformity* of motion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Equilateral. adj. [Lat. *latus*, -*eris* - side.] Having all sides equal.

Circles or squares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are, all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser.—*Barrow*.

Trifling utility appears in their twelve signs of the zodiac and their aspects: why no more aspects than dimetrically opposite, and such as make *equilateral* figures?—*Bentley*.

Equilateral. s. Side exactly corresponding to another.

Opposite to this castle is erected the sepulcher of Balanabus, beloved queen, in the high way as we passed: 'tis of four *equilateral* raised above eight yards high, the material stone well squared, and very apparent and comely.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 200.

Equilibrate. v. a. [Lat. *libra* = balance; *poise* = weight being its English equivalent.] Balance equilly; keep even with equal weight on each side. *Rare*.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

Here, as wherever there are antagonistic actions, we see rhythmical divergences on opposite sides of the medium state—changes which *equilibrate* each other by their alternate excesses.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*.

Equilibration. s. Equipoise; equilibrium; act of keeping the balance even.

The ascension of bodies upon, or recession thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the *equilibration* of either hemisphere.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed.—*Sir J. Denham*.

Thus from the persistence of force follow, not only the v going on around, together with that circular *equilibration* which brings evolution under all its forms to a close; but also those less manifest *equilibrations* shown in the re-adjustments of moving equilibria that have been disturbed.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles*.

Equilibrions. adj. Equally poised.

'Tis a great instance of the Divine Wisdom, that our faculties are made in so regular and *equilibrions* an order.—*Gloucester, P. v. existence of Soul*, p. 110. Our rational and sensitive propensities are made in such a regular and *equilibrions* order, that proportionably as the one does increase in activity, the other always decays.—*Scott, Christian Life*, i. 3.

Equilibrionally. adv. In equipoise.

Some truths seem almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths; wherein falsehood and truth seem almost *equilibrionally* stated, and but a few grains of distinction to bear down the balance.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, li. 3.

Equilibrist. s. One who balances a thing equally. *Rare*.

A monkey has lately performed there [at the Haymarket in 1768], both as a rope-dancer, and an *equilibrist*, such tricks as no man was thought equal to, before the Turk appeared in England.—*Granger, Biographical History of England*, b. iv. ch. xli.

Equilibrium. s. [Lat.] Equipoise; equality of weight.

Things are not left to an *equilibrium*, to hover under an indifference whether they shall come to pass, or not come to pass.—*South*.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear.—*Arbuthnot*.

The phrase unstable *equilibrium* is one used in mechanics to express a balance of forces of such kind, that the interference of any further force, however minute, will destroy the arrangement previously subsisting; and bring about a totally different arrangement. Thus, a stick poised on its lower end is in unstable *equilibrium*; however exactly it may be placed in a perpendicular position, as soon as it is left to itself it begins, at first imperceptibly, to lean on one side, and with increasing rapidity falls into another attitude. Conversely, a stick suspended from its upper end is in stable *equilibrium*; however much disturbed, it will return to the same position.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles*, ch. xiii. § 100.

Plural in -*as*.

In every diversely moving aggregate, there results a comparatively early dissipation of motions which are smaller and more resisted; followed by long-continuance of the larger and less-resisted motions; and so there arise dependent and independent moving *equilibria*. Hence also may be inferred the tendency to conservation of such moving *equilibria*; since, whenever the new motion given to the parts of a moving *equilibrium* by a disturbing force, is not of such kind and amount that it cannot be dissipated before the pre-existing motions (in which case it brings the moving *equilibrium* to an end) it must be of such kind and amount that it can be dissipated before the pre-existing motions (in which case the moving *equilibrium* is re-established).—*Ibid*.

In the Latin ablative.

It is in *equilibrium*

If droiles descend or no.

Prior.

Equinal. adj. Relating to a horse.

Bearing an *equinal* shape.—*Ugwood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 175; 1635.

Equine. adj. [Lat. *equinus*, *equus* - horse.] Relating to, connected with, or constituted by, horses.

This is connected with the *equine* group, consisting of the horses, quans, and zebras.—*Newton, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*.

Equinoctuary. adj. Needful in the degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,

In fights, are *equinoctuary*.—*Batter, Hottibras*.

Equinoctial. adj. (used also substantively.)

1. Pertaining to, or connected with, the equinox: (as 'equinoctial gales').

Thrice the *equinoctial* line
He circled; four times crossed the ear of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colour.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 61.

In like manner, when astronomy took the form of a speculative science, words were invented to denote distinctly the equinoxes thus introduced: the sun's annual path among the stars, in which not only solar, but also all lunar eclipses occur, was termed the ecliptic. The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion, when the days and nights are equal, the Greeks called the equinoctial (*αἰκινιακή*), the Latin astronomers the *equinoctial*, and the corresponding circle on the earth was the equator. The ecliptic intersected the *equinoctial* in the *equinoctial* points.—*Whewell, Novum Organum*, p. 262.

2. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

In vain they seek shades and Thracia's grove
Fading with *equinoctial* heat.

Philips.

Equinoctially. adv. With an equinoctial character.

They may be refrigerated incessantly, or somewhat *equinoctially*; that is, towards the eastern and western points.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Equinox. s. [Lat. *nox*, *noctis* = night.]

1. Time when the nights and days are of equal length: (hence, generally preceded by the definite article).

Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21st of March and 23rd of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal *equinoxes*.—*Harris*.

'Twas now the month in which the world began,
If March beheld the first created man;
And since the vernal *equinox*, the sun
In Aries twelve degrees or more had run.

Dryden.

2. Equinoctial gale. *Poetical*.

The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than usual *equinoxes* blew. *Dryden*.

3. Equality; even measure. *Improper*.

(to last see his vice;

'Tis to his virtue a just *equinox*;

The one as long as the other.

Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3.

Equinumerant. adj. Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet equiprobant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Equip. v. a. [Fr. *équiper*; from the older form of *ship*.]

1. Fit a ship for sea.

People who *equipped* ships for the war against Troy.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrase and Commentaries on the Old Testament*, Judges, v. 15.

2. Furnish, or accoutre, generally.

The country are led astray in following the town; and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode.—*Addison, Tutor*.

They whose plight is best and hearts are stout,
Be mustered suddenly, *equipped*, and armed.
—*H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde*, iv. 3.

Equipage. s. [Fr. *équipage*.]

1. Accoutrements; furniture.

A huge boat's tongue he in his right hand held,
His left was with a good black poultrie bill'd;
With a grave look, in this odd *equipage*
The clownish mimic traversed the stage. *Peirce*.

I cannot forbear mentioning the prodigious extravagance of the Roman ladies in the article of jewels. Pliny the elder says, he saw Lollia Paulina with an *equipage* of this kind, amounting to 322,000 lib. 50, of our money. *Melmoth, Translation of Pliny's Letters*, (Ord 318).

2. Furniture for a horseman.

Equipage [is] furniture or provision for horse-manship, especially in triumphs or tournaments.—*Dictionnaire*.

3. Carriage of state; vehicle.

Wine'd spirits, and chariots wine'd
From th' armory of God; where stand of old
Myriads, between two barren mountains lodg'd
Against a solemn day harness'd at hand.
Celestial *equipage*! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 199.

4. Attendance; retinue.

How could I rear the Muse on stately stage,
And teach her tread aloft in luskin fine,
With quaint Bellona in her *equipage*?

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, December.
Soon as thy dreadful trumpet begins to sound,
The pul of war, with his fierce *equipage*,
Thou dost awake, sleep never be so sound.

Id., Enchiridion.

When the spirit of wandering takes him, he is attended by his female and their *equipage* of children.

—*Swift, On giving Bodies to the Poor*.

Think what an *equipage* thou hast in air,

And view with seven thousand and a choir. *Pope*.

Equipage. v. a. Accoutre; attend; supply or furnish with an equipage, equipment, or retinue.

She forth issued with a groovy train
Of squires and ladies, *equipped* well,
And entertained them right fairly, as befit.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

We shall all be mounted, *equipped*, and in better order to-morrow.—*Walsloppe, French and English Grammar*, p. 211; 1623.

Equipendency. s. [Lat. *pendeo* (pres. part. *pendens*, -*entis*) = hang.] Act of hanging in equipoise; not determined either way.

The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand.—*South, Sermons*, i. 37.

Equipment. s. Act of equipping or accoutreing; furniture, habiliments, or apparatus, necessary for military or other purposes.

The *equipment* of the fleet was hastened by Du Wil.—*Hume*, vi. 453. (Ord 314.)

William sent another fleet to attack the galleons; but it arrived too late for that service, and the sailors loudly exclaimed against the tardiness of the *equipment*. *Smollett, History of England*, i. 229. (Ord 318.)

Equipoise. s. [Fr. *poise* = weight.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at such an *equipoise* of humours, but that the prevalence of some or indisposeth the spirits.—*Gloucester, Scipio's Sci. Africa*.

From that moment the Scotch aristocracy began

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to decline; and, the *equipoise* to the clergy being removed, the Church became so unequal, that, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it was the most effectual obstacle to the progress of Scotland. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii, ch. ii.

Equipollence. *s.* Equality of force or power.

He maketh so proud pretences,
That in his *equipollence*
He judgeth him equivalent
With God Omnipotent. — *Skelton, Poems*, p. 173.

Equipollency. *s.* Same as Equipollence.

There is no *equipollency* between these. — *Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xi.

Equipollent. *adj.* [Lat. *pollo* (pres. part. *pollens*, -entis) = be of avail; *equipollent* and *equivalent* being nearly of the same import. In *Logic*, however, *equipollent* has a technical meaning denoting the same thing under a different name.] Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Avidary resolution is made *equipollent* in custom, even in matter of blood. — *Baron, Bona*.
It may be doubtful yet, whether here be not excepted not only fortification itself, but also comes *equivalent*, and proportional to fortification. — *Milton, Treatise on Education*.

Equipollently. *adv.* Equivalently; of the same force.

Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth *equipollently* express by the power of the Holy Ghost. — *Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i, ser. xxv.

Equipondant. *adj.* [Lat. *poundus*, -eris = weight.] Being of the same weight.

Their lines may serve to render their bodies *equipondant* to the water. — *Roy, History of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equipondant* to a column of quicksilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. — *Locke*.

Equiponderate. *v. n.* Weigh equal to anything.

The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionably to its distance from the centre; thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the distance A D is double unto A B. — *Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

Equipondious. *adj.* Equilibrated; equal on either part. — *Harris*.

The Septicks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality, as the only means to their salvation. — *Glaucius, Serpentina Nescit*.

Équitable. *adj.* Just; due to justice; loving justice or equity.

It seems but *équitable* to give the artists leave to name them as they please. — *Rogge, Scriptural Language*.

The next question will be, whether it is more reasonable and more *équitable* that the minority should be bound by the act of the majority, or the contrary? The answer to this question is obvious. It is plainly most consistent with reason, that the continents of the majority should prevail and conclude the whole; because it is not so likely that a greater number of men should be mistaken, when they concur in their judgment, as that a smaller number should be mistaken. And this is likewise most consistent with equity; because, in general, the greater number have a proportionally greater interest that the purposes of the society should succeed well, and leave more at stake if those purposes should miscarry or be disappointed. — *Rothschild, Institutes of Natural Law*, ii, l. § 1.

Équitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by equitable; justness.

Demonstrating both the *équitableness* and practicalness of the time. — *Locke*.

Équitation. *s.* [Lat. *equus* = horse.] Riding on horseback; management of a horse.

I have lately made a few rural *équitations* to visit some seats, gardens, &c. — *Letter, dated in 1728, Nicholas's Illustration of Lecky's History*, iv, 497.

This day we were to begin our *équitation*, as I said; for I would needs make a word too. It is remarkable, that my noble, and to me most constant friend, the earl of Pembroke, has since hit upon the very same word. The title of the first edition of his lordship's very useful book was, in simple terms, "A method of teaching horses, and teaching soldiers to ride." The title of the second edition is, "Military *équitation*." — *Hannah, Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides*.

Équity. *s.*

1. Justice; right; honesty.

Foul information is predominant,
And *équity* exults your highness' land.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, Act II, l. 1.
Oh clarity accures both the private interests of

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men and the publick peace, enforcing all justice and *équity*. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own somewhat better than other men's, even because they are their own, they must in *équity* allow us to be like unto them in this affection. — *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. In *Law*. Rules of decision observed by the Court of Chancery, or Equity, as distinct from the literal maxims of law.

In the court of Chancery there are two distinct tribunals; the one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, being a court of *équity*. — *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

Used adjectively; as, 'equity draughtsman.'

Équivalence. *s.* Equality of power or worth.

Must the servant of God be assured that which he nightly prays for shall be granted? Yes, either formally or by way of *équivalence*, either that something better. — *Hawward*.

That there is any *équivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. — *Bishop Southbridge*.

Équivalence. *v. a.* Equiponderate; be equal

Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not . . . seduce Adam seduced, or whether the redemptibility of his reason did not *équivalence* the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Équivalence. *s.* Same as Equivalence.

Civil causes are equivalent unto criminal causes, but this *équivalence* only respects the careful and diligent admission of proofs. — *Ayliffe, Tarcagon Jacob Commel*.

Équivalent. *adj.* [Lat. *ruleo* (pres. part. *ruleus*, -entis) = be worth. — see Equipollent.]

1. Equal in value.

Well nigh *équivalent*, and neighboring value,
By lot are parted. — *Prior*.

2. Equal in any excellence.

No fair to this
Équivalent, or second; which rampell'd
Me thus, though impertinent perhaps, to come
And gaze, and worship thee. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix, 600.

3. Equal in force or power.

The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength *équivalent* to angels, walk'd their streets.

None offering fight. — *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 342.

4. Having the same cogency or weight.

The consideration of publick utility is, by very good advice, judg'd at the least *équivalent* to the easier kind of necessity. — *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

5. Having the same import or meaning.

The use of the word minister is brought down to the literal signification of it, a servant; for now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *équivalent*. — *South, Sermons*.

Équivalent. *s.* Thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

The slave without a ransom shall be sent;
It rests for you to make th' *équivalent*. — *Deppen, Translation of first book of Homer's Iliad*.

Fancy a regular adherence to one law will be a full *équivalent* for their breach of another. — *Rogers*.

Équivalently. *adv.* In an equal manner; equivalently.

Inadmissible am I
His grace to me only,
And laud *équivalently*. — *Skelton, Poems*, p. 88.

We seldom in kind, or *équivalently*, are ourselves clear of that which we charge upon others. — *Barrow, Sermon on St. Matthew*, vii, 1.

Équivocacy. *s.* Equivocal character.

It is unreasonable to ascribe the *equivocacy* of this form to the burling of a toad. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 120. (Orl 318.)

Équivocal. *adj.* [Lat. *coro* = call; *vocalis*.]

1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things; standing for different notions.

Words of different significations, taken in general, are of an *equivocal* sense; but being considered with all their particular circumstances, they have their sense restrained. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

The greater number of those who hold this were misled by *equivocal* terms. — *Saunders*.

2. Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

Équivocal generation is the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without

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parents in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now believed never to happen, but that all bodies are universally produced. — *Barrow*.
There is no such thing as an *equivocal* or spontaneous generation; but all animals are generated by animal parents of the same species with themselves. — *Roy*.

Those half-learn'd writings, numerous in our isle
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile;
Unfinish'd things one knows not what to call,
Their generation's so *equivocal*. — *Pope, Essay on Criticism*.

Équivocal. *s.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us? — *Jennia*.

Équivocally. *adv.* In an equivocal manner.

1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense.

Words abstracted from their proper sense and signification, lose the nature of words, and are only *equivocally* so called. — *South, Sermons*.

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by equivocal generation; by generation out of the stated order.

No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the Divine judgements. — *Beault*.

Équivocalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Equivocal; ambiguity; double meaning.

A language of a philosophical institution, or a real character, would be by much the most easy, as being free from all anomaly, *equivocalness*, redundancy, and unnecessary circumlocutions. — *Dalgerne, Disquisitiones*, p. 52: Oxf. 1790.

Distinguish the *equivocalness* or insinuation of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonstration. — *Norris*.
The *equivocalness* of the title gave a handle to those that came after to understand it of a firm of faith composed by Almonius. — *Waterland, History of the Athanasian Creed*.

Équivocate. *v. n.* Use words of double meaning; use ambiguous expressions; mean one thing and express another.

They were allowed, and taught by the Jesuits, to *equivocate* upon oath. — *Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. V. 3: 1704.

Not only Jesuits can *equivocate*. — *Deppen, Hind and Panther*.

Équivocate. *v. a.* Render capable of a double interpretation.

He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation. — *Sir G. Mack, History of King Richard III*, p. 142: 1646.

Équivocating. *part. adj.* Using words of double meaning.

My soul disdain'd a promise; . . .
But yet your false *equivocating* tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your every motion promis'd;
But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falsehoods. — *Smith*.

Équivocation. *s.* Ambiguity of speech; double meaning.

Reverend is easily misapplied, and, through *equivocation*, wrested. — *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The offences of the censurers [of the Jesuits], as charged by their adversaries, are very multifarious. One of the most celebrated is the doctrine of *equivocation*: the innocence of saying that which is true in a sense meant by the speaker, though he is aware that it will be understood otherwise. — *Hollam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii, ch. iii.

Équivocator. *s.* One who uses ambiguous language; one who uses mental reservation.

Here's an *equivocator* that could swear in both the scales against either scale; yet could not equivocate to Heaven. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii, 3.

The second rank is of liars, and *equivocators*, as Apollo Pythius, and the like. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 43.

A secret liar or *equivocator* is such a one as by mental reservations, and other tricks, deceives him to whom he speaks, being lawfully called to deliver all the truth. — *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 300.

Équivoque. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Equivocation; double meaning.

I know your *équivoques*;
You're grown the better fathers of 'em o' late. — *B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass*.

2. Expression where a word has at once different meanings; quibble.

I have by me the following unprinted lines or Miss M.'s dancing, 1743; which, making allow

ance for the equinoctial in the last stanza, are not bad:

'Accomplish'd maid, my trivial rhyme
Must do thy grave wrong,
Who dost not only dance in time,
But staid, like time, along.'

Græce, Recollections of Shenstone, p. 42.
I know not whether the love of fame increases as we advance in age; mine I am, that the force of friendship does. I loved you almost twenty years ago; I thought of you as well as I do now; better was beyond the power of conception; or, to avoid an equivoque, beyond the extent of my ideas.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Letter to Swift*. (Ord MS.)

Èra. s. [Lat. *era*.] Account of time; epoch.

From the blessings they bestow

Our times are dated, and our *eras* move:
They govern, and enlighten all below,
As thou dost all above.

Prior.
Mr. Hallam appears to have begun with the reign of Henry the Seventh, as the period at which what is called modern history, in contradistinction to the history of the middle ages, is generally supposed to commence. He has stopped at the accession of George the Third, 'from unwillingness,' as he says, 'to excite the prejudices of modern politics, especially those connected with personal character.' These two *eras*, we think, deserved the distinction on other grounds.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History*.

Eradicate. v. n. [Lat. *radiciatus*, pass. part. of *radia*, from *radix* = ray; *raditio*, -onis.] Shoot like a ray.

A kind of life *eradicating* and resulting both from intellect and Psyche.—*Dr. H. More, Notes on Psychosia*.

Eradication. s. Emission of radiance.

He first suppresseth some *eradications* and emanation of spirit, or secret quality, or whatever, to be directed from our bodies in the blood dropped from it.—*Hale, Golden Remains*, p. 288.

Eradicable. adj. Capable of being eradicated.

Eradicate. v. a. [Lat. *eradicatus*, pass. part. of *eradicare*, from *radix* = root.]

1. Pull up by the root.

He suffereth the poison of Nulda to be gathered, and acronite to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved.—*Sir T. Browne*.

2. Completely destroy; end; cut off.

If a pious person can bring himself entirely to a mild diet, he may so change the whole juices of his body as to *eradicate* the distemper.—*A. Balthus, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated*, it ought at least to be confined to particular objects.—*Swift, Examiner*.

Eradication. s. Act of tearing up by the root; state of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mankind give a shriek upon *eradication*, which is false below constitution.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Be true and sincere to thy best hopes, and interest, by a perfect *eradication* of all thy exorbitant lusts and corruptions.—*Hallifax, Miscellaneous*, p. 103.

Eradicative. s. Medicine which cures radically.

Thus sometimes *eradicatives* are omitted, in the beginning requisite; as in violent motions of the matter, especially to the more noble parts; then, how absurd to rest in lenitives!—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 185.

Èrase. r. a. [Lat. *erases*, pass. part. of *erado* = scrape, rub out.]

1. Destroy; expunge.

The fourth corrector made the most alterations: he went over the whole of the text, adding the breathings and accents to the Greek, and *erasing* whatever displeased him.—*Horne, Introduction to the Critical Knowledge and Study of the Holy Scriptures*, vol. iv. ch. xv.

2. In *Heraldry*. See *extracts*.

The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased*; that is, plucked off. *Peacham, On Blazoning*.

When a portion of any animal is cut clean off it is said to be *erased*, but when it is ragged or torn it is said to be *erased*.—*Cassius, Grammar of Heraldry*.

Erastianism. s. Doctrine of, or akin to that of, Erastus, a schismatic of the fourth century whose heresy consisted in the subordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular power. A proper rather than a common term, but conveniently used as the latter.

Their religion was stigmatised as *Erastianism*.—*Hume, England*, vii. 41. (Ord MS.)

Èrase. s. Scraping out; obliteration.

Tischendorf and Tregelles, in their separate examinations of several thousands of corrections and *erases*, differed in hardly a single case respecting the original reading.—*Horne, Introduction to the Critical Knowledge and Study of the Holy Scriptures*, vol. iv. ch. xv.

Èrasmus. s. In *Chemistry*. Metal so called. See *extract*.

Erbinum and *terbinum* . . . are the names given by Mosander to two new metals, the oxides of which accompany yttrium. When the solution of a salt of yttrium, as hitherto prepared, is mixed with successive small portions of alkali, a series of precipitates is obtained; of which the first, when heated to redness, becomes yellow or orange, the succeeding ones exhibit, when heated, a pale yellow, approaching to white, and the last remains quite pure when ignited. These latter appear to be the pure oxide of yttrium; whilst the first precipitates are composed chiefly of the oxide of *erbinum* with oxide of *terbinum* and yttrium, and, in the intermediate ones, oxide of *terbinum* predominates.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 402.

Ère. adv. [comparative of root *eh* = soon.] Before; sooner than: (sometimes improperly written *or*).

The lions . . . brake all their bones in pieces *ere* they came to the bottom of the den.—*Donat*, vi. 24. The mountain trees in distant prospect plume, *Ere* yet the pine descended to the sea; *Ere* sails were spread new oceans to explore.

The birds shall come to turn their *ere* being song, The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move, And streams to murmur, *ere* I cease to love. *Pope*.

Ère. prep. Before.

Our fruitful Nile

Flow'd *ere* the wouled season.

Dryden, All for Love.

Èrect. v. a. [Lat. *erectus*, pass. part. of *erigo* = raise up; *erectio*, -onis.]

1. Raise; build; establish.

Great difference there is between their proceedings who *erect* a new commonwealth, which is to have neither regimen nor religion the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed estate.—*Hooke, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be *erected* out of the first monarchy, under distinct governments.—*Sir H. Lytton*.

He *erected* there an altar.—*Genesis*, xxiii. 20.

Happier walls expect

Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt *erect*.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

There are many monuments *erected* to benefactors to the republic.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

2. Elevate; exalt; lift up.

Woe unto me, should sin my soul infect,
Who dare and now, though innocent, *erect*
My downward looks.—*Spenser, Job*, p. 17.
s. who am a party, am not to *erect* myself into a judge.—*Dryden, Fables*, p. 106.

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle.—*Locke, Essay for the Understanding of St. Paul's Epistles*.

All the little scandals after fame fall upon him, and have recourse to their own invention, rather than suffer him to *erect* himself into an author with impunity.—*Addison*.

3. Raise consequences from premises.

From fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, men *erect* conclusions no way inferrible from the premises.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Men being too hasty to *erect* to themselves general notions and ill-considered theories, find themselves deceived in their stock of knowledge.—*Locke*.

Macdaniels *erects* this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin.—*Id.*

4. Animate; encourage.

Why should not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts as fear doth fret?
Sir J. Ingham.

Èrect. r. n. Rise upright.

The troil against rain wellet in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks do *erect*, and have bow down.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Èrect. adj. [Lat. *erectus*, pass. part. of *erigo* = raise up; *erectio*, -onis.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Two of far nobler shape, *erect* and tall,
Godlike *erect*, with majesty honour clad
In naked majesty, seemed lords of all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xiv. 284.

2. Bold; confident; unshaken; vigorous; free from depression.

Let no vain fear thy generous ardour tame;
But stand *erect*, and sound as loud as fame.
Glansville.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled.—*Hooke, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Èrectable. adj. Capable of being erected.

Rare.

While living, the short-eared owl is capable of creating a series of feathers on each side the head, but which in dead specimens are scarcely obvious. These *erectable* feathers, that form the auricles when alive, are scarcely longer than the rest, and are always depressed in a dead bird.—*Montague, Ornithological Dictionary*. (Ord MS.)

Èrected. adj. Aspiring; generous; noble; sublime.

Having found in him a mind of most excellent composition, a piercing wit, quite void of ostentation, high *erected* thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. i.

Èrectile. adj. Capable of being erected: (chiefly used in *Physiology*).

Erectile tissue, . . . a structure which is eminently vascular, and copiously supplied with organic or genital nerves, possesses, beyond all others, that vital property which is obviously exercised by several . . . textures, and which was designated the *turgor vitalis*, or vital turgescence, by Helmsdorf, Schüssler, Reil, and Ackermann.—*Cyclopæd. Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Èrection. s.

1. Act of raising, or state of being raised, upward; act of building, establishing, founding, or settling.

The first thing which moveth them thus to cast up their penson, are certain sediments usual at the first *erection* of churches.—*Hooke, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and dissolution of every society.—*South, Sermon*.

2. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her perless height my mind to high *erection* draws up.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Act of rousing; excitement to attention.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that is a shrinking, and likewise an inquisition what the matter should be; and in that it is a motion of *erectio*: so that when a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for the starting is an *erection* of the spirits to attend.—*Bacon*.

Èrectness. s. Uprightness suggested by *Èrect*; uprightness of posture or form.

We take *erectness* strictly as Galen defined it: they only, *erect* he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thigh-bone are carried on right lines.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Nor do any persons certainly better deserve the name of men, than such as allow their reason a full employment, and think not the *erectness* of man's nature a sufficient distinction of him from brutes.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Of a True Sacrament*, l. i.

Èrector. s. One who erects, raises, constructs, or causes to be raised or made.

Rehoboth's young councillors were, in some relation, the *erectors* of Jeroboam's calves.—*W. Montague, Israel Essays*, pt. i. p. 91: 1618.

A teacher of learning, and *erector* of schools.—*Watkins, Apology for Learning*, p. 21: 1633.

Èremitage. s. Hermitage. See *Èremite*.

But of his end he could find nothing, nor ever should have known much, if good fortune had not offered to his view an old physician, who had in his custody a hidden box, which, as he affirmed, was found in the ruins of an old *eremitage*, as it was a repairing. *Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, p. 130.

Èremite. s. [N.Fr. *ermite*; Lat. *eremita*; from Gr. *eremita* = a wilderness. — *Èremite* is the same word, thoroughly Anglicized; i.e. reduced to a dissyllable, having the -i- short, and having an h- prefixed. With such a parallel, it is scarcely worth while to refine upon the presence or absence of the final -e.] *Èremite*: (of which it is the older form; at present the translation of the Greek *eremita*).

Antonia the *eremite* findeth a fifth commodity not inferior to any of those four.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Instead of total seclusion from the habits and pursuits of men, the *Èremite* sweeps the streets of the great cities in armed bodies, displaying an irregular valour which sometimes puts to shame the laught patriotism of the imperial soldiery. Even the *eremites*, instead of shrouding themselves in the remotest wilderness, and burying themselves in the darkest and most inaccessible caverns, mount their pillars in some conspicuous place, even in some place of public resort. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. i.

Eremitical. *adj.* Relating to, or having the character of, a hermit.

The austere and *eremitical* harbinger of Christ, it seems, preached there off, and was heard gladly. — *Bishop Hall, Changeling*, ii. 1. They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical* and *conventual*. — *Bishop Stillington*. When we described him [Dr. Johnson] from above, he had a most *eremitical* appearance. — *Baileys, Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides*.

Eremitish. *adj.* *Eremitical.* *Rare.*

Solitary men have fewest pretensions to evil, but again fewest inclinations to good. So much as doing good is better than not doing evil, will I reward. — *Christian good fellowship better than an eremitish and melancholic solitariness.* — *Bishop Hall, Meditations*, 90. (Ord 38.)

Erethism. *s.* [*Gr.* ἐρεθισμός, from ἐρεθίζω = irritate.] In *Medicine*. See *extract*.

Erethism, in pathology, has been generally understood, since the time of Hippocrates, as implying a state of irritation or excitement of a part, different from, or short of, the inflammatory condition, although often passing into it. . . . Many modern pathologists employ it as synonymous with *excess*, or simply an exalted state of the vital actions of a part; and others attribute to it more of a morbid import, viewing it as an early stage, and lesser grade, of many acute diseases, especially those that are febrile or inflammatory. The most familiar illustration of this state, according to the former class, is the act of blushing. According to the latter class, the ravenous appetite attendant sometimes upon debility and various affections of the digestive organs, proceeds from *erethism* of these parts, or, in other words, from an exalted state of the nerves of the organ, with increased circulation and secretion or exhalation from the villous surface. — *Cupland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Ergat. *r. n.* [*Lat.* *ergo* - therefore.] Draw conclusions according to the forms of logic. *Rare.*

Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools. — *Henry, Sermons*, p. 178; 1654.

Ergo. *adv.* [*Latin.*] Therefore: (a term in Logic, denoting *consequently*: often used in joacular argumentation).

Corneilius told him that he was a lying rascal; that an 'universal' was not the object of imagination, and that there was no such thing in reality, or 'a parte rei.' But I can prove, quoth Corneilius, that there are *elysors* 'a parte rei,' but *elysors* are 'universals'; *ergo*, &c. — *Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scribbler*.

If black and white horses are deviled, pyred horses shall pass by such device; but black and white horses are deviled; *ergo*, the plaintiff shall have the pyred horses. — *Fortenue, Specimen of Sciviliana's Reports*.

Ergot. *s.* Vegetable disease consisting in the growth of a black hornlike fungus, commonest on the rye or Secale: (whence called *Secale ergatum* - horned, both in *Pathology* and *Pharmacy*, meaning *spurred rye*.) (For example see *extract* under next entry.)

Ergotism. *s.* See *extract*.

Ergotism (is) a cachectic state of body, variously complicated, caused by diseased or unripe grain. Diseased, unripe, or damaged grain of any kind is injurious to the animal economy, according to the quantity consumed. . . . Rye is most frequently productive of injurious effects in the northern countries of Europe, the disease in it giving rise to the *ergot*, or spore, being the chief cause. But wheat, rye, or any other grain, either similarly diseased, or prematurely cut down, or damaged by the mode of keeping, . . . will occasion dangerous diseases. . . . But the disorders produced by other kinds of diseased or unwholesome grain are, in many respects, similar to those consequent upon the use of spurred rye. — *Cupland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Ergotism. *s.* [from *ergo*.] Conclusion logically deduced. *Rare.*

States are not covered by *ergotism*. — *Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 1.

Erigible. *adj.* Capable of being erected.

The teeth of the blue Anemone are *erigible*; and on each side the base of tail there is a very strong spine, which, as in most others of the present genus, is *erigible* at the pleasure of the animal, in an horizontal direction, from the channel in which it lies. — *Shew, Zoology*, iv. 378.

Eristic. *adj.* Controversial.

So many *eristic* writings. — *Life of Firman*, p. 20; 1808.

Eristical. *adj.* [*Gr.* ἐριστός.] Same as *Eristic*. To what purpose should he or any man write *eristical* books? — *Bishop Parker, Reproof of the Ekebores*, &c., p. 123; 1673.

Ermine. *s.* *Ermine.*

Twining the hate spot *ermeline*. — *Sir P. Sidney*. **Ermine.** *s.* Animal so called; its fur.* See *Miniver* and *Stont*.

Ermine is the fur of a little beast, about the bigness of a weasel, called *Mus Armenius*; for they are found in Armenia. — *Pearson, On Blazoning*.

Ermined. *adj.* Clothed with *ermine*.

Arceida's countess, here in *ermine's* pride, Is there Pastern by a fountain's side. — *Pope*.

Eróde. *r. n.* [*Lat.* *erodo* (= out, and *radio*) = gnaw, pass. part. *erosus*; *erosio*, -onis.] Canker, or eat away; corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-eel bath indistinctly with the lungs, if it crawls near the body, and *erode* them. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The blood, being too warm or thin, *erodes* the vessel. — *Wicman, Surgery*.

Erogate. *v. n.* [*Lat.* *erogatus*, pass. part. of *erogo*, from *er* = out, and *rogo* = ask; *erogatio*, -onis.] Deal out, distribute, or grant as a due. *Obsolete*.

In the acquiring of science belongeth understanding and memory, which as a treasury hath power to retain, and able to *erogate* and distribute when opportunity iniquently. — *Sir T. Elgot, The Governour*, fol. 108.

No man can supererogate, till he have first *erogated*. In plainer terms, no man can have any thing to spare to bestow upon others, (for this they mean by supererogating,) till he hath done all that he is bound to do for himself. — *Bishop Patrick, Answer to the Touchstone*, p. 110.

Erogation. *s.* Act of giving or bestowing as a due. *Rare.*

Some think such manner of *erogation* not to be worthy the name of liberality. — *Sir T. Elgot, The Governour*, fol. 108, 10.

Touching the wealth of England, it never also appeared so much by publick *erogations* and taxes, which the Long Parliament raised. — *Hawell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 47.

Erosion. *s.* Act of eating; state of being eaten away; canker; corrosion.

As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, prostrates *erosions* of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy. — *Arbuthnot*.

Erotic. *adj.* [*Gr.* ἐρωτικός, from ἐρως, *eros* = love; Fr. *erotique*.] Relating to the passion of love; prurient.

If he be born when Mars and Venus are in conjunction, he will undoubtedly be inclined to love and *erotic* inclinations. — *Chilmead, Translation of Erasmus's Essay on Love Melancholy*, p. 150; 1610.

One would think that an *erotic* ode is the very last place in which one would expect any talk about heavenly things. — *Saturday Review*, Oct. 21, 1865.

Erotical. *adj.* Same as *Erotic*. Jason Pratenius, who writes copiously of this *erotic* love, doth place and reckon it among the affections of the brain. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 452.

Err. *s.* Name of the eighteenth letter in the English alphabet.

Err. *r. n.* [*Lat.* *erro*, pres. part. *errans*, -antis, pass. part. *erratus*.]

1. Miss the right way; stray; deviate from any purpose.

We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep. — *Book of Common Prayer*. I will not lag behind, nor *err* The way, thou leading. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 200.

But *err* not nature from this grievous evil, From burning suns, when livid deaths descend. — *Pope*.

2. Commit errors; mistake.

It is a judgement main'd and most imperfect, That will confound perfection so could *err*. Against all rules of nature. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3. Do they not *err* that devise evil? — *Proverbs*, xiv. 23.

The Muses' friend, unto himself severe, With silent pity looks on all that *err*. — *Waller*.

3. Rove or wander irregularly, or at hazard. *Latinism.*

A storm of strokes, well mount, with fury flies, And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes. — *Dryden, Virgil's Eclog.*

Err. *r. n.* Cause to err. *Rare.*

Sometimes he [the devil] tempts by covetousness, drink-messes, pleasure, pride, &c. *err*, defects, savers, kills, profits, and rides some men as they do horses. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 50.

Errableness. *s.* Liableness to error; liability to mistake. *Rare.*

We may infer, from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Errand. *s.* [root of *err*.] Message; something to be told or done by a messenger; mandate; commission.

Servants being commanded to go, shall stand still, till they have their *errand* warranted unto them. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*. I have an *errand* for your private ear. — *So now your errand*.

H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, iv. 4.

Errant. *adj.* [*Lat.* *errans*, -antis, pres. part. of *erro*.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling. It is thought that there are just seven planets, or *errant* stars, in the lower orb of heaven; but it is now demonstrable unto sense, that there are many more. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*. Chief of thumbrick knights, and *errant*, Either for charlot or for warrant. — *Bulter, Hudibras*.

2. *Errant*: (the logical connection here seems to be with *at large* (as bailiffs or knights), *current*, *thoroughgoing*, *thorough*).

Good impertinence! Thy company, if I slept not very well, Night, would make me an *errant* fool with questions. — *R. Johnson, Catalina*.

3. Deviating from a certain course.

Knobs, by the conflux of meeting sap, Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain, Tortive and *errant* from his course of growth. — *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 2.

4. In *Law*. *Errant*: (applied to judges who go the circuit, and to bailiffs at large).

Our judges of assize are called justices *errant*, because they go no direct course, but this way and that way from town to another, where their sittings be appointed; and so is a bailiff at large called a bailiff *errant*. — *Bulter, English Grammar*: 1623.

5. In *Chivalry*, giving knights *errant* rather than knight-errants. See, also, next entry.

Errantry. *s.* *Errant* state; condition of one at large, as of a bailiff or knight: (whence common as the *second element* in a compound preceded by knight, giving knight-errantry.)

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk. — *Addison, Freckholder*.

Erratic. *adj.*

1. Wandering; eccentric; *euphemistic* for strange, queer, wild.

The earth, and each *erratic* world, Around the sun their proper centre whirl. — *Sir R. Blackmore*.

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommenced with a slimy matory cough, stink of breath, and an *erratic* fever. — *Harvey, Discourse of Consumption*.

Erratical. *adj.* Same as *Erratic*.

Fifteen days he remained quietly at home, without giving any account, or sending his former vanities; in which time just many pleasant encounters between him and his two goddesses, the *erratic* and herber, upon that point which he defended to wit, that the world needed nothing so much as knights *errant*, and that the *erratical* knight-hood ought to be again renewed therein. — *Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, p. 11, b.

Erratically. *adv.* In an *erratic* manner; without rule; without any established method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other, but in a specified and regular shape. — *Sir T. Browne*.

Erratum. *s.* pl. *errata*, which is commonest. [*Lat.*] Clerical error; error of the press; (in the plural) list of errors occurring in a printed book, and inserted at the beginning or end.

If he met with faults besides those that the *errata* take notice of, he will consider the weakness of the author's eyes. — *Bayle*.

Errhine. *s.* [*Gr.* ἑρῖνον, from ἑρῖν = in, and ῖν, *rhizis* = nostril.] In *Medicine*. What is snuffed up the nose, to occasion sneezing.

We see sage or botany bruised, smelling powder, and other powders or liquors, which the physicians call *errhines*, put into the nose to draw phlegm from the head. — *Bacon*.

Erring, part. adj. Erratic; uncertain; perplexed with error.

The restored church contended indeed against the prevailing immorality, but contended feebly, and with half a heart. It was necessary to the decorum of her character that she should admonish her erring children: but her admonitions were given in a somewhat perfunctory manner.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. II.

Erroneous, adj.

1. Wandering; unsettled.

They roam erroneous and dissipated, themselves accusing, and their chiefs improvident. This circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the erroneous light, which otherwise would have disturbed the vision.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

2. Irregular; deviating from the right road.

If the vessels, instead of breaking, yield, it subjects the person to all the inconveniences of erroneous circulation; that is, when the blood strays into the vessels destined to carry serum or lymph.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

3. Mistaken; misled by error; not conformable to truth; physically false.

Their whole counsel is condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be for a while.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*. A wonderful erroneous observation that walked about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience.—*Baron*.

Erroneously, adv. In an erroneous manner; by mistake; not rightly.

The minds of men are erroneously persuaded, that it is the will of God to have those things done which they fancy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*. I could not discover the lenity of this sentence; but conceived it, perhaps, erroneously, rather to be rigorous than gentle.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

Erroneousness, s. Attribute suggested by erroneous; physical falsehood; inconformity to truth.

The phenomena may be explained by his hypothesis, whereof he demonstrates the truth, together with the erroneousness of ours.—*Boyle, New Experiments physico-mechanical touching the Spring of the Air*.

Error, s.

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Oh, hateful error, melancholy's child! Why dost thou show to the apt thoughts of men The things that are not?

—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, v. 3. Error is a mistake of our judgement, giving assent to that which is not true.—*Locke*.

2. Blunder; act or assertion in which a mistake is committed.

He look'd like nature's error, as the mind And body were not of a piece design'd, But made for two, and by mistake in one were join'd.—*Dryden*.

3. Irregular course. *Latinism*.

The rest of his journey, his error by sea, the sack of Troy, are not put as the argument of the work.—*B. Jonson, Discovery*.

What brought you living to the Stygian state? Drive'st by the winds and errors of the sea? Or did you Heaven's superior down obey?—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.

4. In *Theology*. Sin.

Blood he offered for himself, and for the errors of the people.—*Hebrews*, ix. 7.

5. In *Law*. Title of a writ so called.

An error in pleading, or in the process; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this oversight, is called a writ of error, which lies to redress false judgement given in any court of record.—*Cowell*.

Erse, s. Language of the Highlands of Scotland; Irish, of which it is another form.

After all that has been done for the instruction of the Highlanders, the antipathy between their language and literature still continues; and no man that has learned only Erse is, at this time, able to read. The Erse has many dialects, and the words used in some islands are not always known in others.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

There are, I believe, no Erse manuscripts. None of the old families had a single letter in Erse that we heard of.—*J. J. Letter to Boscawell*.

It is very well known, that the Erse dialect of the Gaelic was never written nor printed until Mr. Macdonald, late minister of Killinor, Argyllshire, published, in 1764, a translation of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.—*Nares, Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Ossian*, p. 8.

Erst, adv. [superlative form of root whereof *ere* (*cher*) is the comparative.]

VOL. I.

1. At first; at the beginning; originally; formerly; long ago.

Sir knight, if knight thou be, Abandon this forsworn place at erst, For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.

—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Fame that her high worth to raise, Seem'd erst as lavish and profuse, We may justly now accuse Of detraction from her praise. Milton, Arcades, &c. The future few or more, how'er they be, Were destin'd erst, nor can by fate's decree Be now cut off. Prior.

2. Before; till then; till now.

The Rhodians, who erst thought themselves at great quiet, were now overtaken with a sudden mischance.—*Knutley, History of the Turks*. As signal now in low dejected state, As erst in highest, behold him. Milton, Samson Agonistes, 338.

Erstwhile, adv. Till then; till now; aforetime.

Those thick and clowny vapours which erstwhile ascended in such vast measures, and had filled the world of heaven with smoke and darkness, must at length obey the laws of their nature and gravity, and so descend again in abundant showers.—*Glanville, Pre-cadence of Storms*, p. 142.

Eructo, v. a. [Lat. *eructatus*, pass. part. of *eructo*; *eructatio*, -onis.] Belch; hiccup; throw up air from the stomach; (less properly) vomit, i. e. throw up solid or fluid matter.

They would make us believe in Syracuse, now Messina, that Æna in times past both *eructated* such huge globules of fire, that the sparks of them have burnt houses in Malta, above fifty miles off, transported hither by a direct strong wind.—*Huvel, Familiar Letters*, l. 1: 17.

Eructation, s. Act of belching; matter belched.

He was to receive immediate benefit either by *eructation*, or expiration, or excretion.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 4.

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are *eructations*, either with the taste of the aliment, acid, indurated, or fetid.—*Arbuthnot*.

Therms are hot springs, or fiery *eructations*, such as burst forth of the earth during earthquakes.—*Woodward*.

Erudite, adj. [Lat. *eruditus*; *eruditio*, -onis.] Learned.

With the fore-mentioned treasures of *erudite* pamphlet-tracts, there appeared a far more considerable collection of valuable little treatises.—*Critical History of Pamphlets*, p. 8; 1715.

Erudition, s. Learning; knowledge obtained by study and instruction.

Paul'd be thy tutor, and the parts of nature; Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*.

—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, II. 3. The earl was of good *erudition*, having been placed at study in Cambridge very young. Sir II. Walton.

To your experience in state affairs you have also joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your majesty is not able to conceal; for to understand critically the delicacies of Homer, is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived.—*Dryden*.

Some gentlemen, abounding in their university *erudition*, all their sermons with philosophical terms.—*Swift*.

It [Dryden's Polydore] contains a topographical description of England, illustrated with a prodigious of historic and boundary *erudition*. Holman, *Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, iii. 6.

Eruginous, adj. [Lat. *eruginosus*; *erugo* = verdigris.] Partaking of the substance and nature of copper.

Copper is a rough and acrimonious kind of salt, drawn out of ferrous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue of copper, the green of iron.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Agues depend upon a corrupt incriminated melancholy, or upon an actual stibial or *eruginous* sulphur.—*Harey*.

Eruption, s. [Lat. *eruptio*, -onis, from *rumpo* (pass. part. *raptus*) = break.]

1. Act of breaking or bursting forth from confinement; (especially from volcanoes).

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames out of plains.—*Hæcon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Finding themselves pent in by the exterior earth, they pressed with violence against that arch, to make it yield and give way to their dilatation and *eruption*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Upon a signal given, the *eruption* began; fire and smoke, mixed with several unusual prodigies and figures, made their appearance.—*Addison, Guardian*.

2. Sudden excursion of an hostile kind.

Thither, if but to pry, shall be perhaps Our first *eruption*, thither or elsewhere; For this infernal pit shall never hold Celestial spirits in bondage.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 658.

3. Violent exclamation.

To his secretary, whom he laid in a pallet near him for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would, in the absence of all other ears and eyes, break out into bitter and passionate *eruptions*.—*Sir II. Walton, Life of Buckingham*.

It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions*, but filled the soul, as God the universe, silently and without noise. South.

4. In *Medicine*. Breaking-out.

An *eruption* of humours, in any part, is not cured merely by outward applications, but by alterative medicines.—*Dr. H. Mer, Government of the Tongue*.

Uricæ fruits are apt to occasion foul *eruptions* on the skin.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Her death was worthy of her life. She was to give a brilliant entertainment to all the foreigners at Paris: the day before it took place, a dreadful *eruption* broke out on her complexion. She sent for the doctors in despair. 'Care us against to-morrow,' she said, 'and name your own reward.' 'Madame, it is impossible to do so with safety to your health.' 'An diable with your health!' said the duchess, 'what is health to an *eruption*?'—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Padma*, ch. III.

Eruptive, adj.

1. Bursting forth.

'Tis listening ear, and dumb amazement all, When to the startled eye the sudden glance Appears far north *eruptive* through the cloud.

—*Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

The Alp's snow summit nearer heaven is seen Than the volcano's three *eruptive* crest, Whose splendour from the black abyss is flung, While the sear'd mountain, from whose burning breast

A temporary torturing flame is wrung, Shines for a night of terror, then repels Its fire back to the hell from whence it sprung, The hell which in its entrails ever dwells.

—*Byron, Prophecy of Dante*, III.

2. In *Medicine*. Exhibiting diseased eruption.

I mentioned to you the striking effects produced by the spirit of sea-salt in all our nitrid diseases of the worst kind; I mean the *eruptive* fevers, the petechial fever, the jail-fever, and the malignant war throat.—*Sir W. Ferriar, On the Malaric Acid*, p. 1.

Erysipelas, s. [Gr.] In *Medicine*. Red eruption of the skin, generally accompanied with vesication of the affected part and sympathetic fever; rose; St. Anthony's fire.

An *erysipelas* is generated by a hot serum in the blood, and affects the superficial of the skin with a shining pale red, or citrin colour, without pulsation or circumscribed tumour, spreading from one place to another.—*W. Jones, Surgery*.

The disease was milder; it was scarlet fever; it was spotted fever; it was *erysipelas*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 22.

Erysipelatous, adj. Having the nature of an *erysipelas*.

When a person, who for some years had been subject to *erysipelatos* fevers, perceived the usual fore-running symptoms to come on, I advised her to drink tar-water.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 6.

Erythema, s. [Gr.] In *Medicine*. Morbid redness of the skin, terminating in sores and occasionally in gangrene; rash. (*Erythematos* is a derivative.)

The varieties of *erythema* and of *erysipelas* have been confounded together by many writers, a circumstance almost unavoidable, when it is considered that several states of the one are merely modifications of certain forms of the other; distinctions between them being rather conventional and artificial, than essential, distinct, and invariable. —*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, in voce.

Escalade, s. [Fr.] Act of scaling the walls of a fortification.

In Geneva one month with the Indians, petari, and other utensils, which were made use of in their famous *escalade*.—*Addison*.

The work of glory still went on

In preparation for a cannonade

As terrible as that of Ilion;

If Homer had found mortars ready made;

But now, instead of slaying Priam's son,

We only can but talk of *escalade*.

Bombs, drums, guns, bastions, batteries, bayonets,

Hard words, which stick in the soft Muses' gullets.

—*Byron, Don Juan*, vii. 78.

Escalop. s.

1. Same as Scallop.

The shells of these cockles, *escalops*, and periwinkles, which have greater gravity, were enclosed in stone. *Woodward*.

2. Inequality of margin; indenture.

The figure of the leaves is divided into jagged and *escalops*, curiously indented round the edges. *Ruy.*

Escapade. s. [Fr.] Swerving motion of a horse; freak; wild or erratic adventure.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand survey'd,
Sprang loose, and flew into an *escapade*;
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground.
Dryden, Conquest of Grenada.

Escapé. v. a. [N.Fr. *échaper*.]

1. Obtain exemption from; obtain security from; fly; avoid.

Since we cannot *escape* the pursuit of passions, and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left but to endeavour all we can either to subdue or divert them.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Had David died sooner, how much trouble had he *escaped*, which by living he endured in the rebellion of his son.—*Archbishop Wake*.

2. Pass unobserved by one.

Men are blind with ignorance and error: many things may *escape* them, in many they may be discovered.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The reader finds out those beauties of propriety in thought and writing, which *escaped* him in the tumult and hurry of representing.—*Dryden, Iliad*, preface.

Escapé. v. n. Fly; get out of danger; avoid punishment or harm.

Escape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain: *escape* to the mountain, lest thou be consumed.—*Genesis*, xxi. 17.

Benhadad, the king of Syria, *escaped* on a horse.—*1 Kings*, x. 20.

They *escaped* all safe to land.—*Acts*, xxvii. 44.

Escapé. s.

1. Flight; act of getting out of danger.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm and tempest.—*Psalms*, lv. 1.

He enjoyed neither his *escape* nor his honour long; for he was hewn in pieces.—*Sir J. Houghton*.

Kind of virtue have had extraordinary *escapes* out of such dangers as have enclosed them, and which have seemed inevitable.—*Addison, Guardian*.

2. Excursion; sally.

We made an *escape*, not so much to seek our own, as to be instruments of your safety.—*Sir J. Denham, Sophy*.

3. In Law. Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint.

If the sheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a person, and endeavours to carry him to goal, and he in the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an *escape*.—*Cumell*.

4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

St. Paul himself did not desire to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *escapes* by way of ignorance.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

5. Oversight; mistake.

In transcribing the re would be less care taken, as the language was less understood, and so the *escapes* less subject to observation.—*Brewster, Raptures touching the Divine Law of Language and Religion through the chief Parts of the World*.

Escapement. s. Part of the movement in a clock or watch by which the circular is changed to a vibrating motion.**Escaper. s.** One who gets out of danger.

Let none go forth nor *escape* out of the city, [in the margin, let no *escaper* go].—*2 Kings*, ix. 15.

Escaping. verbal abs. Avoidance of danger.

None *escaped*, [in the margin, there was not an *escaping*].—*2 Chronicles*, x. 23.

That there should be no remnant nor *escaping*.—*Ezekiel*, ix. 14.

Escarp. v. a. [Fr. *escarper*; from *escarpe* = outward slope of the rampart.] In Fortification. Slope down.

The galls were all *escarped* upon the live rock.—*Carleton, Memoirs*, p. 132.

Escarpe. s. In Fortification. See extract. (Escarpment commoner.)

Escarpe, or *scarp*, . . . relates to the exterior slope of each defence, while . . . the interior slope of every excavation beyond or facing the *escarpe* is designated the counterescarp.—*R. Co, Cyclopædia*, in voc.

Escallop. s. Same as Shallot.

Escalops are now from France become an English word.—*Mortimer, Esquimaux*.

Eschar. s. [N.Fr. *escar*; Gr. *layapa* = scab.] Hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

When issues are made, or bones exposed, the *eschar* should be cut out immediately.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Escharotic. adj. Caustic; having the power to sear or burn the flesh.

Now in respect to the virtues of cedar, besides that it tends and drives powerfully, it has likewise the particular and remarkable quality, that, after the nature of septic and *escharotic* medicines, it corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time, if applied to a living body.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 272.

Escharotic. s. Escharotic application.

An *eschar* was made by the caustetic, which we thrust off, and continued the use of *escharoticks*.—*Winn, Surgery*.

Escharoticks applied of ash-ashes, or blistering plaster. *Sir P. Pomeroy*.

Escheat. s. [N.Fr. *eschent*, from *escheoir*, and that from the Latin *cadere* = fall.] See first extract.

Escheat [is] any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial. *Escheat* is also used sometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has *escheats* of his tenants. Thirdly, *escheat* is used for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having estate of fee-simple in any lands or tenements, is seized of a superior lord, dies seized, without heir general or especial. *Cumell*.

If the king's ordinary courts of Justice do not protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *escheats*, I cannot say that such a country is conquered.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Escheat. v. n. Fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the last general was there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whose lands were thereby saved to their heirs, which should have otherwise *escheated* to her majesty.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

As the bishops cannot devise by will, all they do possessed of *escheats* to the king.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, p. 323.

Escheat. v. a. Forfeit.

Infidelity cannot forfeit their inheritance to others; no more than civility professed by Jews to Christian religion can *eschear* their goods to the crown under which they live.—*Bishop Hall, Cycles of Convivence*.

Escheatable. adj. Liable to escheat, or be escheated.

The custom of Kent is that gavelkind land is not forfeitable nor *eschearable* for felony; for they have an old saying, 'The father to the loath, and the son to the plough.'—*Bacon, Use of the Law*, iv. 12. (Ord MS.)

Escheated. part. adj. Forfeited.

He would further to alienate any of the forfeited *eschearable* lands of Ireland, which should revenue to the crown by reason of this rebellion.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Escheator. s. Officer anciently appointed in every county to enquire into the escheats of the king, and certify them into the Exchequer.

At a Bartholomew fair at London an *escheator* of the city arrested a clothier, and seized his goods.—*Cumell, Remains*.

The chancellor accordingly related the whole matter, which consisted of four alleged grievances; namely, that sheriffs and *escheators*, notwithstanding a statute, are continued in their offices beyond a year; that the Scottish marches were not well kept; that the statute against wearing great men's liveries was disregarded; and lastly, that the excessive charges of the king's household ought to be diminished, arising from the multitude of bishops and of ladies who are there maintained at his cost.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. 3.

Eschev. v. a. [N.Fr. *eschever*.] Fly; slum.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, did not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eschaved*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

No let us, which this change of weather view,
Change like our minds, and former lives amend;
The old year's sun forecast let us *eschear*,
And fly the faults with which we did offend.

Of virtue and vice, men are universally to practise the one, and *eschear* the other.—*Bishop A. Herbert*.

Escort. s. Guard from place to place; attendance.

The extent of an *escort* is usually proportioned either to the dignity of the person attended, if it be

meant as a compliment, or, if of treasure, according to the sum and the dangers lying in the way.—*Encyclopædia*, in voc.

Escort. v. a. [Fr. *escorter*.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

They were both *escorted* to the city of Canterbury. *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. dist. 2.

Escot. v. a. Pay a man's reckoning; support. See Scot.

What are they children? Who maintains them? How are they *escoted*? *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Escot. s. Same as Scot.

They were well *escorted*, having good *escort* abroad, and sure watch within. *Sir J. Hayward*.

Escuage. s. [Fr. *escu* = shield.] See extract.

Escuage, that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Escuage* uncertain is likewise two-fold: first, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in person to the king's wars so many days. The days of such service seem to have been rated by the quantity of the land so holden; as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was so much land as, in those days, was accounted a sufficient living for a knight; and that was six hundred and eighty acres, as some think, or eight hundred as others, or 150 per annum. Sir Thomas Smith saith, that common *esquestra* is 400 revenue in free lands. If the land extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord but twenty days. The other kind of this *escuage* uncertain is called *Castleward*, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. *Escuage* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. *Cumell*.

Escuage, which was the commutation for the personal service of military tenants in war, having rather the appearance of an indulgence than an imposition, might reasonably be looked by the king. It was not till the charter of John that *escuage* became a parliamentary assessment; the custom of commutation service having grown general, and the rate of commutation became variable. Some but military tenants could be liable for *escuage*. *Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. 2.

Esculent. adj. [Lat. *esculentus*.] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would fast five days; but the same man used to have continually a great weed of herbs that he smelled on, and smelt *esculent* herbs of strong scent, as carlick. *Bacon*.

Since the truths we are to attend to are scientific truths, governed by precise and homogeneous relations, we must not found our scientific classification on casual, indefinite, and unconnected considerations. We must not, for instance, be satisfied with dividing plants, as Dioscorides does, into aromatic, *esculent*, medicinal and vinous; or even with the late prevalent distribution into trees, shrubs, and herbs; since in these subdivisions there is no consistent principle.—*Whitell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 115.

Esculent. s. That which is esculent.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater, and so it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *esculent*, by strengthening the root, it will make the fruit also the greater.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Escutcheon. s. [N.Fr. *escusson*; Lat. *scutum* = shield.] Shield of a family; picture of the ensigns armorial; hatchment affixed to a mansion.

There is now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of chivalry, and some remuneration perhaps upon the *escutcheons*.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Escutcheon is a French word, from the Latin *scutum*, better; and hence cometh our English word *hatchment*, lethe in the old Saxon signifying better, and back or back a hack or stag; of whose skins, quilted close together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their shields.—*Peacham*.

Spelt escocheon.

The addition of the *escocheon* of Edward the Confessor to his own, although used by the family of Norfolk for many years, and justified by the authority of the heralds, was a sufficient foundation for an impeachment of high treason.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 2.

Escutcheoned. adj. Having an escutcheon or hatchment.

For what, my friend! is this *escutcheon*'s world, Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?

Young, Night Thoughts, li. 2.

Esalo. v. a. [N.Fr. *esaloigner*; Lat. *longus* = long, far.] Remove to a distance; banish; withdraw.

I'll tell thee now (dear love) what thou shalt do
To anger Destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay, though she enjoin me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too.

Donne, Poems.

Your pontifications, though *enjoined* from us in the
way of God's worship, yet their persons are not
neighbours. — *Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop*
Williams, p. 215.

Esophagus. *s.* [Lat., Gr.] In *Anatomy*.
Gullet. (*Esophageal* and other allied
words are congeners.)

The gullet, a large, large, and round canal, that
descends from the mouth, lying all along between
the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back,
to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little
to the right, and gives way to the descending artery;
and both run by me another, till at the ninth the
esophagus turns again to the left, pierces the
diaphragm, and is continued to the left orifice of the
stomach. *Quincy.*

Wounds penetrating the *esophagus* and *aspera*
arteria, require to be stitched close, especially those
of the *esophagus*, where the *aspera* and *aspera*
so continually presseth into it. — *Wise, Surgery.*

When (hiccup) follows a meal, either frequently
or habitually, chronic inflammation of the stomach,
especially about the cardiac orifice, or even of the
esophagus or duodenum, should be suspected; or
irritation of the pancreas or biliary ducts, or worms
in the alimentary canal may exist. — *Copland, Dic-*
tionary of Practical Medicine.

Esoteric. *adj.* [Lat. *esotericus* : inward.]
Secret; mysterious; (applied to the double
doctrine of the ancient philosophers, the
public or *exoteric*, the secret or *esoteric*;
the former that which they openly pro-
fessed and taught to the world, the latter
confined to a small number of chosen dis-
ciples; chiefly with reference to the *Plato-*
nic and *Cabalistic* doctrines).

(For example see extract under *Esoteric*.)

Esotery. *s.* Mystery; secrecy. *Rare.*

The ancients, delivering their lectures by word of
mouth, could apply their subjects to their audience,
reserving their *esoterics* for adepts, and dealing out
esoterics only to the vulgar. — *Note in Search's Pre-*
face, p. 172.

Esplanade. *s.* [Fr. *esplanade*.] Tree planted
and cut so as to join others, or run later-
ally, supported by, or intertwined with,
stakes.

Plant your fairest tulips in places of shelter, and
under *esplanades*. — *Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*
Behold Villaria's ten years' toil complete,
His arborescences, his *esplanades* meet. — *Pope.*

I have mixed in my *esplanades* as many rose and
jasmine trees as I can run in. — *Lady M. W. Man-*
ingue, Letters, July 20, 1753.

Especially. *adj.* Special; principal; chief.

They had the *especial* engines been, to rear
His fortunes up.

Donne, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Especially. *adv.* In an especial manner;
principally; chiefly; particularly; in an
uncommon degree above any other.

I somewhat marvel, that they *especially* should
think it absurd to oppose church government, a
plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who
know that themselves divide the gospel into doc-
trine and discipline. — *Hunter, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This delight children take in doing of mischief,
but more *especially* the pleasure they take to put
any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot
persuade myself to be any other than a foreign and
introduced disposition. — *Locke.*

Providence hath planted in all men a natural
desire and curiosity of knowing things to come;
and such things *especially* concern our particular
happiness, or the general fate of mankind. — *T. Burn-*
ett, Theory of the Earth.

Especiallyness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Es-*
pecially; state or quality of being especial.

Your precious diamond in *especiallyness*. — *Loe,*
Sermons, p. 25: 1014.

Esperance. *s.* [French.] Hope. A word
of early use, but never naturalized.

To be words.

The lowest, most dejected things of fortune,
Stand still in *esperance*, lives not in fear.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.

Yet there is a evidence in my heart,
An *esperance* so and instantly strong,
That doth invert the' atre of eyes and ears.

Id., Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

Esperial. *s.* [Fr. *esperier*.]

1. Spy; scout; one sent to bring intelligence.
And in a night when Saul and his army were at
rest, and that David, by an *esperial*, knew they were
all fast on sleep; [he] took with him a certain of

the most assured and valiant personages of his
house. — *Sir T. Elgot, The Governor*, fol. 157.

As he murch'd along,

By your *esperial* were discovered
Two mightier troops.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., iv. 3.

She had some secret *esperial* to look abroad of
gracious youths, to make Mantuanus. — *Baron,*
History of the Reign of Henry VII.

There is a kind of followers likewise, which is
dangerous, being called *esperial*; which enquire the
secrets of the house, and bear tales of them to
others. — *Id., Essays*, &c.

The intelligence that princes study to attain, are
procured by divers means; some are brought by re-
port, some by conversation and sounding,
some by means of *esperial*. — *Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of*
Empire, ch. xiv.

2. Observation; detection; discovery.

A man may, as it were, on a mountain or a place of
esperial, behold out every side far off. — *Sir T. Elgot,*
The Governor, fol. 74, 16.

Those four gentlemen, sitting forth at such conven-
ient times, as they shall have intelligence or *esperial*
upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to
another. — *Spencer, View of the State of Ireland.*

After the *esperial* of this day [who had stolen several
things, and confessed,] my lord revealed the same
unto the council. — *Catechism, Life of Wolsey.*

Esper. *s.* Spy.

Ye covetous misers, . . . ye crafty *esper* of the ne-
cessity of your poor brethren to make your gain of
their pain, your covetousness of their calamity. — *Har-*
mar, Translation of Bala's Sermon, p. 175: 1387.

Esperiel. *s.* Same as *Spinelle*, gem or
precious stone so called.

Here [at Fyng] is store of gold, silver, lead, and
iron; smaragd, topaz, rubies, paphos, garnets,
carniels, *esperiel*, and catseye. — *Sir T. Elgot, Re-*
lation of some Years Travels into Africa and
the Great Asia, p. 350.

Espionage. *s.* [French, and generally sound-
ed as such; Anglicized, and sounded with *i*
as in *espial*, it would be useful. The thing,
however, is comparatively rare.] Spy sys-
tem; secret watching.

Esplanade. *s.* [Fr.] In *Fortification*. See
Gilaxis.

Esposal. *adj.* Used in the act of espousing
or betrothing.

The undersigned put his leg, strid naked to the
knee, between the *esposal* sheets; that the cere-
mony might amount to a consummation. — *Bacon,*
History of the Reign of Henry VII.

Esposal. *s.*

1. Act of contracting or affiancing a man and
woman to each other; act or ceremony of
betrothing; (generally plural).

I remember those, the *esposals* of thy youth, the
love of thine *esposals*. — *Drayton*, &c.

Whether it is necessary or requisite there should
be a witnessed contract, or *esposals* of the parties
to be married before the solemnization of the mar-
riage? — *Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

We find that Sausage's wife remained with her
parents a considerable time after her *esposal*. —
Shakespeare, History of the Bible, ch. viii, etc.

When we came nearer this appearance, who should
it be but Monsieur Gardebois, mine and Randle's
French taylor, attended by others, leading one of
Madam Dephne's maids to the church, in order to
their *esposals*. — *Tuller*, no. 7.

2. Adoption; protection.

If political reasons forbid the open *esposal* of his
cause, pity commands the assistance which private
fortunes can lend him. — *Lord Oxford.*

Esposée. *v. a.* [Fr. *esposuer*.]

1. Contract or betroth to another: (with *to*).
Deliver me my wife Michel, which I *esposued* to
me. — *2 Samuel*, ch. 13.

With *with*.

He had received him as a suppliant, protected him
as a person fled for refuge, and *esposued* him with
his kinship. — *Bacon.*

2. Marry; wed.

They soon *esposued*; for they with ease were
join'd.

Who were before contracted in the mind. — *Dryden.*

3. Adopt; take to one's self.

In gratitude unto the duke of Brittain for his
former favours, he *esposued* that quarrel, and de-
clared himself in aid of the duke. — *Bacon, History*
of the Reign of Henry VII.

4. Maintain; defend.

Their gods did not only interest themselves in the
event of wars, but also *esposued* the several parties
in a violent personal descent. — *Dryden, Dedication*
to Translation of Juvenal's Satires.

The city, army, court, *esposue* my cause.

Id., Spanish Friar.

Men *esposue* the well-endowed opinions in fashion,
and then seek arguments either to make good their
beauty, or vanish over their deformity. — *Locke.*
The righteousness of the best cause may be over-
balanced by the iniquity of those that *esposue* it. —
Bishop Smolridge.

The cause of religion and goodness, which is the
cause of God, is ours by descent, and we are doubly
bound to *esposue* it. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

Esposued. *part. adj.* Married; wedded.

With flowers, garlands, and sweet-smelling herbs,
Esposued five deck'd first her nuptial bed.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 709.

Esposuer. *s.* One who maintains or defends
a point.

As woovers and *esposuers*, having commission or
letters of credence to treat of a marriage. — *Bishop*
Glanville, His Esposuer, p. 156: 1633.

The *esposuers* of that unauthorised and detestable
science have been weak enough to assert, that there
is a knowledge in the world, peculiar to these chosen
yewes. — *Allen, & Smeaton before the University of Ox-*
ford, 16th July, 1761, p. 11.

Espy. *v. a.* [Fr. *espier*.]

1. See things at a distance.

Few there are of so weak capacity but piddick
evils they easily *espy*; fewer so patient as not to
complain, when the previous inconveniences thereof
work so insidiously. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Discover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was *espied* was afraid, after being
perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubb'd
upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to
anger. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. See unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his
money. — *Genesis*, xlii, 27.

4. Discover as a spy.

Moses sent me to *espion* the land, and I brought
him word again. — *Joshua*, xiv, 7.

Espy. *v. n.* Watch; look about.

Stand by the way and *espy*; ask him that fleeth
what is done? — *Jeremiah*, xlii, 19.

Espy. *s.* Spy.

The same day there was an *espion* taken, whom
they which took him thought to have been a
Turk, howbeit he was found to be one of their
own men. — *Knutson, History of the Turks*, 1180.
(Ord. MS.)

The master-master general having given my lord-
ship and one thousand pounds for his consent
to enjoy that office, after he had not his majesty's
orders for a patent, thought a clerk upon his office
would be a troublesome *espion* upon him. — *Stiff,*
Character of the Earl of Winton. (Ord. MS.)

Esquire. *s.* [N.Fr. *escuyer*, from *escu*, a
shield.]

1. Armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

The hero in this distress was generally in armour,
and in a readiness to fight any man he met with. . . .
A lover of this kind had always about him a person
of second value, and subordinate to him. . . . This
trusty companion was styled his *esquire*. — *Tuller*,
no. 10.

2. Title of honour immediately below that of
knight. See extracts.

What are our English dead? —

Sir Richard Kettle, Davy than *esquire*.

Shakespeare, Henry VI., iv. 3.

Those to whom this title is now of right due, are
all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs
male for ever; the four *esquires* of the king's body;
the eldest sons of all barons; so also of all knights
of the Bath, and knights bachelor, and their heirs
male in the right line; those that serve the king in
any warlike calling, as the sergeant-at-law, the
sergeant of the army, master cook, &c., such as are
created *esquires* by the king with the collar of S. S. of
silver, as the heralds and serjeants at arms. The
chief of some ancient families are likewise *esquires*
by prescription; those that bear any superior office
in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county,
who retains the title of *esquire* during his life, in
respect of the great trust he has had of the *posse*
comitatus. He who is a judge of the peace has it
during the time he is in commission, and no longer.
Liter baristers, in the acts of parliament for judi-
ciary, were ranked among *esquires*. — *Blount.*

The appellation of *esquire* is the most honorably
almost of any class amongst men. . . . I will under-
take, that if you read the superscriptions to all the
offices in the kingdom, you will not find three letters
directed to any but *esquires*. I have myself, couple
of clerks, and the names make nothing of leaving
messages upon such other's desk: one directs to
Dewey Goodenough, *esquire*; to which the other re-
plies by a note to Nehemiah Dushwell, *esquire*, with
respect! In a word, it is now 'populus universum',
a people of *esquires*. — *Tuller*, no. 10.

The houses of the gentry were not more plenti-
fully supplied. Few knights of the shire had *esquires*
as good as may now perpetually be found in a
servant's hall, or in the back parlour of a small shop-
keeper. An *esquire* passed among his neighbours
for a great scholar, if Hudibras and Baker's Chroni-

ele, Tarlton's Jests and the Seven Champions of Christendom, lay in his hall among the fishing rods and fowling pieces.—*Marsden, History of England*, ch. iii.

Esquire. *v. a.* Attend as an esquire: (a colloquial expression, in the last century, denoting a gentleman attending a lady in public; and of much the same value as the ridiculous *chaperon* of the present day).

Esquireship. *s.* Rank, state, condition, or title, of esquire.

They make the dignity of *esquireship* successor.
—*Time's Storehouse*, (Oril MS.)

Essart and Essert. Same as Assart.

Essay. *c. a.*

1. Attempt; try; endeavour.

While I this unexampled task essay,
Pass awful gulfs, and beat my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring.
Sir R. Blackmore.

No conquest she, but o'er herself desired;
No arts essay'd, but not to be admired.
Pope.

2. Make experiment of; (especially) try the value and purity of metals; assay.

The standard in our mind being now settled, the rules and methods of *assaying* suited to it should remain unvariable.—*Locke.*

Assay. *s.* (easily in extracts from Smith and Roscommon.) [See Assay.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *assays*;
Yours to preserve a friend, and mine to praise.
Smith.

2. Loose sally of the mind; irregular undigested piece or composition.

My *essays*, of all my other works, have been most current.—*Bacon.*

Yet modestly he shows his work survey,
And calls his finish'd poem an *essay*.
Poem to Lord Roscommon.

3. Trial; experiment.

This treatise prizes itself in no higher a title than that of an *essay*, or imperfect attempt at a subject.—*Glauville.*

He wrote this but as an *essay*, or taste of my virtue.
Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 2.

Repetitions wear us into a liking of what, possibly, in the first *essay*, displeased us.—*Locke.*

4. First taste of anything; first experiment.

Translating the first of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an *essay* to the whole work.—*Dryden, Fables*, pref.

5. In *Metallurgy*. Same as Assay.

Essayist. *s.* One who writes essays.

A thought in which he hath been followed by all the *essayists* upon friendship, that have written since his time.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 98.

Essayist. *s.* Writer of essays.

I make, says a gentleman *essayist* of our author's age, as great difference between Tacitus and Seneca's style and his (Cicero's), as musicians between Treutliumore and Lachrymæ.—*R. Johnson, Manquea.*

Such are all the *essayists*, even their master Montaigne.—*Id., Discoversia.*

In 1722 he (Johnson) was almost entirely occupied with his Dictionary. The last paper of his Rambler was published March 2, this year; after which, there was a cessation for some time of his talents as an *essayist*.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Essence. *s.* [See Existence.]

1. Distinctive nature of a being or substance.

See last extract.

One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;
Another saith, the elements conspire,
And to her *essence* each doth give a part.
Sir J. Davies.

I could wish the nature of a spirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without meddling at all with its *essence*.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

He wrote the nature of things upon their names; he could view *essences* in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties.—*North, Sermons.*

Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no: a rose in winter has an *essence*; in summer it has existence also.—*Watts, Logic.*

In the Aristotelian philosophy, Genus and Difference are of the *essence* of the subject; by which, as we have seen, is really meant that the properties signified by the genus and those signified by the difference, form part of the connotation of the name denoting the species. Proprium and Accident, on the other hand, form no part of the *essence*, but are predicated of the species only accidentally. Both are accidents, in the wider sense in which the accidents of a thing are opposed to its *essence*;

though, in the doctrine of the predicable, Accident is used for one sort of accident only, proprium being another sort. Proprium, continue the schoolmen, is predicated accidentally, indeed, but necessarily; or, as they further explain it, signifies an attribute which is not indeed part of the *essence*, but which flows from, or is a consequence of, the *essence*, and is, therefore, imperially attached to the species; e.g. the various properties of a triangle, which, though no part of its definition, must necessarily be possessed by whatever comes under that definition.—*J. N. Mill, System of Logic*, b. ii. ch. vii. § 7.

2. Formal existence; that which makes anything to be what it is.

The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very *essence* of Christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular Christian man.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Existence; quality of being.

In such cogitations I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence*.
Sir P. Sidney.

I would resign my *essence*, that he were
As happy as my love could fashion him.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

4. Being; existent person.

As far as gods, and heavenly *essences*
Can perish.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 139.

5. Species of existent being.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Empeds, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*.—*Hecate.*

6. Constituent substance.

For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncomposed in their *essence* pure;
Nor tied or manacled with joint or limb.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 423.

7. Cause of existence.

She is my *essence*; and I have to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

8. In *Medicine*. Chief properties or virtues of any simple or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent.

Our humble province is to 'tend the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a sale,
Nor let th' imprison'd *essence* exhale.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

Essence. *v. a.* Perfume; scent. *Rare.*

Socrates himself, when he went to a feast, was content to be surrounded up and *essenced* in his jacket.
Fellham, Reader, ii. 52.

Essenced. *part. adj.* Scented.

The husband rails, from morning to night, at *essenced* tops and tawdry countenances.—*Addison, Spectator*.

There of the faded top and *essenced* bean,
Frolics, with a Stole's frown disobeis
Thy manly scorn, avers to thou'st pump.
Shakespeare, Economy.

Essential. *adj.* [Lat. *essentialis*.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of anything.

The discipline of our church, although it be not an *essential* part of our religion, should not be readily altered, as the very substance of our religion will be interested in it.—*Jansen.*

This power cannot be finite and *essential* to matter; and if it be not *essential*, it is consequently most manifest it could never supervene to it, unless impressed and infused into it by an immaterial and divine power.—*Bentley.*

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike *essential* to th' numbering whole,
The least confusion but in one, not all
That system only, but the whole must fall.
Pope.

2. Important in the highest degree; principal.

Judgment's more *essential* to a general
Than courage.
Sir J. Denham, Rhymer.

3. Pure; highly rectified; subtly elaborated; extracted so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compass.

The juice of the seed is an *essential* oil or balm, designed by nature to preserve the seed from corruption.—*A. Rothko.*

Essential. *s.*

1. Existence; being.

His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite consume us, or reduce
To nothing this *essential*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 95.

2. Nature; first or constituent principles.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very *essentials*.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Chief point; that which is in any respect of great importance.

In *essentials* and fundamentals they agree, holding one faith.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 113.

Essentiality. *s.* Essential nature or character; first or constituent principles.

The soul supplies the body in the *essentiality* of it and indispensable obedience.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, l. (Oril MS.)

I have sometimes wondered how a people, whose genius seems wholly turned to singing and dancing, and prating to vanity and impertinence; who lay so much weight upon modes and features, whose *essentialities* are generally so very superficial; who are usually so serious upon trifles, and so trifling upon what is serious, have been capable of committing such solid villainies; more untalented to the gravity of a Spaniard, or the silence and thoughtfulness of an Italian.—*Swift, Kriemler*, no. 33.

Essentially. *adv.* In an essential manner; by the constitution of nature; really; according to the true state of things.

Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally distant.—*Glauville.*

All sin *essentially* is, and must be, mortal.—*South.*

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and *essentially* raises one man above another.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Essentialness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Essential; state or quality of being essential.

The *essentialness* of frequent parliaments to the happiness of this kingdom might be inferred to you.—*Lord Digby, Speeches in Parliament*, p. 12: 1811.

Essentially. *v. n.* Become of the same essence.

'Tis an axiom in natural philosophy, What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker in nourishment, and doth nearer *essentially*.—*H. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Essentiate. *v. a.* Invest with essential characters.

If Mr. Descartes's notion be admitted, 'twill be irrational to admit a vacuum, since any space, that is pretended to be empty, must be acknowledged to have the three dimensions, and consequently all that is necessary to *essentiate* a body.—*Hogley, First Enquiry into the vulgar and received Notion of Nature*, p. 201. (Oril MS.)

Essoin. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *essoiner*.] In Law. Excuse; release.

Away, with wings of time; I'll not *essoin* thee;
Denounce these heavy judgements I conjure thee.
Quarles, History of Jonah, sign. (l. 3: 1620.

Essoin. *s.* In Law. Excuse upon just cause of absence for him who is summoned, or sought for, to appear and answer to an action real, or to perform suit to a court-baron.

From every work he challenged *essoin*,
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawless riotous.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

She seems to have given a bad impression of her claims by putting in frequent *essoin*.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

Used adjectivally.

Formerly the first general return day of the term was called the *essoin* day, because the court sat to receive *essoin*; but when *essoin* were no longer allowed to be cast, i.e. obtained, in personal actions, the court discontinued such sittings.—*Wharton, Law Lexicon*, in voce.

Establis. *v. a.* [Fr. *établir*, pres. part. *établissant*; Lat. *stabilis, stabilis*.]

1. Settle firmly; fix unalterably.

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant.—*Genesis*, xvii. 19.

2. Settle in any privilege or possession; confirm.

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Presbyterian sect was *established* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons.—*Swift.*

3. Make firm; ratify.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void.—*Numbers*, xxx. 13.

4. Fix or settle in an opinion.

So were the churches *established* in the faith.—*Acts*, xvi. 5.

5. Form or model.

He appointed in what manner his family should be established.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

6. Found; build firmly; fix immovably.

For he hath founded it upon the sea, and established it upon the floods.—*Psalms, xiv. 12.*

7. Make a settlement of any inheritance.

We will establish our estate upon
Our eldest Maleim, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Camberland.—*Shakespeare, Marbeth, l. 4.*

Established. *part. adj.* Settled firmly.

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by such a right of conquest, as did or might after the established laws of the kingdom.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

Establisher. *s.* One who establishes.

None allow them as the first foundera and establishers of them.—*Hooker, Discourse of Justification, § 12.*

The from-ever and for-ever Establisher of all cetera.—*Stefford, Nimbe, pt. ii. p. 51.*

I reverence the holy fathers as divine establishers of faith.—*Lord Digby.*

Establishment.

1. Settlement; fixed state.

All happy peace, and goodly government,
Is settled there in sure establishment.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification.

He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of establishment.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Form; model of a government or family; foundation; fundamental principle; settled law; (often preceded by *the*, and meaning the Established Church).

Now came into that general reformation, and bring in that establishment by which all men should be contained in duty.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The sacred order to which you belong, and even the establishment on which it subsists, have often been struck at; but in vain.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

4. Household, retinue, or system of expenditure kept up for a certain purpose: (in the following extract it is considered by Johnson to mean the allowance, income, or salary, for the maintenance thereof).

His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen your establishment.—*Swift.*

5. Settled, fixed, or final rest.

While we set up our hopes and establishment here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Estafete. *s.* [Spanish, *estafeta*; Fr. *estafier*, *estafette*.] Military courier.

An estafete was despatched on the part of our ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to resign his march.—*Sir B. Doodley, Letter to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, p. 84.*

Estato. *s.* [N.Fr. *estat*; modern form, *état*.]

1. General interest; business of the government; public.

Many times the things adduced to judgement may be means of ruin, when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to point of estate: I call matters of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people.—*Bacon, Essays.*

2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity; condition; circumstances in general.

Thanks to giddy chance,
She casts us headlong from our high estate.—*Dryden.*

Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, floating estate with as without them.—*Locke.*

3. Fortune; possession: (generally meant of possessions in land, or realties).

She accuses us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own estate.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

(Go, miser!) go: for here's all thy soul;
Thy wars for wars, and gudge from pole to pole,
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
How what a vast estate he left his son!

Dryden, Persius's Satires.
The most plausible distinction alleged by Spelman, that the heriot is by law due from the per-

sonal estate, but the relief from the heir, seems hardly applicable to that remote age, when the law of succession as to real and personal estate was not different.—*Hollan, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages, ch. viii. pt. 1.*

I am indeed surprised at Bradly's position, that the English had suffered an indiscriminate deprivation of their lands. Undoubtedly there were a few left, in almost every county, who still enjoyed the estates which they held under Edward the Confessor, free from any superiority but that of the crown, and were denominated, as in former times, the king's thanes. Cospatrick, son perhaps of one of that name who had possessed the earldom of Northumberland, held forty-one manors in Yorkshire, though many of them are stated in Doomsday to be waste. Inferior freeholders were probably much less disturbed in their estates than the higher class.—*Ibid. ch. viii. pt. 2.*

4. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your estate? Who sees at that your estate, which excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Person of high rank. *Obsolete.*

She is a dutches, a great estate. *Bishop Latimer.*
Herod, on his birth-day, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief estates of Galilee.—*Mark, vi. 21.*

6. Approximate equivalent to House of Parliament in certain countries.

In the autumn of 1690 the estates of Scotland met at Edinburgh.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxi.*

Estato. *v. a.*

1. Establish; fix.

Sir, I demand no more than your own offer, And I will estate your daughter, in what I have promised.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.*

Some of them thought that Christ descended to that place of banishment, where the souls of all the faithful from the death of the righteous Abel to the death of Christ were detained, and there, dissolving all the power by which they were detained below, translated them into a far more glorious place, and estate them in a condition far more happy in the heavens above.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. v.*

2. Settle as a fortune.

Why hath thy queen
Summ'd me hither?
A contract of true love to celebrate,
And some dainties freely to estate.
On the black horse, Oh, how many a woman is a

Established. *part. adj.* Possessed of, or qualified for anything through, an estate.

Out of only fifteen thousand families of lords and estate gentlemen, I suppose one in thirty to be tolerably educated.—*Steele, Of the Education of Ladies, xiv. 230. (Ort 318.)*

Estem. *v. a.* [Fr. *estimer*; Lat. *estimo*.]

1. Set a value, whether high or low, upon anything.

The worth of all men by their end esteem,
And then due praise, or due reproach them yield.—*Spenser.*

A knowledge in the works of nature they honour, and esteem highly profound wisdom; but best this wisdom sweeten not.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and esteemed riches nothing in comparison of her.—*Windsor, vii. 8.*

2. Compare; estimate by proportion.

Besides, these single forms she doth esteem,
And in her balance doth their values try.—*Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.*

3. Prize; rate high; regard with reverence.

Who would not be loved more, though he were esteemed less?—*Dryden.*

4. Hold in opinion; think; imagine.

One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike.—*Romans, xiv. 6.*

Estem. *v. n.* Consider as to value: (with *of*). *Rare.*

Many would little esteem of their own lives, yet for remorse of their wives and children, would be withheld from that heinous crime.—*Spenser.*

Estem. *s.*

1. High value; reverential regard.

Who can see
Without esteem for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabricius, or can cease to admire
The ploughman counsel in his coarse attire?
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any esteem for, are likely to enjoy this world after me.—*Pope.*

2. Reckoning; estimate; account.

We lost a jewel of her; and our esteem
Was made much poorer by it.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

Esteemable. adj. Capable of being, or liable to be, esteemed: (Estimable commoner).

Homer allows their characters esteemable qualities.—*Pope, Iliad, vi. Note on v. 300.*

Esteemer. s. One who esteems; one who highly values, or sets a high rate upon, anything.

Abdai Aaron Ben-Netas, a person not unlearned in their law, and one who wanted nothing but Christianity to render him acceptable to equal cetera; to whose free communication I owe many of these remarks.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews, p. 14.*

This might hinder the prudent esteemer of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others.—*Locke.*

Esthetics. s. [Gr. *αισθητικα*, relating to *αισθησις* = perception. — see Chromatics.] This comparatively new word is German in respect to its derivation, i.e. if it had not been invented in Germany it would, probably, have had no existence in England. It began by meaning the doctrine of Perception in psychology generally. It was then limited to the doctrine of Taste, or the perception of beauty in art. For a further refinement see Callisthenics.

In the matter of form it is, however, by no means German, but Greek. The *e* in German, where the fiction of taking words of Greek origin through a Latin medium is not recognized, is *k*. The *u* or *o* German only partially coincides with the Greek *u* and Latin *e*. The German form, though spelt *ästhetik* or *ästhetik*, is sounded as though written *ästetik*; the adjectival derivative being *ästhetisch*, with a *e* of a wholly different origin. Neither is there in German any form ending in *s*. See also *Æ*. Theory of the criticism of beauty in art; doctrine of taste.

These general premises . . . form (or rather might form) a body of doctrine, which is properly the art of life, in its three departments, morality, prudence or policy, and *æsthetics*; the right, the expedient, the beautiful or noble, in human conduct and works. To this art (which, in the main, is unfortunately still to be created) all other arts are subordinate; since its principles are those which must determine whether the special aim of any particular art is worthy and desirable, and what is its place in the scale of desirable things. Every art is thus a joint result of laws of nature disclosed by science, and of the general principles of what has been called teleology, or the doctrine of ends, which, borrowing the language of the German metaphysicians, may also be termed, not improperly, the principles of practical reason.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, bk. iv. ch. ii. § 4.*

What does the astounding remark make of this little sentence from Schiller's *æsthetic letters*? . . . The *æsthetic letters*! Briefe über die *ästhetische Erziehung des Menschen*! in which this and many far deeper matters come into view, will one day deserve a long chapter to themselves. . . . We have already undertaken to present our readers, on a future occasion, with some abstract of the *æsthetic letters*, one of the deepest, most compact pieces of reasoning we are anywhere acquainted with: by that opportunity the general character of Schiller, as a philosopher, will best fall to be discussed.—*Cutcliffe, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Schiller.*

Whence may it proceed that you have a man educated and in all points equip, without ever coming upon certain wants which only philosophy can need? I am convinced it is entirely attributable to the *æsthetic* direction you have taken through the whole course. Within the *æsthetic* temper there arises no want of those grounds of comfort which are drawn from speculation; such a temper has self-satisfaction, has infinitude within itself; only when the sensual and the moral in man strive hostily together need help be sought of pure reason. A healthy poetic nature wants, as you yourself say, no moral law, no rights of man, no political metaphysics.—*Schiller, Extract from Correspondence, translated in the essay just quoted.*

Estimable. adj. Capable of being esteemed or estimated (in the good sense of the word); valuable; worthy of esteem, honour, or respect.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, is not so estimable or vendible
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 3.
You lost one who gave hopes of being, in time,
every thing that was estimable and good.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Estimable. s. That which is worthy of particular notice and regard. *Rare.*

The queen of Sheba, among presents unto Solomon, brought many plants of the balsam tree, as one of the peculiar *estimables* of her country.—*Sir T. Browne, Misc. Histories*, p. 50.

Estimate. v. a. [Lat. *estimo*.] Rate; adjust the value of; judge of anything by its proportion to something else; value; calculate; compute.

When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall *estimate* it, so shall it stand.—*Leviticus*, xvi. 16.

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*

Estimate. s. Valuation; value; computation; calculation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.

My country's good, with a respect more tender, More holy and profound, than mine own life, My dear wife's *estimate*, her womb's increase, The treasure of my hours. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

The only way to come to a true *estimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Outward actions can never give a just *estimate* of us, since there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Upon a moderate *estimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyss, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height assigned by Moses.—*Woodward.*

Estimation. s.

1. Act of adjusting proportional value; valuation; computation; calculation.

If a man shall sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field of his possession, then thy *estimation* shall be according to the seed. *Leviticus*, xlvii. 16.

2. Opinion; judgement.

In our own *estimation* we account such particulars more worthy than those that are already tried and known. *Bacon.*

I speak not this in *estimation* As what I think might be; but what I know Is ruminated, plotted, and set down. *Shakespeare, King Henry IV. Part I.* l. 1. 3.

3. Esteem; regard; honour.

Crimen there were laid to his charge many, The least whereof being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A plain reason of the publick honours due to the magistratus is, that he may be in due *estimation* and reverence. *Bishop Atterbury.*

Estimative. adj.

1. Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty, an appetitive or aversive, and locomotive faculty answering the will.—*Sir J. Hall, Origin of Man.*

The colour is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakenly concludes that colour to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to the object. *Huy.*

2. Approximately valued.

The honour I bear to this excellency in a wife moves me to rank her disposition, in the first place, as a jewel of the vermilioned richness, not *estimative* but intrinsic, that no other fail either of art or nature were to be sought out to set this forth.—*Sir C. Woodford, Instruction to his Son*, § 83: about 1640.

Estimator. s. Valuer; esteemer of things.

What man does in such a case, no equal estimator of things will impute to choice or malice.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, II. 513. (Ord. MS.)

If we were just *estimators* of things, it ought not to be less than a great uncommodity to the body which we mean to prevent by the loss of a spiritual benefit, or the omission of a duty. *Id., Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy life.* (Ord. MS.)

Estival. adj. [Lat. *estivalis*, relating to, or connected with, (*æstas*) summer.]

1. Pertaining to the summer.

The trees were so placed, that their arms shot into one another, and were so closely interwoven, that the verdant and *estival* sunbeams could not pierce their rare embroidery.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 211.

2. Continuing for the summer.

Beside vernal, *estival*, and autumnal, made of flowers, the ancients had also hyemal garlands.—*Sir T. Brown, Miscellanies*, p. 92.

Estivation. s.

1. Place in which to pass the time of summer.

Let it be turned to a grove, or place of shade, or *estivation*.—*Bacon, Essays*, 13.

2. In *Holoty*. Arrangement in which the unexpanded leaves of the flower are presented in the bud (which burst in summer), as opposed to Vernalion or arrangement of the leaves of a branch (which burst in spring; Lat. *ver*).

The manner in which the flower-buds open, technically called their *estivation*, is a feature of some importance in distinguishing tribes of plants. The petals are sometimes so folded that their margins just meet—the *estivation* is then valvate; in some flowers they overlap each other like tiles—it is then imbricate; in other instances they are doubled inwards at the edges, or imbricate; while in many they are twisted or contorted. *Sowerby, British Wild Flowers*, introd.

Estop. v. a. In Law. Bar; place under estoppel.

If the party be indicted by a wrong name, and plead to that indictment by that name, he shall not be received after to plead misnomer, for he is estopped and *estopped* by his plea by that name.—*Sir J. Hale, Hist. de Plein. et Cour.*, p. ii. ch. xiv.

The general rule is that an indicted party *estops* all who are parties to it, while a default only *estops* the party who executes it. *Wharton, Law Lexicon*, p. 753.

Estoppel. s. In Law. Conclusive admission which cannot be denied or controverted.

There are three kinds of *estoppel*, viz. by matter of record, by matter in writing, and by matter in pais.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Estovers. s. [N.Fr. *estover*—be needful.] In Law. Necessaries in the way of fuel, &c., allowed by law.

The Saxon word *bote* is of the same signification with the French *estovers*; and therefore house *bote* is a sufficient allowance of wood, to repair, or burn in the house.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

Estrange. v. a.

1. Keep at a distance; withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also *estranged* ourselves from them in times indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They knew it was an custom of simple reading, not for conversion of infants *estranged* from the house of God, but for instruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church. *Id.*

See, she weeps: Thinks me unkind, or false, and knows not why I thus *estrangle* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. Alienate; divert from its original use or possessor.

They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jeremiah*, xix. 3.

He had offered his services to the Court, had pretended to be *estranged* from the Whigs, and had promised to act as a spy upon them; that he had thus obtained admittance to the royal closet, had won the fidelity, had been promised large pecuniary rewards, and had procured I blank passes which enabled him to travel backwards and forwards across the hostile lines.—*Metcalf, History of England*, ch. ix.

3. Alienate from affection; turn from kindness to malevolence or indifference.

How comes it now, my husband, oh, how comes it, that thou art thus *estranged* from thyself? Thyself I call it, being strange to me. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

They are all *estranged* from me through their idols.—*Eschylus*, xiv. 3.

Adam, *estranged* in look, and alter'd style, Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd.

I came to grieve a father, lost *estranged*; But little thought to find a mistress changed. *Dryden.*

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. Withdraw or withhold.

They were not *estranged* from their lust.—*Psalm*, lxxviii. 30.

We must *estrangle* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced.—*Glauville, Sepius Scientificus*.

Estrangement. s. Attribute suggested by Estranged; state of being estranged.

Disdaining to eat with one, being the greatest token of *estrangement* or want of familiarity one with another.—*Prynne, Vindication of Four Questions*, p. 2: 1643.

Estrangement. s. Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

Desires . . . by a long *estrangement* from better things, came at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them.—*South, Sermons*.

One would be apt to suspect, the prevailing contempt of that word, and *estrangement* from his . . . to a degree that was never known in any Christian country, must take its rise from the irreligious and bad example of those who are styled the better sort.—*Bishop Berkeley, Discourse addressed to Magistrates*.

Estray. v. a. [N.Fr. *estraier*.] Stray; wander.

This nymph one day, surcharg'd with love and grief,

Which commonly (the more the pity) dwell As inmates both together, walking forth With other maids to fish upon the shore; *Estrays* apart, and leaves her company, To entertain herself with her own thoughts. *Daniel, Hymen's Triumph*.

Estray. s. Creature wandered beyond its limits; stray.

Estray signifies any beast not wild, found within any lordship, and not owned by any man; for in this case, it being errant, according to law, in the market towns adjoining, if it be not claimed by the owner in a year and a day, it is the lord's of the soil. *Cowell*.

Estrait. s. In Law. True copy of an original document under which fines, &c., are levied.

Estreats of fines, at the quarter-sessions, are to be made by the justices, and to be double.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Estreat. v. a. Levy fines, &c., under an estreat.

If, as divines tell us, the poor be God's receivers, then they seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the unremission that are *estreated* upon trespasses against their lord.—*Bayle, Free Discourse against customary Stewards*, p. 112.

Estrepeement. s. [N.Fr. *estrepier*.] See extract.

Estrepeement [is] spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion.—*Cowell*.

Estrich, and Estridge. s. Ostrich.

To be furious, To be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood, The dove will peck the *estrige*.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11. The peacock, not at thy command, assumes His glorious train; nor *estrich* her rare plumes. *G. Sandys.*

Estrance. s. Heat; warmth. *Rare.*

Averroes reprimand his holiness, and made no more thereof than Socrates remonstrated, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober, industrious, and regulated *estrance* from wine. *Sir T. Browne.*

Estruary. s. [Lat. *æstruarius*; *æstus* boil.] Arm of the sea; mouth of a lake or river in which the tide comes up.

Among the solitary birds, which frequent the *estrures* of rivers, the heron and the curlew are of too much consequence to be overlooked. *Gilpin.*

Soon after which the river swells into a great *estuary*, and in eight forms the Bristol channel.—*Skene, Tour of South Wales*.

The glaucous heads are so buoyant as to float lightly on the water, and the uppermost spines acting as sails, they are thus carried across narrow *estrures*, to continue the process of embanking on newly-formed sand bars. *Sir J. E. Tennant, Croydon*, pt. i. ch. i.

Estuato. v. a. Swell and fall reciprocally; boil; be in a state of violent commotion.

And thus he often doth with the worst and vilest of men, whose lusts, though they *estuato* and boil within, and are like the raging sea, raging and rolling in their hearts, yet God sets bounds to their proud waves.—*Bishop Hopkins, Reputation of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 150.

Estuatio. s. State of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes, that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited into *estuatio*; therefore some seas flow higher than others.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible commotion of the spirits, and an *estuatio* of the blood. *Norris*.

Esture. s. Violence; commotion. *Rare.*

The news retain Not only their outrageous *esture* there, But supernatural, which they expire. *Chapman, Translation of Homer's Odyssey*.

Esuriens. adj. [Lat. *esuriens*, -entis.] Hungry; voracious.

To the end that he might advance his *esuriens* genius in antiquity.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 127: an. 1600.

Esurine. *adj.* Corroding; eating. *Rare.*
Over much pining in the air of Hampstead, in
which sort of air there is always something *esurine*
and acid.—*Winnam.*

Esoteria. *s.* [Lat.] Common expression
in our language, denoting others of the
like kind, or the rest, or so on.

Then a pretty Thomazine,
And then another Catharine,
And then a long *et cetera*. *Cowley, Ballad.*
[It is indeed the self-same case
With those that swore of *cetera*.]

I have by me an elaborate treatise on the apocry-
phal called an *et cetera*, it being a figure much
used by some learned authors, particularly by the
great fiddler, who, as my lord chief justice Coke
observes, had a most admirable talent at an *et*.—
Adrian, Pater, no. 133.

Etch. *v. a.* [German, *ätzen*.]

1. Engrave by means of drawing lines with
a needle through a thin coat of varnish to
the surface of the plate, and afterwards
deepening them with aqua fortis.

All the illustrations, which were formerly *etched*
on copper, have been newly *etched* on steel.—*Mrs.*
Jamison, Sacred and Legendary Art, preface.

2. Sketch; draw; delineate.

There are many empty terms to be found in some
learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch*
out their systems.—*Locke*.

Etch. *v. n.* Practise etching.

Swanvelt painted landscape Rome;... he *etched*
in the mirror of Waterloo, but with less freedom.
—*Gilpin, Essay on Prints*, p. 100.

Etch. *v. n.* Edge; litch.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not
able to rest one quarter of an hour without shifting
of sides, or at least *etching* this way and that way,
more or less.—*Rog.*

Etch. *s.* (sometimes used *adjectivally*.) Ed-
dish.

When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a
pound or two of clover on an acre.—*Mortimer,*
Husbandry.

Where you find dancing of land makes it rank,
lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley.—
Ibid.

Etching. *s.* Impression from an etched
plate. See *Etch*, *v. a.* 1.

Their *etchings* of trees are decidedly superior to
those which have been produced on the continent.
—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

Etchistic. *s.* [Gr. *ετος*, *-ετος* = year, *σειξ* =
rank, order, row, series.] Chronogram,
q. v. and Chronogrammatical.

Those hard trifles, numerals,
Or *etchistics*, or your finer flames
Of eyes and ballads.—*R. Johnson, Underwoods*.

Eternal. *adj.* [Lat. *aeternus*.] Without be-
ginning or end. See Everlasting.

The eternal God is thy refuge.—*Deuteronomy*,
xxxiii. 27.

Eternal. *s.*

1. One of the appellations of the Godhead.
The law whereby the *Eternal* himself doth work.
—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. That which is endless and immortal.
All godlike passion for *eternals* quenched.—*Tennyson*.

Eternalist. *s.* One who holds the existence
of the world eternal.

I would ask the *eternalists* what mark is there
that they could expect to desire of the novelty of a
world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is
there of eternity that is found in this?—*T. Burnet,*
Theory of the Earth.

Eternally. *adv.* In an eternal manner.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time,
or in any case, must be also *eternally* and immutably
so, with relation to that time and to that case.
—*South, Sermons*.

Eterna. *adj.* Eternal; perpetual; endless.
Obsolete.

We ought in all our hopes rejoice,
Because the eye of all things foreseeth.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 388.
The Cyclops' hammer fall
On Mars' armour, for'd for proof *eterna*.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Eternity. *v. a.* Make eternal. *Rare.*

True Fame, the trumpet of heaven, that doth
desire inflame
To glorious deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the
name. *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 55.

Eternity. *s.* Duration without beginning or
end. See also under *Eva*.

Thy immortal rhyme

Makes this one short point of time.
To fill up half the orb of round *eternity*. *Cowley*.
By repeating the idea of any length of duration
which we have in our minds, with all the endless
addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*.
—*Locke*.

Eternize. *v. a.*

1. Make endless.

I with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with immortality,
And immortality; that finally lost,
This other serv'd him to *eternize* his woes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 67.

2. Immortalize.

Mankind by all means seeking to *eternize* himself,
so much the more as he is near his end, doth it by
speeches and writings. *Sir P. Sidney*.
And well becomes all knights of noble name,
That evert in the immortal book of fame
To be *eternized*, that same to haunt.

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions
of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them.
Dryden, Translation of the French's Art of Painting.

Ether. *s.* [Gr. *αιηρ*; Lat. *aether*.]

1. Element more fine and subtle than air;
hypothetical atmosphere.

The parts of other bodies are held together by the
eternal pressure of the *ether*, and can have no other
conceivable cause of their cohesion and union.—
Locke.

The immaterial school could explain to
their own satisfaction how motions, once begun,
were transferred and modified; but in many cases
of the living frame there seemed to be a power of
beginning motion, which is beyond all mere me-
chanical action. This led to the assumption of a
principle of a higher kind, though still material.

Such a principle was asserted by Frederick Hoff-
mann. . . . According to him, the reason of the
greater activity of organized bodies lies in the in-
fluence of a material substance of extreme subtilty,
volatility, and energy. This is, he holds, no other
than the *ether*, which, diffused through all nature,
produces in plants the food, the secretion and ac-
tion of the juices, and is separated from the blood
and lodged in the brain of animals. From this,
acting through the nerves, must be derived all the
actions of the organs in the animal frame; for when
the influence of the nerve upon the muscle ceases,
muscular motion ceases also.—*Whewell, History of*
Scientific Ideas, ii. 184.

The prevailing hypothesis of a luminiferous *ether*,
in other respects not without analogy to that of Is-
cariot, is not in its own nature entirely cut off from
the possibility of direct evidence in its favour. It
well known that the difference between the calcu-
lated and the observed times of the periodical return
of Kerk's comet, has led to a conjecture that a
medium capable of opposing resistance to motion is
diffused through space. If this supposition should be
confirmed, in the course of ages, by the gradual ac-
cumulation of a similar variance in the case of the
other bodies of the solar system, the luminiferous
ether would have made a considerable advance to-
wards the character of a *vita ensa*, since the exist-
ence would have been ascertained of a great cosmi-
cal agent, possessing some of the attributes which
the hypothesis assumes; though there would still
remain many difficulties, and the identification of
the *ether* with the resisting medium would even, I
imagine, give rise to new ones. At present, however,
this supposition cannot be looked upon as more
than a conjecture; the existence of the *ether* still
rests on the possibility of deducing from its assumed
laws a considerable number of the phenomena of
light.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, xiv. c. § 6.

2. Matter of the highest regions above.

There fields of field and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous drags of earth below.
Dryden.

3. In Chemistry. Light and highly volatile
fluid resulting from the distillation of
alcohol with sulphuric acid.

The term *ether* originally applied to . . . the vola-
tile liquid produced by the action of sulphuric acid
upon common alcohol, is now extended to a large
class of compounds formed by the action of acids on
alcohols.—*Care, Dictionary of Chemistry*, in voce.

Ethereal. *adj.*

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels me, when I press th' *ethereal* plains.
Dryden.

2. Celestial; heavenly.

Go, heavenly guest, *ethereal* messenger,
Sent from whose sov'reign goodness I adore.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 616.

Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of heav'n,
Ethereal virtues! *Ibid.*, ii. 310.

Such as these, being in great part freed from the
entanglements of sense and body, are employed,
like the spirits above, in contemplating the Divine
Wisdom in the works of nature: a kind of anticipa-
tion of the *ethereal* happiness and employment.—
Glanville.

Vast chain of being, which from God began,
Natures *ethereal*, human; angel, man. *Pope*.

Ethereous. *adj.* Ethereal.

Behold the bright surface
Of this *ethereous* mould, wherein we stand.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 472.

Ethio. *adj.* Moral; delivering precepts of
morality: (whence Pope entitled part of
his works '*Ethick* Epistles').

Ethical. *adj.* Moral; treading on morality.

It is no narrow and narrowly circumscribed to say he
[Pope] is the great poet of reason, the first of *ethical*
authors in verse.—*T. Warton, Essay on Pope*.

In an *ethical* work, for instance, one may be
treating of virtue, while discussing all or any of
these questions: 'Wherein virtue consists?' 'Whence
our notions of it arise?' 'Whence it derives its
obligations?' &c.; but if these questions were con-
fusedly blended together, or if all of them were
treated of, within a short compass, the most judi-
cious and forcible arguments would lose their
interest and their utility, in so perplexed a com-
position.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. i. § 2.

The first original work of any reputation in *ethi-
cal* philosophy since the revival of letters, and
which, being apparently designed in great measure
for the clear of the confessional, serves as a sort of
link between the class of more esoteric and the phi-
losophical systems of morals, which were to follow,
is by Dominius Laë, a Spanish Dominican . . .
who played an eminent part in the deliberations of
the Council of Trent. *Hallam, Introduction to the*
Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and
seventeenth centuries, pt. ii. ch. ix. sect. 1, § 2.

Ethically. *adv.* In an ethical manner; ac-
cording to the doctrines of morality.

My subject leads me not to discourse *ethically*,
but Christianity of the faults of the tongue.—*Dr. H.*
Mor., Discourses of the Tongue.

Law travels over much of the same ground as
ethics, and guides its course nearly according to
their dictates. If this be the case, then it is clear
that . . . the lawgiver has the same need to be *ethi-
cally* instructed as the individual man. . . . The law-
giver then, that is, the legislative mind of the na-
tion, must be *ethically* instructed; which implies
that it must be enlightened by religion, upon the
basis of which alone it is, that moral science can be
effectively reared.—*Gibson, The State in its Re-
lations with the Church*, ii. § 32.

Ethics. *s.* Doctrine of morality; system of
morality.

I will never set politics against *ethics*; for true
ethics are laid as a foundation to divinity and reli-
gion.—*Bacon*.

If the animals would live up to the *ethics* of
Epictetus himself, they would make few or no
progresses from the Christian religion.—*B. with g.*

The fourth book of Bacon's *Natural Organon* re-
lates to the constitution, bodily and mental, of man-
kind. . . . Logic and *ethics* are the grand divisions,
correlative to the reason and the will of man. . . .
It is here to be remarked that the sciences of logic
and *ethics*, according to the partition of Lord
Bacon, are far more extensive than we are accus-
tomed to consider them. Whatever concerned the
human intellect came under the first; whatever re-
lated to the will and the affections of the mind fell
under the head of *ethics*.—*Hallam, Introduction to the*
Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and
seventeenth centuries, pt. ii. ch. ix. § 34.

The science of *ethics*, in the third quarter of the
seventeenth century, seemed to be cultivated by
three very divergent methods, by that of the theo-
logians, who went no further than revelations, or at
least than the positive law of God, for moral dis-
tinctions; by that of the Platonic philosophers, who
sought them in eternal and intrinsic relations; and
that of Hobbes and Spinoza, who reduced them all
to selfish prudence. A fourth theory, which, in
some of its modifications, has greatly prevailed in
the last two centuries, may be referred to Richard
Cumberland, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough.—
Ibid., pt. ii. ch. ix. § 13.

Ethiops. *s.* Native of Ethiopia, and, as
such, supposed to be black. A *proper*,
rather than a *common*, name, except in
combination. See next entry.

Ethiops. *s.* Old chemical name for several
black powders, e. g. *ethiops animalis*, ve-
getabilis, antimonioidis, per se, &c. (In all
or most of these, the second element of the
combination is Latin as well as the first:
when Anglicized it follows the substantive,
e. g. *ethiops mineral*, or sulphuret of mer-
cury.)

Ethmoid. *adj.* [Gr. *ἠμός* = sieve or sifter,
-μός = -like.] In *Anatomy*. Name of one
of the bones of the head: (called also *cribri-
form*, the Latin equivalent of ethmoid).

One horizontal plate receives the olfactory nerves, which perforate that plate with such a number of small holes that it resembles a sieve, whence the bone is named cribriform or ethmoid bone.—*Wagner, Medical Dictionary*, in voce.

ethnic. adj. Heathen; pagan; not Jewish; not Christian.

Such continually as the *ethnick* world durst not offer him, is the peculiar insolence of degenerated Christians.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

I shall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewish or *ethnick*, with the Sacred Writings.—*Græc.*

ethnick. adj. [Gr. ἔθνικ.] Heathen; pagan.

Let I might seem to have no measure in raking up this *ethnick* dunghill, I will now leave the theology of the original of demons.—*Mede, Apology of the latter Times*, p. 10: 1651.

ethnism. s. Heathenism; paganism.

A hallowed temple, free from taint Of *ethnism*, makes his name a saint.

ethnics. s. Heathens; not Jews; not Christians.

The first Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the same Cam, the son of Adam.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

First, it is to be observed, that although the Jews and *Ethnicks* derided both the Apostles and the rest of the Christians, for preaching and believing in him who was crucified upon the cross; yet all, both Apostles and Christians, were so far from being discouraged from their profession by the ignominy of the cross, as they rather rejoiced and triumphed in it. *Revelational Constitution and Customs*.

ethnographer. s. Investigator in Ethnology.

ethnographic. adj. Relating to Ethnology.

ethnographical. adj. Same as Ethnographic.

ethnography. s. Same as Ethnology.

ethnological. adj. Pertaining to ethnology.

Between the extremes brought out by the above comparison lie subjects for *ethnological* notice of cranial diversity, seemingly inextinguishable.—*Queen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ii 564.

ethnologist. s. Investigator in ethnology.

To divide and classify all the races of man as we find them distributed over the face of the earth, after the manner in which we classify the lower animals in the wild state, is probably an achievement which the *ethnologist* will never accomplish. *Crawford, On the Civilization of Kava*, in *Transactions of the Ethnological Society*. (See also under Etymology.)

ethnology. s. [Gr. ἔθνος = word, principle.]

The study denoted by the term being comparatively new, it is the opinion of the editor that the exact import of it has yet to be definitely fixed. Nor is he certain that it will be determined on etymological principles; the chances being that the usage of the most important writers on the subject, rather than its theoretical merits, will fix it. In the translation of Heeren's *Researches upon certain Nations of Antiquity* εἶδος exactly coincides with the word *nation* its application being political. Thus, he says that history may be written either *ethnologically*, as the history of Greece, Rome, or England, or *synchronically*, as the history of the tenth or twelfth century. This is true; but the current meaning of the word translates εἶδος by *race* rather than *nation*; while *race* itself, when conjoined with *variety* and *species*, is a very indefinite term.

Ethnology, at present, means, in the first instance at least, the study, or science, of the varieties of man, or his natural (physical) history, with special reference to the manner in which one division of mankind differs from another. The present writer has contrasted it with Anthropology, or the investigation of the characteristics of man in general, as opposed to those of the lower animals; admitting that, as a general science for the two departments

thus coordinated, Anthropology would be, subject to two objections, a good term; perhaps the best. The objections are: (1) the want which would be thus created for some name for the section or division thus left unnamed, and (2) the little necessity, in a new study, for a term which would be vague rather than general. As it is, Ethnology has been extended beyond its original import. Hence, supposing it to become unduly general, it would be etymologically objectionable. But this is the case with Geometry as applied to anything beyond the simple measurement of the earth. Probably it would have been best for Ethnography to have kept its ground, and for Ethnology and Ethnography to have stood in the same, or nearly the same, relation to one another as Geography and Geology. Prichard used Ethnography in his earlier writings. In the earlier writings, too, of Crawford, Ethnology never occurs, while Ethnography is rare. The form in -logy was French, and took currency in England after the formation of the Ethnological Society, which, after the practice of societies in general, took the most comprehensive term it could find—a bad precedent. Even now, many of those who use Ethnology prefer to write Ethnographical, rather than Ethnological, philology; a matter which has often to be written about. In respect to their congeners, Ethnography (like Geography) gives Ethnographer; Ethnology (like Geology), Ethnologist.

To find that anthropology fifty and even three hundred and fifty years ago meant anatomy, while it now means the natural history of the human race, is of no more value than to know that the poetical English word Harbinger is derived from the very unpoetical word for a Dutch tavern-keeper; that Harbinger, designating a vintner of the vine, is a corruption of Allambro, that Jerusalem arti-choke.

For words, therefore, they we appeal to common sense. Any use of the three words under consideration would be good. It had no choice, and whether they are composed of the Greek words which signify man or people, and a writing or a discourse, seems in common sense a matter of perfect indifference. A safe title term, however carefully selected, will never contain the definition of a

Substantially, geography and geology have etymologically equivalent etimologies. As, I with astronomy and astrology, the one expressing a grand science and the other a great delusion. Chemistry and the search for the Philosophic stone have the same etymology. Of the three words, *ethnography*, *ethnology*, and *anthropology*, the most eligible is the one in most familiar use, and the shortest. They are all too long; and in this sense the last, which exceeds the two first, is the most inconvenient by a whole syllable, or, to use a commercial proverb, by twenty per cent. For ourselves, we should have preferred *ethnography* to *ethnology*. It was first employed nearly forty years ago by the late eminent Italian governmentist Bialli; whereas, the first use of the word *ethnology* was by the French as late as 1820, when they formed the Ethnological Society of Paris. A few years later, following the French, we established the Ethnological Society of London. In the troubles of the last French Revolution, the Ethnological Society of Paris, without becoming extinct, became moribund, and then a new Society was formed, which gave the first example of an Anthropological Society. This was the example which was imitated two years and a half ago in London.—*Ethnological Journal*, October, 1865, *Ethnography, Ethnology, and Anthropology*.

The fourth theme of anthropology is that of *ethnography* or *ethnology*, the object of which is an investigation into the attributes of various peoples and tribes. Closely allied with it is the history of mankind; and it seems arbitrary whether this branch of knowledge be considered as a separate part of anthropology, or belonging to *ethnology*.—*Translation* (by J. P. Collingsworth) of *Introduction to Anthropology*, by T. Watts: 1863.

ethnological. adj. Connected with, constituted by, constituting, or relating to, ethnology.

A science of ethnology founded on the laws of psychology, is therefore possible; though little has yet been done, and that little not at all systematically, towards forming it. The progress of this

important but most imperfect science will depend on a double process: first, that of deducing theoretically the *ethnological* consequences of particular circumstances of position, and comparing them with the recognised results of common experience; and secondly, the reverse operation; increased study of the various types of human nature that are to be found in the world.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, vi. 5, § 8.

ethnology. s. See extracts.

The laws of the formation of character are . . . derivative laws, resulting from the general laws of mind; and are to be obtained by deducting them from those general laws; by supposing any given set of circumstances, and then considering what, according to the laws of mind, will be the influence of those circumstances on the formation of character. . . . A science is thus formed, to which I would propose to give the name of *ethnology*, or the science of character; from *ἔθνος*, a word more nearly corresponding to the term 'character' as I have used it, than any other word in the same language. The name is perhaps etymologically applicable to the entire science of our mental and moral nature; but if, as is usual and convenient, we employ the name psychology for the science of the elementary laws of mind, *ethnology* will serve for the ulterior science which determines the kind of character produced, in conformity to those general laws, by any set of circumstances, physical and moral. According to this definition, *ethnology* is the science which corresponds to the art of education; in the widest sense of the term, including the formation of national or collective character as well as individual. . . . The science of *ethnology* may be called the exact science of human nature; for its truths are not, like the empirical laws which depend on them, approximate generalizations, but real laws. . . . While on the one hand psychology is altogether, or principally, a science of observation and experiment, *ethnology*, as I have conceived it, is, as I have already remarked, altogether deductive. The one ascertains the simple laws of mind in general, the other traces their operation in complex combinations of circumstances. *Ethnology* stands to psychology in a relation very similar to that in which the various branches of natural philosophy stand to mechanics. The principles of *ethnology* are properly the middle principles, the 'axiomatica media' (as Bacon would have said) of the science of mind; as distinguished, on the one hand from the empirical laws resulting from simple observation, and on the other from the highest generalizations. — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, vi. 5, §§ 5, 6.

I would not here undertake to decide what ideal hypothetical or abstract sciences similar to political economy, may admit of being carved out of the general body of the social sciences; . . . social phenomena are in a sufficiently close and complete dependence, in the first resort, on peculiar class of causes, to make it convenient to create a preliminary science of those causes, postponing the consideration of the causes which act through them, or in concurrence with them, to a later period of the inquiry. There is however among these separate departments one which cannot be passed over in silence. . . . I allude to what may be termed Political *Ethnology*, or the theory of the causes which determine the type of character belonging to a people or to an age.—*Ibid.* vi. 9, § 3.

ethiolysis. s. [?] See extract.

Plants are sometimes affected by a disease which entirely destroys their verdure and renders them pale. This is called *ethiolysis*, and may arise solely from the want of the agency of light, by which the oxidation of oxygen is effected and the leaf rendered green. And hence it is that plants placed in dark rooms, or between great masses of stone, or in the clefts of rocks, or under the shade of other trees, look always peculiarly pale. But if they are removed from such situations and exposed to the action of light, they will again recover their green colour. *Ethiolysis* may also ensue from the depredations of insects feeding in the radicle and consuming the food of the plant, and thus debilitating the vessels of the leaf so as to render them insusceptible of the action of light.—*London, Encyclopedia of Gardening*, § 922.

ethiological. adj. Connected with, dependent on, or consisting in, Etiology. Its bearing upon the language of science, especially with reference to the prefix *pol-*, may be seen in the extract; also under Paleontology.

I have already stated . . . that the class of sciences which I designate as *palætiological* are those in which the object is to ascend from the present state of things to a more ancient condition, from which the present is derived by intelligible causes. A conspicuous example of this class we may take geology, glaciology, or comparative philology, and comparative archaeology. These provinces of knowledge might perhaps be intelligibly described as histories; the history of the earth, the history of the universe, the history of art. But these phrases would not fully describe the subjects we have in view. These sciences are to treat of causes as well as of effects. Such researches might be termed philosophical history; or,

In order to mark more distinctly that the causes of events are the leading object of attention, *etiological* history. But since it will be more convenient to describe this class of sciences by a single appellation, I have taken the liberty of proposing to call them the *paleontological* sciences. While *paleontology* describes the beings which have lived in former ages without investigating their causes, and *etiology* treats of causes without distinguishing historical from mechanical causation; *paleoetiology* is a combination of the two sciences; exploring, by means of the second, the phenomena presented by the first. The portions of knowledge which I include in this term are *paleontological etiological* sciences. All these sciences are connected by this bond;—that they all endeavour to ascend to a past state, by considering what is the present state of things, and what are the causes of change. . . . Another science, cultivated with great zeal and success in modern times, compares the languages of different countries and nations, and, by an examination of their materials and structure, endeavours to determine their descent from one another: this science has been termed *comparative philology*, or *etnography*; and by the French linguist, a word which we might imitate in order to have a single name for the science, but the Greek derivative glossology appears to be more convenient in its form. The progress of the heart (architecture and the like); how one stage of the culture produced another; and how far we can trace their nature and most complete condition to their earliest form in various nations;—are problems of great interest belonging to another subject, which we may for the present term *comparative archeology*. A philologist writer, in a very interesting work (Mr. Donaldson, in his *New Crælius*), expresses his dislike of this word, and suggests that I must mean *paleo-etiological*. I think the word is more likely to obtain currency in the more compact and euphonious form in which I have used it. It has been adopted by Mr. Waddington in his *Manual of Comparative Philology*, and more recently by other writers. — *Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. x. ch. i. and note.

Etiology. s. [Gr. *aitiologia*; from *aitia*—cause, and *logos*—word, principle.] Doctrine of efficient, as opposed to final, causes. See also *Teleology*.

The fourth way of amplification is by frequent *etiology*, or giving reasons for what we say. — *Instructions for Oratory*, p. 80: 1672.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this distemper. — *Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

These modes by which one term in the natural series of events is derived from another, the forms of historical causation,—the kinds of connexion between the links of the infinite chain of time, are very various; nor need we attempt to enumerate them. But these kinds of causation being distinguished from each other, and separately studied, each becomes the subject of a separate *etiology*. Thus the causes of climate in the earth's surface, residing in the elements, fire and water, form the main subject of geological *etiology*. The *etiology* of the vegetable and animal kingdoms investigates the causes by which the forms and distribution of species of plants and animals are effected. The study of causes in glossology leads to an *etiology* of language, which shall distinguish, analyse, and estimate the causes by which certain changes are produced in the languages of nations; in like manner we may expect to have an *etiology* of art, which shall scrutinize the influences by which the various forms of art have given birth to its successor. — *Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. x. ch. i.

Etiquette. s. [Fr.; Gr. *epheo*—matters connected with morals.] System of rules, generally of an artificial character, for propriety of behaviour in society; rigid adherence to such; ceremony.

Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires. — *Lord Chesterfield*.

The Infanta Maria Josepha has reason to envy every country which she sees retaining its liberty; for confinement, *etiquette*, and civility, are likely to be her lot during life. — *Stauburne, Travels through Spain*, p. 328.

Etymologist. s. Etymologist.

Laws there must be; and 'lex à ligando' saith the *etymologist*; it is called a law from binding. — *Dr Griffith, Fear of God and the King*, p. 82: 1688.

Etymological. adj. Relating to etymology relating to the derivation of words.

Examine this conceit, this *etymological* observation. — *Locke*.

It is sufficient, in *etymological* inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea. — *Johnson*.

Etymologist. s. One who investigates the derivation of words.

It may be, curious *etymologists* (let them love their wages who work in difficult trifles) seek to reap

what was never sown, whilst they study to make these words speak reason, which are only voices and pliancy imposed at pleasure. — *Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 108.

I close this section with an apology for Chaucer, Gower, and Cheshole; who are supposed by the *etymologists* to have corrupted the purity of the English language. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 50.

Etymologize. v. a. Give the etymology of a word.

Breaches, quod bear-rieches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches. — Most fortunately *etymologized*! — *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

Etymology. s. [Lat. *etymologia*; from Gr. *etimos*—true, real, and *logos*—word, discourse.]

1. Descent or derivation of a word from its original; deduction of formations from the radical word; analysis of compound words into primitives.

Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and coagulation of the body, which accretion its *etymology* implies. — *Harvey, Discourses of Consumptions*.

When words are restrained by common usage, to a particular sense, to run up in *etymology*, and construe them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous. — *Collier, Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage*.

Velvia is used by comick writers for a looking-glass, by which means the *etymology* of the word is visible, and pevelidra will signify a lady who looks in her glass. — *Addison, Spectator*.

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark. — *Watts, Logic*.

2. Part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs: (as opposed to Orthography and Syntax).

Etymon. s. Origin; primitive word.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue, that which we call sky-colour or heaven's blue. — *Peacock, On Drawing*.

The etymologist, therefore, whenever he were, hath deceived himself in ascribing the *etymon* of this word Assyria, while he foreth this distinction between it and Syria. — *Gregory, Quæstiones*, p. 170: 1650.

Eta. [Gr. *ē*—well.] Prefix in composition, suggesting the notion of goodness, its opposite being *dys*, as may be seen by the compounds beginning with that syllable.

Eucharist. s. [Gr. *euche*—grace.] Act of giving thanks; sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the *eucharist*. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist* and an offer of thanksgiving for what they have received. — *Jeremy Taylor*.

From the litany let us pass to the fourth service, that of the holy communion. This service is most solemnly of a highly joyful character, and peculiarly adapted to music, for it is called by a name which no other part of the prayer-book bears—the *Eucharist*, which is 'giving thanks.' The parts of the communion service which are commanded by the rubrics to be sung (of course where there is a choir, so that they can be fully sung) are these:—First, the Nicene Creed, then the hymn, *Te Sanctus*, which begins, 'Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts,' immediately before the consecration of the elements; and lastly, the hymn, *Gloria in Excelsis*, or *Gloria be to God on high*, which occupant the close of the service. — *Beaumont, Principles of the Book of Common Prayer*, considered in a Series of Lecture Sermons, sermon xiii.

Eucharistic. adj. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord; connected with thanksgiving.

The *eucharistic* bread being neither hypostatically united with the Divinity, nor being the medium through which any such supernatural tendency of the Divine Presence appears to us, adoration directed toward it cannot fail of being palpable idolatry. — *Dr. H. More, A Discourse against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

The Reformation awakened new controversies, or gave increased importance to old ones, concerning the *eucharistic* sacrament, the communion of the laity in both kinds, and the alleged substantial change and real presence in the consecrated elements; also as to the nature and operation of grace and good works, and the theory of original sin, re-

generation, justification, and predestination. — *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iv.

Eucharistical. adj. Same as Eucharistic. The act of this *eucharistical* supper. — *Bishop Hall, Brevium*, p. 201.

The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and adorning of the bread. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions; we praise thee, O God, for our limbs and senses. — *Ruy, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

It is not, therefore, to be expected that a hundred years before his time our church music should have admitted movement enough to convey sentiments of gratitude and thanksgiving, though it might serve to accompany in slow and solemn tones the strains of penitence and supplication; and therefore Dr. Aldrich did judiciously in jettisoning the music, which was originally set to an *eucharistical* hymn of thanksgiving to a penitential one, to which it is evident, the suppository strain was much better adapted. — *Mason, Essays on English Church Music*.

Euchologe. s. [Gr. *euche*—word, principle.] Eucharology. Rare.

That it was so, will be easily evident from this recollection out of their own *euchologues*. — *Gregory*. (Ord. MS.)

Euchology. s. Formulary of prayers; liturgy.

He did not frame an entirely new prayer, in words of his own conception, but took out of the ancient *euchologia*, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them. — *Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 550.

Eucrasia. s. [Gr. *eukrasia*; *eukras*—temperature.] Well-proportioned mixture of qualities, on the strength of which a body is said to be in a good state of health.

The *eucrasia* or good temper of the body. — *Bishop Euclid, On the Passions*, ch. xxiv.

Euchetical. adj. [Gr. *euchetike*—having a tendency, or relating, to *euche*—prayer.] Containing acts of thanksgiving; eucharistic.

The *euchetical* or eucharistical offering must consist of three degrees, or parts; the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand. — *Mede, Discourses upon Offerings*, b. i. disc. 40.

Eudiometer. s. • [Fr. *eudiomètre*; from Gr. *eûion*—clear sky, and *metron*—measure.] See extract.

Eudiometer is the name of any apparatus subservient to the chemical examination of the air. It means a measure of purity, but is employed merely to determine the proportion of oxygen. — *Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, in voca.

Euhemerism. s. [Gr. *Eûhēmeros*, Lat. *Euhemerus*, an early speculator upon the origin of the polytheistic mythology of Greece, whose doctrine was that it arose exclusively, or in the main, out of the deification of dead heroes.] A proper, rather than a common, name, in respect to its origin, but used, especially in recent works on mythology, in a general sense. In the following extract spelt without the *h*. (*Euhemerism*, *Euhemerist*, and *Euhemeristic* are congeners.)

In this legend, as I have related it, Daphné is not enclosed bodily into a plant; and more than one reviewer has fastened on this version a charge of needlessly thrusting in a purely modern sentiment. My own writer it is spoken of as a piece of *euhemerism*; by another it is denominated as degrading the myth from a genuine to an artificial state. — *Cox, Tales of the Gods and Heroes*, p. 290.

Eulogically. adv. In a manner which conveys a eulogy; (Eulogistically commoner; and better, as showing the relation to eulogize rather than to the immediate congeners of Logic).

Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes, which have deservedly been given that glorious planet. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 287.

Eulogist. s. One who eulogizes or praises; panegyrist; encomiast.

Such history was sure to find its *eulogist*. . . . The *eulogistic* language addressed to those holy beings raises our indignation. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vii.

Eulogistic. *adj.* Having the character of a eulogy.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Eulogium. *s.* [Lat. from Gr. εὐλογία.] Older form of Eulogy.

Notwithstanding the extravagant eulogium which you have heard of the French king's house, I will venture to affirm, that the king of England is better, I mean more comfortably lodged.—*Amulet, Travels through France and Italy.* (Ord MS.)

I shall not accompany those writings with eulogiums, but leave them to speak for themselves.—*Steele, Spectator*, in. 461. (Ord MS.)

Eulogize. *v. a.* Commend; praise.

Those Who eulogize their country's foes.

Eulogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, speech.] Encomium; praise; panegyric.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

If some men's appetites find more melody in discord, than in the harmony of the angelic quire; yet even these wild men may be affected with eulogies given themselves.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Eunuch. *s.* [Gr. εὐνοχος; Lat. eunuchus.] One who is castrated or emascinated.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the sight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also dimmed.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Eunuch. *v. a.* Make a eunuch. *Rare.*

They eunuch all their priests; from whence 'tis shown, That they deserve no children of their own.

Eunuchate. *v. a.* Make a eunuch. *Rare.* It were an impossible act to eunuchate or castrate themselves.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Eunuchism. *s.* State of a eunuch.

That eunuchism, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it, we doubt not; but when these two are reduced to their subjects their value is according to their use.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 64.

This voluntary eunuchism is not to be understood literally, as it was by Origen. *Treat of Epistola concerning Celibacy examined*, pt. II. 782.

Eupathy. *s.* [Gr. πάθος = suffering, passion, feeling.] Right feeling.

In *Laertius* we read recorded for a Stoic sentiment, that as the virtuous man had his πάθος, or perturbations; so, opposed to these, had the virtuous his εὐπάθεια, his eupathy or well-feelings, translated by *deeper countenance*. The three chief of these were Will, defined rational desire; Caution, defined rational aversion; and Joy, defined rational exultation. To these three principal eupathies belonged many subordinate species.—*Harris, Three Treatises*, note on *Treatise III.*

Euphpsy. *s.* [Gr. ψίπτε = cook, digest.] Good digestion. (*Euphpsy* the adjective. The compounds in *dys-* commoner.)

An age utterly mechanical! *Euphpsy* its main object. *Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Signs of the T.*

Euphemism. *s.* [Gr. εὐφημία; εὐφώνιος (εμφι = speak) = literally speak well, but, in its original sense, use words of good omen, or avoid unlucky expressions.] In *Rhetoric*. Way of describing an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression.

Akin to *litotes* is *euphemism*, which may be applied to the same purpose. When it is said of the martyr St. Stephen, that 'he fell asleep,' instead of he died, the euphemism partakes of the nature of metaphor, intimating a resemblance between sleep and the death of such a person. . . . A Roman expressing a strong dislike to a person or thing, would say 'valent,' for it well; which is a kind of ironical euphemism.—*Beattie, Elements of Moral Science*, § 300. (Ord MS.)

Euphonic. *adj.* Having euphony as its result; causing harmony in language.

These abbreviations are generally the result of a euphonic process.—*Dr. E. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology.*

Euphonic. *adj.* According to the laws of euphony; harmonious; smooth-sounding.

Euphonic languages are not necessarily easy of acquisition. The Fin, in which it is rare to find two concurrent consonants in the same syllable, is too fine and delicate for remembrance. The mind was a consonantal combinations, or something equally definite to lay hold of.—*Dr. E. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology.*

Euphony. *s.* [Gr. φωνή = voice.] Agreeable sound; contrary to harshness.

Had the Grecians been as careless of euphony and polishing their words in the terminations, as they have been in the initial syllables, their language had been as much inferior to some others in euphony, as now it is esteemed more pleasant and graceful.—*Dalgarno, Didacticus philosophia*, p. 114: Ox. 1680.

In verse there is more care of euphony in every part.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 138: Ox. 1682.

Euphrasy. *s.* Herb so called; eyebright: (*Euphrasia officinalis*, a plant supposed to clear the sight).

Then purg'd with euphrasy, and rue,
The vision waver'd; for he had much to see;
And from the well of life three drops install'd.

Euphuism. *s.* [Gr. εὖ = well, φῆμι = nature, temper.] Affected and pedantic manner of using words which was in vogue at the end of the sixteenth century: ('England and his Euphuus' being the title of a well-known and influential work by the early dramatist Lyly).

The singular affectation known by the name of euphuism was, like some other celebrated absurdities, the invention of a man of true genius, John Lyly, noticed above as a dramatist and poet the first part of whose prose romance *Euphuus* appeared in 1578 or 1579. 'Our nation,' says Sir Henry Blount, in the preface to a collection of some of Lyly's dramatic pieces, which he published in 1632, 'are in his debt for a new English which he taught them.' 'Euphuus and his England' began first that language; all our ladies were then his scholars; and that beauty in court which could not speak euphuism—that is to say, who was unable to converse in that pure and refined English which he had formed his work to be the standard of—was as little regarded as she which now there speaks not French.

The discourse of Sir Perrie Shanton, in 'The Monastery,' is rather a caricature than a fair sample of euphuism. . . . Perhaps, indeed, our language is, after all, indebted to this writer and his euphuism for not a little of its present euphony. From the strictures *Shakespeare*, in 'Love's Labour's Lost,' makes *Holofernes* pass on the mode of speaking of his euphuist, Don Adriano de Amalio, 'a man of free-new words, fashion's own knight, that hath a mint of phrases in his brain—one whom the music of his own vain tongue doth ravish like ravishing harmony'—it should almost seem that the now universally adopted pronunciation of many of our words 'child of fancy,' 'I abhor such fanciful fantasies, such insensible and point device companions, such rappers of orthography as to speak donk, fine, when he should say donk; dot, when he should pronounce dot; d, e, h, f, not d, e, f, he clepeth a calf, calf, half, half; neighbour, neighbour, neighbour, neighbour; this is abominable (which he would call abominable); it is unmatchable; here, however, the all-swinging poet laughs rather at the pedantic schoolmaster than at the fantastic knight; and the euphuistic pronunciation which he makes *Holofernes* so malignantly criticise, was most probably his own and that of the generality of his educated contemporaries.—*Craik, History of the English Language*, I. 471-3.

Euphuist. *s.* One who affects Euphuism.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Euphuistic. *adj.* Having the character of Euphuism.

(For example see extract under Euphuism.)

Eurythmy. *s.* [Gr. εὐρύθμια = rhythm.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure. *Rare.*

From these three ideas or designs, viz. orthography, acrography, and profile, it is that *crystalline*, 'majestic' and 'venerable species edifice, do result.—*Keylyn, Parallel of the ancient Architecture with the modern.*

Eutaxy. *s.* [Gr. εὐταξία = arrangement.] Established order. *Rare.*

This ambition made *Abelom* rebel; nay, it endangered a crack in the glorious *calvary* of heaven, which could not be repaired but by the dejection of *Lucifer* that first quickened it.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 134: 1653.

Euthanasia. *s.* [Gr. θάνατος = death.] Easy happy death.

Let me prescribe and commend to thee, my son, this true spiritual means of thine happy euthanasia, which can be no other than this faithful disposition of the labouring soul, that can truly say, I know whom I have believed.—*Bishop Hall, The Comforter*. I ask not to live, O Hebe! give me but gentle death: euthanasia, euthanasia, that is all I implore.—*Talbot*, no. 44.

A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is euthanasia.—*Arbuthnot*.

Our life cannot be pronounced happy, till the last scene is closed with ease and resignation; the mind still continuing to preserve its usual dignity, and falling into the arms of death, as a wearied traveller sinks into rest. This is that *euthanasia* which *Augustus* often desired, which *Antoinette* *Mus* enjoyed, and for which every wise man will pray.—*Lord Orrey on Swift*, p. 168.

Evacate. *v. a.* Evacuate. *Rare.*

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarnate various bodies, or to evacuate them.—*Harvey, On the Plague*.

Evacuant. *adj.* and *s.* In Medicine. Having the power to produce evacuation; medicine used for that purpose.

(For example see extract under Eucerment.)

Evacuate. *v. a.* [Lat. *evacuatus*, pass. part. of *evacuo*; *evacuatio*, -onis; *vacuus* = empty.]

1. Make empty; make void; nullify. The defect, though it would not evacuate a marriage, after consummation and actual consummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

There is no good way of prevention but by evacuating clean, and purifying the church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

They rise again indeed to life, and so the first death is evacuated.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

The Holy Ghost then is described as a person distinct from the person of the Father, whom power he is, and distinct from the person of the Apostle, in whom he worketh, and consequently neither of the *Modian* figures can vacate or evacuate the doctrine of his proper and peculiar personality.—*Ibid.*, art. viii.

If the prophecies recorded of the Messiah are not fulfilled in *Jesus of Nazareth*, it is impossible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing or person whatsoever, which would utterly evacuate the use of them.—*Smith*.

2. Specially applied to emptying a place of one's self and followers. Quit, as an army quits any country or district.

As this neutrality was never observed by the emperor, so he never effectually evacuated Catalonia.—*Swift*.

3. In Medicine. Void as excrement; get rid of from the bowels.

Boerhaave gives an instance of a patient, who by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, evacuated a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses.—*Arbuthnot*.

Evacuate. *v. n.* Practise a system of evacuation. *Rare.*

If the malady continue, it is not amiss to evacuate in a part in the forehead.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*.

Evacuating. *part. adj.* Effecting evacuations.

(For example see extract under Eucerment.)

Evacuation. *s.*

1. Emptying, real or approximate; discharge; emission.

Consider the vast evacuations of men that England hath had by assistance lent to foreign kingdoms.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Pleas*.

2. Abolition; nullification.

Papery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter evacuation of all Romish ceremonies.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Practice of clearing the body by physic.

The usual practice of physic among us, turns in a manner wholly upon evacuation, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Evacuator. *s.* One who evacuates, makes void, or annuls.

Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in evading the great exonerators of the law.—*Hammond, Works*, I. 175.

Evacuatory. *adj.* Evacuative.

If medicines of the evacuatory kind were to be joined with the bark, they would, unless very gentle in their operation, frustrate the good effects of the principal remedy.—*Palenner, Hunter's Geographical History*, iv. 625. (Ord MS.)

Evade. *v. a.* [Lat. *evado*.]

1. Elude; avoid; escape by artifice, subterfuge, or stratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he affects Tyrannical power: if he evade there, Inform him with his envy to the people.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, III. 3.

If thou covest death, as utmost end Of misery, so think me to evade The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God Hath wisher arm'd his vengeful ire, than so To be forestall'd.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, s. 1023.

He might evade the accomplishment of these afflictions he now gradually endureth.—*Sir T. Dragoon, Vulgar Errors.*

Our question thou evadest; how didst thou dare To break hell bounds?—*Dryden, State of Innocence.*

2. Escape or elude by sophistry.

My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to evade the testimonies of the fathers.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and evades his power.—*South, Sermons.*

Evade. v. n.

1. Escape; slip away. Rare.

Unarm'd they might Have easily, evaded swift By quick contraction, or remove.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 595.

With from.

His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Practice sophistry or evasions.

The ministers of God are not to evade or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways.—*South, Sermons.*

Evagatōm. s. [Fr. évagation; Lat. evagor.] Act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation.

I shall make a circle hither again; taking perambles both universities in my line homewards. You married men are deprived of these evagations.—*Sir H. Wotton, Letters, Reliquia Wottoniana, p. 579; 1638.*

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through wide continents east and west, serve to stop the evagation of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries.—*Ruy.*

Eval. adj. Respecting the duration of time. Rare.

Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows that *aiōn*, age, and *aiōnios*, *etern*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity.—*Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, p. 47; 1791.*

Evaluation. s. Exhaustive valuation.

Before applying the doctrine of chances to any scientific purpose, the foundation must be laid for an evaluation of the chances, by possessing ourselves of the utmost attainable amount of positive knowledge.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Evanescent. s. Disappearance; end of appearance.

Like light transmitted from room to room, they lose their strength and splendour, and fade at last in total evanescence.—*Johnson, Rambler, no. 124.*

The huge of misery was perhaps originally suggested to some poet by the conduct of his patron, by the daily contemplation of splendour which he never must partake, by fruitless attempts to catch at interdicted happiness, and by the sudden commencement of his reward when he thought his labours almost at an end.—*Ibid. no. 167.*

Evanescent. adj. Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

The canal grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the constant solid and fluid will scarce differ.—*Arbuthnot.*

Evangel. s. Gospel; good tidings. Obsolete.

Surely much rather taught the heavenly ministry of the *evangel* himself about with far more piercing beams of majesty and awe, by wanting the beggarly help of halings and accretions in the use of her powerful keys.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government.*

Evangelic. adj. Consistent to the doctrine of the gospel.

Sworn to the laws of God and evangelic truth.—*Milton, Eikonoclastes.*

Evangelical. adj.

1. Contained in the gospel.

Those *evangelical* hymns, they allow not to stand in our liturgy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Agreeable to the gospel.

God will indeed judge the world in righteousness; but 'tis by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteousness, and by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Often used *substantially*; an 'evangelical' meaning a preacher or professor of doctrines preeminently evangelical.

Evangelically. adv. In an evangelical manner; according to the revelation of the gospel.

It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good, and well-pleasing to God.—*Bishop Barlow, Romulus, p. 432.*

Evangelism. s. Promulgation of the gospel.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity, through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism*.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Evangelist. s.

1. Writer of the history of our Lord Jesus.

Each of these early writers ascribe to the four *evangelists* by name their respective histories.—*Adrian.*

2. Promulgator of the Christian laws.

Those to whom he first entrusted the promulgating of the gospel, had instructions; and it were fit our new *evangelists* should show their authority.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Evangelistary. s. Selection from the gospels, to be read as a lesson in divine service.

The Saxons had . . . kept the day, as it seemeth by their *evangelistary*, where the rubrick to the gospel is, This the Gospel for Children or Childermas day.—*Gregory, Pastoralia, p. 119; 1650.*

In the following extract, which is from the previous editions, the context is such that, except for the authority of Porson, we should think that the *evangelistaries* and *lectionaries* were the writers of certain matters connected with the *evangelists* and *lessons* themselves. Which is really unmet is not beyond doubt. Porson might possibly make a case in favour of the words in question meaning *copyists* rather than *copies*; but, even then, *transfere* is a strange word in a question between book and book.

The critics complain that the *evangelistaries* and *lectionaries* have often transcribed their readings into the other manuscripts.—*Porson, Letters to Travis, p. 270.*

Evangelization. s. Conversion of anything or anyone to the doctrine of the gospel; attribution of an evangelical character to anything.

The *evangelization* of the native superstitions was the first object of these latitudinarian missionaries. Balder took the place of Christ; Samia of the Virgin.—*Translation of Gejer's History of Sweden.*

Evangelize. v. a. Instruct in the gospel, or law of the gospel.

Angels' renown, and men's *evangeliz'd*.

Wild Pilgrimage, l. 2.

None can be a better evangelist than the beloved physician, and none so complete a physician, as I who is frequently conversant in the Word of God, and able to *evangelize*.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 256.*

The Spirit Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends To *evangelize* the nations; then, on all Baptiz'd, shall them with wondrous gifts endue.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 497.

Evangelically. s. Good tidings; message of pardon and salvation; gospel. Obsolete.

This whole *evangelical* of Christ.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton, sig. B. ii. fol. 15d.*

Good tidings,

That first received Christianity.

The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangelical*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Evānīd. adj. [Lat. evanidus.] Faint; weak; evanescent. Rare.

Where there is heat and strength enough in the plant to make the leaves colorate, then the smell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves.—*Bacon.*

The deceptions of similes, which bear the visible colours of bodies deserted, are dead and *evanid*, without the communication of hum, argol, and the like.—*Sir T. Browne.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an *evanid* meteor.—*Glaucide.*

Evānīsh. v. n. Vanish. Rare.

Rivets bring memento and *evanishing*.—*Drummond, Works, p. 222.*

[They] wonder at the tale Of horrid apparition, tall and plainly. That walks at dead of night, or takes his stand O'er some new-open'd grave: and, strange to tell! *Evānishes* at crowing of the cock. *Hair, Grace.*

Evaporable. adj. Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themselves volatile, and easily *evaporable*.—*Orro.*

Evaporate. v. n. Fly away in vapours or fumes; waste insensibly as a volatile spirit; pass off in vapour.

Our works insensibly *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less, and done more.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to dissipate it, cannot be cured otherwise than by burning, by which it *evaporates*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* against stones and rubbish. *Swift.*

Evaporate. v. a.

1. Drive off in vapours.

Hast thou offered us in means to *evaporate* these smokes, to withdraw these vapours?—*Donne, Devotions, 301; 1624.*

Convents abroad are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the judicious, and the morose, to spend themselves, and *evaporate* the various particles. *Swift.*

2. Give vent to; let out in ebullition or sallies.

My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Evaporate. adj. Dispersed in vapour.

How still the breeze! save what the filmy threads Of dew *evaporate* brushers from the plain.

Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

Evaporation. s. Act of going off, or causing to go off, in fumes or vapours; process effecting the same.

These waters, by rarefaction and *evaporation*, ascend.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

They are but the fruits of adusted ether, and the *evaporations* of a vituliferous spirit.—*Huicel, Fætal Evid.*

Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun; so whenever they might main in rain, 'tis superfluous in quantity to the rain of colder seasons.—*H. Cartwright.*

Evāston. s. Escape; excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice; artful means of eluding or evading.

We are too well acquainted with those answers; but his *evāston*, which I thus with scorn, Cannot outlive our apprehensions.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.

In vain thou strive'st to cover shame with shame; Thou by *evāstions* thy crime uncover'st more.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 831.

Evāstive. adj. Practising, or containing, an evasion; sophistical; dishonestly artful; slippery.

Evāstive arts will, it is feared, prevail, so long as dissol'd spirits of any kind are allowed.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris, § 107.*

Evāstively. adv. In an evasive manner.

I answered *evāstively*, or at least indifferently.

Bryant.

Evo. s.

1. Even; evening.

Such nights as youthful poets dream On summer eves by haunted stream.

Milton, L'Allegro.

O, nightingale, that on yon hawmy spray Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.

Id., Sonnet to the Nightingale.

2. Vigil or fast to be observed before a festival; day before any important action (as the 'eve of a battle'); time immediately preceding any important action.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the eve to this great fest.—*Bishop Duppa, Rules and Helps of Devotion.*

Evōction. s. [Lat. vōctus, pass. part. of vōco: carry; *vōctio*, *-ōnis*.] Exaltation.

His [Joseph's] being taken out of the dungeon represented Christ's resurrection, as his *evōction* to the power of Egypt next to Pharaoh, signified the mission of Christ at the right hand of the Father.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. v.*

Even. s. [A.S. *æfen*.]

1. Evening.

At *even* the quails came up, and covered the camp; and in the morning the dew lay round about the host.—*Exodus, xvi. 13.*

Th' unerring sun by certain signs declares, What the late *even*, or early morn prepares.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

The pale purple eves Moits around thy flight; Like a star of heaven, In the broad daylight, Thou art still unseen, yet yet I hear thy shrill delight.

Shelley, Ode to a Skylark.

2. Eve (in the sense of *vigil*). *Rare*.

A table of the vicissitudes, &c. The *evens* or vigils before the Nativity of our Lord, the Purification, &c.—*Tables prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer*.

Even. adj. [A.S. *efen*.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal; smooth: (opposed to *rough*).

To see a boy's hat in riches flow,
Adds not a wrinkle to my even brow.

Dryden, Persius's Satires.
The present face of Rome is much more even and level than it was formerly.—*Achmann, Traacts in Italy*.

The superficiality of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and swellings, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate.—*Sir J. Newton, Opticks*.

2. Uniform; equal to itself.

Conduct is natural to persons of even tempers and uniform dispositions.—*Tatler*, no. 102.

3. Level (in the sense of *parallel*).

Lay thee even with the ground.—*Lake*, xix. 44.

4. Not having inclination any way; not leaning to any side; not having any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his feet on one side thereof, which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he did set his feet in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and even.—*Sir J. Davies*.

5. Without anything owed (either good or ill); out of debt; square.

We reckon with your several loves,
And make us even with you.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.
Macbeth met a little offend with the harness done unto him by the Venetians, and perceiving that the island of Euboea was, for the commodious situation and strength thereof, the chief place from whence they wrought him all those wrongs, and whither they afterwards retired againe, as unto a most sure place of refuge, determined with himselfe at once to be even with them for all, and to employ his whole forces both by sea and land for the gaining of that place.—*Knutson, History of the Turks*, p. 406. (Orig. MS.)

The publick is always even with an author who has not a just deference for them: the contempt is reciprocal.—*Addison*.

6. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression; equable.

Do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprise.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.
Desires compos'd, affect him ever even,
Tears that delight, and sighs that wait to heav'n.

Pope.

7. Capable of being divided into whole numbers (4 = twice two, as distinguished from 5 = twice two and a half): (opposed to *odd*).

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be even or odd.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*.

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man by even and odd, ascribing the odd unto the right side, and even unto the left.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

8. Used to denote the same rank or situation.

Obsolete.
Wielde: 'his even servant fell down, and prayed him' i.e. fellow-servant. (88, Matt. xviii.) No Chinese calls a fellow-Christian 'an even Christian.'

The same expression is common in our old books, and was not wholly disused in Shakespeare's time: one of his clowns, in *Hamlet*, employs it.—*Todd*.

Even. v. n.

1. Make even.

With the ships, the number is even'd.
Shakespeare, Virgil's Æneid, b. i. l. 1582.
Remove prejudice, even the manner, and hold it even.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, iii. § 80.

2. Make level.

This temple Xerxes even'd with the soil, which Alexander is said to have requir'd.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Real, roll, and move carpet-walks and cannon-mills: for now the ground is supple, and it will even all inequalities.—*Keble*.

3. Make out of debt; put in a state in which either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, or shall content my soul,
Till I am even'd with him, wife for wife.

Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.

Even. v. n. Equal to. *Rare*.

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a reigned numbering never even with the first.—*Chorus, Survey of Cornwall*, 888

Even. adv. [see Every.]

1. Word of strong assertion. Verily.

Even so did these Danish powers the coast.—*Spenser, Fies of the State of Ireland*.

Thou wast a soldier
Even to Cato's wish; and there, and terrible
Only in strokes.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 4.

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.

All I can say for those passages is, that I knew they were bad enough to please even when I wrote them.—*Dryden*.

3. Likewise; not only so, but also.

Here all their rage, and e'en their murmurs cease,
And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace.

Pope.

4. So much as.

Books give the same turn to our thoughts that company does to our conversation, without loading our memories, or making us even sensible of the change.—*Swift*.

But if I be dear to some one else,
Then I should be to myself more dear;
Shall I not take care of all that I think,
Yea even of wretched meat and drink?

Tenison, Maud.

5. Word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied: (as, 'even the great,' that is, 'the great like the mean').

Nor death itself can wholly wash your stains,
But long contracted filth re's in the soul remains.

Dryden.

I have made several discoveries, which appear new, even to those who are versed in critical learning.—*Addison, Spectator*.

6. Term of concession.

Since you refused the notion, and corrected the multiplicity, I shall e'en let it pass.—*Collier, Essay on Friendship*.

Eveno. v. n. [Lat. *evenio* = happen.] Happen; come to pass.

How often and frequently doth it even, that after the love of God hath gained the dominion and upper-hand in the soul of man, that he is resolved to live well and religiously; in a small time after, do his lusts and evil concupiscences rally up themselves, and make a fresh assault more violent than the former!—*Thomson, Sermons*, p. 53: 1658.

Evenor. s. One who reconciles or makes even. *Rare*.

Hail, evenor of old and new,
Hail, builder lord of Charles hour!

Hymn to the Virgin, MS. cited by Warton in History of English Poetry.

Evenfall. s. Evening.

Alas for her that met me,
That heard me softly call,
Came glimmering through the laurels
At the quiet evenfall,
In the garden by the turret
Of the old manorial hall.

Tenison, Maud, xiv. 11.

Evenhand. s. Purity of rank or degree.

Obsolete.

Whom is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at even-hand by depressing another's fortune.—*Bacon*.

Evenhanded. adj. Impartial; equitable: (often connected with *justice*).

Commends th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.

Evenhandedness. s. Attribute suggested by Evenhanded.

(For example see extract under Evidence.)

Evening. s.

1. Close of day.

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of unkind drawing towards an evening, and the world's tragically and time near at an end.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

2. Latter end of life.

He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity, and not well known till his evening.—*Lord Clarendon, Of the Earl of Northampton*.

Often used adjectively. When there is a true compound, even is the usual form.

Let my prayer be as the evening sacrifice.—*Psalms*, xlii. 2.

It shall come to pass that at evening time it shall be light.—*Zechariah*, xiv. 7.

Evenly. adv. In an even manner.

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by mutual attraction; for every one there must have infinite matter around it, and therefore must rest for ever, being evenly balanced between infinite attractions.—*Bentley*.

2. Levelly; without asperities.

A polish clearness, evenly and smoothly spread; not overthin and waxy, but of a pretty solid consistency.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

3. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

You were a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince: it becometh you to carry yourself wisely and evenly between them both.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

Evenness. s. Attribute suggested by Even.

1. State of being even.

Her feet were placed upon a cube, to show stability, and in her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the emblem of evenness and rest.—*B. Jonson, Part of the King's Entertainment*.

2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether must readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that evenness and celerity is requisite in them all.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*.

A crooked stick is not straightened, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may set itself at the length in a middle estate of evenness between both.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Calmness; freedom from perturbation; equanimity; impartiality; equal respect.

More imperious and impatient of contradiction than becomes the calmness and unpassionate evenness of the true philosophical spirit.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 33.

Though he appeared to wish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and evenness of mind.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Evening. s.

1. Form of worship used in the evening.

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till evening, and then says his commendation an hour before the time.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*.

2. Time of the evensong, i.e. evening.

He said his notes both evening and morn.

Dryden.

Event. s. [Lat. *eventus*.]

1. Incident; anything that happens (good or bad).

There is one event to the righteous, and to the wicked.—*Revelations*, ix. 2.
(For another example see extract under Effort.)

2. Consequence of an action; conclusion; upshot.

Two spears from Melenger's hand were sent;
With equal force, but various in the event;
The first was flit in earth, the second stood
On the bear's bristled back, and deeply drank his blood.

Dryden.

Event. v. n. [Fr. *écarter* = burst forth.]

Burst forth. *Rare*.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or didst behold
The place from whence that swelling sigh evented.

B. Jonson, Cato is altered.

Event. v. a. [Fr. *éventer* = fan.] Fan; cool; air. *Rare*.

And as Phœbus throws
His beams abroad, though he be clouds be closed,
Still glancing by them till he discomposeth
Lower and world vapours that is fit
To form a tender twenty-coloured eye,
Cast in a circle round about the sky.

Milnes and Chapman, Hero and Leander.

Eventerate. v. a. [Lat. *venter* = belly.] Rip up; open by ripping the belly.

In a bear, which the hunters *eventerate*, or opened, I beheld the young ones, with all their parts distinct.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Eventful. adj. Full of events or incidents; full of changes of fortune.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange even'd history,
Is second childishness.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7.

Eventide. s. Time of evening.

A swarm of gnats at eventide,
Out of the fens of Allan do arise,
Their murmuring small trumpets sounding wide.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Iman went out to meditate at eventide.—*Genesis*, xiv. 61.

Ventilation. s. [Lat. *ventilo* = fan; *ventus* = wind.] Act of ventilating.

Now for the nature of this heat, it is not a destructive violent heat, as that of fire, but a generative gentle heat joined with moisture, nor needs it air for ventilation.—*Hovell, Familiar Letters*, i. 36, p. 27.

It [vital flame] requires constant *eventilation*, through the trachea and pores of the body, for the discharge of a fuliginous and excrementitious vapour.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 200.

Eventual. *adj.* Happening in consequence of anything; consequential.

Creating a new paper currency, founded on an eventual sale of the church lands.—*Thurke*.

Eventually. *adv.* In the event, last result, or consequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not eventually, disinherited you, and hath made your flame a better return, by restoring you your own heart.—*Boyle, Discourse on Seraphick Love*.

Eventuate. *v. n.* Come out as a result. Either new or revived; and perhaps American rather than English.

Ever. *adv.* [see Either and Every.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if ever they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been so long retained.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. At all times; always; without end.

I see things may serve long, but not serve ever.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 2.
Riches, therefore, in as poor as winter,
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.

Id., *Othello*, iii. 3.
Blinded greatness, ever in turmoil,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel*,
For ever (sometimes For ever and a day).

Eternally; in perpetuity.

His master shall bore his ear through with an aul,
and he shall serve him for ever.—*Ecclesiastes*, xxi. 6.
For ever, and for ever, farewell, Cousins.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, v. 1.
I know a lord who values no lease, though for a
thousand years, nor any estate that is not for ever
and ever.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Men are like a company of poor insects, whereof
some are bees, delighted with flowers and their
sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other
kinds of viands; which having enjoyed for a season,
they cease to be, and exist no more for ever.—*Locke*.

The meeting points the fatal lock discover
From the fair head, for ever and for ever. *Pope*.

Ever and anon. At one time and another;
now and then.

So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;
And ever and anon, with rosy red,
The beautiful blood her snowy cheeks did dye.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
The cat ones would be ever and anon making sport
with the leop, and calling them starvelings.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

He lay stretch'd along,
And ever and anon a silent tear
Rolled down and trickled from his hoary beard. *Dryden*.

3. In any degree.

Let no man fear that harmful creature ever the
least, because he sees the apostle safe from that
poison.—*Bishop Hall*.

For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the
ground or any body else are ever the richer.—*Collier*,
Ram on Pride.

It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be con-
sidered as one representation or picture, though
made up of ever so many particulars.—*Locke*.

There must be somewhere such a rank as man;
And all the question, wrangle ever so long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong? *Pope, Rimeys*.

4. Word of enforcement or aggravation:
(‘As soon as ever he had done it’).

That ever this fellow should have fewer words
than a parrot, and yet the son of a woman.—*Shakespeare*,
Henry IV. Part I., ii. 4.

They broke all their bows in pieces, or ever they
came at the bottom of the den.—*Daniel*, iv. 34.

That purse in your hand, as a twin brother, in as
like him as ever he can look.—*Dryden*, *Spanish
Friar*.

As soon as ever the bird is dead,
Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior*.

The title of duke had been sunk in the family ever
since the attainder of the great duke of Suffolk.—*Addison*,
Travels in Italy.

Ever a. Any.

I am old, I am old.—I love thee better than I love
ever a surly young boy of them all.—*Shakespeare*,
Henry IV. Part II., ii. 4.

Evergreen. *adj.* Verdant throughout the
year.

The pines, when in greater plenty than can be
exhaled by the sun, renders the plant evergreen.—*Arbuthnot*,
On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Evergreen. *s.* Plant that retains its verdure
through all the seasons.

Some of the hardest evergreens may be trans-
planted, especially if the weather be moist and tem-
perate.—*Boyle*.

I find you are against silling an English garden
with evergreens.—*Addison*, *Spectator*.

Everlasting. *adj.* Lasting or enduring with-
out end; perpetual; immortal: (differing
from Eternal when the two words are
taken strictly; Everlasting applying to
that which has no end, Eternal to that
which has neither end nor beginning;
Eternal is oftener treated as a synonym
of Everlasting, than Everlasting of Eter-
nal).

Whether we shall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our everlasting farewell take.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, v. 1.
The everlasting life, both of body and soul, in that
future state, whether in bliss or woe, hath been
added.—*Hammond*.

And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Laid in the scale with everlasting death!
Sir J. Denham.

Everlasting. *s.*

1. Eternity; eternal duration, whether past
or future.

From everlasting to everlasting thou art God.—
Psalms, xc. 2.

We are in God through the knowledge which is
had of us, and the love which is born towards us,
from everlasting.—*Hooker*, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. With the definite article. The Eternal
Being.

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Or that the Everlasting had not fix'd
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter.—*Shakespeare*,
Hamlet, i. 2.

3. Applied, somewhat laxly, to more than
one object of an unusually permanent char-
acter. It is one of the names of the
cloth called Duranec, now, with the ob-
ject named, obsolete. It is also the popular
name of one, or more than one, of the na-
tive plants of the natural order Compositae,
limited in general to the Antennaria mar-
garitacea; but applied, according to the
district, to several of the Gnaphaliums, as
well as to the Centaurea Cyanus, Blue-
bottle, or Cornflower.

Everlasting-pea. *s.* Flower so called of the
genus Lathyrus, the two native plants
being *L. sylvestris* and *L. latifolius*.

In the everlasting-pea the midrib is prolonged as
a tendril.—*Hedberg*, *Rehderms of Botany*.

Everlastingly. *adv.* Eternally; without end.
I'll hate him everlastingly,
That bids me be of comfort any more.

Shakespeare, Richard II., iii. 2.
Many have made themselves everlastingly ridi-
culous.—*Swift*.

Everlastingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Everlasting; perpetuity; indefinite du-
ration; permanence; continuance; per-
sistence.

O Lord, Thou that dwellest in everlastingness.—
2 Esdras, viii. 20.

He hath called us to everlastingness.—*Stapleton*,
*Portents of the Faith which Protestants call Pa-
pistry*, fol. 3a, b. 1565.

Nothing could make me sooner to confess,
That this world had an everlastingness,
Than to consider that a year is run
Since both this lower world's, and the sun's sun
Did set.

A perpetuity (as I may so say) that is circum-
scribed; an everlastingness that lasts as long as the
thing of which it is affirmed.—*Smith*, *Portrait of
Old Age*, p. 191.

Evermore. *adv.* Always; eternally.

It govern'd wars, and guided evermore,
Through wisdom of a wat'ry grave and hoarse.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Sparks by nature evermore aspire,
Which makes them now to such a highness flow.

Sir J. Davies.

With for.

Religion prefers these pleasures which flow from
the presence of God for evermore, infinitely before
the transitory pleasures of this world.—*Archbishop
Pilloton*.

Everse. *v. a.* Overthrow; subvert; de-
stroy. *Rare*.

The foundation of this principle is totally everse
by the ingenious commentators upon immaterial
beings.—*Glauville*.

Everse. *s.* Overthrow.

Supposing overturnings of their old error to be
the everse of their well-established governments.
—*Jeremy Taylor*, *Cases of Conscience*.

Ever. *v. a.* [Lat. *verto*—turn, pass. part.
versus.]

1. Destroy; overthrow.

I shall say nothing so consonant unto reason,
which (by the consent of a strange reason) he will
not seek to ever; yea, and take a pride too in it.—
Polydore, Athanasia, p. 5: 1624.

A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the Judge
is not yet everred and overthrown.—*Ayliffe*, *Pa-
rergon Juris Canonici*.

2. In Botany and Medicine. Turn out-
wards: (generally used as the participial
adjective, *everred*).

Every. *art.* [The elements of this word are,
in the first place, *ever* and *each*; the latter
being so much disguised as to make its
reality, on the first view, problematical.
The older form, *everich*, however, shows
that a *k* has been softened down, whilst
such and *which*, as compared with the
Scottish *srilk* and *whilk*, explain the loss of
the *l*, *each* being the A.S. *ele*.]

But this is itself a compound; and not
only that, but one in which the *en-* in *ever*
reappears: *ele*—the root of *en-er* in a con-
tracted form + *like*. See *Such* and *Which*.
Hence, in *every*, the same root appears
twice; the result being four elements in
three syllables.

The *ev-*, in *ev-er*, is the *ev-* in *ev-en*;
for which see *Either*. The union at the
bottom of all its meanings is *time*, or *con-
tinuance*; a notion which is clear enough
in *ever*, and not very obscure in *even*.
When we say '*even*' though you are tired
you must go on,' and the like, we mean
that, notwithstanding certain reasons to
the contrary, reasons in favour of your
resting or stopping, the original necessity
of proceeding still *continues*. And in the
word under notice *ever the like* means so
long as the *likeness* lasts the necessity of
going on with it exists also. That *ever*
and *even* are in the same relation to one
another as *there* and *then*, cannot here be
shown in detail. All that is noted is the
fact of the *r* and *a* being no parts of the
original root.

In import, *any*, *each*, and *every* are al-
lied. All mean both *one* and *all*. *Any*
is simply a derivative of *one*—*one*; but
any *one* individual taken from a class in-
differently, and said to have certain qual-
ities, tells us that those qualities are shared
by the class in general. *Each*, which, as
far as the element *the like* goes, is singular,
suggests plurality, inasmuch as a series of
individuals is taken in order. *Every*, in
which the singular element *the like* also
enters, differs from *each* only in giving less
prominence to selection of the individual.
Hence, *any* takes its meaning from the
notion of *indifference*; *each* from that of
ordinality; and *every* from that of *collec-
tiveness*.

But *every* is never used alone. *Any* and
each can be used alone; but *every* must be
followed by either a substantive or *one*, as
every man, *every one*. This induced the
editor to treat it in his grammar as an ar-
ticle, rather than as an ordinary pronoun,
and as such it is, accordingly, entered
here.]

Each; each one of all.

All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them.
—*Numbers*, xvi. 3.

He propoundeth unto God their necessities, and they
their own requests for relief in *every* of them.—
—*Hooker*, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The virtue and force of *every* of these three is
shrewdly aliyed.—*Hammond*, *On Fundamentals*.

Everyday. *adj.* Common; occurring on
any day.

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Men of genius forget things of common concern, which make no slight impression on everyday minds.—*Shenstone*.

He was a plain, luminous-like speaker; a man of every-day talents in the House; a clear, easy, fluent, and from much practice, as well as strong and natural sense, a skilful debater.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Dundas*.

Everywhere. adv. In all places; in each place.

The substance of the body of Christ was not *everywhere*, nor did it *everywhere* suffer death; *everywhere* it could not be contained; it is not *everywhere* now, being exalted into heaven.—*Calder, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

If I sent my son abroad, how is it possible to keep him from vice, which is *everywhere* so in fashion?—*Locke*.

Tha no-where to be found, or *everywhere*.—*Pope*.

Everywhereness. s. Attribute suggested by Everywhere; ubiquity (which latter term translates it, being from the Latin *ubique* = everywhere). *Rare*.

Itly which says the divine Immanence is as fully expressed as by the artificial term ubiquity, that is, *everywhereness*.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, b. iv. ch. viii. (Orel MS.).

Evesdrop. v. n. Play the Eves- (or Eaves-) dropper. (For remarks upon verbs of this kind, i.e. compounds preceded by a substantive, see editor's preface.)

'Tis not to listen at the doors of parliament, or to evesdrop the council-chamber.—*Archbishop San-craft, Sermons*, p. 155.

Evesdropper. s. [the common spelling is *eaves*, which serves to distinguish the word from *eve* = evening; but the refinement, however, if such be the explanation of the spelling, is unnecessary, there being no chance of confusion when the origin of the word from the A.S. *efese* is known, where-in there is not only no *n*, but wherein the *s* belongs to the root and is not the sign of the plural number.] Person who skulks about a house to listen.

What makes you listening there? Get farther off; I perch not to thee, thou wicked evesdropper.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

Do but think how becoming your function it is to be disguised like a slave, and an evesdropper, under the women's windows.—*Id., Don Sebastian*.

Evict. v. a. [Lat. *evincere*.]

1. Dispossess of by a judicial course.

The law of England would speedily *evict* them out of their possession, and therefore they held it the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

The great landowners *evicted* their tenants, who were thus thrown upon the country, homeless and homeless, but free.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxvii.

2. Take away by a sentence of law.

His lands were *evicted* from him.—*King James's Declaration*.

3. Prove; evince. *Obsolete*.

I do not desire to be equal to those that went before; but to have my reason examined with theirs, and so much faith to be given them, or me, as those shall *evict*.—*B. Jonson, Discourses*.

Evicted. part. adj. ? Proved.

I suffered myself to be over-intimated to state somewhat of that *evicted* composition.—*Bishop Hall, Spectacles of his Life*.

Eviction. s.

1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of arbitration, and the other party doth cautiously get the start at common law, yet the pretorian court will not back all things, and no respect had to *eviction* or dispossession.—*Hucan*.

2. Proof; evidence; certain testimony.

These, these are excellent and irrefragable proofs, and *evictions* of your calling and election.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 285.

A plurality of voices carries the question in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right.—*Sir E. L'Esrange*.

Evidence. s.

1. State of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety; testimony; proof.

I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchase unto Be-*oth*.—*Jeremiah*, xxii. 16.

And Smith been the only offender, it might have

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been expected that he would have been gladly sacrificed as an *evidence* of Elizabeth's *weakness*.—*Frederick, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth*, ch. vii.

2. Witness; one who gives evidence.

To swear he saw three inches through a door, As *evincible* evidence swore.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires. There are books extant, which they must needs allow of as *proper evidence*; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of right reason.—*Bentley*.

Evidence. v. a.

1. Prove; evince.

The horses must be *evincenced* by good testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. *Sir W. Temple*. If they be principles evident of themselves, they need nothing to *evidence* them.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

These things the Christian religion requires, as might be *evincenced* from texts. *Id.*

2. Show; make discovery of.

That on earth hadst prosper'd, which thy looks Now also *evince*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 360. Although the same truths be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly *evincenced* in the contemplation of man.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Evincible. adj. Plain; apparent; notorious. It is *evincible*, in the general frame of nature, that things must manifest unto sense have proved obscure unto the understanding.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

They are incapable of making conquests upon their neighbours, which is *evincible* to all that know their constitutions. *Sir W. Temple*. Children minded not what was said, when it was *evincible* to them that no attention was sufficient.—*Locke*.

Evidential. adj. Affording evidence or proof.

If it might be allowed me, I would fain diminish all instances into providential and *evidential* ones: Those should be *evidential* ones, which God enables men to work in order to gain belief, and which they know beforehand they shall work: These are such miracles as Moses and our Saviour wrought, and other prophets, and such as we have all along been speaking of.—*Bishop Fleetwood, Essay on Miracles*, p. 229.

Evidently. adv. In an evident manner; apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Laying their eyes they *evidently* prove. The genial power and full effects of love. *Prior*. The printing private letters is the worst work of betraying conversation, as it has *evidently* the most extensive ill consequences. *Pope*.

Evigilation. s. Waking.

The *evigilation* of the animal powers, when Adam awoke. *Bibliotheca Bibliographica Graecolatina*, i. 157: 1720.

Evil. adj. [A.S. *yfel*.] Having bad qualities of any kind; not good; unhappy; miserable; calamitous; mischievous; destructive; ill.

It is my son's coat; an *evil* beast hath devoured him.—*Genesis*, xxxvii. 29. He hath brought upon an *evil* name upon a virgin.—*Deuteronomy*, xxii. 15. All the days of the afflicted are *evil*.—*Proverbs*, xv. 15.

We are troubled to think, when our children are *evil*, that we have let them grow too thin and, and so they have caught cold.—*Gulcher, Jeroboam's Son's Deceit*, 312. (Orel MS.).

When once a statesman acquires the *evil* reputation of shunning responsibility while he seeks power, there is no preventing the world from tracing every misdeed to a source which appears to hide itself only because there is something to conceal.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Mansfield*.

So dark a mind within me dwells, And I make myself much *evil* cheer, That if I be dear to some one else, Then some one else may have much to fear. *Temngton, Mand.*

Evil. s. III.

1. Wickedness; crime; injury; mischief.

Not in the legions Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd In *evils* to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Whom rewardeth *evil* for good; *evil* shall not depart from his house.—*Proverbs*, xvii. 13.

2. Misfortune; calamity.

If we will stand hoggling at imaginary *evils*, let us never blame a horse for starting at a shadow.—*Sir E. L'Esrange*.

Evil in what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any *evil*, or deprive us of any good.—*Locke*.

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3. Malady; disease: (as 'the king's *evil*').

What's the disease he means? 'Tis called the *evil*.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Evil. adv. III.

Ah, forward Clarence, how *evil* it becomes thee, To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother! *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III.*, iv. 7. It went *evil* with his house.—*Deuteronomy*, vii. 25. The Egyptians *evil* entrusted us, and afflicted us.—*Ibid.*, xvi. 6.

Evildoer. s. Malefactor; one who commits evil.

Whereas they speak *evil* against you as *evildoers*, they may by your good works glorify God.—1 *Peter*, ii. 12.

Evileyed. adj. Having an evil eye, i.e. malignant look or intention: (often implying the power of fascination).

Thou shalt not find me, daughter, After the slander of most step-mothers, Seely'd into you. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 2. Nor can you rationally hope to keep your peace any longer, than whilst the *evil-eyed* factions want power to break it.—*Dean Pierce, Sermon* (20th May, 1661), p. 35.

Evilly. adv. In an evil manner.

This act, so *evilly* born, shall cool the hearts Of all his people, and freeze up their souls. *Shakespeare, King John*, iii. 4.

It will be an unhandsome injustice... *evilly* to requite their care by the too curious and impatient spirit.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Dying*, iv. § 1.

Evilminded. adj. Malignant; mischievous; malignant; wicked; insidious.

But most she fear'd, that travelling so late, Some *evilminded* hands might lie in wait, And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate. *Dryden*.

Evilness. s. Attribute suggested by Evil; contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind.

The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness*, modesty, and unshowableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Evil-speaking. s. Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrisies and envies, and all *evil-speakings*.—1 *Peter*, ii. 1.

Evilwishing. adj. Wishing evil to; having no good will.

They heard of this sudden going out, in a country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Evilworker. s. One who does wickedness.

Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*.—*Philippians*, iii. 2.

Evince. v. a. [Fr. *eviner*; Lat. *evincere* = literally, conquer; *prove* being a common secondary meaning.]

1. Prove; show; manifest; make evident.

Would not but that sin Will reign among them, as of thee begot; And therefore was law given them, to *evinice* Their natural pravity. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 285.

That religion, teaching a future state of souls, is a probability; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have *evinced*.—*Smith, Sermons*.

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they *evinice* the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

I am—or rather was—a prince, A chief of thousands, and could lead Them on where such would foremost bleed; But could not use myself *evince*. *Byron, Maccabea*, vii.

A general prevalence of a habit of unfounded distrust can only be rectified, when men, instead of permitting 'the proud rebelliousness of their understanding' (to use the words of a modern philosopher) to mislead them into judging upon matters on which they are not competent to form an independent judgment, *evinice* a disposition to defer to the opinions of guides selected with care and discretion.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. 2.

2. Conquer; subdue. *Rare*.

Error by his own arms is best *evinced*. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 235.

Evince. v. n. Prove.

The accuser complains the witness *evinced*, the judge sentences.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

Evincesment. s. Proof. *Rare*.

The other argument, which I add as one *evincesment* of the former, is, that the Scripture is every

where written with as much eloquence as the chief author thought fit and expedient for his wise ends in publishing it.—*Boyle, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures*, 20. (Ord MS.)

Evinible. adj. Capable of proof; demonstrable.

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and evincible by true reason to be such.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Manhood*.

Evirate. v. a. [Lat. *vir* = man.] Deprive of manhood; emasculate; castrate; geld. *Rare*.

Not to speak of Origen, and some others, that have voluntarily *evirated* themselves.—*Bishop Hall, Christian Moderation*, h. i. § 4.

Eviscerate. v. a. [Lat. *viscera* = bowels.] Embowel; draw; deprive of the entrails; search within the entrails.

They did, spider-like, *eviscerate* and spin out themselves and their time.—*Dr. Griffiths, Samaritan Record*, p. 30: 1000.

These take great pains, and *eviscerate* themselves, as it were, to weave a web, which, when it is ended, is fit for no other use but as an unprofitable thing to be swept away.—*Citation in Echaris's Observations*, p. 70: 1000.

Throwing out of account the philosophers who, like Dr. Thomas Brown, quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its solution.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*, p. 550.

Evitable. adj. Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned: (the negative compound *commoner*).

(Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*, we take one; which one, saving only in cases of no great urgency, were not otherwise to be taken.—*Hooker*.)

Evitate. v. a. [Lat. *evitatus*, pass. part. of *evito*; *vito* = avoid.] Avoid; shun; escape. *Rare*.

Therein she doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriages have brought upon her.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 3.

Evitation. s. Act of avoiding.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and *evitation*, of solution of continuity.—*Barrow*.

Evite. v. a. Avoid. *Rare*.

'Tis not upon shame no text can well be cited,
The blow once given cannot be *evited*.—*Drayton*.
The terrours are no way to be *evited*, &c.—*Lord President Forbes, Reflections on Incredulity*, p. 81: 1700.

Eviternal. adj. [Lat. *eviternus*.] Everlasting; having indefinite duration. *Rare*.

This we are sure of, that the angels are truly existing, spiritual, intelligent, powerful, *eviternal* creatures.—*Bishop Hall, Mystery of Godliness*, § 2. (Ord MS.)

O my soul, thou couldst not be thyself, unless thou knew'st thine original, heavenly: thine essence, separable; thy continuance, *eviternal*.—*Id., Invisible World*, h. i. (Ord MS.)

Eviternity. s. Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely, long. *Rare*.

Heaven shall we indubitably, with all the choir of
Heaven, praise our *eviternity* of bliss in lauding and
praising the incomprehensibly glorious majesty of
our Creator.—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World*. (Ord MS.)

Our pursuit of knowledge and truth seems infinite and unlimited, by reason of our own finiteness and *eviternity* that way.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 485. (Ord MS.)

Evocate. v. a. Call forth. *Rare*.

He [Paul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. v. ch. iii.

Evocation. s. Act of calling out.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscence of *evocation*.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Instead of a descent into hell, it seems rather a conjuring up, or an *evocation* of the dead from hell.—*Notes to Ozymandias*.

Evokes. v. a. [Lat. *evoco*, pass. part. *evocatus*.] Call forth.

I had no sooner *evoked* the name of Shakespeare from the rotten monument of his former editions, than a crew of strange devils, and more grotesque than any of those he laughs at in the old farces, came chattering, uowing, and grinning round about me.—*Bishop Warburton, The Parody*, l. 8: 1750.

The only business and use of this character, is to open the subject in a long prologue, to *evoke* the devil, and summon the court.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 302.

Evolution. s. [Lat. *evolatus*, pass. part. of *evolo* = fly off.] Act of flying away.

That spiritual substance, which is imprisoned within us, would find its flying up to that heaven whence it descended; these walls of flesh forbid that *evolution*. (So Socrates called it of old,) and will not let it out (till the God of Spirits (who placed it there) shall unlock the doors, and free the prisoner by death).—*Bishop Hall, Free Prisoner*, § 7.

Evolution. s.

1. Act of unrolling or unfolding.

The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable *evolutions*, which were so various that the little bodies came to obvert to each other those parts by which they might be best fastened together.—*Boyle*.

2. Series of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collectively and presentably represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant really present.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.

3. In *War*. See extract.

Evolution (in) the motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. And these *evolutions* are doubling of ranks or files, counter-marches, and wheelings.—*Morris*.

4. In *Geometry*. See extract.

The equable *evolution* of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to a straight line, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally *evolve* or unfold; so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reverently greater circle, till at last they turn into a straight line.—*Morris*.

5. In *Arithmetic*. Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverse of *Involution*.

Evolutional. adj. Connecting with, relating to, constituting, or constituted by, evolution.

It is not certain whether the idiot's brain had undergone any local *evolutional* changes as the result of education or training. It is certain that they had increased somewhat in size after the general cessation of *evolutional* changes in their form.—*Dr. C. Spencer, Indications of Idiocy*.

Evolve. v. a. [Lat. *evolvere* (pass. part. *evolatus*) = roll out.] Develop.

This little active principle, as the body increaseth and dilateth, *evolveth*, diffuseth, and expandeth, if not his substantial existence, yet his energy.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Manhood*.

With frequent steps I visit yonder seat
Of man, thy offspring; from the tender seeds
Of justice, and of wisdom, to *evolve*.
The latent honours of his generous frame.

Alphonsus, Pleasures of Imagination, l. ii.
The real state of the case is, that the principles which art involves, science alone *evolves*.—*Whewell, Novum Organum Transcendens*, p. 153.

Evomition. s. [Lat. *vomo* = vomit.] Act of vomiting out.

He was . . . to receive immediate benefit either by *evacuation*, or expiration, or *evomition*.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 3.

Evulsion. s. [Lat. *vello* = pluck, pass. part. *evulsus*.] Plucking or tearing out.

From a strict enquiry we cannot maintain the *evulsion*, or biting out any parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Ewe. s. [A.S.] She-sheep; female to the ram.

Rams have more wretched horns than *ewes*.—*Barrow*.

Haste the sacrifice;
Seven bullocks yet mayst fit for Phœbus choose;
And for Diana seven unspotted *ewes*.

Drayton, Virgil's Eclog.

Evwer. s. [Fr. *aiguier* = vessel for water.] Vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

I dreamt of a silver basin and *evwer* to-night.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iii. 1.

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of rose-water, and bestow't with flowers;
Another bear the *evwer*, a silver diaper;
And say, wilt please your lordship feed your hands?

Id., Taming of the Shrew, Induct. sc. 1.

Ex. s. Name of the twenty-fourth letter in the English alphabet.

Ex-. *Ex* is the Latin for out, or out of, often with a *privative* sense. It is also the Greek *ἐξ*. In Latin it has two forms, i.e. one consisting of three sounds and two letters, the *ex* (*ks*) being expressed by the compound *ex*, and the other the simply spelt

and simply sounded *e*. In Greek, also, it has two forms; one *ἐξ*, wherein the *ξ*, letter for letter, is (like the Latin) a compendium for *ex*; and another, *ἐκ*. This last is remarkable for being one out of only two Greek words (*ἐκ* = out, being the other) which end in any consonant except *c*, *p*, and *v*. Both, however, are exceptional. Besides *ἐκ*, there are the forms *ἐκ* and *ἐκ*; whilst *ἐκ* is only used when it precedes a consonant, *ἐξ* being used before a vowel. More than this, *ἐκ* is generally preceded the noun it governs, of which it may be considered a part; so that, roughly speaking, neither it nor *ἐκ* breaks the rule as to no word in Greek ending in *c*, or any similar consonant. The Greek *ἐξ* is spelt in English like the Latin, as in *exogen*. The Greek *ἐκ* is spelt with *e*, or as *ec*; the doctrine being that it came to us through the Latin. Hence, what applies to the words now coming under notice, applies also to words like *eccentric*, and a large proportion of the entries under *ec*. Confusion in spelling arises out of all this; since in a word like *Exogen*, for example, there is nothing except our knowledge of its history and the nature of its several elements to tell us whether it be Greek or Latin.

Over and above the forms in *ex* and *ἐκ*, the Greek has the secondary form *ἐκ* = without (rather than simply out), which is even more purely adverbial than the simpler one. And, corresponding with this, it has *ἐκ* = within (from *ἐκ* = in), to match. Most of the derivatives are new words framed for scientific purposes. They run, however, in pairs (*Exogen*, *Endogen*; *Exosmosis*, *Endosmosis*), and are eminently necessary, inasmuch as similar compounds from *in* and *out* in English could not be formed; since it has been seen (see remarks under *Enwrap*) that those two words by no means run parallel in composition.

For certain questions which arise when the second element of the compound begins with *s* (giving the sound of *chs* + *s*) see remarks under *Exul*.

Exacerbation. s. Increase of malignity; augmented force or severity; aggravation of a disease; paroxysm.

The patient may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptom in *exacerbation*; and so, by time, turn suffering into nature.—*Barrow, Natural and Experimental History*.

Watchfulness and delirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Exact. adj. [Lat. *exactus*, pass. part. from *ex* = out, and *ago* = lead, drive, work.]

1. Nice; not failing; not deviating from rule.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about, Were but a combat in the lists left out. *Pope*.

2. Methodical; not negligently performed; strict; punctual.

In my doings I was *exact*.—*Eccelesiasticus*, ii. 10.

What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Heaven audit.—*Arbuthnot, History of Joke Hall*.

Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves.—*Spectator*.

Exact. v. a. Require or claim authoritatively or peremptorily as a right; demand; enforce.

Of a foreigner thou mayest *exact* it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thou hast shall release.—*Hesterdunum*, xv. 3.

Exact of servants to be faithful and diligent.—*Jerem. Hagler*.

Let us descend now therefore from this top of speculation; for the hour presseth.
Exacts our parting hence.

Aldon, Paradise Lost, xii. 605
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Duty.
And justice to my father's soul, *exact*
This cruel piety. *Sir J. Ingham, Sophy.*
Years of service past,
From grateful souls exact reward at last. *Dryden.*
Exact. v. n. Practise extortion.
The enemy shall not exact upon him. — *Psalm,*
liii. 22.

Exactor. s. One who exacts.
a. As one who demands by authority.
The peller and *exactor* of fees justifies the common
resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush,
wherunto while the sheep flies for defence in
weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. — *Bacon,*
Essays.

b. As one who demands severely, peremptorily, or extortionately.
Liable and lewd persons, especially that the *exactor*
of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examin-
ing of them for taking thereof, were early suborned
to make an affidavit for money. — *Bacon, Office of*
Allegation.
The grateful person being still the most severe
exactor of himself, not only confesses, but proclaims
his debts. — *South, Sermons.*
There is no way to deal with this man of reason,
this rigid *exactor* of strict demonstration for things
which are not capable of it. — *Archbishop Tillotson.*

Exacting. part. adj. Demanding; impera-
tive; encroaching; having a tendency
to claim full, or more than full, dues.
With a temper so *exacting*, he was more likely to
claim what he thought due, than to consider what
others might award. — *Arnold, History of Rome.*

Exactio. s.
1. Act of making an authoritative demand,
or levying by force.
If he should break his day, what should I gain
By the *exactio* of the forfeiture?
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.
We would have the seventh year, and the *exactio*
of every debt. — *Nehemiah, x. 31.*
2. Extortion; unjust demand; tribute se-
verely levied or collected.
Remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment
and justice; take away your *exactio* from my
people. — *Ezekiel, xlv. 5.*
They have not made bridges over the rivers for
the convenience of their subjects, as well as strangers,
who pay an unreasonable *exactio* at every ferry
upon the least crossing of the waters. — *Addison, Travels*
in Italy.

Exactitude. s. Exactness; accuracy.
Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every
letter and point, seem to have been weighed with
the utmost *exactitude*. — *Gibbs, Prospect of a new*
Translation of the Bible, p. 12.
One thing is very remarkable in these two pas-
sages, that these parts or verses, which are
about to be pronounced by the priest in a kind of
chant that frequently varies very little from a
monotone, are yet syllabically distinguished by
notes of different musical duration, and this with
such *exactitude* that if we consider them merely as
marks of the length of syllables, and of due pauses,
without any reference whatever to music, they may
be looked upon as good guides to a speaker, or re-
citer of those parts of the service. — *Almon, Essays*
on English Church Music.

I mean to think, after hearing the most regular
life in the world, and establishing the character for
exactitude and punctuality, you were like some
other I know, beginning to play the fool in your
old age, and running your ribs in your grey hairs. —
Knight Wingham, vi. xvi.

Exactly. adv. In an exact manner; nicely;
thoroughly.
Both of you knew mankind *exactly* well; for both
of you began that study in themselves. — *Dryden,*
Don Sebastian.

Exactness. s. Attribute suggested by Ex-
act.
1. Accuracy; nicely; strict conformity to
rule or symmetry.
Of *exactness* of balance and weights. — *Reverend*
Stewart, iii. 4.
Exactness, even to the partition of a cummin seed.
— *Hammond, Works, iv. 5th.*

2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of
manners; care not to deviate.
They think that their *exactness* in one duty will
atone for their neglect of another. — *Rogers.*

Exactor. s.
1. One who demands by authority.
As they reposed great religion in an oath, in re-
spect of the actor; so did they likewise, in respect
of the *exactor*. — *Fotherby, Athenianum, p. 42.*
After which, innumerable forms and shapes of new
exactors crept over the land. — *Milton,*
His volume.

2. One who is severe in his injunctions or
demands.
Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of pa-
thos in the hands of them that are sick. — *Jeremy*
Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying, ii. § 3.
He [Charles I.] was so severe an *exactor* of gravity
and reverence in all manner of religion, that he
could never endure any light or profane word, with
what sharpness of wit soever it was covered. — *Lord*
Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.
It is doubtless a great discernment to our religion to
imagine, as too many superstitious Christians do,
that it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a
severe *exactor* of positive looks and solemn faces. —
Scott, Christian Life, i. 4.

3. Extortioner; one who claims more than
his due, or claims his due with outrage and
severity.
Dispensers against the laws of God, but tyrannous
importuners and *exactors* of their own. — *Sir R.*
Stanhope, State of Religion.
The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who
will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find
it an unreasonable task-master, and an unmeasur-
able *exactor*. — *South, Sermons, ii. 27.*

Exactress. s. Female extorcer. Rare.
That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy Ex-
pectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties;
ever a tyrannous mistress; and most times a press-
ing enemy. — *H. Johnson, Maquerel.*

Exactate. v. a. [Lat. *exacuo*.] Whet;
sharpen. Rare.
He hath done you wrong in a most high degree;
And sense of such an injury receiv'd
Should *exacuate* and whet your choler,
As you should count yourself an host of men,
Compared to him. — *H. Johnson, Maquerel Tally.*

Exaggerate. v. a. [Lat. *exaggeratus*, pass.
part. of *exaggero*; *exaggeratio*, -onis; from
agger - mound.]
1. Heap upon; accumulate. *Obsolete*, though
the original import of the word.
In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and
firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have
lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the
fresh and salt waters and morish earth *exaggerated*
upon them. — *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Heighten by representation; enlarge by
hyperbolic expressions.
He had *exaggerated*, as pathetically as he could,
the sense the people generally had, even despair of
ever seeing an end of the calamities. — *Lord Clarendon,*
History of the Grand Rebellion.
A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy
inflames his crimes. — *Adrian, Spectator.*

Exaggerated. part. adj. Hyperbolically am-
plified.
If from contemplating the figure of the eminent
though narrow-minded lawyer whom we have been
surveying, we turn to that of his far more celebrated
contemporary, Sir William Grant, we shall find,
with some marked resemblances, chiefly in political
opinions and *exaggerated* dread of change, a very
marked diversity in all the more important features
of character, whether intellectual or moral. — *Lord*
Reynolds, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during
the Reign of George III., Sir William Grant.

Exaggeration. s.
1. Act of heaping together; heap; accumu-
lation. *Obsolete.*
Some towns, that were anciently havens and ports,
are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between them
and the sea, converted into firm land. — *Sir M.*
Hale, Origin of Manhood.

2. Hyperbolic amplification.
Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions
in the prince to pass great laws, would have an odd
sound at Westminster. — *Nesbit.*

Exaggerator. s. One who exaggerates.
Success an *exaggerator* was not likely to be trusted
on a mission which might be ruined by overstate-
ment. — *L. Horner, Translation of Villari's History*
of Savonarola, b. ii. ch. v.

Exaggeratory. adj. Having the character
of exaggeration.
Dear princess, said Rasselas, you fall into the com-
mon errors of *exaggeratory* declamation, by pro-
ducing, in a familiar disquisition, examples of na-
tional calamities, and scenes of extensive misery,
which are found in books rather than in the world.
— *Johnson, Rasselas, ch. xxviii.*

Exagitate. v. a. [Lat. *exagitatus*, pass. part.
of *exagito*; *exagitatio*, -onis.]
1. Sluke; put in motion.
The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood. —
Arbuthnot.

2. Pursue with invectives, reproaches, or ac-
cusations.
This their defect and imperfection I had rather
lament in such case than *exagitate*. — *Hooker, Eccle-*
siastical Polity.
These Arabophanes in such a free manner *exagi-*
tates the mysterious solemnities, the horrible secrets
attending them, and inopudent figures. — *Bishop*
Leighton, Kethanism of Methodists, &c., pt. iii.
p. 330: 1761.

Exalt. v. a. [Fr. *exalter*; Lat. *altus* - high.]
1. Raise on high; elevate to joy or confidence.
Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high.
— *Ezekiel, xxi. 26.*
O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his
name together. — *Psalm, xxvii. 3.*
Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and
lift up thine eyes on high? — *2 Kings, xix. 22.*
The covenanters, who understood their own want
of strength, were very reasonably *exalted* with this
success. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand*
Rebellion.
Now, Mary, she said, let fame *exalt* her voice;
Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. — *Prior.*

2. Heighten; improve; refine by fire, as in
chemistry.
The wild animals have more exercise, have their
juices more elaborated and *exalted*; but for the same
reason the fibres are harder. — *Arbuthnot, On the*
Nature and Choice of Aliments.
With elyptic art *exalts* the mind's pow'rs.
And draws the aromatick souls of flowers. — *Pope.*
They meditate whether the virtues of the sun will
exalt or diminish the force of the other, or correct
any of its present qualities. — *Watts.*

Exaltation. s.
1. Act of raising on high; elevation to power,
dignity, or excellence.
She put off the garments of widowhood, for the
exaltation of those that were oppressed. — *Judith,*
xvi. 8.
The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter
an humiliation of manhood; for which cause there
followed an *exaltation* of that which was humbled:
for with power he *exalted* the world, but restored it
by obedience. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Elevated state; state of greatness or dig-
nity.
You are as much exalted, and as much beloved,
perhaps more desired, than ever you were in your
highest *exaltation*. — *Swift.*

3. In *Physics*. Operation of purifying or
perfecting any natural body, its principles,
or parts.
The second of these, viz. sanguification, is per-
formed, when the chyle itself is ground over again,
and reaching yet further *exaltation* by a greater
solution of the more noble and active principles. —
Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 107.

4. Dignity of a planet in which its powers
are increased.
Astrucers tell us, that the sun receives his *exal-*
tation in the sign Aries. — *Dryden.*

Exalted. part. adj. Elevated.
But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains,
Sicilian mimes, through these happy plains,
Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns.
— *Lord Bunsen.*

Exaltedness. s. Attribute suggested by
Exalted; state of dignity or greatness.
That the angels and saints should, upon the ac-
count of the *exaltedness* of their natures, see and
hear from thence what is done or said from one side
of the earth to the other, is extremely incredible. —
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, ch. ii.

The *exaltedness* of some minds, or rather as I
shrewdly suspect their insipidity and want of feel-
ing and observation, may make them insensible to
these light things. — *Gray, To West, letter 6.*

Exalter. s. One who exalts.
a. By simple elevation.
Thus her, doubtful of her way,
For game and not for hunger a wren-pie
Spied through this traitorous spectacle, from high,
The weedy bush where it disparting lay,
And lo! and her doubts, and her fears, bears away
Exalted she's, but to the *exalter's* good.
(As are, by great ones, men which lowly stood.)
It's raised to be the *exalter's* instrument and food.
— *Johnson, Poems, p. 303.*

Her Majesty never shall be my *exalter*;
And yet she would raise me, I know, by a halter. —
Swift.

b. By praise.
The Jews are the great *exalters* of the pope's
supremacy. — *Fulcr, Moderation of the Church of*
England, p. 470.

Exaltment. s. Exaltation. Rare.
Naughtily implying a discrimination, a distance, an
exaltment in nature or use of the thing which is do-
minated thereby. — *Barrow, Sermons. (Ord 288.)*

Examen. s. [Latin.] Examination; dis-
quisition; enquiry.

This considered together with a strict account, and critical *examination* of reason, will also distract the witty determinations of astrology.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The pure and useful religion needs not fear the most severe *examination*.—*Worthington, Letters to Hartlib*, ep. 4: 1600.

After so fair an *examination*, wherein nothing has been exaggerated.—*Burke, Vindication of natural Society*.

Examinable. adj. Capable of being examined.

The draughts and first laws of the game are positive, but how? Merely ad placitum, and not *examinable* by reason.—*Bacon, Works*, i. 224. (Ord MS.)

Examinant. s. One who is examined. *Rare*.

He brought a certain powder to his mistress, which the *examinant* believed to be the same, and spoke the following words: 'If you do take this, you will never allay any thing; it will cure you of all diseases; and abundance more to this purpose, which the *examinant* does not remember. *Aschmole, History of John Bull*, pt. ii. ch. viii. (Ord MS.)

The *examinant* shall examine two at a time... the *examinant* shall appear before them, in classes of six at a time.—*Dana, Propositions for the Reformation of the two Universities*, Life, p. 234: 1713.

Examinee. s. Person examined. *Rare*.

In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very sensibly had almost all the words, asked in sworn one of the *examinees*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and laid my peace.—*Bacon*.

Examination. s. Act of examining by questions or experiment; accurate disquisition.

I have brought him forth, that after *examination* had, I might have something to write.—*Acts*, xiv. 26. Different men coming out or putting in several small ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different answers.—*Locke*.

On the following day he was brought before the Council. The *examination* was conducted by Nottingham with great humanity and courtesy.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Examinator. s. Examiner. *Rare*.

An inference, not of power to persuade a serious *examinator*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*. All other inferior magistrates to be chosen as the liberal in China, or by those exact suffrages of the Venetians, and such men be not eligible, or capable of managing, honours, offices, except they be sufficiently qualified for learning, numbers, and that by the strict approbation of deputated *examinators*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

Examine. v. a.

1. Try an accused or suspected person by interrogatories; interrogate a witness.

All her showering Is a reserved highway, and that I have not heard *examin'd*.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 2. If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impudent man. *Acts*, iv. 9.

Let them *examine* themselves whether they repent them truly.—*Church Catechism*.

We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our souls, and provide for futurity.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparations for Death*.

2. Make enquiry into; search into; scrutinize.

When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connexion with words.—*Locke*.

3. Try by experiment or observation; narrowly sift; scann.

To write what may scarcely stand the test Of being well read over thrice at least. Compare each phrase, *examine* every line, Weigh every word, and every thought refine. *Pope*.

Examiner. s. One who examines.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner*, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England*.

b. By scrutiny, search, or investigation generally.

So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examination* of things deserves to be applied.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Such only, as shall obtain a certificate of approbation from the two *examiners* that examined them, shall be qualified for the said degree.—*Dana, Propositions for the Reformation of the two Universities*, Life, p. 235.

Examining, verbal abs. Examination.

Command his accusers to come unto thee, by ex-

amining of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things.—*Acts*, xiv. 8.

Exemplary. adj. [from the English *example* rather than the Latin *exemplum*.] Serving for example or pattern; proposed for imitation. *Rare*.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *exemplary* draughts or patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she forthwith eyes upon them. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Example. s. [Lat. *exemplum*.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled or imitated; precedent; former instance of the like.

So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd, Such temperate order in so fierce a course, Doth want *example*. *Shakespeare, King John*, iii. 4. The *example* and pattern of those his cruelties he held in all eternity.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Of good.

Taught this by his *example*, whom I now Acknowledge my Redeemer ever blest! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 672.

Applied to persons.

Be thou an *example* of the believers.—1 Timothy, iv. 12.

As an *admonition* or *warning* against anything.

formation, are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire.—*Jude*, 7.

2. Influence which disposes to imitation.

When virtue is present, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they desire it.—*Windsor*, iv. 2. *Example* is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men.—*Boeckl*.

3. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification.

Can we, for *example*, give the praise of valour to a man, who, seeing his gods prostrated, should want the courage to defend them?—*Dryden, Translation to Translation of Virgil*.

4. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

My reason is sufficiently convinced both of the truth and usefulness of his precepts; it is to prevent that I have, at least in some places, made *examples* to his rules.—*Dryden*.

Example. v. a. Rare.

1. Exemplify; give an instance of.

The proof whereof I saw sufficiently *exampled* in these late wars of Munster. *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Men of blamished persons may contain a wise, valiant, learned, liberal, and religious soul, and be in every part most absolute; *exampled* to us in many famous men.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III*, p. 80.

2. Set an example.

Do villain, do, since you profess to do Like workmen: I'll *example* you with this very. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

Lidian, you are the pattern of fair friendship *Exampled* for your love.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Progress. The constancy there observed, by the natives of both sexes, in keeping to their old fashions, *exampled* to them by their predecessors, and by them still continued, is the great praise of this people. *Terry, Voyage to the East Indies*, p. 214.

Exampleless. adj. Faultless, i. e. having nothing that could be held up as an example or warning; (wrongly formed in extract).

They that durst to strike At so *exampleless*, and stubborn'd a life, As that of the renowned Germanicus, Will not sit down with that exploit alone: 'No threats as many, that hath injur'd one.' *B. Jonson, Sejanus*.

Exemplar. s. Pattern: (*Exemplar commoner*).

She was a myrrour and *exemplar* of honour.—*Bishop Fisher, Sermon*, xxi.

This is a very old word, but now disused, and the Latin *exemplar* is adopted in its stead. Hooker thus writes *exemplary*, according to the English form; not *exemplary*. And from *exemplar* no doubt our present word *sample* is formed.—*Todd*.

Exanimate. adj. [Lat. *animus* = mind, spirit, soul, breath of life.]

1. Lifeless; dead.

And sliver'd ships which had been wrecked late, Yet stunk with carcasses *exanimate* Of such, as, having all their substance spent

In wanton joys and lutes inebriate, Did afterwards make shipwreck violent Both of their life and limbs for ever bowly blent.

2. Spiritless; depressed.

The grey morn Lifts her pale face on the paler wretch, *Exanimate* by love. *Thomson, Seasons*, Spring.

Exanthemata. s. pl. (the singular, *exanthema*, less common.) [Gr. *ἐξάνθημα*.] In Medicine. See extract. (*Exanthematous* its adjective.)

The term *Exanthema* was employed by the ancients to signify any cutaneous eruption, whether acute or chronic, follicle or non-follicle; and a similar extension of its signification is very generally observable among medical writers until the commencement of the last century. The physicians who wrote about the middle, or towards the close, of that century either differed very remarkably as to the diseases which should be ranged under this order, or did not separate them from other follicle or inflammatory complaints. Sauvages was one of the earliest to make the distinction as to classification, and since he wrote they have been variously classed by authors. The follicle *exanthemata* formed the third order of the third class, in the outline published by me in 1822. I divided them into two sub-orders, viz. (a) those which attack the same person only once, and (b) those which may occur often after them once, and have referred to a different order, such as scarlet fever, measles, and urticaria, as are chiefly symptomatic of disorder of the digestive organs.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Exanthematous*.

Exantlate. v. a. [Lat. *exantlatum*, pass. part of *exantlo* = pump out, exhaust.] Exhaust, waste away.

By thus those seeds are wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to set their parts any longer.—*Boh, Scriptural Chymist*.

Exantlation. s. Act of drawing out; exhaustion.

What libraries of new volumes after ages will behold, in what a new world of knowledge the eyes of our posterity may be happy, a few now may joyfully declare; and as but a cold thought unto those, who cannot hope to behold this *exantlation* of truth, or that obscured virgin half out of the pit; which might make some content with a remittance of the time of their lives, and to command the fancy of the Pythagorean or transmigration. *Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 3.

The prime productions of our society, which... have darkly and deeply couched under them the most finished and refined systems of all sciences and arts... I do not think to lay open by unwitting or unwinding, and rather to draw up by *exantlation*, or display by misson.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, intro.

Exarch. s. [Gr. *ἐπαρχος*; Lat. *exarchus*; Fr. *exarque*; from *ἀρχή*, empire, command.] Viceroy; formerly the representative, in Ravenna, of the Eastern emperors.

The popes without admittance either of the emperors themselves, or of their lieutenants called *exarches*, secured not to the throne.—*Proceedings against Henry II*, sign. b. 2, h. 1300.

Some have been now under the Lombard dominion paid no regard to his exarchate, a signal at which he rejected his mandates, and the bishops upheld the power of the *Exarch*, through whom the Italians sought to see them to submission.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. iv.

Exarchate. s. Dignity of an exarch; department governed by him.

If we would suppose the pictures had but our understandings, they also would have the method of a man's greatness, and divide their little molehills into provinces and *exarchates*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Reason of Holy Living*, iv. § 1.

By him, not obedient to the pope's call, passing into Italy, freed him out of danger, and was for him the whole *exarchate* of Ravenna.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*.

Exasperate. v. a. [Lat. *exasperatus*, pass. part. of *exaspero* (*asper* = rough); *exasperatio*, -onis.]

1. Provoke; enrage; irritate; anger; make furious.

To take the willow *Exasperate*, makes him, *Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 1.

The people of Italy, who run into politics, have something to *exasperate* them against the king of France.—*Addison*.

2. Heighten a difference; aggravate; embitter.

Many have stilled to *exasperate* the ways of death, but fewer hours have been spent to soften that necessity.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 13.

EXASPERATE } EXAS

When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exasperated* at the vanity of its labours. *Parvul.*

The plaster alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and so *exasperate* it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Exasperate. *adj.* Provoked; embittered.

Why art thou then *exasperated*, that idle immaterial skin of slave silk?—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.

Matters grew more *exasperated* between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much bloodied one against another.—*Ibid.*

Exasperation. *s.*

1. Aggravation; malignant representation.

My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exasperations* they could.—*Eikon Basilike.*

2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.

That which brings thee to that *exasperated* condition, as to say, that thou wouldst break thine own oath.—*Doune, Devotions*, p. 615: 1525.

Their ill usage and *exasperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Exacerbation.

Judging, as of patients in fevers, by the *exasperations* of the fire.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonianae*, p. 437: 1658.

Exactorate. *v. a.* [Lat. *exactoratus*, pass. part. of *exactor* (*uctor* = author, authority); *exactoratio*, -onis.] Dismiss from service; deprive of a benefice; divest of authority.

As for the defects, I may presume to interest your majesty in them: let them all fall on myself. Though as I have endeavoured to set down the truth impartially, I hope they will not be so great or many as to *exactorate* the rest.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.* dedication.

We ought to have more regard to reason, and the true nature of things, than to pronounce him an extraordinary officer, who, for ought appears, is impowered to issue out acts of ordinary and continued importance to the church; and more reverence for the blessed apostle, than to think he would issue a commission, full fraught with rules of perpetual use, to a temporary delegate, who was perhaps next day to be *exactorated*, and never to have any exercise of them.—*Archbishop Saurcraft, Sermons*, p. 56.

Arch heretics, in the primitive days of Christianity, were by the church treated with an other punishment than excommunication, and by *exactorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Less correctly spelt with *th*.

So Samuel, that his sons proved corrupt and were *exactorated* for their unworthiness, was an ally to his honour and his joys.—*Jeremy Taylor, Apple of Sodom*, 535. (Ord MS.)

God also is the Supreme Judge, and can punish and *exactorate* whom he pleases and substitute others in their room.—*Ibid., Doctor Dabulantium*, (Ord MS.)

Exactoration. *s.*

1. Dismission from service.

No discharge in that war; no weapon against it, no dismission from it, no vacation or *exactoration*.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 327: 1655.

2. Deprivation; degradation.

Deposition, degradation, or *exactoration*, is nothing else but the removing of a person from dignity or order in the church, and the depriving him of his ecclesiastical preferments.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

With *th*.

In the *exactoration* of episcopal office and dignity, in the demolition of churches.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 304.

Exathorize. *v. a.* Deprive of, or put from, authority.

Sometimes . . . *exathorizing* the prince, then hating and moving forward his powerless to faithless abrogation.—*Alston, Illustrations of Dryden's Polydion*, xvii.

Exantation. *s.* [see Incantation.] Disenchantment by a countercharm.

The don . . . exulted in his case, out of which there was no possibility of getting out by the power of a higher *exantation*.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 277.

Exarnate. *v. a.* [see Incarnate.] Clear from flesh.

The mate [of the surgeon] shall practice anatomy and manual operations; make skeletons of the *exarnate* rare animals, which he shall have the of *exarnate* to cut up; *exarnate* bowels; artificially

EXCE

dry the muscles, &c.—*Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib*, p. 15: 1688.

The spleen is most curiously *excavated*, and the vessels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and vessels are very well seen.—*Grew, Museum.*

Excavate. *v. a.* [Lat. *excavatus*, pass. part. from *ex* out, and *cavo* = hollow (*cavus* = hollow, *adj.*); *excavatio*, -onis.] Hollow; cut into hollows.

Flat thence, some like hats, some like buttons, *excavated* in the middle.—*Jerham, Physico-Theology.*

Excavation. *s.* Act of cutting into hollows; hollow formed; cavity: (common in mining and railway operations).

While our eye measures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appears the bigger; and so, as much as those *excavations* do subtract, is supplied by a fallacy of the sight.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Christ was buried, after the manner of the Jews, in a vault made by the *excavation* of the rocky firm part of the earth.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Excavator. *s.* One who works at excavations: (especially in railway-cutting).

An intelligent *excavator* had taken better care of them, and bid them [some valuable fossils] aside.—*Sir H. De La Roche, Geographical Observer.*

Excoculation. *s.* [Lat. *excocus* = blind.] Blindness. *Rare.*

Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *excoculation* and irritation to further sinning.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 320: 1655.

Excédent. *s.* Excess. *Rare.*

In France the population would double in one space of two hundred and fourteen years, if no war, or no revolutions, were to diminish the annual *excédent* of the births.—*Translation of Humboldt's Political Essays*, i. 82. (Ord MS.)

Excéd. *v. a.* [Lat. *excedo*.] Go beyond; outgo; excel; surpass.

Solomon *excéded* all the kings of the earth.—*1 Kings*, x. 23.

Excéd. *v. n.*

1. Go too far; pass the bounds of fitness.

In your prayers, and places of religion, use reverent postures and great attention, remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly *excéd*.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Go beyond any limits.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not *excéd*.—*Deuteronomy*, xxv. 3.

Have you well, sir: these fellows may jay for you, you have made the scholars common *excéd* to-day.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Views.*

3. Bear the greater proportion.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed; Yet punish so, as pity shall *excéd*.—*Dryden.*

Excéder. *s.* One who passes the bounds of fitness.

The abuse doth not exagitate the commission; not in the *excéders* and transgressors, much less in them that *excéd* not.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 317.

Excéd. *part. adj.* Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

He saith, that cities were built an *excéd* space of time before the great flood.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Used *adverbially*. Excédingly.

Talk no more so *excéd* grandly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth.—*1 Samuel*, ii. 3.

The Genoese were *excéd* powerful by sea, and contended often with the Venetians for superiority.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The action of the Iliad and that of the *Æneid* were in themselves *excéd* short; but are beautifully extended and diversified by the invention of episodes, and the machinery of the gods.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Excéd. *verbal abs.*

1. That which passes the usual limits.

It is found that there has been a great *excéd* of late years in the second division, several brevets having been granted for the converting of subalterns into staff-officers.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 21.

2. Act of excess.

He thought fit to acquaint the house with this circumstance, not doubting but that in case he should be obliged, at this critical juncture, to *excéd* the number of men granted this year for the service the house would provide for such *excéd*. The Commons immediately drew up an address, assuring his majesty that he would make good such *excéd* of service as he should find necessary to preserve the tranquillity of Europe.—*Smollett, History of England*, ii. 242. (Ord MS.)

EXCE

Excédingly. *adv.* In an exceeding manner; in excess; in a great degree; greatly; very much.

They cried out the more *excédingly*, Crucify him.—*Mark*, xv. 14.

The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and *excédingly* beloved of the king's subjects.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Excél. *v. a.* [Lat. *excellō*.] Outgo in good qualities; surpass; transcend; exceed.

He ruled, or I heard no more; for now My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd, Which it had long stood under, strain'd to the height.

In that celestial colloquy sublime, As with an object that *excél* the sense, Dazzled and spent, sunk down, and sought repair Of sleep.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 562.

She open'd;

But to slant *excél* her power.—*Ibid.* ii. 883.

Venus her myrtle, Phœbus his his bay; Tea both *excél*, which you yourselves to praise.

Waller.

Excél. *v. n.* Have good qualities in a great degree; be eminent; be great.

Benjen, . . . mistake as water, thou shalt not *excél*.—*Genesis*, xlix. 4.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is the more intelligent; but there is no less required courage to protect, and, above all, honesty and probity to abstain from injury: no illness to govern is a perplexed business. Some men, some untions, *excél* in the one ability, some in the other.—*Bacon, Advancement Learning a Holy War.*

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing; those to be sought and frequented that *excél* in some quality or other.—*Sir W. Temple.*

He match'd their beauties wherever they most *excél*; Of his sung better, and of arms as well.—*Dryden.*

Let those teach others, who themselves *excél*. And ensure freely, who have written well.—*Pope.*

Excéllence. *s.*

1. State of abounding in any good quality; preeminence; dignity.

When Adam, and to let the occasion pass Given him by this great conference to know Of things above this world, and of their being Who dwell in heaven, whose *excéllence* he saw Transcend his own so far; whose radiant forms, Divine effulgence, whose high power, so far Exceeded human.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 422.

2. Title of honour usually applied to generals of an army, ambassadors, and governors. (Excellency common.)

They humbly sue unto your *excéllence* To have a goodly piece concluded of.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I.* v. 1.

Excéllency. *s.*

1. Same as Excellency.

Is it not wonderful, that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own *excéllency*, as to make them willing that their souls should be like to the souls of beasts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I know not why a fiend may but desire a creature of more *excéllency* than himself, but yet a creature.—*Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*, dedication.

I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an *excéllency* in music.—*Locke.*

2. Point, or detail, in which one excels: (hence used in the plural).

The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and *excéllencies*, than their faults and imperfections.—*Addison.*

3. Title of honour. See Excellency.

Excéllent. *adj.* [see remarks under Dependence, which apply to *excéllent* as a French rather than an English word: but even in French, the word is no exception to the rule laid down, since *excéllent* is there an *adjective*; the participle ending in -ant.]

1. Eminent in any good quality.

He is *excéllent* in power and in judgement.—*Job*, xxvii. 23.

Arts and sciences are *excéllent*, in order to certain ends.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Eminent for either good or bad.

Elizabeth, who was an *excéllent* hypocrite, pretended the utmost reluctance to proceed to the execution of the sentence.—*Hume, History of England*, ch. xlii. (Ord MS.)

Excéllently. *adv.* In an excellent manner.

1. Well; in a high degree.

He determines that man was *excéllent*, because he

was made with hands, as he *excellently* declareth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
That was *excellently* observed, says I, when I read a passage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine.—*Swift.*

2. To an eminent degree, in general.

Comedy in both *excellently* instructive and extremely pleasant; satire lashes vice into reformation; and humour represents folly so as to render it ridiculous.—*Dryden.*

Excerpt. v. a. Leave out, and specify as left out, of a general precept or position.

But when he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest, that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him.—*1 Corinthians, xv. 27.*

Excerpt. v. n. Object; make objections.

A succession which our author could not *except* admit.—*Locke.*

Excerpt. prep. Exclusively of; without inclusion of.

Richard *except*, those whom we fight against, Had rather have us win than him they follow.
Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.
God and his Son *except*,
Nought valued he nor fear'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 678.

Excerpt. conj. Unless; if it be so that.

It is necessary to know our duty, because 'tis necessary for us to do it; and it is impossible to do it *except* we know it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Exception. s. Exception. *Rare.*

And because David went aside, and was upright with an *exception*, once therefore it is said, the Lord was with Jehoshaphat, because he walked in the ways of his father David.—*Althea, Forty Sermons, ii. 253. (Ord MS.)*

Excepted. part. adj. Left out of a general precept or rule; specially excluded.

Adam, behold
The effects, which thy original crime hath wrought
In some to spring from thee, who never touch'd
The *excepted* tree. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 427.*

Excepting. prep. Without inclusion of; with exception of.

May I not live without control and awe,
Excepting still the letter of the law?

People came into the world in Turkey the same way they do here, and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they got but little by it.—*Collier, Essay on Drilling.*

Exception. s.

1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept or position; exclusion of any person from a general law.

When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all; but that them stood as fully invested with this right as any of his brethren.
South, Sermons.

With to.

Let the money be raised on land, with an *exception* to some of the more barren parts, that might be tax free.—*Adison.*

Pleads in *exception* to all general rules,
Your taste of follies, with our scorn of fools. *Pope.*

2. Thing excepted or specified in exception.

Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unless those two, by which the earl of Strafford and sir John Fenwick lost their heads, may pass for *exceptions*. *Swift.*

With to.

Who first taught souls enslav'd, and realms in done,
Th' enormous fall of many under for one;
That proud *exception* to all nature's laws,
Th' invert the world and counterwork its cause. *Pope.*

3. Objection; cavil: (with *against* or *to*).

He may have *exceptions* pre-emptory against the jurors, of which he then shall show cause.—*Spenser.*

Revelations will soon be discerned to be extremely conducive to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and *exceptions* of flesh and blood against it. *Hammond.*

I will answer what *exceptions* they can have against our account, and confute all the reasons and explications they can give of their own. *Bentley.*

4. Peevish dislike; offence taken: (sometimes with *to*).

I fear'd to shew my father Julia's letter,
Lest he should take *exceptions* to my love.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

With at.

He first took *exception* at this badge,
Pronouncing, that the paleness of this flow'r
Betray'd the faintness of my master's heart.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

With against.

Rodrigo, thou hast taken *against* me most just *exception*; but I protest I have dealt most directly in thy affair.—*Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.*

With take and to.

He gave sir James Tirrel great thanks; but took *exception* to the place of their burial, bring too lame for them that were king's children.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

5. In Law.

Exception is a stop or stay to an action, being used both in the civil and common law, and in both divided into dilatory and peremptory.—*Covent.*

Exceptionable. adj. Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleasantry in Milton is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery: this passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison.*

Exceptional. adj. Constituting an exception to a rule.

In 1833 a bill was introduced to withdraw this *exceptional* privilege; but it was defeated by a masterly speech of Mr. Marnibly. *The English Mag. Constitutional History of England, vol. i. ch. vi.*

In the milk-worm-mould this parthenogenesis is *exceptional*, rather than ordinary; usually the oves of these insects are fertilized; but if they are not, they are still laid, and some of them produce larvae. *Herbert Spencer, Lectures of Biology.*

Exceptionary. adj. Indicative of an exception.

After mentioning the general privation of the 'bloomy flush of life,' the *exceptionary* 'all but' includes, as part of that bloomy flush, an aged decrepit matron. *Scott, Essays, p. 253. (Ord MS.)*

Exceptor. s. One who makes objections. *Rare.*

This much, readers, in favour of the softer spirited christian; for other *exceptors* there was no thought taken. *Milton.*

Exceptions. adj. Peevish; froward; full of objections; quarrelsome.

They are so supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and *exceptions*, that they are not only short of the true diameter of friendship, but become the very axes of society.—*South, Sermons.*

Exceptionness. s. Attribute suggested by Exception; peevishness.

A froward, malicious *exceptionness*.—*Burton, Sermons, vol. i. sermon i.*

Exceptive. adj. Including an exception.

It is to be inferred either by a eujunctive causal, illative, *exceptive*, &c.—*Inductives, for Ontology, p. 108: 1852.*

A dispensation, improperly so called, is rather a particular and *exceptive* law; absolving and discharging from a more general command for some just and reasonable cause. *Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce, ch. x. (Ord MS.)*

Exceptive proposition will make complex syllogisms, as none but physicians came to the consultation; the nurse is no physician, therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Watts, Logic.*

Exceptless. adj. Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; universal. *Rare.*

Forgive my general and *exceptless* rashness,
Perpetual sober words! I do proclaim
One honest man. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.*

Exceptor. s. Objector; one who makes exceptions.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions.—*T. Barret, Theory of the Earth.*

Excerpt. v. a. Same as Excrete. *Rare*

That which is dead, or corrupted, or excreted, both antipathically with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do excrete. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Exercise first gently nourishment into the parts; and secondly, helpeth to *excrete* by sweat, and so maketh the parts assimilate. *Ibid.*

An unguent or ointment prepared, with an open vessel to *excrete* it into. *Rap, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Excrement. adj. In Physiology. Connected with excretion.

Medicines which affect the functions of the excrement system are called *excretives*. . . . In some cases the influence of an *excretive* over a secretive organ may be remote. . . . The *excretive* excretion are used for various purposes.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica, p. 231.*

Excerpt. v. a. [Lat. *carpo* = pluck.] Pick out.

In your reading *excerpt*, and note, in your books, such things as you like.—*Hales, Golden Remains, p. 138.*

Excerpt. v. a. Select.

Possibly he meant his own dear words I have *excerpted*.—*Barnard, Life of Hylton, p. 12: 1853.*

Excerpt. s. Extract: (often plural, in which case it is sometimes the Latin *Excerpta*, the title of a book, and, as such, a *proper*, rather than a common, name.

His common-place book was filled with *excerpts* from the year books.—*Lord Campbell, Lives of the Lord-Chancellors, Lord-Commissioner Maynard.*

Excerption. s. Extract.

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Excerptor. s. Picker or culler.

I have not been surreptitious of whole pages (together, out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterisk, as he has done). I am no such *excerptor*.—*Barnard, Life of Hylton, p. 12.*

Excess. s.

1. More than enough; faulty superfluity.

Amongst the hopes of these *excesses* and superfluities, there is espied the want of a principal part of duty. *Hooks, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Goodness answers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no excess but error; the desire of power in *excess* caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in *excess* caused man to fall; but in charity there is no *excess*, neither can angel or man come to danger by it. *Bacon, Essays.*

Members are crooked or distorted, or disproportionate to the rest, either in *excess* or defect. *Rap, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Exuberance; state of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the superfluous and last-dieted man,
That craves your ordinance, find your power quickly!
So distribution shall make *excess*,
And each man have even a share.

The several rays in that white light retain their coloristic qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more radiant than the rest, do by their *excess* and preeminence cause their proper colour to appear.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was *excess* of wine that set him on,
And on his more advice we perked him.

There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *excess* and surfeit, makes palanets of the nobler parts.—*Bishop Duppa, at Hops of Leeds.*

4. Transgression of due limits.

... The full wrath beside
Of venial justice here for our *excess*.

A popular sway, by forcing kings to give
More than was fit for subjects to receive,
Ran to the same extreme; and due *excess*,
Made both, by striving to be greater, less.

Sir J. Denham.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into prodigality; even parsimony itself, which sits ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *excess* of the two. *Bishop Atterbury.*

Excessive. adj. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; beyond due proportion or propriety.

Be not *excessive* toward any.—*Ecclesiastics, xviii. 25.*

If passion be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an *excessive* bigness.—*Bacon.*

The people's property it is, by *excessive* favour, to bring great men to misery, and then to be *excessive* in pity.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Excessively. adv. In an excessive manner.

1. Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.—*Addison.*

2. In an intemperate way.

Which having swallow'd up *excessively*,
He soon in vomit up againe doth lay.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 12. 3.

Excessiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Excessive.

Through the *excessiveness* and transcendence of the blessed thing they enjoy, they rave even to the degree of whooping and bellowing.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals, ii. 164. (Ord MS.)*

Exchange. v. a. Give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another; give and take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's blood be not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.*

They shall not sell of it, neither exchange nor alienate the first fruits.—*Eschiel*, xlviii. 14.
Words having naturally no signification, the idea must be learned by those who would exchange thoughts, and hold intelligible discourse with others.—*Locke*.

Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble or a diamond. *Id.*

Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveness, So may the guilt of all my broken vows, My perjuries to thee be all forgotten.

Rome, Jane Shore.

With for before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was exchanged for new.—*Comden*.

With with before the person with whom the exchange is made.

Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to exchange with those abroad.—*Locke*.

Exchange. s.

1. Act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

And thus they parted with exchange of harms; Much blood the monsters lost, and they their arms.

They lend their ears, they make exchange; they are always ready to serve one another. *Addison*.

2. Traffic by permutation.

The world is maintained by inter-course; and the whole course of nature is a great exchange, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another.—*South, Sermon*.

3. Form or act of transferring (properly by bills or notes).

I have bills for money by exchange From Florence, and must here deliver them.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

4. Balance of the money of different nations.

He was skilled in the exchange beyond seas, and in all the circumstances and practices thereof. *Sir J. Hayward, Life and Reign of King Edward VI.*

5. Thing given in return for something received.

There's my exchange; what in the world he is That names me traitor, villain like he lies.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Spend all I have, only give me so much of your time in exchange of it.—*Id.*, *My Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

It made not the silver reduced go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but just as . . . valuation was raised, just so much less of commodity had the buyer in exchange for it. *Locke*.

6. Thing received in return for something given.

The respect and love which was paid you by all who had the happiness to know you, was a wise exchange for the honours of the court.—*Dryden*.

7. Place where merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and exchange, who sells several things under the same name. *Locke*.

Exchangeable. adj.

Capable of being exchanged.

Without some article of known exchangeable value the interchange of commodities must have been very limited.—*Torrens, On the Production of Wealth*.

Exchanger. s.

One who exchanges (especially in money-matters); one who practises exchange.

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchanger.—*Matthew*, xxv. 27.

Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current coin, these exchangers generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law.—*Locke*.

Exchange. s. f. Fraudulent exchange. Rare.

[It] by my ruins thinks to make thee great; To make one great by other's loss, is bad exchange.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Exchequer. s.

Same as Escheator. *Rare*.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as sheriff, admiral, receiver, lawyer, customer, butler, sewer, comptroller, singer, exchequer, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Exchequer. s.

(often used adjectivally.)

[see Check.] Treasury; court of law specially cognizant of cases connected with the revenue.

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, I. 2.

Exchequer [is] the court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It consists of two parts; whereas our doleth especially in the hearing and deciding of all cases appertaining to the king's coffers; the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is also a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled.—*Harris*.

He [Montague] became proud even to insolence. Old companions . . . hardly knew their friend Charles in the great man who could not forget for one moment that he was First Lord of the Treasury, that he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he had been a Regent of the kingdom, that he had founded the Bank of England and the new East India Company, that he had restored the currency, that he had invented the exchequer bills, &c.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Exchequer. v. a.

Institute a process against a person in the court of Exchequer.

Among other strange verbs, the following has arisen in vulgar language, viz. to *exchequer* a man; which is, to institute a process against him, in the court of exchequer, for non-payment of a debt due to the king, and in some other cases.—*Peage, Anecdotes of the English Language*.

Excipient. adj.

Taking an exception. *Rare*.

It is a good exception, if such person be a capital enemy, or a conspirator against the party excipient.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Civis*, tit. (Orl 318.)

Excisable. adj.

Liable to the duty of excise.

The most material are the general licences which the law requires to be taken out by all dealers in excisable goods.—*Darke, On a Regicide Peace*, (Rich.)

Excise. s.

Duty levied on certain articles produced and consumed at home: (often used adjectivally, as 'excise duties, excise office').

The people should pay a ratable tax for their sheep, and an excise for every thing which they should eat.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Ambitious now to take excise Of a more fragrant paradise. *Cleaveland*.

With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds, And on all trades like Cassius she feeds. *Marot*.

Hire large houses, and oppress the poor, By farm'd excise. *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*.

In Holland, where the number of dutiable articles was greater than in any other country, the excise was the most important source of the revenue.—*Arthur Young, Political Arithmetic*.

Excise. v. a.

Levy excise upon a person or thing.

Home she packs, Excise'd in all the dialisms of her knacks. *Cleaveland, Poems*, p. 135: 1630.

In South-sea days, not happier when ruin'd The lord of thousands, than if now excise'd. *Pope, Imitations of Horace*.

Exciseman. s.

Officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

A man like Burns might have divided his hours between poetry and virtuous industry . . . but to divide his hours between poetry and rich men's banquet, was an ill-starred and unprosperous attempt.

How could he be at ease in such banquet? What had he to do there, mingling his music with the coarse roar of altogether earthly voices; brightening the thick smoke of intoxication with fire lent him from heaven? Was it his aim to enjoy life? To-morrow he must go drudge as an exciseman.—*Chapin, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, Burns.

Excision. s.

Extirpation; destruction; ruin; act of cutting off; state of being cut off.

O poor and miserable city, what sundry torments, cruelties, subversions, depopulations, and other evil adventures hath happened unto thee, since thou wert bereft of that noble court of Sapience!—*Sir T. Elton, The Government*, fol. 197.

Pride is one of the fastest instruments of excision.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.
Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for excision.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Excitability. s.

Capability of being excited; proneness to be excited.

This early excitability prepared his mind for the religious sentiment that afterwards became so powerfully dominant.—*J. H. Turner, Translation of Villari's History of Savonarola*, b. i. ch. ii.

Excitable. adj.

Easy to be excited.

His affections were most quick and excitable by their due objects.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 475.

Excitant. adj.

Animating; stirring up.

The donation of heavenly graces, prevalent, subsequent, excitant, adjunct.—*Bishop Nicholson, Exposition of the Catechism*, p. 80: 1602.
The English affect stimulant nourishment—beef

and beer. The French, *excitants*, irritants—nitrous oxide, alcohol, champagne. The Austrians, *sedatives*—hyocyamina.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

Excitate. v. a.

Stir up. *Rare*.

The earth, being excited to wrath, in revenge of her children brought forth flame, the youngest sister of the giants.—*Bacon, Sister of the Giants, or Fame*.

Excitation. s.

1. Act of exciting, or putting into motion.

All perturbations come from the ambient body, either by ingress of the ambient body into the body perturbed, or by excitation and solicitation of the body perturbed, by the body ambient.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

It may be safely said that the order of excitation is from smallest to greatest, and frequently acted on, to those which are larger and less frequently acted on.—*Herbert Spencer, The Direction of Motion*, §10.

2. Act of rousing or awakening.

Here are words of fervent excitation to the frozen hearts of others. *Bishop Hall, Works*, i. 232.

The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the recollection and fresh excitation of them to other occasions.—*Watts, Logic*.

Excitative. adj.

Having power to excite.

Admulatory of duty, and excitative of devotion.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed*.

Excite. v. u.

1. Rouse; animate; stir up; encourage.

The Lacedaemonians were more excited to desire of honour with the excellent virtues of the past, than with all the exhortations of their captains.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

That kind of poetry which excites to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind.—*Dryden*.

2. Put into motion; awaken; raise.

Excitement. s.

Motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

How stand I then, That have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd, Excitements of my reason and my blood, And let all sleep? *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 4.

Exciter. s.

One who, or that which, excites, stirs, or causes motion.

They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their excitors.—*Elkus, Basiliens*.
Hope is the grand exciter of industry.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Exciting. part. adj.

1. Stimulating.

The exciting character of these early studies must ever be borne in mind if we wish to form a judgment on the religious manifestations of his after life.—*L. Horner, Translation of Villari's History of Savonarola*, b. i. ch. viii.

2. Acting as an immediate and direct, as opposed to a remote and indirect, influence.

Exposure to cold or damp is the exciting cause of a catarrh.—*Hopner, Medical Dictionary*.

Exciting. verbal abs.

Excitation.

Wanting many writings of grace.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xxi.

Exclaim. v. u.

Cry out with vehemence; make an outcry; cry out querulously and outrageously.

Which, when you part from, lose, or give away, Let it presage the ruin of your love, And be my vantage to exclaim on you.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Those who exclaim against foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire dedication of themselves.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Exclaim. s.

Clamour; outcry. *Obsolete*.

Alas, the part I had in Gloster's blood, Doth more solicit me than your exclaims, To stir against the butchers of his life.

Shakespeare, Richard III, i. 2.

Exclaim. v. s.

One who exclaims.

I must tell this exclaim, that his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Exclamation. s.

Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.

O Misadorum! Misadorum! but what serve exclamations, where there are no ears to receive the sound?—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with exclamations against abuses in the church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedication.

Exclamatory. adj.

Practising, containing, having the character of, or consisting in, an exclamation.

Which point I shall conclude with those exclamatory words of St. Paul, so full of wonder and astonishment in Rom. xi. 33. 'How unsearchable

are his judgements, and his ways past finding out! —*South, Sermons*, iv. 34d.

Exclade. v. a. [Lat. *excludo* (ex = out, and *claudo* = shut); pass. part. *exclusus*; *exclusio*, -*onis*.]

1. Shut out; hinder from entrance or admission.

Fence'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' interloping rattle from thy ground.
—*Dryden, Virgil's Georgics*.

Sure I am, unless I win by arms,
To stand *excluded* from Rutilia's charms.
—*Id., Knight's Tale*.

Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion,
According to the extent of its mind parts,
And thereby *exclude* all other bodies from that space. —*Locke*.

Though these three sorts of substances do not
exclude one another out of the same place, yet
we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each
of them *exclude* any of the same kind out of the
same place. —*Id.*

If the church be so unquippably contrived as to
exclude from its communion such persons as are
likely to have great abilities, it should be altered. —*Swift*.

2. Debar; hinder from participation; prohibit.

Justice, that sits and frowns where publick laws
Exclude soft mercy from a private cause,
In your tribunal must herself down please;
There only smiles, because she lives at ease.
—*Dryden*.

This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our
beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from
them. —*Swift*.

3. Not comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They separate from all ignorant hope of life and
salvation, thousands whom the goodness of Al-
mighty God doth not *exclude*. —*Hucker, Ecclesiastical
Polity*.

4. Dismiss from the womb or egg.

Others ground this distinction upon their con-
tinued or protracted time of delivery, where-with
excluding but one day, the latter breed ingested,
by a forcible perjury, antedates their period of
exclusion. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Exclusion. s.

1. Act of shutting out or denying admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, there-
clusion of the air doth good; but in bodies that
need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. —*Johnson, Nat-
ural and Experimental History*.

2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is for an entire *exclusion* of war, which is
supposed to have some influence in every law, he
opposes himself to every government. —*Adams, Ec-
clesiastical*.

3. Act of debarring from any privilege or participation.

He pretended that he preferred limitations to an
exclusion; because the one kept up the monarchy
still, only passing over one person; whereas the
other brought us really into a commonwealth, as
soon as we had a Jewish king over us. —*Bishop
Burnet, History of his own Time*; an. 1679.

4. Exemption.

There was a question asked at the table, whether
the French king would agree to have the disposing
of the marriage of Bretagne, with an *exemption* and
exclusion that he should not marry her himself. —*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

5. Dismission of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it possible the womb should contain
the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to
their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*? —*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the
Creation*.

6. Ejection; emission; thing emitted.

The salt and fixated acrimony, with some por-
tion of ether, is divided between the guts and
bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and
lasts but a single descent by the guts with the ex-
crements of the belly. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-
rors*.

Exclusionist. s. One who would debar
another from any right or privilege: (its
chief special application being to the poli-
ticians of the reign of Charles II. who
would have attempted the passing of an
Exclusion Bill, depriving James II. of the
succession).

The *Exclusionists* had a fair prospect of success. —*Fox, History of the Reign of King James II.*

The great party which traces its descent through
the *Exclusionists* up to the Roundheads continued,
during thirty years, in spite of royal frowns and po-
pular clamours, to demand a share in all the benefits
of our free constitution for those Irish Papists whom
the Roundheads and the *Exclusionists* had consi-

dered merely as beasts of chase or as beasts of bur-
den. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

To have defended the ancient and local constitu-
tion of the realm against a seditious populace at one
conjuncture, and against a tyrannical government at
another; to have been the foremost champion of
order in the turbulent Parliament of 1659, and the
foremost champion of liberty in the servile Parlia-
ment of 1683; to have been just and merciful to
Roman Catholics in the days of the Popish plot, and to
Exclusionists in the days of the Igbo House Plot; to
have done all in his power to save both the head of
Stafford and the head of Russell; this was a course
which contemporaries, blinded by passion, and de-
bilitated by names and badges, might not naturally
call heroic, but which deserves a very different name
from the late justice of posterity. —*Ibid.* ch. xxi.

Exclusive. adj.

1. Having the power of excluding or deny-
ing admission.

They exclude and re-
of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusive* bars;
Easier than air with me, if spirits embrace,
Total they mix. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 625.

2. Debarring from participation.

In Scripture there is no such thing as an heir
that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, *exclusive*
of his brethren. —*Locke*.

3. Not taking into an account or number:
(opposed to *inclusive*).

I know not whether he reckons the dress *exclu-
sive* or *inclusive* with his three hundred and sixty
tons of copper. —*Swift*.

4. Epithet applied to persons whose real or

affected fastidiousness makes their circle of
acquaintance more than ordinarily select:
(in this sense the *substantive* is common;
e.g. 'an *exclusive*,' 'The *Exclusives*,' a
novel so called, published about thirty years
ago when the word was recent).

I am sick of Court Circulars. I loathe haut-tou
intelligence. I believe such words as fashionable,
exclusive, aristocratic and the like, to be wicked un-
christian epithets that ought to be banished from
lunatic vocabularies. —*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*,
ch. xiv.

Exclusively. adv.

1. Without admission of another to partici-
pation: (sometimes with *to*, properly with
of).

It is not easy to discern among the many differing
substances obtained from the same portion of mat-
ter, which ought to be esteemed, *exclusively* to all
the rest, its inherent elementary ingredients;
which less a lat principium and simple bodies, con-
vened together, compose it. —*Boyle*.

Clyde addresses himself to the queen chiefly or
primarily, but not *exclusively* of the king. —*Broomie,
On the Olgay*.

2. Without comprehension in an account or
number; not inclusively.

The first part lists from the date of the citation
to the joining of issue, *exclusively*; the second re-
turns to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively. —*Agilffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Excoct. v. a. Boil up; make by boiling.

Salt and sugar, *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by
acid and moisture. —*Johnson, Natural and Experimen-
tal History*.

Excoctate. v. a. Invent; strike out by
thinking.

He [Julius Cæsar] did . . . *excoctate* most excel-
lent policies and devices to vanquish or subdue his
enemies. —*Sir T. Roper, The Governor*, fol. 75, b.

He must first think, and *excoctate* his matter;
then choose his words, and examine the weight of
either. —*B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

The tradition of the origination of mankind
seems to be universal; but the particular methods
were of that origination, *excocted* by the heathen,
particular. —*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

This evidence of the dependence of depolarizing
stricture upon a doubly-refracting state of particles,
thus *excocted* out of the general theory. —*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. ix.
ch. xiii.

Excoctate. v. n. Think.

I take it to be my duty . . . to meditate, and to *ex-
coctate*, of myself, wherein I may best, by my tra-
vels, derive your virtues to the good of your people.
—*Bacon, To King James I. on the Laws of Eng-
land*.

Excoctation. s. Invention.

Wherefore to contemplation perteineth *excoctation*,
and adjuvment, to providence, provision, and
execution. —*Sir T. Roper, The Governor*, fol. 75, b.

When we are alone, we are not always busy;
the labour of *excoctation* is too violent to last long;
the ardour of enquiry will sometimes give way to
idleness or satiety. —*Johnson, Rasselas*, ch. xliii.

Excommune. v. a. Eject from a commu-
nity. *Rare*.

Peas, indeed, were *excommunicated* from com-
munion; but yet Augustus, in the zenith of his
empire, checked them, and sate with them. —*Gay-
ton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 21.

Excommunicable. adj. Liable, or deserv-
ing, to be excommunicated.

Perhaps *excommunicable*; yea, and cast out for no-
torious impudency. —*Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Excommunicate. v. a. Eject from the com-
munion of the visible church by an eccle-
siastical censure; interdict from participa-
tion in holy mysteries.

What if they shall *excommunicate* me, hath the
doctrine of necessity any salve for me then? —*Hammond, Practical Catechism*.

The office is performed by the parish priest at
interview, but not unto persons *excommunicated*. —*Agilffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Excommunicate. adj. Excluded from the
fellowship of the church.

Thou shalt stand cursed and *excommunicate*;
And blessed I shall be, that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretic. —*Shakespeare, King John*, iii. 1.

And with a . . .

Am the recusant, in that resolute state
Wilt hurt it me to be *excommunicate*! —*Donne, Poems*, p. 77.

Excommunicate. s.

1. One who is excluded from the fellowship
of the church.

They [the Druids] sat as judges, and determined
all causes emergent, civil and criminal; subjecting
the disobedient, and such as made default, to inter-
dicts, and censures; prohibiting them from sacred
assemblies; taking away their capacities in honour-
able offices; and so discharging them, that (as our now
outlaws, *excommunicates*, and attainted persons,) they
might not commence suit against any man. —*Nichols, Illustrations of Drapton's Poligloss*, ix.

2. One cut off from any advantage.

When thou, poor *excommunicate*
From all the joys of love, shalt see
The full reward, &c. —*Cæsar, Poems*, p. 10.

Excommunication. s. Ecclesiastical inter-
dict; exclusion from the fellowship of the
church.

As for *excommunication*, it neither shutteth out
from the mystical, nor clean from the visible church;
but only from fellowship with the visible in holy
duties. —*Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

But Pyrrhus, from what motive appears not,
retired to Ravenna, renounced his renunciation, and
declared himself a conscientious Monarchist. The
indefatigable pontiff was not content with the mili-
tary terrors of *excommunication* against this double
rebel. In a full assembly of the clergy of Rome,
and of the nearest neighbouring bishops, he heaped
the most vehement anathemas on the head of the new
Judas, and calling for the consecrated wine on the
altar, poured some drops into the ink, and so signed
the *excommunication* with the blood of Christ. It
is to be supposed that the blood of the Redeemer
was re-poured in a less appalling sense than in
later ages, or that the passion of the Pope triumphed
not only over Christian moderation, but over the
strongest religious law? Theodorus was not satis-
fied with the *excommunication* of Pyrrhus, he
excommunicated Paul also. Paul revenged himself
by suppressing the religious worship of the papal
enigmas at the court, maltreating, and even causing
to be secured some of their attendants. —*Milman,
History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. vi.

Excoriate. v. a. Deprive of the skin or
scarfskin, either wholly or partially, by
rubbing or grazing.

A business process often a fatal symptom in fevers;
it weakens, *excoriates*, and inflames the bowels. —*Arbuthnot*.

Sister Tabby, in her great tenderness, had put me
to the torture, squeezing my head under her arm,
and stuffing my nose with spirit of hartsorn, till
the whole inside was *excoriated*. —*Smollett, Expedi-
tion of Humphry Clinker*.

Excoriation. s. Loss of skin or scarfskin;
act of flaying.

Some four years after the contention betwixt
Apollon and Pan, and a little before the *excoriation*
of Marcius. —*Breace, Language*, in. 5.

Our poets, the John Keates of the nation,
Have seem'd to lash ye, e'en to *excoriation*.

Dragna, Prologue to Abban and Albanus.
The pituita secreted in the nose, mouth, and in-
testines, is not an excrementitious, but a humoral
humour, necessary for defending those parts from
excoriation. —*Arbuthnot*.

Used metaphorically (with allusion to the dif-
ference between taking the fleece and
taking the skin of a sheep, or that be-

tween clipping and flaying). Stripping of possessions.

It hath marvelously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful excretion of the poorer sort.—*Howell*.

Excretion. *s.* [Lat. *excretio*, -onis; *exsero* = spit out.] Spitting out.

Offend the mouth with only excretions.

Salvator, in Barlaam. (Ord MS.)

Excrement. *s.* That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted, from the natural passages of the body; superfluity; outward growth.

Why is time such a niggard of his hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an excrement!—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

We see that these excrements, that are of the first direction, smell the worst; as the excrementa from the belly.—*Id.*

It fares with peddler bodies as with the physical; each would convert all into their own proper substance, and cast forth as excrement what will not so be clunged.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays*.

The very hairs of your head are all numbered; God keeps an account even of that stringy excrement.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 367.

Pure, in itself, is of a nasty smell; But the main smells not of the excrement.—*Druid*.

The excrements of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such, comestible.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Excremental. *adj.* Voided as, forming, consisting of, or having the nature of, excrement; excrementitious; superficial, not internal.

God hath given virtues to springs, fountain earth, plants, and the excremental parts of the lowest living creatures.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Full of filthy things, stinking, putrid, excremental stuff.—*Barlaam, A Dialogue of Michael, p. 566*.

That virtue therefore which is but yonemine in the contemplation of evil, and knows not the utmost that vice promises to her followers, and reject it, is but a blank virtue, not a pure; her whiteness is but an excremental whiteness.—*Milton, Areopagitica*.

Excrementitious. *adj.* Containing, or having the nature of, consisting of, excrement.

The excrementitious moisture possesseth in birds through a finer and more delicate strainer than in beasts.—*Bacon*.

Toil of the mind destroys health, by attracting the spirits from their task of excretion to the labourer they carry along with them clouds of vapours and excrementitious humours.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumption*.

The lungs are the grand excretory of the body; and the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mass of blood.—*Woodward*.

An animal fluid no ways excrementitious, mild, elaborated, and nutritious.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Excrementive. *adj.* Connected with excretion or excrement.—*Rare*.

It may, indeed, be thought a modesty to cover the excrementive parts, which left uncovered, perhaps might offer offence.—*Fittitham, Reader*, (Ord MS.)

Excrementive. *r. n.* Void excrement.—*Harvey* (Sir C. Sedley, Lord Buckhurst, &c.) being all informed with strong humours, . . . excrementized in the street.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 187: 1663.

Excréscence. *s.* Outgrowth; (which it translates; generally with the notion of deformity).

All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis a . . . and not a living part of poetry.—*Druid*.

They are the excrescences of our souls; which, like our hair and beard, look horrid or becoming, as we cut or let them grow.—*Teller*.

Tumours and excrescences of plants, out of which generally issues a fly or a worm, are at first made by such insects which wound the tender buds.—*Bentley*.

Excréscency. *s.* Same as Excréscence.

We have little more than the excrescency of the Spanish monarchy.—*Addison, Present State of the Span.*

Excréscens. *adj.* [Lat. *creasco* = grow; pres. part. *creascens*, -entis.] Growing out of another with preternatural superfluity.

Exaggerate the whole, or top the excremental parts Of all, our vices have created arts: Then see how little the remains remain, Which served the poet, and must the times to come.—*Pope*.

Excréscite. *v. a.* [Lat. *excretus*, pass. part. of

excerno = separate, pick out.] Send out by excretion.

Some of the mucus thus excreted is reabsorbed.—*Harvey, Medical Dictionary, Mucus*.

Excrétion. *s.*

1. Separation of animal substance; ejection of something quite out of the body, as of no further use, which is called excrement.

Upon the use of stew both in hawks and cormorants, I have sometimes observed bloody excretions.—*Sir T. Browne, Microscopica*, p. 113.

The symptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, are a yellowish skin, white hard feces, loss of appetite, and trivial urine.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Rheum have been recommended to promote the passage of gall-stones . . . to promote secretion and excretion. In hepatic derangements . . . cathartics prove highly serviceable.—*Perceval, Elements of Materia Medica*, p. 240.

2. Thing excreted.

The mucus from apple trees is little better than an excretion.—*Bacon*.

Excrétive. *adj.* Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by the excretive faculty, excreting and excreting more than necessary.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumption*.

Excretory. *adj.* and *s.* Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts; organ of excretion.

Excretory of the body are nothing but slender tubes of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood.—*Chapman*.

Excréciale. *adj.* Tormented; excruciated.

And here my heart long time excruciate, Amongst the leaves I rested all that night.—*Chapman, Translation of Homer's Odyssey*.

Excréciale. *v. a.* [Lat. *excrucio*, pass. part. of *crucio*; *cruz* = cross, rack.] Torture; torment.

Excréciating. *part. adj.* Racking; torturing; tormenting.

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardness and impudent hearts, to those gnawing and excruciating tears, those whips of the divine Nemesis, that frequently scourge even atheists themselves.—*Bentley*.

Excréciation. *s.* Torment; vexation.

He that by the oracle was approved for the wisest, it, though

that his Zantippe was a scold insufferable; yet he willingly did marry her to exercise his patience, that by the penance of enduring her shrewish humours, he might be able to break all companies; the laws, the sciences, the sophisms, and the petulanties of rich and foolish men; the festivities, the theatres, and the excruciations of life.—*Fittitham, Reader*.

Excrépable. *adj.* Capable of being cleared from the imputation of blame or fault.

Now the sons of King Edward came by their deaths: King Richard excrécable thereof.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.*, p. 73: 1616.

Excrépato. *v. a.* Clear from the imputation of a fault.

After these several petitions, manifestly tending to fix all the blame of the maladministration in the latter part of Edward the Third's reign upon the same set of men who had been called to account for it, and punished in the parliament of 1376, and who had gotten themselves excrécated in the succeeding parliament.—*Bishop Lovell, Life of Wykeham*, p. . .

1. Excrépato him further for his writing against me to Palestine in so hostile a spirit, for men had imagined that I had levied my army not against the Holy Land, but to invade the Papal States.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

Excrépation. *s.* Act of clearing from alleged blame.

Abscillard entered on a tedious excrécation of himself.—*Berington, History of Abscillard*, p. 100.

Excrépato. *adj.* Clearing from imputed fault.

By this fond and eager acceptance of an excrépato comment, Pope testified that whatever might be the seeming or real import of the principles which he had received from Bolingbroke, he had not intentionally attacked religion.—*Johann, Ideas of the Poets*, p. 100.

On the arrival of the intelligence from Rome, Frederick for a time restrained his wrath: Peter de Vinca, the great Justiciary of the realm of Naples, pronounced in the presence of Frederick, who wore his crown, a long excrépato sermon to the vast assembly, on a text out of Orul—'Punishment when merited is to be borne with patience, but when it is

undeserved, with sorrow.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iv.

Excú. *r. n.* Pass beyond limits. *Obsolete*.

This disease was an asthma, oft recurring to an orthopnea; the cause a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumption*.

Excúrsion. *s.* [Lat. *curro* = run; *cursum* = running, course.]

1. Act of deviating from the stated or settled path; ramble.

The Muse whose early voice you taught to sing, Prescrib'd her heights and prind her tender wing; Her guide now lost, no more attempts to rise, But in low numbers short excursions tries.—*Pope*.

2. Expedition into some distant part.

The mind extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible.—*Locke*.

In this sense often used *adjectivally*, and applied to certain railway trains specially put on for the purpose of making excursions; giving 'excursion train, ticket,' and the like.

3. Progression beyond fixed limits.

The causes of these great excursions of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obscure.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

4. Digression; ramble from a subject.

Expect not that I should beg pardon for this excursion, till I think it a digression, to insist on the blessedness of Christ in heaven.—*Boyle, Discourse on Scrupulous Love*.

I am too weary to allow myself any excursion from the main design.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Excúrsion. *r. n.* Make an excursion. *Rare*.

Yesterday I excúrsioned twenty miles; to-day I write a few letters.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth*.

Excúrsionist. *s.* One who makes an excursion; (especially applied to railway travellers by 'excursion trains'). *Recent*.

Excúrsive. *adj.* Rambling; wandering; deviating.

The first is misellaneous and excúrsive, but the subjects often lead to an unbecoming licentiousness of language and ideas.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 31.

Excúrsively. *adv.* In a wandering unsettled manner.

The flesh of animals, which feed excúrsively, is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are esopied up.—*Bentley, Life of Johnson*, l. 35.

Excúrsiveness. *s.* Act of passing beyond usual bounds.

With a sober spirit of inquiry, he [Mr. Bryant] possesses a free excúrsiveness of mind.—*British Critic*, January, 1798.

Excúrsable. *adj.* Pardonable; for which some excuse or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already steep into the winter of his age, he found himself warm in these desires, which were in his son far more excúrsable.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Learned men are excúrsable in particulars whereupon our salvation dependeth not.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Not only that; That were excúrsable, that and thousands more Of sensible import.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 4.

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more excúrsable, because many others of his coat are commended.—*Howell*.

Before the Gospel, impenitency was much more excúrsable, because men were ignorant.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Continually had not seen her for the last fortnight. Seeing her now, his heart smote him for his neglect, excúrsable as it really was.—*Disraeli the younger, Contingency*, b. vi. ch. v.

Excúrsableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Excúrsable; capability of being excused.

It may satisfy others of the excúrsableness of my disobedience, to pursue the ensuing relation.—*Boyle*.

Excúrsably. *adv.* In an excusable manner; justifiably; reasonably.

Why may not I excúrsably agree with St. Chrysostom or St. Austin in understanding the place?—*Hervey, Treatise on the Pope's Supremacy*, p. 116. (Ord MS.)

Excúrsation. *s.* Excuse; plea; apology.

Prayers, and passages, and excúrsations, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time; and though they seem to proceed

of modesty, they are bravery.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Dispatch.*
Excusations, excusations, modesty itself well governed, are but arts of ostentation.—*Id., Essays, Of Van-Glory.*
 Goodness to be admired, that it refuted not his argument in the punishment of his *excusation*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Excusator. s. Maker of an excuse or excuses; apologist. *Rare.*

He despatched Sir Edward Kerno and Dr. Bonner, in quality of *excusators*, so they were called, to carry his apology for not paying that deference to the papal authority. — *Hume, History of England*, iii. 318. (Ord MS.)

Excusatory. adj. Pleading excuse; apologetic.

The debate was brought to a conclusion about the plea *excusatory*. — *Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation*, b. ii.

Excuse. v. a. (sounded *excúze*.)

1. Extemuate by, or pardon on account of, an apology; vindicate; justify.

Had men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them; — *H. Johnson.*

It acts the third crime that defends the first. — *Romans*, ii. 15.

Excuse some courtly strains,
No whiter page than Addison's remains. — *Pope.*

2. Disengage from an obligation; remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me *excused*. — *Luke*, xiv. 10.

I am attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been *excused* from it. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Remit; not exact: (as 'to *excuse* a forfeiture').

4. Weaken or mollify obligation to anything; obtain remission.

Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuse* their journey. — *South, Sermons.*

5. Throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

"Think you that we *excuse* ourselves unto you?" — *2 Corinthians*, xii. 13.

Excuse. s. (sounded *excúze*.) Plea offered in extenuation; apology; act of excusing or apologizing; cause for which one is excused.

I was set upon by some of your servants, whom because I have in my just defence evil entreated, I *excuse* to you. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

To require your postscript of *excuse* for scribbling, I pray you *excuse* that the preface is not put.

I writing from Westminster Hall, where we are not so fine. — *Bacon, To Sir G. Villiers*. (Ord MS.)

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence, That thou might'st win the more thy father's love, Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 1.

As good success admits no examination, so the contrary allows of an *excuse*, how reasonable or just soever. — *Sir H. Rolfe.*

Let us win long your easy mind seduce;
For rich ill pleasures are without *excuse*. — *Lord Roscommon.*

Nothing but love this patience could produce;
And I allow your rage that kind *excuse*. — *Dryden, Aureng-Zeb.*

We find out some *excuse* or other for deferring good resolutions, till our intended retreat is cut off by death. — *Addison.*

With the first syllable elided.

Made much delay, and found full many a 'skue
With sundry talke this tyrant to abuse. — *Hamlet, Solilo.* i. v. p. 373. (Ord MS.)

Excuseless. adj. (sounded *excúzeless*.) Incapable of having an excuse or apology given for it.

Excuseless is the idle man's 'nihil-agendo,' sleeping out his lamp, or as vainly burning it. — *Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the Kingdom*, p. 301; 103.

You are likely to come so *excuseless* to your torments, no unpitied, and so scorned. — *Hammond, Works*, iv. 524.

The voluntary enlaving myself is *excuseless*. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Excuser. s. (sounded *excúzer*.) One who excuses.

a. By pleading for another.

In vain would his *excuser* endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness. — *Swift.*

b. By forgiving another.

Love is a sufficient excuse and *excuser* of greater errors than are mine. — *Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, p. 100.

Excussus. v. a. [Lat. *excussus*, pass. part. of *excutio*—shaking out.]

1. Seize and detain by law.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first *excussed*. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Shake off.

They could not totally *excuss* the notions of a Deity out of their minds. — *Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacre*, i. 1.

Excussio. s. Seizure by law.

If upon an *excussio* there are not goods to satisfy the judgement, his body may be attached. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Excusable. adj. Inteful; detestable; accursed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it *excusable* pride and presumption. — *Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Excusable. adv. In an excusable manner; cursedly; abominably.

"Tis fustian all, 'tis *excusable* bad;
But if they will be fools, must you be mad?" — *Dryden, Præfate to the Satires.*

Excusate. v. a. [Lat. *excusatus*, pass. part. of *excuso*.] Curse; imprecate ill upon; abominate.

As if mere phœbian noise, dust, clamour, credulity, and confidence were enough to make a noble sufficient either to consecrate or *excusate* any thing, as divine, or blasphemous. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 153.

Extinction of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lately *excusated*. — *Sir W. Temple.*

Excusation. s. Curse; imprecation of evil; object of the snare.

Mischance and sorrow go along with you,
And threefold vengeance lend upon your steps! — *Cæsar, gentle queen, these *excusations*.*

They shall be an *excusation* and an astonishment. — *Jeremiah*, xlv. 15.

For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks shall be the *excusation*. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 756.

The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit out the ground in token of *excusation*. — *Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Excursatory. s. Formulary of execrations.

This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the *excursatory* which is now used by them; whereas they profoundly curse the Christians. — *A. Adamson, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 170.

Executable. adj. Capable of being executed.

The whole project is set down as *executable* at eight millions. — *Edinburgh Review*, January, 1850, p. 231.

Executo. v. a. [Lat. *ex-secutus*, part. of *exsequor* (= *cut*) follow]—follow up to the end, follow out.]

1. Perform; practise; put in act.

Against all the gods of Egypt I will *executo* judgement. — *Ezekiel*, xii. 12.

He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should *executo*, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission. — *South, Sermons.*

The government here is so regularly disposed, that it almost *executes* itself. — *Swift.*

2. Put to death according to form of justice; punish capitally.

Fitzsborn was *executed* under him, or disembled into a foreign service for a pretty shadow of execution. — *Sir H. Walton, Characters of Kings of England*.

O Tyrant, could'st thou reason and dispute,
Could'st thou beat justice as well as *executo*,
How often would'st thou clasp the felon's doom,
And truss some stern chief justice in his room! — *Dryden.*

3. Put to death; kill.

The treacherous Fastolfe wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fists I would *executo*. — *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I.* i. 4.

Executo. v. n. Perform the proper office.

The cannon against St. Stephen's gate *executed* so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. — *Sir J. Heyward.*

Excenter. s. [for the spelling with o see *Excenter*.]

1. One who performs or executes anything.

My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me work, and says such has
Had ne'er like *excenter*. — *Shakespeare, Tempest*, iii. 1.

Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful pieces, are impartial *excenters* of poetick justice. — *Johnson.*

2. Executioner; one who puts others to death.

The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,
Delivers over to *excenters* pale
The lazy yawning drow. — *Shakespeare, Henry V.* i. 1.

Execution. s.

1. Performance; practice.

I wish no better
Than have him hold that purpose, and to put it
In *execution*. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 1.

I like thy counsel: well hast thou advised;
And that thou may'st perceive how well I like it,
The *execution* of it shall make known. — *Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 3.

When things are come to the *execution*, there is no secrecy comparable to secrecy. — *Roscoe, Essays.*

The expediency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution*. — *Dryden.*

2. Last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in *execution* for the whole six thousand pounds. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by force of law.

Good rest.—As wretches have o'er night,
That wait for *execution* in the morn.
— *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

Laws support those crimes they check before,
And *execution* now affright no more. — *Cicero, Translation of Manilius.*

4. Destruction; slaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Which smok'd with bloody *execution*,
Cur'd out his passage. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 2.

With *do*.
When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where he cannot reach, and a word shall do *execution* both further and deeper than the mightiest blow. — *South, Sermons.*

Ships of such height and strength, that his vessels could do no *execution* upon them. — *Arthurs, Tables of useful Terms, Weights, and Measures.*

Executioner. s.

1. One who puts in act, or executes: (in this sense *Excenter* is the commoner word).

It is comfort to the *executioner* of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression. — *Falcon.*

The heart of every
band of God,
and he could have made them *executioners* of his wrath upon our nation. — *Johnson, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be the *executioner* of the law of nature. — *Locke.*

2. One who inflicts capital punishment, or puts to death according to the sentence of the law.

He, born of the greatest blood, submitted himself to be serv'd by the *executioner*, that should put to death Mithridates. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

The deluge was not sent only as an *executioner* to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth. — *Hobbes.*

3. One who kills or murders.

Is not the cause of the timeless deaths
As blameful as the *executioner*? — *Shakespeare, Richard III.* i. 2.

I would not be thy *executioner*:
I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;
Thou wilt eat me there is murder in mine eyes. — *Id., As you like it*, iii. 3.

4. Instrument by which anything is performed.

All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Full *executioners* of foul intents. — *Crashaw.*

Executive. adj.

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimblest, agile, strongest instruments, fitted to be *executive* of the commands of the will. — *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put the laws in force.

The Roman emperors were possessed of the whole legislative as well as *executive* power. — *Addison, Freeholder.*

Hobbes confounds the *executive* with the legislative power, though all well instituted states have ever placed them in different hands. *Swift*.

The Emperor of China has two councils; one, the great council of state, the other a select or privy council; but it cannot be supposed that these are

the Emperor are controlled. There are likewise six chief administrative boards, which are, doubtless, merely *executive* departments, consisting of numerous members, but presided over by their proper heads. *Sir G. G. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii. note A.

Executive. s. In *Politics*. Executive, as opposed to the deliberative or legislative, element of government: (as, 'the king is the head of the *executive*').

The executive power, and the assemblies which form a portion of the legislative, ought both, in a well-constituted state, to be subordinate to the law. The fashionable phrase of modern constitutions, that every citizen is equal before the law, is a mockery of truth and common sense in all states where there is one set of laws or regulations for the government and its officials, and another for the mass of the people subjected to that government. Until neither rank, or official position, or administrative privileges can be pleaded as a ground of exceptional treatment by the agent of the *executive* in matters of justice, there can be no true civil liberty. The law must be placed above the sovereigns and parliaments as well as above ministers and generals. *Finlay, History of Greece under the Ottoman and Venetian Domination*, ch. i.

Executor. s. [In this word there is not only a difference of *spelling* but one of *accent* also, regulated in the main, though not wholly (see preceding entry), by the difference of sense.] One who is entrusted to perform the will of a testator.

Let's choose *executors*, and talk of wills;
And yet not so; for what can we bequeath?
Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 2.

Executorialship. s. Office of executor.

As for looking for testaments and *executorialships*, it is yet worse; by how much men submit themselves to menial persons, than in service. *Bacon, Essays*, (of *Rich.*).

Executive. adj.

1. Having authority to put the laws in force; exercising authority.

A vigilant and jealous eye over *executory* and judicial magistrates; an anxious care of public money; an openness, approaching towards facility, to public complaint; these seem to be the true characteristics of a house of commons. *Burke*.

What person is a king to command *executory* service, who has no means whatsoever to reward it? *Id.*

2. In *Law*. To be executed or performed at a future period.

Contingent or *executory* remainders are, where the estate is limited to take effect, upon a dubious and uncertain person, or upon a dubious and uncertain event. *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

By *executory* devise, a fee, or other less estate, may be limited after a fee, *Id.*

Executress. s. Executrix.

A will indeed! a crinoid woman's will,
Wherein the devil is an overseer,
And proud dame Eleanor sole *executress*.
Tragedy of King John: 1611.

Executrix. s. Woman entrusted to perform the will of the testator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term. *Bacon*.
Besides, mother, you being sole *executrix*, and having the direction and management of the estate, there remained little business, or I might say none, that I could transact, until you had had time to arrange matters to your satisfaction. *Dickens, Little Dorrit*, ch. v.

Exegesis. s. [Gr.; from *ἐξ*, and *ἔρμηναι* (= lead) - lead out, direct, explain, expound.] In *Theology*. Exposition; continuous, systematic, and often paraphrased explanation of any text, especially that of the Scriptures.

Exegesis is a term sometimes used by the learned to signify explication. Several interpreters of the Bible are of opinion that in the possession of the Scripture where we meet with Alpha, Beta, two words, the first Syriac and the second Greek or Latin, but both signifying the same thing, the second is only an *exegesis* or explanation of the first. *See: Origen, in voce*.

Exegetical. adj. Explanatory; expository. *Specially*, throughout the whole word of God, *body*, and *life*, and *soul*, and *spirit*, are synony-

mons, and often made *exegetical* one of another. *Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 133.

I have here and there interspersed some critical and some *exegetical* notes, fit for learners to know, and not unfit for some teachers to read. *Walker*.

Exegetically. adv. By way of explanation; in an expository manner.

So inexpressible a thing is the state of thralldom, very significantly implied in the 'land of Egypt,' and *exegetically* expressed by the 'house of bondage.' *Dean Pierce, Sermons* (20 May, 1801), p. 5.

This is not added *exegetically*, or by way of exposition. *Bishop Bull, Works*, i. 200.

The phrase, 'in the form of God,'... is used by the apostle with respect to that order of the form of a servant, 'exactly continued' in the likeness of man. *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Exegetics. s. [see Chromatics.] Exegesis.

In all Western Aramaea... there was but one mode of treating whether *exegesis* or doctrine, the practical. *Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. v.

Exemplar. s. Pattern; example to be imitated.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

They began at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which arithmetically, being multiplied to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then those weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by authority, and are of course publicly kept. *Haller*.

Best poet fit *exemplar* for the tribe
Of *Phoenians*. *Philips*.

He who has heard the duty which he owes
To friends and country, and to jargon frow;
Who models his deportment as my best
Accord with brother, sire, or stranger guest;
Who takes our laws and worship as they are,
Nor runs reform for senate, church, and bar;
In practice, rather than loud precept, wise,
Bids not his tongue, but heart, philosophise:
Such is the man the poet should resemble,
As joint *exemplar* of his life and verse.

Byron, Mists from Horace.
Exemplarily. adv. In an exemplary manner.

a. So as to deserve imitation.

Be you wisely charitable, and let us be *exemplarily* holy. *Bishop Hall, Sermons*, p. 48.
She is *exemplarily* loyal in a high rank obedience. *Howell*.

b. So as to act as a warning.

Some he punisheth *exemplarily* in this world, that we might from thence have a taste or glimpse of his future justice. *Hakevell, Apology*.

If he had shut the common house, whilst their champions were *exemplarily* punished, their jurisdiction would probably in a short time have been brought within the due limits. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

c. In proof.

These wild dogs, either by diversity of air or soil, vary their species; as *exemplarily* we see in the Indian owner, which is the product of an European cat. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels in Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 114.

Exemplariness. s. Attribute suggested by Exemplary; fitness for serving as an exemplar or pattern.

In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his *exemplariness* as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide. *Archbishop Tillotson*.

Exemplarity. s. Fitness for, or worthiness of, imitation.

Sincerity... and *exemplarity*... are the two things, whereby kings who are in age of government, and princes who are in years of discipline, are most advantaged. *W. Montague, Discourse of Kings*, i. p. 97: 1628.

Of some performances of our Saviour no other, or no so probable, an account can be given, as that they were done for *exemplarity*. *Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. ser. 3.

Exemplary. adj.

1. Deserving to be proposed for imitation: (whether persons or things).

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*. *Bacon*.

If all these were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement. *Swift*.

2. Fit for giving warning to others.

Had the tumults been repressed by *exemplary* justice, I had obtained all that I designed. *Nelson, Dispatch*.

3. Attractive of notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and their gods whom'd,
From this hymn of *exemplary* vice
Resolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to rise.

When any duty is fallen under a general dilemma and neglect, in such a case the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Rogers*.

4. Illustrating as the proof of a thing.

Exemplary is the coat of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham; five wall-powders on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valour in the holy war. *Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 271.

Exemplary. s. Copy of a book or writing.

These latter words, which are evident to be seen in the Greek *exemplaria*, are fair and smoothly left clean out in the Latin translation. *Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests*, sign. Li. l. 155.

Whereof doth it come, that the *exemplaries* and copies of many books do vary, but by such means? *Hunting of Purgatory*, fol. 322, b.: 1601.

I will here insert the tenor and copy of the request made to the king by Demetrius, &c. The *exemplary* of Demetrius his request to the king was this: Great sir, since it hath pleased you to give me commandment to search in all places for all manner of books, &c. *Dunne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 20.

Exemplification. s. Illustration; case in point; instance.

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Sir J. Hayward*.

A love of vice as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation, or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil. *South, Sermons*.

No passage in the (Addison's) Campaign has been more mentioned than the simile of the angel, and let it be first inquired whether it be a simile. A poetical simile is the discovery of a likeness between two actions, in their general nature, dissimilar, or causes terminating by different operations in some resemblance of effect. But the mention of another like consequence from a like cause, or of a like performance by a like agency, is not a simile, but an *exemplification*. . . . When the English are represented as gaining a fortified pass by repetition of attack, and perseverance of resolution; their obstinacy of courage, and vigour of onset, is well illustrated by the sea that breaks with incessant battery the dikes of Holland. This is a simile. But when Addison, having celebrated the beauty of Marborough's army, tells us that 'Achilles was thus formed of every grace,' here is no simile, but a mere *exemplification*. A simile may be compared to lines converging at a point, and is more excellent as the lines converge from a greater distance; an *exemplification* may be considered as two parallel lines, which run on together without approximation, never far separated, and never joined. *Johnson, Lives of the Poets*, Addison.

The most vivid *exemplification* of the nationality of the Church, and of the character of its connection with the State in England is found in the noble and august ceremonial of the coronation of the sovereign. *Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vi. § 4.

The last example will have conveyed to any one by whom it has been duly followed, no clear a conception of the use and practical management of three of the four methods of experimental inquiry, as to supersede the necessity of any further *exemplification* of them. *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. ix. 4.

Exemplify. v. a. Illustrate by example.

This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious in the greatest part of the Christian world. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very precepts themselves. *Specht*.

A satire may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and examples. *Pope*.

The verses to Biondillo are the sweetest in the collection. Religion is sometimes lugged in, as if it did not come naturally. I will go over carefully when I get my waking, and *exemplify*. *Lamb, Letter to Burton*, July 7, 1823.

Exempt. v. a. [Lat. *exemptus*, pass. part. of *eximo* = take out.] (Grant immunity from.

Things done well,
And with a care, *exempt* themselves from fear:
Things done without example, in their train,
Are to be fear'd. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* i. 2.
The religious were not *exempted*, but fought among the other soldiers. *Knollen, History of the Turks*.

The emperors *exempted* them from all taxes, to which they subjected merchants without exception. *Ardenne, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Exempt. adj.

1. Free by privilege.

He it my wrong you are from me *exempt*;
But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

2. Not subject; not liable.

Do not cure hope, that thou canst tempt
A spirit so ready'd to tread
Upon thy throat, and live exempt
From all the nets that thou canst spread.

J. Jonson.

No man, not even the most powerful among the
sons of men, is exempt from the chances of human
life.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Clear; not included.

His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one exempt.
Lee and Dryden, Oedipus.

4. Cut off. *Obsolete.*

Was not thy father, Richard Earl of Cambridge,
For treason executed in our late king's days?
And by his treason stand'st not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and exempt from ancient enmity?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.

Exemption. s. Immunity; privilege; freedom from imposts or burdensome employments.

The like exemption hath the writ to enquire of a
man's death, which also must be granted freely.—*Bacon.*

The Roman laws gave particular exemptions to
such as built ships or traded in corn.—*Achitand,
Tables of ancient Customs, Weights, and Measures.*

Exemptitious. adj. Separable; exceptional.
Rare.

If motion were loose or exemptitious from matter,
I could be convinced that it had extension of its own.
—*Dr. H. More.*

Exenterate. v. a. [Gr. *exenta* = bowels.] Dis-
cumbowled; deprive of the entrails; excerate
(of which it is the Greek translation).

Pico commands a man's lungs applied hot to the
forepart of the head, or a young lamb divided in the
back, *exenterated*, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 369.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are
found in other animals to avoid that serious excretion,
which may appear into any that *exenterate*
or dissect them.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Exenteration. s. Act of taking out the
bowels; euboweling.

Belonius not only affirms that chameleons feed on
flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but
upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their
bellies.—*Sir T. Browne.*

If we can arrive at this perfection, without *exen-
teration* or incision, so as to preserve a dead body
after the manner aforesaid, it were reasonable to
believe it would not only less terrify all scrupulous
persons, but likewise be of greater use in the com-
monwealth.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 121.

Exequial. adj. Relating to funeral rites.
This is herself to all our jeers proclaim
Herald prizes and exequial games.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey, xxiv.

Exequies. s. plur. [Lat. *exequia*.] Funeral
ceremonies; (Obsequies commoner).

Let's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford late deceased,
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Rome.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.

The tragedy end of the two brothers, whose *ex-
equies* the next successor had leisure to perform.—*Dryden.*

Exequious. adj. Having the character of,
or constituting, exequies. *Rare.*

Prepare yourselves to build the funeral pile;
Lay your idle hands in this *exequious* fire.
Dryden, Barons' Wars, b. ii. 3. (Ord MS.)

Exercitant. adj. Practising; putting into
practice; following any calling or voca-
tion. *Rare.*

The judge may oblige every *exercitant* advocate to
give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in
disfavour for want of an advocate.—*Aspliff, Paragon
Juris Canonici.*

Exercisable. adj. Capable of being exer-
cised. *Rare.*

It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye;
and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and
disquiet those over whom they are *exercisable*.—*Har-
grave, Judicial Arguments and Collections*, p. 10.

Exercise. s.

1. Exertion or movements of the body; bod-
ily work considered as conducive to the
cure or prevention of diseases.

Men ought to beware that they use not *exercise*
and a spare diet both; but if much *exercise*, a plentiful
diet; if sparing diet, little *exercise*.—*Bacon,
Natural and Experimental History.*

The wise for cure on *exercise* depend;
God never made his work for man to mend.
Dryden.

Particular act of such (*plural*).

He is exact in prescribing the *exercises* of his pa-
tients, ordering some of them to walk eighty stadia
in a day, which is about nine English miles.—*Ar-
buthnot, Tables of ancient Customs, Weights, and Meas-
ures.*

2. Something done as practice.

As a watchful king, he would not neglect his
safety, thinking nevertheless to perform all things
rather as an *exercitum* than as a labour.—*Bacon, His-
tory of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Employment frequently repeated.

Children, by the *exercise* of their senses about ob-
jects that affect them in the womb, receive some few
ideas before they are born.—*Locke.*

Exercise is very alluring and entertaining to the
understanding, while its reasoning powers are em-
ployed without labour.—*Watts.*

Specially. Habitual action by which the
body is formed to gracefulness or agility.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger
as he, by a well-disciplined *exercise*, taught it both
to do and to suffer.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The French apply themselves more universally to
their *exercises* than any nation; one seldom sees a
young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and
ride.—*Addison.*

4. Use; actual application of anything; prac-
tice

The *exercises* of spiritual regimen were us in this
present world is at the length to be yielded up into
the hands of the Father which gave it; that is, the
use and *exercise* thereof shall cease, there being no
longer on earth any kind of church to govern.
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Lewis refused even those of the church of England
who followed their master to St. Germain's the pale-
lik *exercise* of their religion.—*Addison, Travels in
Italy.*

This saved them from the fate of Spain, by secur-
ing to them the *exercise* of those faculties which
otherwise would have been dormant.—*Buckle, His-
tory of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

5. Task; that which one is appointed to per-
form; (common us applied in education,
especially grammatical).

Patience is more of the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude,
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 12-7.

6. Educational practice in order to obtain
excellence in any particular department;
drill; (us, 'the *exercise* of soldiers').

A camp of peace and *exercise* is a camp destined
for the *exercise* of all the military duties and func-
tions.—*Ross, Cyclopaedia, Camp.*

7. Act of divine worship, whether public or
private.

Good sir John, . . .
I'm in your debt for your last *exercise*;
Gone the next Sabbath, and I will content you.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 2.
Neither shall any minister nor licensed, as is
aforesaid, presume to appoint or hold any meetings
for sermons, commonly termed by some prophesies
or *exercises*, in market-towns, or other places.—*Re-
formational Constitutions and Canons.*

Exercise. v. a.

1. Employ; engage in employment.

This faculty of the mind, when it is *exercised*
immediately about things, is called judgement.
Locke.

2. Train by use to any act; make skillful or
dexterous by practice; habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of
use, have their senses *exercised* to discern both good
and evil.—*Alpharaca*, v. 14.

Reason, by its own penetration, where it is strong
and *exercised*, usually sees quicker and clearer with-
out syllogism.—*Locke.*

And now the goddess, *exercised* in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Ascends the roof.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

3. Keep busy.

He will *exercise* himself with pleasure, and with-
out weariness, in that godlike employment of doing
good.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

As a penal injunction.

Scarce travail hath God given to the sons of man, to
be *exercised* therewith.—*Archimedes*, i. 13.

Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercise* us, without hope of end.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 68.

4. Practise; perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; but where
friendship has, all offices are granted to him and his
deputy; for he may *exercise* them by his friend.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wise;

Virtue to know, and, known, to *exercise*.
Sir J. Denham.

5. Exert; put in use; apply for the sake of
practice.

The priores of the Gentiles *exercise* dominion
over them, and they that are great *exercise* authority
upon them.—*Matthew*, xv. 25.

Their consciences oblige them to submit to that
dominion which their governors had a right to
over them.—*Locke.*

6. Practise or use in order to habitual skill.

Meanwhile I'll draw up my Numidian troop—
Within the square, to *exercise* their arms.
Addison, Cato.

Exercise. v. n. Use exercise; labour for
health or for amusement.

The Lacedæmonians were remarkable for the sport,
and Alexander the Great frequently *exercised* at it.
Browning.

Exerciser. s. One who directs or uses *ex-
ercise*; one who practises or performs an
office or duty.

God never granteth any power or authority, but
he acquainteth also who shall be the lawful *exer-
cisers* and executors of the same.—*Falk, Against
Alton*, p. 488: 1387.

All such possessors and *exercisers* of peculiar
jurisdiction shall once in every year exhibit into the
public registry of the bishop of the diocese, *Ecclési-
astical Constitutions and Canons.*

Exercising. verbal abs. Practice; drill.

To you such scented harsh fruit is given, as raw
Young soldiers at their *exercising* grow.—*Dryden.*

Exercitation. s. Exercise; practice; use.

It were some extension of the curse, if 'in
solitary virtue' were confinable into corporal
exercitation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

You use to sharpen and whet your understanding
in the *exercitation* of high deeds and deeds.—*Jonas,
History of the Septuagint*, p. 184.

By frequent *exercitations* we form them within
us.—*Fulton.*

Warburton's Divine Location is also a splendid
instance of this mode of discussion, and of its in-
ability to lead to the truth; in fact, it is an attempt
to adopt the mathematical series of proof, in force-
fulness that the mathematical is sure of the truth
of his definition at each remove, because he creates
it, as he can do, in pure figure and number. . . . The
chief use of this first mode of discussion is to sharpen
the wit, for which purpose it is the best *exercitation*.
—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Exergue. s. [Fr.] In Numismatics. See
extract.

The words around the border of the coin form
what is termed the *exergue*; those in the middle the
inscription; when assuming the lower extremity
of the pieces, and separated from the rest by a hori-
zontal line, they are termed the *exergue*.—*Brande,
Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Numis-
matics.*

Exert. v. a.1. Use with an effort; use with ardour and
vehementness; put forth.

When the service of Britain requires your care
and conduct, you may *exert* them both.—*Dejean.*

When the will has *exerted* an act of command
upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the
body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral
agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment
of such a faculty or member.—*South, Sermons.*

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still;
Keeps itself, and then throws off the ill.—*Dryden.*
Nothing less than the disposition of their energy
would content them; nor can it be disputed that
heroin they were perfectly consistent. They had
exerted themselves, nine years older, to exclude
him from the throne, because they thought it likely
that he would be a bad king.—*Metcalf, History of
England*, ch. ix.

2. Emit; push out.

The stars no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,
And upward shoot and kindle as they pass.—*Dryden.*
The several parts lay hidden in the piece,
Th' occasion but *exerted* that or this, *Id.*

The orchard loves to wave
With winter winds, before the pears exert
Their feeble heads.—*Philips.*

Exerted. part. adj. Moved to strenuous
action; strained.

Whatever I am, each faculty,
The utmost power of my *exerted* soul,
Preserves a being only for your service.—*Ross.*

Exertion. s. Act of exerting; effort.

The constitution of their bodies was naturally so
feeble, and so unaccustomed to the laborious *exer-
tions* of industry, that they were satisfied with a
proportion of food amazingly small.—*Robertson, His-
tory of America*, b. ii.

Excision. *s.* [Lat. *exciso*, pass. part. of *excido*, from *exo* cut.] Act of cutting through.
"Excipias denique the *excision* or forcing of
vipers through the belly of the dam. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Exhaustion. *s.* [Lat. *exhausto* = boil over.]
State of boiling; tumultuous heat; effervescence; ebullition.

Sulphure is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward
exhaustions of the blood and humours. — *Boyle*.

Exfoliate. *v. n.* [Lat. *folium* = leaf.] Shall
off; (in *Surgery*) separate, as the diseased
part of a bone from the sound part.

Our work went on successfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges. — *Wiseeman, Surgery*.

Exfoliation. *s.* Process by which the cor-
rupted part of the bone separates from the
sound.

The bullet stuck in the bishop of Orkney's arm,
and shattered it so, that, though he lived some years
after that, they were forced to open it every year
for an *exfoliation*. — *Bishop Barret, History of his
own Time*; an. 1693.

If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise in
that part of the bone, and make *exfoliation* of what
is necessary, and incur it. — *Wiseeman, Surgery*.

Exfoliative. *s.* That which has the power
of procuring exfoliation.

Dress the bone with the colder *exfoliatives*, till
the burnt bone is cast off. — *Wiseeman, Surgery*.

Exhalable. *adj.* Capable of being evapo-
rated or exhaled.

The fire may resolve some of the more spirituous
and *exhalable* parts, whereof distillation has shown
me that alcohol is not destitute, into vapours. —
Boyle.

Exhalant. *adj.* and *s.* Having the power of
exhaling; that which exhales. (spelt with
e wrongly in extract.)

As a general rule, he [Dr. Cullen] supposes ex-
halants to operate . . . by increasing the flow of the
superficial *exhalants* at large. — *Good*.

Exhalate. *v. n.* Exhale. *Rare*.
The floating clouds incessantly *exhalate*.
Sylvestre, Du Barreau. (Ord MR.)

Exhalation. *s.*

1. Act of exhaling or sending out in vapours;
emission; evaporation.

In their convivial parties they had respect unto
plants preventing drunkenness, or dissolving the
exhalations from wine. — *Sir T. Browne, Microscopia*, p. 91.

2. That which rises in vapours, and some-
times takes the form of meteors.

No actual *exhalation* in the sky.
No escape of nature, no dissipation of day,
But they would pluck away its actual cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there
being quantities of *exhalations* within those mines,
or cavernous passages, that are capable of rarefac-
tion and inflammation. — *T. Burnet*.

The growing towers like *exhalations* rise,
And the huge columns heave into the skies. — *Pope*.

Exhale. *v. n.* [Lat. *exhalo* (*ex* = out, and
halo = breathe); pres. part. *exhalans*, -
ans]; pass. part. *exhalatus*; *exhalatio*, -
onis.]

1. Send or draw out in vapours or fumes.

You field is not daylight, I know it well:
It is some meteor that the sun *exhales*.
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer.
Shakespeare, Hamlet and Juliet, iii. 5.

I flattered myself with the hope that the vapour
had been *exhaled*. — *Sir W. Temple*.

Four feverish minds; but love, like heat,
Exhales the soul sublime to seek her native seat.
Dryden.

2. Draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds
Open their crimson'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells!
Shakespeare, Richard III., i. 2.

Exhalation. *s.* Matter exhaled; vapour.
Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a
gross and corporeal *exhalation*, be found a long time
defective upon the exactest scales. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Exhaust. *v. n.* [Lat. *exhaustus*, pass. part.
of *exhaustio* = draw out.]

1. Drain; diminish; deprive by draining.

Spiritual matter of a vitious sort abounds in
the blood, *exhausts* it of its best spirits, and derives
the flower of it to the venereal vessels. — *Wiseeman*.

2. Draw out totally; draw till nothing is
left.

Single men be many times more charitable, be-
cause their means are less exhausted. — *Bacon, Essays*.

Though the knowledge they have left is be worth
our study, yet they *exhausted* not all its treasures:
they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity
of after-ages. — *Locke*.

With special reference to the method of
Exhaustion.

The witnesses of whom we are speaking must,
from the nature of the case, be of a kind whose credi-
bility falls materially short of certainty: let us
suppose, then, the credibility of the witness in the
case in question to be no better than that is, let us sup-
pose that in every ten statements which the witness
makes, nine on an average are correct, and one in-
correct. Let us now suppose that there have taken
place a sufficient number of drawings to *exhaust* all
the possible combinations, the witness deposing in
every one. In one case out of every ten in all these
drawings, he will actually have made a false as-
sessment. — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. 6.

3. Draw forth. *Rare*.

Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their
merry. — *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 2.

4. In *Physics*. Form a vacuum by drawing
out air by means of an air-pump.

For exceedingly delicate purposes, the concentra-
tion may be performed in the cold, by placing saucers
filled with the expressed juice over a basin contain-
ing sulphuric acid, putting a glass receiver over
them, and *exhausting* the air. — *Ere, Dictionary of
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Exhaust. *adj.* Exhausted. *Rare*.

Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot. —
Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 133.

Seems fair while, cherish'd with foster earth;
But when the alien camp is *exhaust*,
His native poverty again prevails. — *Philips*.

Exhausted. *part. adj.* Deprived of strength;
weakened.

Hannibal was arrived in Italy, but with a force so
weakened by its losses in men and horses, and by
the *exhausted* state of the survivors, that he might
soon have been annihilated by his great march in vain.
— *Archer, History of Rome*, ch. xiii.

Exhauster. *s.* One who, or that which, draws
out totally.

Which of the ancients was this *exhauster* of na-
ture, could explain its phenomenon, or tell how
things are brought to pass? — *Ellis, Knowledge of
Divine Things*, p. 337.

Exhaustible. *adj.* Capable of being ex-
hausted.

His uncle, Mr. Martin, a Lieutenant-colonel, left
him about two thousand pounds; a sum which Col-
lins could scarcely think *exhaustible*, and which he
did not live to exhaust. — *Johnson, Life of Collins*.

Exhausting. *part. adj.* Wholly or approxi-
mately depriving anything of some par-
ticular quality: (commonly applied to pro-
cesses which end in the loss of strength).

A series of *exhausting* pyrexias succeeds. — *Mason
Good, Spirit of Medicine*.

Exhaustion. *s.*

1. Act of drawing or draining.

Direct *exhaustions* cannot be cured with sudden
remedies. — *Sir M. Wotton, Reliquiae Wottonianae*,
p. 334.

I found, by the loss of one of two or three physicians,
the *exhaustion* of my purse as great as other evanescences.
Ibid., p. 561.

2. In *Logic* and *Mathematics*. Method by
which a point is proved by showing that
any other alternative is impossible, all the
elements of an apposite argument being
anticipating and exhausted.

The method of *exhaustions* [in mathematics] is a
way of proving the equality of two quantities, by
a reductio ad absurdum; showing that, if one be
either greater or less than the other, there will arise
a contradiction. The method of *exhaustions* was in
frequent use among the ancient mathematicians, as
Euclid, Archimedes, — *Ross, Cyclopedia*, in voce.

3. In *Physics*. Formation of a vacuum.

One powerful airpump may form and maintain a
good vacuum under several receivers, placed upon
the flat ground flasks of so many balms, each pro-
vided with a stopcock at its side for *exhausting*. —
Ere, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Extracts.

Exhaustive. *adj.* Productive of, or charac-
terized by, exhaustion: (most commonly
applied to the method of Exhaustion).

The *exhaustive* process is often applied to ques-
tions unanswerable of the necessary limitations. —
*Hutton, Introduction to the Literature of Europe
in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*,
pt. iii. ch. iv.

Exhaustless. *adj.* Not to be emptied; not
to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Of heat and light, what everdure stores
brought from the sun's *exhaustless* golden shores,
Through gulphs immense of intervening air,
Enrich the earth. — *Sir R. Blackmore*.

So with superior boon may your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
For every hand, the naked nations clothe,
And be the *exhaustless* granary of a world.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Exhaustment. *s.* Drain; diminution; out-
going. *Rare*.

This bishoprick being already very meanly en-
dowed, in regard of the continual charge and ex-
haustments of the shire. — *Bishop Williams, To the
Duke of Buckingham, Cedula*, p. 65.

Exheredation. *s.* Disinheriting.

By the ancient Roman law, the father might pro-
mote *exheredation* without any cause; but the
rigour of this law was restrained, and moderated, by
Justinian. — *Chambers*.

Exhereditation. *s.* [Lat. *heres* = heir; *here-
ditas*, -*atis* = heirdom.] Disinheriting; dis-
herison.

There are unanswerable dissensions from punish-
ing to *exhereditation* and loss of life. — *Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 251: 1653.

Exhibit. *v. n.* [Lat. *exhibitus*, pass. part. of
exhibeo.]

1. Offer to view or use; offer or propose in
a formal or public manner.

If any claim redress of injustice, they should ex-
hibit their petitions in the street. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

He suffered his attorney-general to exhibit a
charge of high treason against the earl. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

2. Show; display.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually
exhibiting a miserable example of the weakness of
mind and body. — *Pope*.

Exhibit. *s.* Any paper formally exhibited
in a court of law or equity.

Pile is a thread or wire, wherein writs and other
exhibits in courts and offices are filed. — *Cowell*.

Exhibitor. *s.* One who exhibits or proposes
anything in a public manner.

He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing the exhibitors against us.
Shakespeare, Henry V., i. 1.

Exhibition. *s.*

1. Act of exhibiting; display; setting forth:
(applied of late to *special displays*, so as to
be almost as much of a *proper* as a *com-
mon* term).

What are all mechanic works, but the sensible
exhibition of mathematic demonstration? — *Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*.

2. Allowance; salary; pension: (used for
pensions allowed to scholars at the uni-
versity).

I crave his disposition for my wife,
Due preference of place and *exhibition*,
As levels with her breeding. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* that shall have from me.
Ibid., *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 3.

All was assigned to the army and garrisons there,
and she received only a pension or *exhibition* out of
his coffers. — *Barrow*.

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile
upon a small *exhibition*. — *Swift*.
(See also extract under next entry.)

3. Payment; recompense.

I would not do such a thing for gowns, potticorns,
nor caps, nor any petty *exhibition*. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, iv. 3.

Exhibitioner. *s.* One who, in our English
universities, receives a pension or allow-
ance bequeathed by benefactors for the
encouragement of learning.

If in the opinion of the examiners any candidates
in the honours division of not more than twenty
years of age shall possess sufficient merit, the first
among such candidates shall receive an *exhibition*
of thirty pounds per annum for the next two years;
the second among such candidates shall receive an
exhibition of twenty pounds per annum for the
next two years; and the third shall receive an al-

hibition of fifteen pounds per annum for the next two years; such exhibitions to be payable in quarterly instalments, provided that on receiving each instalment the exhibitor shall declare his intention of presenting himself either at the two examinations for B.A., or at the two examinations for B.Sc., or at the preliminary scientific and first M.A. examinations, within three academic years from the time of his passing the matriculation examination. *Regulations for the Matriculation Examination, University of London, 1885.*

Exhibitive. adj. Representative; displaying.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather, they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously exhibiting or representative, according to the various modes of individuality or participation.—*Norris.*
Exhibitive symbols of Christ's body and blood.—*Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 4.*

Exhibitively. adv. In an exhibitive manner; representatively.

The trope lies in the verb 'was,' put for 'signify,' or 'exhibitively signify.'—*Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 12.*

Exhibitor. s. One who exhibits: (as 'an exhibitor at the Great Exhibition').

The exhibitors of that show judiciously had placed whiffers armed and linked through the mail. *Thyngton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 215.*

Exhibitory. adj. Setting forth; showing.

In an exhibitory list, or schedule, of expenses for their removal this year, as it seems, mention is made of carrying the clock from the college-hall to Garsington-house.—*T. Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 375.*

Exhilarate. v. a. [Lat. *hilaris* = merry.]

Make cheerful; cheer; fill with mirth; enliven; gladden.

Thine coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and exhilarate the spirits much.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Let them think
Born nature, that thus annually supplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Replenishes their liquid moulds, within
The golden mean consist.—*Philips.*

Exhilarate. v. n. Become glad.

The shining of the sun, whereby all things exhilarate, and do fructify, is either hindered by clouds above, or mists below. *Bacon, Speech in Parliament to the Speaker's Revenue.*

Exhilarating. part. adj. Having the power or tendency to exhilarate.

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapours haunts
About their spirits had played, and inmost powers
Made err, was now exact.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1045.*

Exhilaration. s. Act of giving gaiety; state of being enlivened.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Exhort. v. a. [Lat. *hortor*, part. *hortatus*.]

Incite by words to my good action.

We beseech you, and exhort you by the Lord Jesus, that as ye have received of us how you ought to walk, so ye would abound. 1 *Thessalonians, i. 1.*
My duty is to exhort you to consider the dignity of that holy mystery. *Book of Common Prayer.*
Designing or exhorting glorious war. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 179.*

Exhort. s. Exhortation.

Urges those who stand, and those who faint excite; Drown Hector's vanquish in loud exhortations of fight. *Pope, Homer's Iliad, xii.*

Exhortation. s.

1. Act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage judicious benevolence, till we are secure that no storm shall overturn what we help to build, there is no room for exhortations to charity. *Bishop Alt. Church.*

Persuasion, therefore, depends on, first, argument, (to prove the expediency of the means proposed,) and secondly, what is usually called exhortation, i.e. the excitement of men to adopt those means, by representing the end as suitably desirable.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric, pt. I. ch. i. § 1.*

2. Form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll end my exhortation after this. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.*

Exhortative. adj. Containing exhortation.

Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the preceptive and exhortative part of his epistles.—*Barrow, Sermons, 8.*

Exhortatory. adj. Tending to exhort.

There was read at St. Ann's church an exhortatory letter to the clergy from the bishop of Leach. *Boylan, Diary, A. D. 1690.*

Exhorter. s. One who exhorts or encourages by words.

A most devout exhorter, and a most earnest persuader.—*Marilyn, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests, sign. A. 4: 1554.*

Exhumation. s. [Lat. *humus* = ground.]

Act of disinterring, or removing out of the grave.

Mr. Fleuchet says, in his collection of Tracts relative to the exhumation in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up.—*Seward, Anecdotes, v. 284.*

Exhume. v. a. Take from out of the ground; disinter.

More than a dozen bodies were thus successively exhumed.—*Watson, History of the Reign of Philip III.*

Exiconise. v. a. [Gr. *εἰκών* = image.] Image;

figure. *Rare.*

Our faith, if you take in the whole, is no other than what is *exiconized* in the Apostle's creed, included in the Scriptures.—*Hammond, Works, ii. 701. (Rich.)*

Exigence. s. Demand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the exigence of our own occasions in private.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Exigency. s. Demand; want; need; pressing necessity; sudden occasion.

While our fortunes exceed not the measure of real convenience, and are adapted to the exigencies of our station, we perceive the hand of Providence in our gradual and success supplies.—*Boyer.*

This dissimulation in war may be called stratagem and conduct; in other exigencies address and dexterity. *Brown.*

You have heard what the present condition and exigencies of these several charities are.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Now in such exigencies not to need,
Upon my word, you must be rich indeed!
A noble superfluity it craves,
Not for yourself, but for your funds and knives. *Pope.*

If... that man is to be accounted the most perfect and virtuous who (as Cicero says down) can speak the best and most persuasively on any question whatever that may arise, it may fairly be doubted whether a first-rate man can be a first-rate orator. He may indeed speak admirably in a matter he has well considered; but when any new subject or new point is started in the course of a debate, think he may take a juster view of it at the first glance, on the exigency of the moment, than any one else could, he will not fail, as a man of more superficial elevation, to perceive how impossible it must be to do full justice to a subject demanding more reflection and inquiry.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric, introd.*

It is therefore now universally held that a government which unnecessarily exceeds its powers ought to be visited with severe parliamentary censure, and that a government which, under the pressure of a great exigency, and with pure intentions, has exceeded its powers, ought without delay to apply to Parliament for an act of indemnity. *Mansel, History of England, ch. 1.*

Exigent. s.

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help.

In such an exigent I see not how they could have stood to deliberate about any other reward than that which already was devised to their hands.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, pref.*

The comest need, your guards to find you sent,
And know your pleasure in this exigent. *Waller.*
Prayer and fasting were his certain refuge in all exigents.—*Bishop Pol, Life of Hammond.*

2. In *Law*. Writ issued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the process leading to an outlawry

3. *Emil.*

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Was dim, as drawing to their exigent. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.*

Exigent. adj. [Lat. *exigens*, =entia, pres.

part. of *exigo*; from *ex* = out, and *ago* = drive.] Pressing; requiring immediate aid.

At this exigent moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied.—*Barker.*

Exigible. adj. Capable of being demanded.

The paper currencies of North America consisted, not in bank notes payable to the bearer on demand, but in a government paper, of which the payment was not exigible till several years after it was issued.—*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 232. (Ord. 318.)*

Exigity. s. Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness.

The exigity and shape of the extant particles is now supposed.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

A garment supposing a complexion's greenest, cut out under an exigity of cloth... is not well adapted to conceal deficiencies of contour, &c.—*Silas Marner, ch. 21.*

Exiguous. adj. [Lat. *exiguus*.] Small; diminutive; little.

Their subtle parts and exiguous mass are consumed and evaporated in less than two hours' time.—*Harvey.*

Protected mice,
The race exiguous, unimpaired to wet,
Their mandibles quit, and other countries seek.

Philips, Ball of Chloë's Jordan.

Exile. s. (often, in the older poets, with the accent on the second syllable.)

1. Banishment; state of being banished from one's country.

Our state of bodies would bewray what life
We've led since thy exile. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.*

2. Person banished.

O must the wretched exiles ever mourn,
Nor after length of rolling years return?
Depina, Virgil's Æneid.

Exile. v. a. Banish; drive from a country; transport.

Foul subordination is predominant,
And equity exiled from heaven's soul.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

For that offence,
Immediately we do exile him hence.

Id., Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

They, fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there exiled from the eternal Providence.—*Winning, xvii. 2.*

His brutal manners from his breast exiled,
His men his fustard, and his tongue his fil.

Byrd.

Arms and the man I shun, who forc'd by fate,
And heavenly Jove's unrevolving fate,
Exiled and exiled.

Id., Virgil's Æneid.

Exile. adj. [Lat. *exilis* = mean.] Small;

slender; not full; not powerful.

It were good to inquire what means may be to draw forth the exile heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather.—*Brown.*

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more exile sound than when the lid is open. *Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

Exiled. adj. Same as the preceding. *Rare.*

Which (to my exiled and slender learning) have made his list the freest arena: dice-playing, dancing, and vaine plays or cat-battles. *Northbrooke, Against Dicing: 1677. (Newly II. and W.)*

Exilement. s. Banishment.

Fitzsarah was despatched into a foreign service for a pretty shadow of a command.—*Sir H. Wallcut, Character of Kings of England.*

Exility. s. Slenderness; smallness; diminution.

Certain flies, called ephemeræ, live but a day: the cause is the exility of the spirit, or perhaps the absence of the sun.—*Brown.*

For exility of the voice, or other sounds, it is certain that the voice doth pass through solid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewise a very close body, and such an one as letteth not in air. *Id.*

A body, by being subtilized, can lose nothing of its corporeity; neither can it barely gain anything but exility; for all degrees of subtilty are essentially the same thing. *Grew.*

It is with great propriety that subtilty, which, in its original import, means exility of particles, is taken, in its metaphorical meaning, for nicety of distinction.—*John A. Lewis of the Exile, Court.*

Eximious. s. [Lat. *eximius* = excellent.]

Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent.

Who sees not that, in this first and principal mystery of our religion, the Holy Spirit is exhibited to us as a person, that about him, as such, this excellent part of our duty, the *eximious* worship is conversant.—*Barrow, Sermons, i. 21.*

Exinanite. v. a. [Lat. *inanis* = empty, void.]

Make empty; spoil; weaken; make of no force. *Rare.*

He exinanited himself, and took the form of a servant.—*Rhemish Translation of the New Testament, Philippians, ii. 7.*

Exinanition. s. Privation; loss; emptiness.

No wert thou, for the great work of our redemption, willing to be led from the mount Tabor to mount Calvary, from the height of that glory, to the

lowest depth of sorrow, pain, *examination*.—*Bishop Hall, Medley of Goodness*, § 2.
Philoponus calls the habitual sinner, of returning the gross limit of sin to a spurious and deplorable of stature, an *examination* of that carnal appetite which hath brought in all the grosser joys which hitherto we have fed on.—*Hammond, Works*, iv, 174.

If the assumption of the form of a servant be contemporary with his *examination*; if that *examination* necessarily presupposes a plenitude as indispensable antecedent to it, if the form of God be also covered with that preceding plenitude, then must we confess, Christ was in the form of God, before he was in the form of a servant.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Diseases of *examination* are more dangerous than diseases of rejection.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xxi.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *examination*.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Exintricate. *v. a.* Extricate. *Rare.*

A man surprised is even in reason left beaten; being taken at a disadvantage from which he has no way to extricate himself but by the determination of his incapacity. *Philham, Remedy*, li. 60.

Exist. *v. n.* [see Existence.] Have a being.

It is as easy to conceive that an Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to exist de novo, which did not exist before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have existed from eternity.—*South, Sermons*.
It seems reasonable to suppose, how such a multitude comes to make but one idea, since that combination does not always exist together in nature.—*Locke*.

One year is past, a different season!
No further mention of the dead;
Who now, alas, no more is missed
Than if he never did exist. *Swift*.

(See also last extract under next entry.)

Existence. *s.* [Exist diff. from the so called verbal substantives, *am, is, was, be* (see *Am, Be*), in never being used as a copula; and from the derivatives of *ens*, so long as they are other than compound, in suggesting the notion of objective or real, rather than subjective or nominal, being (see *Entity*). The verbal element in *exist* is *sto*—stand, from which *si-sto* is formed by reduplication, the adverbial element being *ex*. In *entity* there is no adverbial element; and the verbal element is *ens*. In *essence*, the verbal element is the same as in *ens*, the adverbial element the same as in the word before us, i.e. the *ex* is a modification of *ex*; having nothing to do with the Latin infinitive *esse*, *Essentia* *essentia* Gr. *ἐσέν*, and, in so far as it denotes an actual power or quality, more nearly allied in import with Existence than with Entity.] State of being; actual possession of being.

The soul, secured in her *existence*, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and dotes its point.

Adrian, Cato.

When a being is considered as possible, it is said to have an essence or nature; such were all things before the creation. When it is considered as actual, then it is said to have *existence* also. *Watts, Logic*.

What does *existence* relative to time imply? It implies, I, that we are unable to realise in thought; on the one side of the relative, either an absolute commencement or an absolute termination of time; as on the other, either an infinite non-commencement, or an infinite non-termination of time.—*Sir H. Hamilton, Discourse*, p. 591.

In the first book we found that all the assertions which can be conveyed by language, express some one or more of five different things; *existence*; order in place; order in time; causation; and resemblance. Of these, causation, in our view of the subject, and being fundamentally different from order in time, the five species of possible assertions are reduced to four. The propositions which affirm order in time, in either of its two modes, co-existence and succession, have formed, thus far, the subject of the present book. And we have now concluded the exposition, so far as it falls within the limits assigned to this work, of the nature of the evidence on which these propositions rest, and the processes of investigation by which they are ascertained and proved. There remain three classes of facts; *existence*, order in place, and resemblance; in regard to which the same questions are now to be resolved. Regarding the first of these, very little needs be said. *Existence* in general, is a subject not for our science, but for metaphysics. To determine what things can be recognised as really existing, independently of our own sensible or other impressions, and in what meaning the term is, in that case,

predicated of them, belongs to the consideration of things in themselves, from which, throughout this work, we have as much as possible kept aloof. *Existence*, so far as logic is concerned about it, has reference only to phenomena; to actual, or possible, states of external or internal consciousness, in ourselves or others. Feelings of sensitive beings, or possibilities of having such feelings, are the only things the *existence* of which can be a subject of logical induction, because the only things of which the existence in individual cases can be a subject of experience. It is true that a thing is said by us to exist, even when it is absent, and therefore is not and cannot be perceived. But even then, its *existence* is to us only another word for our conviction that we should perceive it on a certain supposition; namely, if we were in the peculiar circumstances of time and place, and endowed with the useful perfection of organs. My belief that the Emperor of China exists, is simply my belief that if I were transported to the imperial palace or some of her localities in Peking, I should see him. My belief that Julius Cæsar existed, is my belief that I should have seen him if I had been present in the field of Marsia, or in the senate-house at Rome. When I believe that stars exist beyond the utmost range of my vision, though assisted by the most powerful telescopes yet invented, my belief, philosophically expressed, is, that with still better telescopes, if such existed, I could see them, or that they may be perceived by beings less remote from them in space, or whose capacities of perception are superior to mine. The *existence*, therefore, of a phenomenon, is but another word for its being perceived, or for the inferred possibility of perceiving it. When the phenomenon is within the range of present observation, by present observation we assure ourselves of its *existence*; when it is beyond infer its *existence* from marks or evidences. But what are these evidences but other phenomena; ascertained by induction to be connected with the given phenomenon, either in the way of succession or of co-existence. The simple *existence*, therefore, of an individual phenomenon, when not directly perceived, is inferred from some inductive law of succession or co-existence; and is consequently not amenable to any peculiar inductive principles. We prove the *existence* of a thing, by proving that it is connected by succession or co-existence with some known thing. With respect to general propositions of this class, that is, which affirm the bare fact of *existence*, they have a peculiarity which renders the logical treatment of them a very easy matter; they are generalizations which are sufficiently proved by a single instance. That ghosts, or unicorns, or sen-serpents exist, would be fully established if it could be ascertained positively that such things had been ever once seen. Whatever has once happened, is capable of happening again; the only question relative to the conditions under which it happens is, therefore, not, therefore, as regards simple *existence*, the inductive logic has no tools to utilize.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, ch. xxiv, § 1.

Existency. *s.* Existence.

Nor is only the *existence* of this animal considerable, but many things delivered thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

It is impossible any being can be eternal with successive eternal physical changes, or variety of states, or manner of *existence*, naturally and necessarily concomitant unto it.—*Sir M. Hale*.

It is a pleasant story that we know, who are the only imperfect creatures in the universe, are the only beings that will not allow of imperfection. Somebody has taken notice, that we stand in the middle of *existence*, and are by this one circumstance the most unhappy of all others.—*Tulley*, no. 210.

Exist. *adj.* Having being; in possession of being or of existence.

Whosoever sin the sun possessed, whose recess or vicinity doleth the quarters of the year, those seasons were actually *existent*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The eyes and minds are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*.—*Dugles*.

Existential. *adj.* Having existence.

Enjoying the good of existence . . . and the being deprived of that *existential* good.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 483.

Existible. *adj.* Capable of existing or of existence. *Rare.*

It is evident, that all corporeal and sensible perceptions are in some way *existible* in the human mind.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, p. 119. (Ord MS.)

Existimatio. *s.* [Lat. *existimatio*, *-um*, from *existimo* (*ex + estimo*) = esteem, think.] Estom; opinion. *Obsolete*.

As though the whole *existimatio* of their wisdom were in jeopardy to be overthrowed, and that ever after they should be counted for very dunces.—*Sir T. More, Utopia*. (Nary by H. and W.)

How this is to be accounted for I know not; but men's *existimatio* follows as according to the company we keep.—*Spectator*, no. 430. (Rich.)

Existing. *part. adj.* Actual; connected with the time being.

Notwithstanding his narrow-minded notions on political matters, his slavish adherence to the Tory party, his bigoted veneration for *existing* things, and hatred of all disaffection, or even discontent, the courage and perseverance which he displayed . . . was not surpassed by the technical ability which he showed.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statutes of the Reign of George III.*, Lord Chief Justice Gibbs.

Exit. *s.* [from the third person singular of the present tense of Lat. *exeo* (*ex* = out, and *eo* = go) = go out; the meaning being 'he' or 'she goes out,' or 'makes an exit.'] Term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the stage; act of quitting the stage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their *exits* and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts.

A reward for fame becomes a man more towards the exit, than at his entrance into life. *Swift*.
Many of our old comrades live a short life, and make a figure at their exit.—*Id.*

Exit. *s.* [from Lat. *exitus*, a substantive from the same origin as the preceding = going out; ongoing; outlet.] Passage out of any place; way by which there is a passage out.

In such a pervious substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or exit, almost every where.—*Glanville*.

The fire makes us way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary exits, wells, and the outlets of rivers.—*Hawdard*.

Exitial. *adj.* [Lat. *exitialis*; from *exitium* = destruction.] Destructive; fatal; mortal; deletions.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitant with the tokens, exanthemata, anthrax, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential.—*Harvey, On the Plague*.

Exitious. *adj.* Same as Exitial. *Rare.*

To this end is come that jacking of setting up our images in churches, then jacking harmless, in experience proved not only harmful, but *exitious* and pestilential.—*Hemlock against Idolatry*, pt. iii.

Exode. *s.* [Gr. *ἐξόδος*.] Interlude, or farce, following a tragedy.

The Romans had three plays acted one after another, on the same subject, the first a real tragedy, the second the *Atellana*; the third a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act.—*Lord Karaman*.

Exodus. *s.* [Gr. *ἐξόδος*.] Departure; journey from a place; (the second book of the Pentateuch is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt).

The men of Hamel date all their publick matters especially from this *exodus*, ungoing forth of the children, setting it down next in the year of our Lord.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 107.

Exody. *s.* Same as Exodus.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish exodus at least.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Exogen. *s.* Exogenous plant, tree, or herb. See Exogenous.

Exogenous. *adj.* [Gr. *ἐξω* = out, without, and the root of *γενεω* = be born, become; *γενε* = generation, race; opposed to Endogenous, from *ἐν* = within.] In Botany. Increasing or growing outwardly, i.e. from the axis or centre to the circumference; (*endogenium* meaning the opposite, or growing inwardly, or with a direction towards the centre rather than the circumference. As the *exogenous* flowering plants have two seed-leaves, or cotyledons, and the *endogenous* but one, the terms *exogenous* and *dicotyledonous* coincide; as do *endogenous* and *monocotyledonous*).

In its internal structure the stem of flowering plants is subject to two principal and to several subordinate modifications. The former are well illustrated by such plants as the oak and the cane. . . . A transverse slice of the former exhibits a central substance or pith, an external cellular integument

or bark, having: then a fibrous lining or liber, an intermediate woody mass, and certain fine lines radiating from the pith to the bark, through the wood, and called medullary rays: this is called the *exopneuma* structure. In the cane, on the contrary, neither bark, nor pith, nor wood, nor medullary rays are distinguishable; but the transverse section exhibits a larger number of hollow irregularly arranged, and caused by the action of lenticular, and vascular tissue, and of the mass of woody and cellular substance in which they are imbedded. This kind of structure is named *endopneuma*. . . . According to Dutrochet and others, the pith does not extend into the root of *exopneuma*; and it certainly occurs there, when woody, in very small quantity, if at all. . . . Each zone of the vascular system of an *exopneuma* stem being the result of a single year's growth, it should follow that to count the zones apparent in a transverse section is sufficient to determine the age of the individual tree under examination. . . . In this view of the growth of *exopneuma* the trunk of such plants must consist of a series of arcs, directed from above downwards, and then from within outwards. . . . If Mill's view of the structure of *exopneuma* be correct, they must after a time lose the power of growing, in consequence of the whole of the lower part of their stems being choked up by the multitude of descending woody bundles. The lower part of their bark, too, must be much harder, that is much more filled with woody bundles, than the upper. The hardness of the exterior of palm stems cannot be owing to the pressure of new matter from within outwards, but to some cause analogous to the formation of heart-wood in *exopneuma*.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. 1, ch. ii. sect. 11, § 1, 2.

Very few of the genera of plants, or even of the families, can be pronounced with certainty to be kinds. The great distinction of vascular and cellular, dicotyledonous or *exopneuma* and monocotyledonous or *endopneuma*, are perhaps differences of kind; the those of denomination which divide these classes seem (though even on this I would not pronounce positively) to go through the whole nature of the plants. But the different species of a genus, or even of a family, usually live in common only a limited number of characters.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*.

Exolate, adj. [Lat. *exolatus*; part. of *exolere* = begin to grow old, or worn out.] Stale. *Rare*.
It is true, what Aristotle said, rain water is new and fresh, that of lakes old and *exolate*.—*Plutarch's Morals*, iii. 460. (Ord MS.)

Exonerate, v. a. [Lat. *onus* = burden.] Unload; disburthen; free from any heavy charge.
The glands being a congeries of vessels curled, circumscribed, and connected, give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the secretory canals, which afterwards all *exonerate* themselves into one common ductus.—*Rag*.

Exoneration, s. Act of disburthening, or discharging.
The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration*.—*Gray*.

Exorable, adj. [Lat. *oro* = pray.] Capable of being moved by entreaty: (the negative compound *Inexorable* is common).
I could not many of you will be too *exorable* in this point. —*Sir J. Harrington, A Dialogue of Princes*.
He was always *exorable* to offenders.—*Bishop Hooker, Life of Archbishop Williams*.

To be patient, *exorable*, and reconcilable to those who give the greatest cause of offence.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i.
If you repent and turn to Him, He is so *exorable* and pitiful, that no tender parent hath more yearning bowels, or more open arms to receive his penitent and lost son.—*Gundam, Winter Evening Conference*, p. 259.

Exoration, s. Prayer to beg off anything; entreaty in general. *Rare*.
I am blind
To what you do; deaf to your cries; and marble
To all impulsive *exorations*.
—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure*, v. 1. (Rich.)

Exorbitance, s. [Lat. *orbis* = orb, sphere.] 1. Act of going out of the track prescribed: (as stars moving out of their spheres).
All these *exorbitances* in nature were to foil and set off the general beauty and elegance of its works. —*J. Spencer, Discourses concerning Prædication*, p. 133.

2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.
Beware the lamentable *exorbitances* of their superstitions.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 31.
Cursing their wild *exorbitance* almost in the other extreme.—*Milton, Doctrines and Discipline of Divorce*.

They riot still,
Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill.
—*Garth, Dispensary*.

Exorbitancy, s. Same as Exorbitance.

I see some degree of this fault closer to those, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitances* of the tongue. —*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, p. 40.

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitance*. —*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.
The people were grossly imposed on, to commit such *exorbitances* as could not end but in the dissolution of the government.—*Steff, Discourses upon the Contests and Discussions between the Nobles and Commons in Athens and Rome*.

Exorbitant, adj. 1. Going out of the prescribed track; deviating from the course appointed or rule established.
Once more I will renew
His impaired powers, though forfeit, and eth'ral'd
By sin to foul *exorbitant* desire.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 173.

What signifies the fiction of the tortoise riding upon the wings of the wind, but to presentile brands and measures to our *exorbitant* passions? —*Sir R. L'Estrange*.
These phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.
The Jews, who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually hurried with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.
Their subjects would live in great plenty, were not the impositions so very *exorbitant*; for the courts are too splendid for the territories.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.
Securities and *exorbitant* are the desires of men, that they will enjoy all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less.—*Swift*.

Exorbitantly, adv. In an exorbitant manner; beyond all bound or rule.
She . . . impudently his grace not to think her so *exorbitantly* and vainly ambitious, to wish herself a queen.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.*, p. 117.
The same court setting more *exorbitantly*, contrary to law.—*Dr. Hoadly, Sermons*, 20th Jan. 1718, p. 24.

Exorbitato, v. n. Deviate; go out of the track or road prescribed. *Rare*.
A wise intermixture of some irregularities puts men upon reflection, and gives them to understand, that Nature's ill-shaped letters at one time are an assurance, that she could not write so fairly and evenly as generally, had she not some Great Master to guide her hand, and lend to the power of some causes not to *exorbitate* and fly out.—*J. Spencer, Discourses concerning Prædication*, p. 132, 133.

The planets sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn. —*Kepler*.
Exercise, v. a. [Gr. *ἐφασκεῖω*; from *ἐφασκε* = oath.] Adjure by some holy name; drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration; purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.
I conjure thee, O thou creature of gallium, sulphur, &c. that thou be for my defence; and that thou be made a perpetual fannical, *exercised*, and consecrated to the safety of us! —*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 1.

And friends, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their huts,
And *exercise* the beds, and cross the walls. —*Dryden*.
Exorciser, s. One who exorcises: (in the extract *Exorcist* in its second sense).
No *exorciser* harm thee,
Nor no witchcraft charm thee.
—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iv. 2, sung.

Exorcism, s. Form of adjuration or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away, or raised: (the latter usage is *incorrect*, but common in Shakespeare).
Will her holypship behold and hear our *exorcism*? —*Shakespeare, Henry VI.*, Part II. 1. 4.

Scriptures supernatural must be only miracles by supernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or *exorcisms*. —*Harrey*.
Which sort of things familiar, unbelied, I
When least we deem of such, calls up to view
The spectres whom no *exorcism* can bind,
The cold the climated purchase the dead—snow,
The morbid, the loved, the lost—too many!—yet
how few! —*Byron, Childs Harold*, iv. 24.

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The morbid, the loved, the lost—too many!—yet
how few! —*Byron, Childs Harold*, iv. 24.

Exorcist, s.

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.
Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits. —*Acts*, xii. 13.

He who hath had the patience of Diogenes, to make oration unto statues, may more readily apprehend how all words fall to the ground, spent upon such a sad and careless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction, and rather requiring an *exorcist* than an orator for their conversion! —*Sir T. Brown, Christian Morals*, iii. 6.

2. Enchanter; conjurer; raiser of spirits
Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit.
—*Shakspeare, Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

Is there an *exorcist*
Besides the truer office of mine eyes?
Is't real that I see?
—*Id.*, *All's well that ends well*, v. 3.

Exordial, adj. Introductory.
The greatest undergrowth of this life is to under-
stand that, into which this is but *exordial*, or a
passage leading into it.—*Sir T. Brown, Christian*
Morals, iii. 25.

Predially of paragraph and fourth of sentence are
peculiar to Milton. This is seen . . . in some of his
exordial invocations in the Paradise Lost. T. War-
ton, *Preface to Milton's smaller Poems*.
If the *exordial* verses of *Heaven* be compared with
the rest of the poem, they will not appear remark-
able for plainness or simplicity, but rather emi-
nently adorned and illuminated.—*Johnson, Ram-
bler*, no. 158.

Exordium, s. [Lat.] Formal preface; pro-
emial part of a composition; preliminary,
or introductory, speech.

Caplain Bessus, you are a rank rascal, without more
exordiums.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, King and No*
King.

Nor will I there detain
With poets fictions, nor express thine ear
With circumstance, and long *exordiums* here.
—*Mary, Translation of Virgil*.
I have been distasteful at this way of writing, by
reason of long prefaces and *exordiums*.—*Addison*,
Discourses on the Usefulness of ancient Studies.

The *exordium* of the National Convention, or Con-
fession of Faith, first subscribed in Scotland in 1793,
and again on many subsequent occasions, will afford
the most apt and complete illustration to my argu-
ment. It runs thus:—We all and every one of us
underwritten, protest, &c.—*Glendon, The State in*
its Relations with the Church, ch. vii.

Exornation, s. [Lat. *ornatus*, pass. part. of
orno = adorn.] Ornament; decoration;
embellishment.

This *exornation* [multiplication] was first devised
and ordained to increase causes, and enrich the oration
with words and sentences.—*Petrarch, Garden*
of Eloquence, sign. N. ii. b. 1577.

It seems that all those *exornations*
should rather cease.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Hyperbolic *exornation*, elegance, &c., many
much affect.—*Barton, Anatomy of Metaphors*, to
the reader, p. 14.

Exosmose, s. [Gr. *ἐξω* = out, outwards, with-
out, and *σμός* = impet; in Endosmose,
ἐνσω = in, inwards, within.] See extract.
(Both words, of recent origin, are common
in Physics, *exosmosis* and *endosmosis* being
correlative forms. *Exosmotic* and *Endos-
motic* are derivatives; *Osmotic*, the general
term, being rarer.)

Dutrochet . . . found that small bladders of animal
and vegetable membrane, being filled with a fluid of
greater density than water, securely fastened, and
then thrown into water, acquired weight; he also
remarked that, if the experiment were reversed, by
filling them with water and immersing them in a
denser fluid, the contrary took place, and the blad-
ders lost weight. . . . From these and other experi-
ments, Dutrochet arrived at the inference that, if
two fluids of unequal density are separated by an
animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will at-
tract the less dense through the membrane that
divides them; and this property he calls *endosmose*,
when the attraction is from the outside to the in-
side; and *exosmose* when it operates from the inside
to the outside.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*,
ii. 331.

It has been fully established, that fluids may and
do pass into, and out of, the veins in the living body,
not by vital process, but by mere physical im-
bibition and transpiration. . . . That when the veins
are distended to a certain degree with watery fluid,
the entrance of more of the same fluid through
their sides is impeded or prevented. . . . and
that . . . when the veins are comparatively empty,
the surrounding serous fluid passes readily into
them, or, in common language is absorbed. The
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venous absorption is explicable therefore upon the principles of *exosmosis* and *exosmosis*, as laid down by Dutrochet. *Dr. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xvi.

Exosésion. *s.* [Lat. *exosésio*, -*osis*; from *ex* = out, *os* = bone.] Depriving of bone or its analogue. *Rare*.

Experiment solitary touching the *exosésion* of fruits. *Reven, Natural and Experimental History*, § 54. (Rich.)

Exosésous. *adj.* Wanting bones; boneless; furnished without bones.

Thus we daily observe in the heads of fishes, as also in snails and soft *exosésous* animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white stone, or testaceous concretion. *Sir T. Brown*.

Exotérie. *adj.* Public: (applied to the doubtful doctrine of certain ancient philosophers). See *Esoteric*.

The discourse was perfect, so far at least as the *exotérie* exposition of details succeeded in concealing the real or supposed *esotérie* stream of truth, which certainly was sufficiently concealed. *J. Fisher, Essays*, iii.

Among the habitual dwellers in these delicate halls, there was a tacit understanding, a prevalent doctrine that required no formal exposition, no proofs and illustrations, no comment and no gloss; which was indeed rather a traditional conviction than an important dogma; that the *exotérie* public were on many subjects the victims of very subtle prejudices, which these enlightened persons wished neither to disturb nor to adopt. *Diarrict the young, Comingsby*.

Exotérique. *adj.* Same as *Exotérie*.

Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into *exotériques* and *esotériques*. Some of them contained only choice matter, and they were read privately to a select auditory; others contained but ordinary stuff, and were promiscuously and in public exposed to the hearing of all that would. *Sir M. Hale, Golden Remains*, p. 149.

Exotery. *s.* What is obvious or common. *Rare*.

Reserving their *esoteries* for adepts, and dealing out *exoteries* only to the vulgar. *Note in Search's Fervid*, &c., p. 172.

Exotie. *adj.* Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domestic.

Mr. Schlen, the ornament of our nation for *exotick* learning. *Bishop Meade, Episcopacy asserted*, p. 51.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of some remote *exotick* thing, whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations. *Hobbes, Elements of Speech*.

Continue fresh hot-beds to entertain such *exotick* plants as arrive not to their perfection without them. *Evelyn, Calendarium hortense*.

Having examined the means of fertilization in so many British orchids, belonging to fourteen genera, I was anxious to ascertain whether the *exotie* forms, belonging to quite distinct tribes, equally required insect agency. . . . By the kindness of many friends and strangers I have been enabled to examine fresh flowers of several species belonging to forty-three *exotie* genera, well dispersed through the sublimities of the vast orchidic series. *Darwin, Fertilization of Orchids*, ch. v.

Our national solidity never wandered into these *exotie* extravagances. *C. H. Pearson, The early and middle ages of England*, ch. xxiv.

Exotie. *s.* That which is foreign: (generally applied to plants, as opposed to *nutrices*).

Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and purchased, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exoticks*. *Addison, Guardian*.

Exotical. *adj.* Same as *Exotie*. *Rare*.

How many have we seen, and jotted, which have brought nothing from foreign countries but misshapen clothes, or *exotical* gestures, or new manners, or affected lipsm, or the diseases of the place, or (which is worst) the vices! *Bishop Hall, Letters to the Earl of Essex*, ep. 8.

Should they, who have been trained up in so clear a light of the Gospel, begin to cast wanton eyes upon their (the papists') glorious superstitions? and contrary to the law of God, and our sovereign, through their *exotical* devotions? *Id., Remains*, p. 51.

Expand. *v. a.* [Lat. *pando* = open, spread open or out; pass. part. *pansus*; *expansio*, -*onis*.] Spread; lay open as a net or a sheet; dilate; spread out every way; diffuse.

She smelt most the target to force away the blow, and leave all other weapons to the Alcibian to propagate and expand itself. *Howell*.

Bellerophon's horse, framed of iron, and placed between two loadstones, with wings expanded, hung pendulous in the air. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

An animal growing, expands its fibres in the air as a fluid. *A Routhnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

Along the stream of time thy name Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame. *Pope*.

Expánd. *v. n.* Spread out; dilate; enlarge. All gases expand in the same quantity by the same increase of temperature. *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Expansion*.

Expanded. *part. adj.* Spread out; dilated. The cumulative experience of numerous observers, since 1839, had led to the conviction that the Argemone, with the expanded arms and shell, was the female form of the species. *Queen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xxiv.

Expánsé. *s.* Body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring sound Of waters issued from a cave, and spread Into a liquid plain; then stood unmoved, Pure as the expanse of heaven. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 456.

Bright as th' ethereal glow the green expanse. *Savage*.

On the smooth expanse of crystal lakes, The sinking stone at first a circle makes; The trembling surface, by the motion stir'd, Spreads in a second circle, then a third; Wide, and more wide, the floating rimes advance, Fill all the wat'ry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope*.

Expansibility. *s.* Capacity of extension; possibility of being expanded or spread into a wider surface.

With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in our fluid are distinguished from those of another, else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities. *Grew*.

Expánsible. *adj.* Capable of being extended, or spread into a wider surface.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Grew*.

Expánsion. *s.*

1. State of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space; thing expanded.

And God said, Let there be a firmament, [in the march, *expansio*]. *—Ch. i. v. 6.* "It is demonstrated that the condensation and expansion of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. *—Hutton*.

2. Act of spreading out.

The easy expansion of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight. *—Grew, Chronologia Sæculi*.

3. Extent; space to which anything is extended.

The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world; it extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible immensity. *—Locke*.

4. Pure space.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter. *—Locke*.

It would for ever take an useless flight, Lost in expansion, void and infinite. *Sir R. Blackmore, Creation*.

Expánsive. *adj.* Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space.

The elastic or *expansive* faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath been much use of in the common weather glasses. *—Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Used substantively.

Now love in night, and night in love, exhorts Courtship and dances; all your parts employ, And suit night's rich repast with your joy. *Marlow and Chapman, Translation of Mæne, Heron and Lancelot*.

Expárte. [Latin = of the one part.] In *Law*. Term signifying what is executed by one side only; and in common conversation sometimes applied to partial narrations, to what is related on one part only of the matter: (generally used *adjectively*, as 'an *exparte* statement').

Expátiate. *v. n.*

1. Range at large; rove without any prescribed limits.

I have more *expatriated* in this camp than they did. *—Leland, New Year's Gift*, sign. F. 3, b. 1540. Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but

leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in. *—Addison, Spectator*.

He looks in heaven with more than mortal eyes, Hides his face and *expatiates* in the skies; Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam, Survey the region, and confess her home. *Pope*. Awake, my St. John, leave all meaner things To low ambition and the pride of kings; Let us, since life can little more supply Than just to look about us and to die, *Expatiate* free o'er all this scene of man; A mighty mass! but not without a plan. *Id.*

2. Enlarge upon in language.

They had a custom of offering the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence: Dacler *expatiates* upon this custom. *—Browne*.

Expátiate. *v. a.* Let loose; allow to range.

How can a society of merchants have large minds, and *expatiate* their thoughts for great and public undertakings, whose constitution is subject to such frequent changes, and who every year run the risk of their capital? *—Innocent, Essays on Trade*, ii. 421. (Ord MS.)

Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford art an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself. *—Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

They were not allowed to *expatiate*, or amplify, or connect, specious arguments together. *—Bishop Hurd, History of the Royal Society*, p. 61.

Expátiation. *s.* [Lat. *spatiatus*, part. of *spatio* = walk abroad.] Wandering.

Take them from the devil's latitudes and *expatiation*; . . . from the infinite mazes and by-paths of error. *—Paradise, Sermons*, i. 2: 1697.

Expátiator. *s.* One who enlarges upon in language.

The person intended by Montfaucon as an *expatiator* on the word 'enchevillenn', I presume is Thomas Reinecius. *—Pegge, Asmolean*, p. 291.

Expátiate. *v. a.* [Lat. *patria* = country.] Banish from one's native country.

Lost in these desponding thoughts, Abellard indulged the romantic wish of *expatriating* himself for ever. *—Berington, History of Abington*, p. 187.

Expátiated. *part. adj.* Banished.

This battle is memorable as the first of a long series of battles in which the Irish troops retrieved the honour lost by misfortune and mismanagement in domestic war. Some of the relics of Limerick showed, on that day, under the standard of France, a valour which distinguished them among many thousands of brave men. It is a remarkable fact that, on the same day, a battalion of the precatel and *expatriated* Huguenots stood firm amidst the general disorder below the standard of Savoy, and fell fighting desperately to the last. *—Macanlay, History of England*, ch. 22.

Expect. *v. a.*

1. Have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

We *expected*

Immediate dissolution.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1018.

2. Wait for; attend the coming.

The guards, By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect* Their motion. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 500. While, *expecting* there the queen, he rais'd His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd. *Dryden*.

False hopes

He cherishes; nor will his fruit *expect* The autumnal season, but in summer's pride, When other orchards smile, abjectly fail. *Philips, Cider*, b. i.

Expect. *v. n.* Wait; stay.

I will *expect* until my change in death, And answer at thy call: Thou wilt renew What thou hast ruin'd, and my fears subdue. *G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job*, p. 22: 1684.

Expectable. *adj.* To be expected; to be hoped or feared.

Ordeal and spiritual operations are not *expectable* from ice; for being but water congealed, it can never make good such qualities. *—Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Expectance. *s.*

1. Act or state of expecting; expectation.

Saturn, have your petulance, Or else rail upon the moon, Your *expectance* is too soon; For before the second cock Crow, the gates will not unlock. *B. Jonson, Fairy Prince*.

This blessed *expectance* must be now my theme. *—Dryden*.

But fie, my wandering muse, how thou dost stray! *Expectance* calls thee now another way. *Milton, Vocatus Ecceste*, &c.

2. Something expected.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,
What further you will do.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 3.

Expectancy. s. Same as Expectance.

Every moment is *expectancy*

Of more arrival. *Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.*

Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!

The *expectancy* and ruse of the fair state,

Id., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Expectant. adj. Waiting in expectation.

If it be said that some parishes never have not
curates, I answer that the superintending *expectant*
clergy may balance that. — *Bishop Harlow, Remains,*
p. 278.

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to
renew scriptures raised in the mind of the *expectant*
heir. — *Swift.*

Expectant. s. One who waits in expectation of anything; one held in dependence by his hopes.

Scribe was originally the distinctive title of a son
of the prophets, and an *expectant* of that sacred
function. — *J. Spencer, Vanity of vulgar Prophecy,*
p. 34.

An *expectant* of future glory. — *South, Sermons,*
vi. 509.

This treatise was agreeable to the whole nation,
except those who had employments, or were *expect-*
ants. — *Swift, To Pope.*

Expectation. s.

1. Act of expecting.

The trees
Should have borne men, and *expectation* faint,
Languing for what it had not.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.
"This *expectation* makes a blessing dear." *Congreve.*

2. State of expecting either with hope or fear.

Live in a constant and serious *expectation* of that
day, when we must appear before the Judge of hea-
ven and earth. — *Regis, Sermons.*

3. Prospect of anything good to come.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *ex-*
pectation is from him. — *Psalm, lxxi. 5.*

We have to expect, and when *expectation* is dis-
appointed or gratified, we want to be again *expec-*
ting. — *Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Butler.*

4. Object of happy expectation; Messiah ex-pected.

Now clear I understand,
What oft my steadiest thoughts have search'd in
vain,
Why my great *expectation* should be call'd
The seed of woman. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 376.*

5. State in which something excellent is expected from us.

How fit it will be for you, born so great a prince,
and of so rare and only *expectation* but proof,
to divert your thoughts from this way of goodness. —
Sir P. Sidney.

You first came home
From travel with such laces as made you look'd on,
By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*.
Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you. *Chaucer.*

6. With special application to the theory of probabilities.

What is the reason that in a box where there are
nine black balls and one white, we expect to draw
a black ball nine times as much (in other words,
nine times as often, frequency being the gauge of
intensity in *expectation*) as a white? Obviously be-
cause the local conditions are nine times as favour-
able, because the hand may alight in nine places
and get a black ball, while it can only alight in
one place and find a white ball. . . . It is, in fact, evident,
that when once causation is admitted as an universal
law, our *expectation* of events can only be rationally
grounded on that law. — *J. S. Mill.*

Expectative. adj. Constituting an object of expectation.

Whereunto the multitude of *expectative* graces
hath been a great impediment and let. — *Fox, Book*
of Martyrs, Henry VI. p. 636.

Expectative. s. Object of expectation.

I am already abundantly satisfied in some *expecta-*
tions. — *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquia Wottonianae, p. 482.*
1618.

In the mean time the king conferred upon him as
many ceremonial preferments, of a lower degree,
as he could legally be possessed of; no marks of royal
favour; and supports of his state and dignity, while
this great *expectative* was depending. — *Bishop*
Leath, Life of Walsingham, p. 34.

Expected. part. adj. Looked for; apprehended.

I know the thoughts that I think toward you,
with the Lord; thoughts of mercy, and not of evil,
to give you an *expected* end. — *Jeremiah, xxix. 11.*

Expecter. s.

1. One who expects.

a. In hope of anything.

These are not great *expecters* under your admi-
nistration, according to the period of government;
here. — *Swift.*

b. Waiting for anyone.

Signify this loving interview

To the *expecter* of our Trojan part.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 2.

2. One so called from the doctrine of ex-pectation by which he professed to be guided.

Many have wrangled so long about the church,
that at last they have quite lost it, and go under the
name of *Expecters* and Seekers, and do inay that
there is any true church, or any true minister, or
any ordinances. — *Pagitt, Heccegraphia, p. 128.*
1654.

Expecting. part. adj. Expectant.

He who defers his work from day to day,
Doth on a river's bank *expecting* stay,
Till the whole stream that stopp'd him shall be gone,
That runs, and, as it runs, for ever shall run on.

Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Congre.

Expectorant. adj. Promoting expectora-
tion.

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Expectorant. s. Medicine which promotes
expectoration.

Expectorants are those medicines which rather
promote the secretion of the viscid phlegm with
which the bronchiae are loaded than simply inviscid
or dilute it; though these are also treated as *expec-*
torants by many writers. The list of the proper *ex-*
pectorants employed formerly was very voluminous;
... we see evident proofs of an *expectant* power in
many medicines, as in gum ammoniac, where we
have no proof whatever of increased exhalation from
the surface of the body. — *Mason Good.*

Expectorate. v. a. Eject from the breast.

Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a
cough after a cold or asthma. — *Harey, Discourse*
of Consumption.
Mortalest matter is either attenuated so as to be
retruded into the channels, or *expectorated* by
coughing. — *Arbuthnot.*

Expectoration. s. Act of discharging from
the breast.

With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleuritis and
inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth squacs, for
promoting *expectoration*. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature*
and Choice of Aliments.

Expectorative. adj. Having the quality of
promoting expectoration.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, must
necessarily occasion a greater cough. — *Harey, Dis-*
course of Consumption.

Expédiate. v. a. Expedite; despatch. *Ob-*
solete.

Great alterations in some kind of merchandise
may serve, for that present instant, to *expédiate*
their business. — *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Expédience. s.1. Fitness; propriety; suitability to an
end: (Expediency commoner).

2. Adventure; attempt.

Let me hear ...
What yesternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expédience*. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 1.*

3. Expedition; haste; despatch. *Obsolete.*

I shall break
The cause of our *expédience* to the queen,
And get her leave to part.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.
Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
Are making hither with all due *expédience*.
Id., Richard II. ii. 1.

Expédiency. s. Same as Expediency;
(than which, in some senses at least, it is
a commoner word).

Solemn dedication of things set apart for divine
worship, could never have been universally prac-
tised, had not right reason dictated the high *ex-*
pediency and great use of such practices. — *South,*
Sermons.

An instance occurs in Thucydides, in which this
is very judiciously and neatly pointed out: in the
debate respecting the Mityleneans, who had been
slandered after a revolt, when is introduced contend-
ing for the justice of inflicting on them capital
punishment; to which Demosthenes is made to reply,
that the Athenians are not sitting in judgment on
the offenders, but in deliberation as to their own
interest, and ought therefore to consider, not
right they may have to put the revellers to death,
but the *expédiency* or expediency of such a pro-
cedure. . . . Much declamation may be heard in the

present day against *expédiency*, as if it were not the
proper object of a deliberative assembly, and as if it
were only pursued by the unprincipled. — *Whately,*
Elements of Rhetoric, pt. ii. ch. i. § 1, and note.

Expédient. adj. [Lat. *expedire* = fit, suit, be
advantageous: the opposite of *impedio* =
hinder.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.

All things are not *expédient*: in things indifferent
there is a choice; they are not always equally *ex-*
pedient. — *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes
expédient for them that there should be none; and
then they endeavour to persuade themselves so. —
Archbishop Tillotson.

The enemy made their defence so good, that, to-
wards afternoon, Scipio found it *expédient* to recall
his men from the assault. — *Leaugh, History of Rome,*
p. 47.

Used substantively with the.

For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the *expédient*.
In short, 'twas his fate, unrequited or in place,
To eat unctious cold and cut blocks with a razor.

Goldsmith, Retaliation.

2. Immediate; expeditious.

The adverse winds,
Whose leisure I have staid, have given him time
To land his legions all as soon as I:
His marches are *expédient* to this town.
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

Expédient. s.1. That which helps forward, as means to an
end.

God does not project for our sorrow, but our in-
crease; and would never have invited us to the
one, but as an *expédient* to the other. — *Dr. H. More,*
Essay of Christian Piety.

2. Shift.

He flies to a new *expédient* to solve the matter,
and supposes an earth of a make and frame like that
of *Utopia*. — *Woolward.*

Under the influence of this desire, [a political
economy] shows mankind accumulating wealth, and
employing that wealth in the production of other
wealth; sanctioning by mutual agreement the in-
stitution of property; establishing laws; . . . and
employing certain *expédients* (as money, credit, &c.)
to facilitate the distribution. — *J. S. Mill, System of*
Logic, ii. 482.

This may be called the theory of development;
and, before proceeding to treat of it, two remarks
may be in place. First, it is undoubtedly an hypo-
thesis to account for a difficulty; and such too are
the various explanations given by astronomers from
Ptolemy to Newton of the apparent motions of the
heavenly bodies. But it is as unphilosophical on
that account to object to the one as to object to the
other. . . . Doubtless, the theory of the second and the
theory of development are *expédients*, and so is the
dictum of Vincentius; so is the art of grammar, or
the use of the quadrant; it is an *expédient* to enable
us to solve what has now become a necessary and an
anxious problem. — *W. W. Rieu, Development of Chris-*
tian Doctrine, introd.

The *expédient* adopted showed the urgency of the
danger. — *Leaugh, History of Rome, ch. xlv.*

Expédiently. adv. In an expedient man-
ner; fitly; suitably; conveniently: (in the
following extract it means *hastily, quickly*).

Let my officers of such a nature
Make an extent upon his house and lands;
Do this *expédiently*, and turn him prison.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 1.

Expédiate. v. a. In *Forest Law*. Mutilate
dogs by cutting out the ball of each of the
forefoot, to prevent their running down the
royal game.

In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great
dog not *expédiated*, forfeits three shillings and four
pence to the king. — *Chambers.*

Expédiation. s. Mutilation of dogs' feet.

The king granted to him free chase and free warren,
in all those his lands, both within and without
the forest; also freedom from the *expédiation* of
dogs. — *Ashmole, Antiquities of Berkshire, ii. 423.*

Expédite. v. a.

1. Facilitate; free from impediment.

By sin and death a broad way now is pav'd,
To *expédite* your glorious march.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 473.

2. Hasten; quicken.

An inquisition would still be a further improve-
ment, and would *expédite* the conversion of the
Papists. — *Swift.*

Poor creature! that is to say, wicked woman! —
for we are not of those who set themselves against
the verdict of society, or ever omit to *expédite*, by a
gentle kick, a falling friend. — *Disraeli the great,*
The young Duke.

3. Despatch; issue from a public office.

Though such charters be *expeditel* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion.—*Bacon*.

Expedito. adj.

1. Quick; hasty; soon performed.

Wholehearted advice, and *expedito* execution, in freeing the state of those monsters.—*Shakespeare*.

2. Easy; disencumbered; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part: neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and *expedito* enough, that many may come to the knowledge of it, and so be saved, and therefore the Scripture has been given.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Nimble; active; agile.

The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lusts, the more nimble and *expedito* it will be in its operations.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

4. Light-armed. *Latinism*.

He sent the lord chamberlain with *expedito* forces to speed to Kazer, to the rescue of the town.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Expedito. adv. In an expedito manner; with quickness, readiness, or haste.

Nature left his ears naked, that he may turn them more *expedito* for the reception of sounds from every quarter.—*Greene*.

Expeditiveness. s. Attribute suggested by *Expedito*.

Wrestlers and fencers were wont to use their hands with heavy weights, that when in their games they were to use them empty and naked, to do it with the more *expeditiveness* and pleasure.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 215. (Ord MS.)

Expeditio. s.

1. Haste; speed; activity.

Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of fervor; thereby the better to express that quick and speedy *expeditio* wherewith ardent affections, the very wishes of prayer, are obligated to present our souls in heaven.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Even with the speediest *expeditio*

I will dispatch him to the emperor's court.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 3.

2. March or voyage with martial intentions.

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony, Come down upon us with a mighty power, Bending their *expeditio* toward Philippi.

It may easily be supposed, that by Alexander here his full share in the labours and hardships of the *expeditio*. He accompanied his men during their harshest marches on foot; and it was perhaps on one of these occasions that he gave an example of self-command, which served to animate their courage, while it raised him in their esteem.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. IV.

Expeditious. adj. Having the character of, relating to, or constituted by, an expedition.

The *expeditious* forces were now assembled.—*Goldsmith, History of Greece*.

Expeditious. adj.1. Speedy; quick; soon done: (as, 'an *expeditious* march').

I'll deliver all; And promise you calm seas, auspicious gales, And sail so *expeditious*, that shall catch Your royal fleet far off.—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, v. 1.

2. Nimble; quick; swift; acting with celerity: (as, 'an *expeditious* runner').**Expeditive. adj.** Performing with speed.

I mean not to purchase the praise of *expeditive* in that kind; but as one that have a feeling of my duty, and of the ease of others, my endeavour shall be to hear patiently.—*Bacon, Speech on taking his Place in Chancery*.

Expel. v. a. [Lat. *expello*; from *pello*—drive; pass. part. *expulsus*; *expulsi*, *expulsi*.]

1. Drive out; force away.

The Lord your God shall *expel* them from before you, and drive them from out of your sight.—*Joshua*, xiii. 5.

Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would *expel* the waters out of their places, with such violence as to fling them among the clouds.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Eject; throw out.

Whatever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the entrails, and other parts of the body are moved to *expel* it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The virgin huntress was not slow To *expel* the shaft from her contracted bow.—*Dryden*.

3. Banish; drive from the place of residence.

Arms, and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate, And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate, *Expell'd* and exil'd left the Trojan shore.—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.

4. Reject; refuse.

And would you not poor fellowship *expel*, Myself would offer you I never miss In this adventurous chancery jeopardy.—*Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

5. Keep off; exclude; keep out.

Since she did neglect her looking-glass, And threw her sun-expelling mask away, The air hath star'd the roses in her cheeks, And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 3. O that the earth which kept the world in awe Should patch a wall to *expel* the winter's blow.—*Sh. Hamlet*, v. 1.

Expeller. s. One who, or that which, expels or drives away.

I spotted fall, *expeller* of all vice, And most un doubted argument to prove A mind descended nobly.—*Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido*, p. 74.

Expens. v. a. [Lat. *expendo*, pass. part. *expensus*, originally = weigh out, thence disburse, disburse, spend.] Lay out; spend. The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to *expens* such sums of money as exceeded the debt.—*Sir J. Heywood*.**Expensiture. s.** Cost; disbursement.

I cannot forget the joy with which I exchanged a bank-note of twenty pounds for the twenty of the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions; it would have been easy, by any other way, of the same sum, to have procured no larger and lasture a fund of rational amusement.—*Gibbon, Memoirs*, p. 37.

A single dot would overpay

The *expensiture* of every day.—*Comper*. A state cannot have more wealth at its command than may be employed for the general good, a liberal *expensiture* in national works being one of the surest means of promoting national prosperity; and the benefit being still more obvious, of an *expensiture* directed to the purposes of national improvement, but a people may be too rich.—*Southey, Colloquia on Society*.

To raise its body through a given space, its muscles have to be contracted with twice the intensity, at a double cost of matter expended. This necessity will be seen still more clearly if we leave out the motor apparatus, and consider only the forces required and the means of supplying them. For since, in similar bodies, the areas vary as the squares of the dimensions, and the masses vary as the cubes; it follows that the absorbing surface has become four times as great, while the weight to be moved by the motor absorbed has become eight times as great. If then, at twice as much nutriment as was needed for *expensiture*, this having one-half for growth, it is now able only just to meet *expensiture*, and can provide nothing for growth. However great the excess of assimilation over waste may be during the early life of an active organism, we see that because a series of numbers increasing as the cubes, overtakes a series increasing as the squares, even though starting from a much smaller number, there must be reached, if the organism lives long enough, a point at which the surplus assimilation is brought down to nothing—a point at which *expensiture* balances nutrition—a state of moving equilibrium.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*.

Expense. s. Cost; charge; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vast *expense*, That little culture'd Rome's virtue thence, Which simple poverty first made.—*B. Jonson, Catiline*.

A first prepar'd with riotous *expense*, Much cost, more care, and most ingenuities.—*Dryden*.

Such provision made, that a country should not want so many springs as were convenient, and afford a supply where suitable to the necessities and *expens* of each climate.—*Woodward*. I can see no reason by which we were obliged to make those prodigious *expens*.—*Swift*.

Often with the notion of *loss* on the part of those on whom the *expense* falls, either from the equivalent being insufficient, or from some *damage* or *discredit* arising out of the transaction.

As a party man, his character stood lower than it deserved, chiefly from certain personal dislikes towards him; for, with the perhaps doubtful exception of his entire popularity at his party *expens* on the two occasions already mentioned, and of the much more serious charge against him of betraying his party in the Carlton House negotiation of 1812, there can nothing be laid to his charge as inconsistent with the rules of the strictest party duty and honour.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Mr. Sheridan.

cal Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Sheridan.

Expensful. adj. Costly; chargeable: (Expensive commoner).

Who will be troubled with a pettish girl—I may be proud; and, to that view, *expensful*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim*. No part of structure is either more *expensful* than windows, or more ruinous.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Expensfully. adv. In an expensive manner; in a costly way; at great charge.

Rare. Where now is seen, with Camden, the fair habitation of Sir William Sidney, a learned knight, painfully and *expensfully* studious of the common good of his country.—*Waver, Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent*, p. 310.

Expensfulness. s. Attribute suggested by *Expensful*. *Rare*.

This advantage the meaneer men generally want, the *expensfulness* of such a breeding sets it beyond their reach.—*Dr. H. More, Gentleman's Calling*, sect. 2, § 2. (Ord MS.)

Expensless. adj. Without expense or cost.

A physician may save any army by this frugal and *expensless* means only.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

What health promotes, and gives unriv'd peace, Is all *expensless*, and procur'd with ease.—*Sir R. Blackmore*.

Expensive. adj.

1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and *expensive* are dangerous.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Costly (as, 'expensive dress,' 'an expensive journey'); requiring expenditure of any kind: (with of). *Obsolete*.

In these places where the officers of the church are not *expensive* of the whole day, it is lawful to do (upon just cause) any work that is now forbidden for our superior, or scandalous to our brethren.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dediturum*. (Ord MS.)

3. Liberal; generous; distributive.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness, such as our humble calls a work and labour of love.—*Bishop Sprat*.

Expensively. adv. In an expensive manner; with great expense; at great charge.

You know our court took the resolution, that it was the best way to dispatch the French prince back again quickly, to receive him solemnly, ceremoniously, and *expensively*, when he lodged a demerit, and durable entertainment.—*Donne, Letter in his Poems*, p. 279.

I never knew him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile.—*Swift*.

Expensiveness. s.

1. Abilition to expense; extravagance.

The courtiers studied to please the king's taste; and gave into an *expensiveness* of equipage and dress, that exceeded all bounds.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wycham*, p. 203.

2. Costliness.

Their highways, for their extent, solidity, or *expensiveness*, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire.—*Archeol., Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Expensible. adj. [Lat. *spiro* = hope.] Capable of being hoped for, or expected; lying within the range of expectation.

Rare. If ever it was in being, it would have ever been divine, and not *expensible*.—*Crutius, Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, p. 23. (Ord MS.)

Expérience. s. [Lat. *experientia* (Fr. *expérience*), from *experior* = try, make proof of; pres. part. *experiens*, *entis*; pret. part. *expertus*; *experimentum* = trial, proof, test.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.

Herod *expérience* hath informed reason, and time hath made those things apparent which were hidden.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

But not the mind or fancy is to rise Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end, Till warn'd, or by *expérience* taught, she learn, That not to know at large of things remote From use, obscure and subtle, but to know That which before us lies in daily life, Is the prime wisdom.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 188.

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boys immature in knowledge, Pave their *expérience* to their present pleasure.—*Shakespeare, Anthony and Cleopatra*, l. 4.

Experience is the daughter of time.—*Dr. H. More, Disc. of Christian Picty*, p. 164.

But if you'll prosper, mark what I advise.

Whom age and long experience render wise. *Pope*.

The laws of mind . . . compose the universal or abstract portion of the philosophy of human nature; and all the truths of common experience, constituting a practical knowledge of mankind, must, to the extent to which they are truths, be results or consequences of these. Such familiar maxims, when collected a posteriori from observation of life, occupy among the truths of the science the place of what, in our analysis of induction, have so often been spoken of under the title of empirical laws. . . .

The observations concerning human affairs collected from common experience, are precisely of this nature. Even if they were universally and exactly true within the bounds of experience, which they never are, still they are not the ultimate laws of human action; they are not the principles of human nature, but results of those principles under the circumstances in which mankind have happened to be placed. When the Philosopher said in his wrath that all men are liars, he enumerated what is true of all men; but he did not say that all men are liars; and it is not a law of man's nature to lie; though it is one of the consequences of the laws of human nature, that lying is nearly universal when certain external circumstances exist universally, especially circumstances productive of habitual distrust and fear. When the character of the old is asserted to be cautious, and of the young impetuous, this, again, is but an empirical law; for it is not because of their youth that the young are impetuous, nor because of their age that the old are cautious. It is chiefly, if not wholly, because the old, during their many years of life, have generally had much experience of its various evils, and having suffered or seen others suffer much from imprudent exposure to them, have acquired associations . . . to the circumstance . . . while the young, as well from the absence of . . . far experience as from the greater strength of the impressions which urge them to enterprise, escape themselves in it more readily. Here, then, is the explanation of the empirical law: here are the conditions which ultimately determine whether the law holds good or not. *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. i. ch. v. § 1.

3. Individual or particular instance of trial or observation.

Ordinarily all proverbs are very true, being certain brief sentences collected out of long and direct experience. *Sheldon, Translation of Don Quixote*, p. 161.

The like holds good with respect to the relation between sounds and vibrating objects which we learn only by a generalization of experience. *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*.

Experience. n. a. Try; practise; know by practice. See Experiment.

This, according to the view entertained by Curtius, and by several other writers, both ancient and modern, would be the first indication of an unalloyed change which was beginning to show itself in Alexander's character: an effect, either of his interrupted prosperity, or, as others have conceived, of the partial failure and disappointment which he had experienced in India.—*Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liv.

Experienced. part. adj. Provided with the data of, taught or made sagacious or skillful by, experience.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are experienced in them. *Locke*.

To him experience'd Nestor thus rejoind'd.

O friend, what narrow dash thou bring'st to mind! *Pope*.

Experiencer. s. One who experiences; (in the following extract, Experimenter).

A curious experience I did admit, that the likeness of any object, if strongly exhibited, will appear to another in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, till he be dazzled by it; even after he shall have turned his eyes from it.—*Sir E. Dwyer, Treatise on the Nature of India*.

Experienc'd. adj. Having experience; (Experienced commoner).

Why is the prince, now ripe, and full experienc'd,
Not made a dower in the state?

Beaumont and Fletcher, Cupid's Revenge.

Experiential. adj. Derived from experience; empirical; (as opposed to Necessary or Intuitive).

It is evident that this distinction of necessary and experiential truths involves the same antithesis which we have already considered:—the antithesis of thoughts and things. Necessary truths are derived from our own thoughts; experiential truths are derived from our observation of things about us. The opposition of necessary and experiential truth is another aspect of the fundamental antithesis of philosophy.—*Wheatell, History of Scientific Ideas*, l. 27.

Vol. I.

Experiment. s.

1. Trial or test of anything; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which sheweth them to be wise, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular experiments; and the framing of our particular experiments, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

It is good also not to try experiments in states, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon*.

Till his fall, man's mind was ignorant of nothing but of sin; or at least, it rested in the notion without the smart of the experiment. *South, Sermons*.

When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called experiment. *Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

2. Special act of experience.

Adam! by said experiment I ken

How little weight with thee my words can find. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 367.

To have had many experiments is what we call experience.—*Hobbes, On Human Nature*, ch. iv. § 2.

In the earlier writers, *experiment*, both as a noun and a verb, more closely coincided with *experience* than it does now.

And that on good grounds. An *experiment*, at present, means a special observation in which the conditions are determined by the observer or experimenter, instead of one, which is taken as the ordinary course of nature presents it. To make this synonymous with the abstract *Experience* is inconvenient; but, on the other hand, it is exceptional to make the abstract *experience* serve for concrete instances, and become plural. Still, *experience* is the term which gains ground.

And moreover, in respect of the medical profession, there is an obvious danger of a man's being regarded as a dangerous *experimentalist* who adopts any novelty, and of his thus losing practice even among such as may regard him with admiration as a philosopher.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. in § 2.

Experimentally. adv. In an experimental manner; by experience; by trial; by experiment; by observation.

Solid divines *experimentally* know what belongs to the healing of a sinful soul.—*Bishop Hall, Reformation*, p. 110.

While Flarrow was an isle, the true distance between it and the city, as it hath been usually and *experimentally* ascertained, was about seven furlongs. *Corydon, Poethuma*, p. 23.

The intercourse being sometimes universal, has made no impart what we have *experimentally* learned by our own observations.—*Keight, Caladonian herbarium*.

While the man is under the scourge of affliction, he is willing to endure those sins which he now *experimentally* finds attended with such bitter consequences.—*Rogers, Sermons*.

Paralytic discovered by experiment that voltaic electricity could be evolved from a natural magnet, provided a conducting body were set in motion at right angles to the direction of the magnet; and, this he found to hold not only of small magnets, but of that great magnet, the earth. The law being thus established *experimentally*, that electricity is evolved, by a magnet, and a conductor moving at right angles to the direction of its poles, we may now look out for fresh instances in which these conditions meet. *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*.

Experimentarian. adj. and s. Adept in experiments.

Another thing that disposes an *experimentarian* philosopher to embrace religion is that his genius and course of studies accustom him to value and delight in abstracted truths. *Boyle, Works*, v. 22. (Rich.)

Another thing that qualifies an *experimentarian* for the reception of revealed religion is, &c.—*Ibid.* p. 537. (Rich.)

Experimentation. s. Exercise or practice in experiment.

Further, even if we could have ascertained, by the method of agreement, that oxygen and hydrogen were both present when water is produced, no *experimentation* on oxygen and hydrogen separately, to knowledge of their laws, could have enabled us deductively to infer that they would produce water. We require a specific experiment on the two combined. *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. x. § 4.

Thus far the advantages of *experimentation* over simple observation is universally recognised: all are aware that it enables us to obtain numerous conditions of circumstances which are not to be found in nature, and so add to nature's experiments a multitude of experiments of our own.—*Ibid.* b. iii. ch. vii. § 3.

Experimentator. s. Experimenter.

The examination of some of them was protracted for many days, the nature of the experiments themselves and also the design of the experiments requiring such class.—*Boyle, Works*, iv. 307. (Rich.)

Experimented. part. adj. Experienced; tried. *Obsolete*.

Let the orations of wise princes, or *experimental* counsellors in council or parliament, and the final sentences of grave and learned judges in weighty

possible that all the experiments which have been tried, might have been produced by the mere desire to ascertain what would happen under certain circumstances, without any previous conjecture as to the result; yet in point of fact those unobvious, delicate, and often cumbersome and tedious processes of experiment, which have thrown most light upon the general constitution of nature, would hardly ever have been undertaken by the persons or at the time they were, unless it had seemed to depend on them whether some general doctrine or theory which had been suggested, but not yet proved, should be admitted or not. If this be true even of merely *experimental* inquiry, the conversion of *experimental* into deductive truths could still less have been effected without three temporary assistance from hypotheses. *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, § 5.

Experimentalist. s. One who makes experiments.

It was usual, we are told, with the *experimentalists* in physics in the last age, to labour their experiments with the most diligent exactness. *Bishop Bergeon, On the Divinity of Christ*, p. 21; 179.

If a bird is taken from a cage, and instantly plunged into carbonic acid gas, the *experimentalist* may be fully assured (at all events after one or two repetitions) that no circumstance capable of causing suffocation had supervened in the interim, except the change from immersion in the atmosphere to immersion in carbonic acid gas.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*.

And that on good grounds. An *experimentalist*, at present, means a special observation in which the conditions are determined by the observer or experimenter, instead of one, which is taken as the ordinary course of nature presents it. To make this synonymous with the abstract *Experience* is inconvenient; but, on the other hand, it is exceptional to make the abstract *experience* serve for concrete instances, and become plural. Still, *experience* is the term which gains ground.

Experiment. n. a.

1. Try; search out by trial.

This naptha is an oily or fat liquid substance, in colour not unlike soft white clay; of quality hot and dry; so as it is apt to inflame with the sunbeams, or heat that issues from fires; as was worthily *experimented* upon one of Alexander's men, who being mounted, with much also escaped burning. *Sir T. More, Relation of a Voyage to the Coast of Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 182.

In the following extract it governs the sentence beginning with *that*.

Redd *experimentat*, that no patrefied flesh will of it, if all insects be carefully kept from it, putrify any. *Rap, Vision of God manifest in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Find out or know by experience. *Rare*.

These and many other spiritual wickednesses I high places doth the person fear, or *experiment*, both. *St. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. ix.

When the succession of these comes, our perception of duration is with it, which every *experiment* whilst I am so, is usually. *Locke*.

Experiment. n. n. Make experiment.

The plan to which I allude is, that when any subject becomes incommensurate by the inductive method, whether from the impossibility of *experimenting* upon it, or from its extreme natural complexity, or from the presence of immense and bewildering details collected around it, we may, in all such cases, make an imaginary separation of inseparable facts; and reason upon trains of events which have no real and independent existence, and which are nowhere to be found except in the mind of the inquirer.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Experimental. adj. Pertaining to, built upon, or known by, experiment; formed by observation.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations, which with *experimental* seal do warrant
The tenure of my look.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

The *experimental* testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an *experimental* exception. *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

These are so far from being subservient to atheism in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an *experimental* confirmation of the universal delusion.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Even in purely *experimental* science, some inducement is necessary for trying one experiment rather than another; and though it is abstractedly

and doubtful causes, be the lectures be frequent.—*Bacon*. (Ord MS.)

Thus it is in matters of certain and experimental truth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 383. (Ord MS.)

Veterans and well experimental soldiers.—*Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland*, b. ii. 34. (Rich.)

Experimenter. s. One who makes experiment.

Galileo and Morisennus, two exact experimenters, do think they find this verily by their experiences; but surely this is impossible to be done.—*Sir K. Bishop, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

There will be no fear that the experimenter should reject the first;—they may be deceived by the nearest equality.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 333.

When engaged in the investigation of table-turning, I constructed a very simple apparatus, serving as an index, to show the unconscious motions of the hands upon the table. The results were either that the index moved before the table, or that neither index nor table moved; and in numerous cases all moving power was annihilated. A universal objection was made to it by the table-turners. It was said to paralyze the powers of the mind; but the experimenters need not see the index.—*Foraday, Lectures on Mental Education*.

Experrection. s. [Lat. *experire*, part. *experrectus*—awake, awakened.] Waking. *Rare*.

The Phrygians also hunting that God sleepeth all winter and lieth awake in the summer; thereupon celebrate, in one season, the feast of lying in bed and sleeping; in the other of *experrection* or waking; and that with much drinking and belly cheer.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 1063. (Rich.)

Expert. adj. [Lat. *expertus*, part. of *expior*—try.] Skillful; intelligent; (especially through practice or experience).

Now we will take some order in the town, placing therein some expert officers.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.
Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned.—*Bacon*.

The meanest sculptor in the Egyptian square, can imitate in brass the snail and hair;
Able to imitate the parts, but not dispose the whole.—*Dryden*.

Again fair Alma sits content
On Florinda's expert breast;
When she the rising sigh restrains,
And by concealing speaks her pains. *Prior*.

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism, or expert in mode and figure.—*Locke*.

Expert. adj. [Lat. *expers*, -ertis—free from anything.] With of.

This excellent woman . . . being after *experts* of the piques of bearing of children. *Lord Marley, Translation of Boccaccio*.

Expert. v. a. Experience. *Rare*.

We deem of death as doom of ill desert;
But knew we, fools, what it us brings until,
Din would we daily, even it to expect! *Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, November*.

Expertness. s. Skill; readiness; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in war.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

Expetible. adj. [Lat. *peto*—seek.] Constituting or characterizing an object to be sought with earnestness, to be wished for, or desired.

Uniformity in religious and ecclesiastical matters sure is an excellent and desirable gain, that certainly an establishment, somewhat less perfect, with 'being of the same mind as far as we have attained,' and with a regular and effectual observation of good laws, is more *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect, without the same uniform order and power therewith. *Poller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 410.

And thus have they done in treating of good things and evil, *expetible* and to be avoided, proper and strange.—*Holland, Plutarch*, p. 366. (Rich.)

Expiable. adj. Capable of being expiated or atoned.

Did not the accidents of the holiest child-bed carry in them an *expiable* impurity?—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Chastity*, p. 112.

The church of Rome is not so highly severe. Some sins they can allow to be but venial; such as obliges not man to the punishment of eternal death; which indeed is a life endless, in endless torment. But yet they allow them to be such as deserve punishment, though such as are easily pardoned; remission of course, or expiable by an equal penance.—*Wotton, Elements*, ix. 274.

Expiate. v. a. [Lat. *expiatum*, pass. part. of *expio*; *expitio*, -onis.]

1. Atone the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; atone for.

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore permission to *expiate* their crimes by their assiduous labours in so innocent and so hopeful a work.—*Bacon, Physiological and Medical Remains*.

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physic; but to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement.—*Key, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Avert the threats of prodigies.

The Romans, like most pagans, readily adopted the gods of other nations. . . . Frequent showers of stones, a portent often mentioned by the Roman historians, could, according to the Molyne books, be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele, or the Asian mother.—*Piger, History of the City of Rome*, vol. ii.

3. Make reparation for.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury, to procure some declaration to that purpose under his majesty's sign manual.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

The more they have inflicted on *expiate* that merit, the more they endeavour to *expiate* that merit by a more careful management for the future.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Expiation. s.

1. Act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

The hand cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, on the margin, there can be *expiation* for the hand.—*Nichols, xxv. 32*.

2. Means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Law can discover sin, but not remove, save by those shadowy *expiations* weak, The blood of bulls and goats.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 290.
Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of ignorance, passion, and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an *expiation* and atonement as Christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved.—*Addison, Spectator*.

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such . . . stars, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many ceremonies and sacrifices.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Expiatious. adj. Having the power to expiate; having an expiatory tendency or character. *Rare*.

Which are not to be expounded as if ordination did confer the first grace, which in the schools is understood only to be *expiato*, 'at the increment of grace and sanctification.'—*Jeremy Taylor, Office Ministerial*, § 7.

Expiatory. adj. Having the power of expiation or atonement.

A real and *expiatory* offering and oblation.—*Horne, Translation of Isaac's Sermons*, p. 81: 187.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Expilate. v. a. [Lat. *expilatus*, pass. part. of *expilo*—rob.—see Compile.] Pillage. *Rare*.

Plato would *expilate* the treasures of it for aqueduct, which denied east the Jews much blood.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon at the Earls of Kent's St. John's*, (Rich.)

Expilation. s. Robbery.

In many grievances of the people, *expilations* of the church, abuses to the state, intrusions upon the royalties of the crown were continued, that it was a great blessing of Almighty God if any ruler over kingdoms was delivered from them upon so easy terms; and now to have all these mischiefs return with more strength upon us, by the attempts of these priests, had been the highest points of insubordination and sleepiness. *Jeremy Taylor, Discourses*, 185. (Ord MS.)

Where, as he proceeds
This ravens *expilation* of the state.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, b. ii. (Rich.)

Expilator. s. Robber.

Where profit hath prompted no age hath wanted such miners for a perpetual treasure). For which the most barbarous *expilators* found the most civil rhetoric.—*Sir T. Browne, Hydrotaphia or Urns Buried*, ch. iii. (Rich.)

Expiration. s.

1. Act, in the process of Respiration, of giving out or emitting the air previously taken into the body by Inspiration.

In all *expiration* the motion is onwards, and therefore rather directed away the voice than downwards.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon inspiration; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in *expiration*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Last emission of breath; death.

Though therefore it be certainly true that Christ did truly and properly die, as other men are in the state or condition of the dead, as some have learned to speak; yet the creed had spoken as much as this before, when it delivered that he was dead.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*. *Johnson, Rambler*.

He [Milton] died by a quiet and silent *expiration* about the 10th of November, 1674, at his house in Dunelm-fields; and was buried next his father in the church of St. Giles in Cripplegate. His funeral was very splendidly and numerously attended.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets*, Milton.

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

By the *expirations* of such stumps, the dog finds the scent as he hunts.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 50.

He was to receive immediate benefit either by evaporation, or *expiratio* revocation. *Sieff, Tale of a Tub*, § 3.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, in transients and sudden *expirations*.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiratio* from the earth, which in open places is stronger.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

5. Cessation of anything to which life is figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its *expiratio*, we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire.—*Boyle*.

6. Conclusion of any limited time.

If till the *expiratio* of your month, You will return and sojourn with my sister, Dismissing half your train, come then to me.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.
This he did in a fortnight after the *expiratio* of the treaty of Uxbridge.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Expire. v. a. [Lat. *spiro*—breathe; pass. part. *spiratus*; *expiratio*, -onis.]

1. Breathe out.

To save his body from the searching fire, Which he from hellish entrails did *expire*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.
Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air.—*Morrey, Discourses of Consumption*.

This clafit the hour; his nostrils flames *expire*, And his red eyeballs roll with dying fire.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

2. Exhale; send out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in sensible perspiration.—*Woodward*.

3. Close; conclude; bring to an end.

When as time flying with wings swift, *Expired* had the term that these two javeils Should render up a reckning of their travels.

Spenser, Mother Hubbards Tale.

My mind misgives,
Some consequence, yet hanging in the stars,
Shall bitterly begin his fearful date
With this night's revels, and *expire* the term
Of a despised life.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.
Death was unpaired by *expiring* the best spirit of the one, the quarrel being only for the life given.—*Shelton, Darts*, ch. iv.

Expire. v. a.

1. Make an emission of the breath; die; breathe the last.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*,
To their first elements the souls retire. *Pope*.

2. Perish; fall; be destroyed.

All thy praise is vain,
Save what this verse, which never shall *expire*,
Shall to thee purchase. *Spenser*.

The dead man's knell,
Is there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying ere they are sick.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

3. Fly out with a blast.

The distance judge for shot of every size,
The hinstocks bark, the poudrons ball expires;
The vigorous seaman every port-hole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden*.

4. Conclude; terminate; come to an end.

A month before
This bond expires, I do expect return
Of three times the value of this bond.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, 1. 3.

Expiring, part. adj. Dying.

Or endless greatly succeeds to death,
Or if the soul were future life shall know,
To better worlds immortal shall she go.
Keene, Translation of Lucan, iii. (Rich.)

Expiring, verbal abs. Breathing out; expiration.

The first means of producing cold is that which nature prevents us with; namely, the expiring of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter, when the sun hath no power to overcome it; the earth being (as hath been noted by some) primum frigidum. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History. (Rich.)*

Expiry, s. Period when anything expires, dies out, or ends.

He had to leave at the expiry of the term. — *Laub, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Expiscate, v. n. [Lat. *piscis* — fish.] Fish out, in the sense of discover or investigate. *Rare.*

Expiscating if the renew'd extreme
They force on us will serve their turn.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, 2. 181.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Expiscation, s. Fishing.

In expiscation if whose mysteries,
Our nets must still be clogg'd with heavy lead
To make them sink and catch.
Chapman, On Ben Jonson's Sejourn.

Explains, v. n. [Lat. *explans* (planus — plain), pass. part. *explatus*; *explanatio, -onis*.] Expound; illustrate; clear by notes or commentaries.

You will have variety of commentators to explain the difficult passages to you. *Gay.*

With *away* — get rid of by explanation: (generally in a bad sense).

Such is the original design, however we may explain it away. — *Lyfite, Postscripta Juris Canonici.*
Some explain'd the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

Explains, v. n. Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is synodically explainable, and implieth purification and cleanness. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Explainer, s. One who explains; expositor; interpreter; commentator.

According to our common explainers. — *Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*
As there is no author who more frequently repeats similar sentiments and expressions than Arius, so for that reason there is no one who is a better commentator and explainer to himself. — *Harris, To Upton (1734), in Dr. Warburton's Works, p. 207.*
At Rome, about Florence, he staid only two months; a time, indeed, sufficient if he desired only to ravish with an explainer of its antiquities, or to view palaces and court pictures, but certainly too short for the contemplation of learning, policy, or manners. — *Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Milton.*

Explanation, s. Act of explaining or interpreting; sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this explanation be condemned, and the bill found upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury. — *Swift.*

Explanatory, adj. Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ explanatory notes. — *Swift.*

Explâto, or Explêto, v. a. ? *Explêto*, for expound as a pleader.

While thou dost deale
Desired justice to the publick weale
Like Solon's self, expires the knotty laws
With endless labours.
B. Jonson, Epigram on Sir F. Coke. (Rich.)

Explation, s. Accomplishment.

They conduce nothing at all to the perfection of men's natures, nor the explication of their desires. — *Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 374.*

Explicative, adj. Filling up; filling out having the character of an explicative.

He saith them as explicative phrases to plumb his

speech, and fill out his sentences. — *Barrow, vol. 1. serm. 15. (Rich.)*

There is doubtless some advantage in the shortness of the lives, which there is little temptation to load with explicative epithets. — *Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Addison. (Ord MS.)*

No one entered more fully than Shakespeare into the character of this species of poetry which admits of no explicative imagery, no merely ornamental line. — *Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries, pt. iii. ch. v.*

Explicative, s. Something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.

These are not only useful explicatives to matter, but great ornaments of style. — *Swift.*
Of the ear the open vowels tire,
While explicatives their feeble aid do join.

Pope, Essay on Criticism.
Explicative, whether words or syllables, are made use of purely to supply a vacancy; *dis*, before verbs plural, is absolutely such; and future reliers may explain *did* and *has*. — *P. p.*

Explicative, adj. Filling up; taking up room.

In the address of the Almsgiver to Job, in chapters 34, 35, no less than twenty-one verses begin with the particle *what*, decorated with a note of admiration! No less than six successive verses in ch. 34, and four in ch. 35, have this smooth introduction, for which there is not the smallest authority in the original. He, Garven is so fond of this explicative embellishment, as even to introduce it twice in the same verse. — *British Critic, Feb. 1797.*

Explicable, adj. Explainable; possible to be explained.

Many difficulties, whence *explicable* with any certainty, occur in the fabric of human nature. — *Sir M. Hale, Originations of Mankind.*
Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them seem to be *explicable*. *Hogb.*
The facts, therefore, are quite *explicable* on the supposition that all knowledge is from experience. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Explicate, v. a. *Obsolete.*

1. Unfold; expand.

They explicate the leaves, and ripen fast
For the sick labourers of the mulberry wood.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Explain; clear; interpret.

I came him a grammarian by the authority of Quintilian, that, speaking Latin elegantly, can expound good authors, expressing the invention and disposition of the matter, their style or form of eloquence; *explicating* the figures as well of sentences as of words; leaving nothing, person or place, named by the author, unexplained or hid from his scholars. — *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 51.*

They do not understand that part of Christian philosophy which *explicates* the secret nature of this divine sacrament. — *Jeremy Taylor.*
Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of numbers, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. — *Sir M. Hale, Originations of Mankind.*

The last verse of his last satire is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden.*

Explication, s.

1. Act of opening; unfolding or expanding; act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, first publishing by way of testimony, the truth which from them she hath received, written in the sacred volumes of Scripture; secondly, by way of *explication*, discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Many things are needful for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occasions. — *Ibid.*

Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main scope. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Sense given by an explainer; interpretation.

'Tis the substance of this theory I mainly depend upon; many single *explications* and particularities may be rectified upon further thoughts. — *T. Barrow, Theory of the Earth.*

Explicative, adj. Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or may be necessary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for it only explains the subject; as, every mortal man is a son of Adam. — *Watts, Logic.*

Thought is, under this condition, merely *explicative* or analytic. — *Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 578.*

Explicator, s. [Lat.] Explainer. *Rare.*

Again, if we look upon the supposition of Epigenes, and his *explicator*, Lucetius, and his advanced Gassendus, how many things must be taken for

granted that are not only perfectly incoherent to our senses but altogether impossible. — *Sir M. Hale, Originations of Mankind, p. 10. (Rich.)*

Explicative, adj. Explicative; tending to explain.

Hereon are granted those evangelical commands, *explicative* of this law, as it now standeth in force. — *Barrow, Sermons, vol. 1. ser. xiv.*

I may venture to say that no man ever got a clear and *explicative* notion of a chemical combination by the help of attractions. — *Black, Chemistry, 1. (Ord MS.)*

Explicit, adj. Unfolded; plain; clear; not obscure; not merely implied.

We must lay aside that busy and fallacious method of reasoning by the hints, and bring things close to *explicit* proof and evidence. — *T. Barrow, Theory of the Earth.*

These conclusions, when most refined, serve only to show how impossible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite. — *South, Sermons.*

Explicit, [Lat.] See extracts.

Explicit [is] a word found at the conclusion of our old books, signifying 'the end, or it is finished,' as we now find 'this.' Thus the Liber Festivalis of Gratian concludes with 'Explicit.' Enjoyed at Westminster, &c. (Ord MS.). The old French books have the same word. — *Johnson.*

The word *explicit* generally used at the end of MSS. and early printed books, is a contraction of *explicitus*. The ancient books were written by roll of parchment, (hence the Latin word 'volume,' and our 'volume,') which were unfolded by the reader in his progress through them. When they were quite 'unfolded,' they were of course 'finished,' and the word *explicitus*, which properly covers the former sense, was afterwards used in the latter; when the books assumed a different form, to signify that they were 'finished' or ended. — *Aubrey, Lucetius, ii. 92, note by the Editor.*

Explicitly, adv. In an explicit manner; plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This querulous humour carries an implicit resignation to God's disposal; but where it is indicated, it usually is its own exponent, and *explicitly* avows it. — *Dr. H. More, Discourses of the Tongue.*

Explicitness, s. Attribute suggested by Explicit.

Whose judgement is of itself more difficult, more remote from matter and humane observation, and with less curiosity and *explicitness* declared in Scripture as being of less consequence and concernment in order to God; and man's great end. — *Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, sec. 12. (Ord MS.)*

Otherwise, surely, the knowledge of this article could not very obscurely be gathered from the bare writings of Moses and the prophets, and consequently was by no means received with that *explicitness* in the ancient Jewish church that it is now in the Christian. — *South, Sermons, vol. iv. ser. vii. (Rich.)*

Explôdo, v. a. [Lat. *ex + plaudo*, the form taken in composition by *plaudo* — clap hands.]

1. Drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; treat with open contempt; treat not only with neglect, but open disdain or scorn.

Him old and young
Explôd, and led soild with violent hands,
Hud not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence
Unseen amid the throng.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 668.

There is pretended, that a magnetic globe or ferret, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly *explôd*, as being against all experience. — *Bishop Wilkins, Jesuites.*

Small that man pass for a prodigium in Christ's school, who would have been *explôd* in the school of Zen! — *South, Sermons.*

2. Drive out with noise and violence.

But late the kindled powder did *explôde*
The mussy ball, and the brass tube unoad.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Explôdo, v. n. Go off with an explosion.

All attempts to insulate fulminic acid have proved unsuccessful, as it *explôdes* with the slightest decomposing force. — *Cres. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Fulminic Acid.*

Explôdo, part. adj. Got rid of contemptuously.

Provided that no word, which a society shall give a sanction to, be antiquated and *explôd*, they may receive whatever new ones they shall find occasion for. — *Swift.*

It is assuredly not to Mr. Pitt's sinking-fund that we allude, as showing his defective political resources; that scheme, now *explôd*, after being gradually given up by all adepts in the science of

science, was for many years their favourite; nor can he in this particular be so justly criticised, as he well may in all the rest of his measures, with never having gone before his age, and not always living upon a level with the wisdom of his own times.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Pitt.*

Exploder. s. Hisser; one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

According to the republican divinity of some scandalous exploders of the doctrine of passive obedience.—*South, Sermons, vi., 276.*

This age hath produced too many confident exploders of innocent substances.—*Halliwel, Miscellaneous, p. 74.*

Exploding. part. adj. Explosive: (in the following extract, contentions).

Time was the apoplexy they meant,
Turi'd to exploding him, triumph to slumber,
Cast on themselves from their own mights.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 515.*

Exploit. s. Design accomplished; achievement; successful attempt.

Know'st thou not any whom corrupting could
Would tempt unto a chase exploit of death?
—*Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 2.*

To human sense the invisible exploits
Of warring spirits? —*Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 564.*
The exploits of wicked spirits upon particular persons may be permitted for diverse good purposes.—*Halliwel, Miscellaneous, p. 92.*

Will you thus dishonour
Your past exploits, and sully all your wars?
—*Addison, Cato.*

Exploit. v. a. Perform; achieve.

He exploited great matters in his own person in Gallia, and by his son in Spain.—*Cassius, Romanus.*

Exploiting. verbal abs. Achieving as an exploit; carrying into effect.

He showed himself (above all others) most forward in the enterprise, as having contributed (for the exploiting of this service) two thousand drachms weight in silver and two hundred talents.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch's Morals, p. 754. (Rich.)*

Exploiture. s. Achievement. *Obscure.*

The commentaries of Julius Cæsar, which he made of his exploits in France and Britain.—*Sir T. Elgot, The Government, fol. 33, l.*

Explicate. v. a. Search out; try by searching; explore.

Smith exclude their locus, and therewith explicate their way.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Exploration. s.

1. Search; examination.
For exact exploration whither should be sequenced where the air is quiet.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Use may be made of the like way of exploration in that enquiry which puzzles so many modern naturalists.—*Boyle.*

2. Espial.

The yelder was not without jealousy of the secret of the messenger, but thought him sent for exploration to discover the force, preparation, and resolution of that state.—*Continuation of Kneller, History of the Turks, 168 L. (Ord MS.)*

Explorator. s. Explorer: (this latter being the commoner term).

Perry, their explorator, was let out like a raven, and sent as a spy to decry, by the best inducements he could find, whether the state took heed of their proceedings or not.—*Proceedings against Garnet, sign. 164b. 3. 1641.*

This envious explorer, or searcher for faults.—*Halliwel, Miscellaneous, p. 192.*

Exploratory. adj. Searching; examining.

This is but an exploratory purpose between us.—*Sir I. Walton, Reliques, vol. i., p. 507.*

There is an exploratory temptation, to search out and discover what is in man, what his graces and corruptions are.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, p. 123.*

Round the castle, was an exploratory post to the Akeman-street.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddleston, p. 23.*

Explore. v. a. [Lat. *explorari*; pass. part. *exploratus*; *exploratio*, -onis.] Try; search into; examine by trial.

Abdell that sight endur'd not, where he stood
Among the mightiest, bent to highest deeds,
And thus his own undaunted breast explores.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 111.*

But Cæsar, and the rest of scoundrel kind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at least to bore
The hollow sides, and hidden frauds explore.
—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

The mighty Stargazers first left the shore,
Read all his mists, and durst the deeps explore;
—*892*

He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Arabian star.
—*Pope, Essay on Criticism.*

Exploremment. s. Search; trial; (Exploration commoner).

The frustrated search of Porta, upon the exploration of many, could scarce find one.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Explorer. s. One who explores.

They (The Shetland and Orkney Islands) have produced more than their share of intrepid Arctic explorers.—*Wilson, Prehistoric Annals of Scotland.*

Explosion. s. Bursting forth with noise.

In gunpowder the charcoal and sulphur easily take fire, and set fire to the nitre; and the spirit of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour, rushes out with explosion, . . . the sulphur also, being volatile, is converted into vapour and augments the explosion.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

With explosion vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice.
—*Thomson, Seasons.*

Explosive. adj. [see Explode.] Having a tendency to explode, or the property of exploding.

These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its explosive power renders the shock greater.—*Woodward.*

From the red abyss
New hills explosive thrown.
—*Thomson, Liberty.*

Explosive. s. That which explodes.

The same remark applies to similar explosives.—*Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Gunpowder.*

Explosiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Explosive; liability to explode.

Gunpowder is a mechanical combination of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal; deriving the intensity of its explosive mass from the purity of its constituents, the proportions in which they are mixed, and the intimacy of their admixture.—*Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Gunpowder.*

Expollation. s. [Lat. *spoliare*—despoil; hence better spelt *esp.*—] Spoilation.

Now, even now, O Saviour, . . . now the bloody passion begins: a cruel expollation begins that violence.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, l. iv.*

Expollish. v. a. Polish exquisitely. *Rare.*

To strive, where nothing is amiss, to merit;
To polish and expollish, paint and stain;
Vulgaria to daunt, and then wipe out again.
—*Hogwood, History of Women: 1621.*

Expone. v. a. [Lat. *expono* (= place, lay out), pres. part. *exponens*, -entis; pass. part. *expositus*; *expositio*, -onis.] Exposed. *Rare.*

Ye say, it belongs to you alone to expose the covenant.—*Dynamidon, Zetaphia, 202. (Ord MS.)*

Exponent. s.

1. In Algebra. Sign denoting the power of a symbol of quantity.

We may often observe that the exponents of fractions or notes representing fractions are confounded with the fractions themselves.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst, § 43.*

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the exponent arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent; thus six is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Also a rank of numbers in arithmetical progression, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progression, are called indices or exponents; and in this is founded the reason and demonstration of logarithms; for addition and subtraction of these exponents answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers.—*Harris.*

2. Instrument of exposition either as a person or thing.

In the opening address delivered by him on behalf of the professional body, we find him (Mr. Green) for the first time coming forward as the exponent of Coleridge's view of the 'National Clergy'.—*Saturday Review, Nov. 23, 1868.*

Exponential. adj. Having the character of an Exponent.

Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of arithmetical and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though these terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed.—*Harris.*

Export. v. a. [Lat. *porto*—carry; pass. part. *portatus*; *portatio*, -onis.] Carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffic.
Glorious followers taint business for want of so-

cray, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and exported pearls and rubies.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Export. s. Commodity carried out in traffic.

Whether there should not be published, yearly, schedules of our trade, containing an account of the imports and exports of the year?—*Bishop Berkeley, Quæst., § 170.*

Used in the singular, generally, as an adjective, e.g. 'export trade,' 'export duties.'

Exportable. adj. Capable of being exported.

Wines of this kind are good when drunk on the spot where they are grown, but they are rarely exportable.—*Symonds, Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.*

Exportation. s.

1. Act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessities, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for exportation into other countries.—*Swift.*

2. Simply, act of carrying out.

The symptom last spoken of had reference to the instruments of the vital faculty, which serve for importation and reception of the ideas and spirits; this, that we are now speaking to, hath reference to those which serve for exportation and rejection of the same.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 239: 1666.*

3. State of being carried out.

They were woe to test by it, [the corpse,] from the time of its death till its exportation to the grave.—*Bourne, Antiquities of the Common People, p. 15: 1725.*

Exporter. s. One who exports commodities.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the exporter, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less.—*Locke.*

Exporting. verbal abs. Act of one who exports; exportation.

The exporting of the precious metals was forbidden under the severest penalties.—*Buckle, History of Civilization, ii.*

Exposal. s. Exposure.

I believe our corrupted air, and frequent thick fogs, are in a great measure owing to the common exposure of our wit.—*Swift, Advice to a young Poet. (Ord MS.)*

Expose. v. a. [see Exponc.]

1. Lay open; make liable.

Take physick, pump;
Expose thyself to feel what wretched feel,
That thou may'st shake the amplexus to them,
And shew Heaven just.
—*Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.*

Will envy whom the highest damn exposure
Foremost to stand against the Thunderer's sin?
—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 26.*

To pass the ripper period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded stage,
To lasting toils exposed, and endless cares,
To open dangers, and to secret snares.
—*Prior.*

2. Put in the power of anything.

But still he held his purpose to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not let to the same expose his wife.
—*Dryden.*

3. Lay open; make bare; put in a state of being acted upon.

While the balmy western spirit flows,
Earth to the breath her bosom does expose.
—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil.*

4. Lay open to censure or ridicule; show in such a state as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men, without arraigning their vices.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, dedicated.*

Truly him justly exposed a precept, that a man should live with his friend in such a manner that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him.—*Addison, Spectator.*

A fool might once himself alone expose;
Now one in verse makes many more in prose.
—*Pope.*

Your fame and your property suffer alike, you are at once exposed and plundered.—*Id.*

5. Lay open to examination.

Those who seek truth only, freely expose their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined.—*Locke.*

6. Put in danger.

The exposing himself notoriously did change the fortune of the day, when his troops began to give ground.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

7. Cast out to chance.

Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be exposed or ruin'd as she may please,
Feel her neglect, and pine for her disdain.
—*Prior.*

8. Censure; treat with dispraise.

A little wit is equally capable of *exposing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Exposé. s. [Fr., common, though scarcely naturalized.] Exposure; (in a bad sense).

She has been negotiating with them for some time through the agency of Sir Lucius Gratton, and the late exposure will not favour her interests.—*Diarrhoe the younger, The Young Duke*, b. v. ch. xii.

Exposition. s.

1. Situation in which anything is placed with respect to the sun or air.

Water he chooses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*.—*Arbuthnot*.

The diversity of *exposition* of the several kitchens in this city, whereby some receive the rays of the sun sooner, and others later, will occasion great irregularity as to the time of dining.—*Id.*

2. Explanation; interpretation.

You are a worthy judge; You know the law: your *exposition* Hath been most sound.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

I have sometimes very boldly made such *exposition* of my authors as no commentator will forgive me.—*Dryden*.

3. Display; exhibition; (for which it has sometimes been used as an equivalent in the commercial sense, as the 'Great Exhibition' was an *exposition* of articles from all Europe). *Galicism*.

Expositive. adj. Explanatory; containing exposition.

The opinion of Durandus is to be rejected, as not *expositive* of the Creed's confession.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

Expositor. s. Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A mirth-moving jest,

Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expositor*, Delivers in such apt and gracious words, That aged ears play truant of his taler.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

In the picture of Abramam sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy, which is not consistent with the authority of *expositors*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The miner's conscience is the best *expositor* of the mind of God, under any judgement or affliction.—*South, Sermons*.

Expository. adj. Explanatory.

This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers.—*Johnson, Preface to his Abbridged Dictionary*.

Expostulate. v. n. [Lat. *postulatus*, pass. part. of *postulo*—demand.] Canvass with another; altercation; debate without open rupture; remonstrate.

More bitterly could I *expostulate*, Say that for reverence of some alive I give a spring link to my tongue.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 7.

The emperor's ambassador did *expostulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor.—*Sir J. Houghton*.

It is unadvised for friendless and unarmed innocence to *expostulate* with invincible power.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Durst I *expostulate* with Providence, I then might ask.—*Cotton*.

The bishop will *expostulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reasonableness of the demand.—*Swift*.

Expostulate. v. a. Discuss; inquire into; examine. *Rare*.

I cannot now stay to *expostulate* the case with them.—*Ashton, Danger of Hypocrisy*, p. 17: 1673.

If either of us had intelligence that an enemy were coming upon us, with a design to assault us, and take away our life, although it were a person of but ordinary reputation that brought us the news, yet it would startle us, and we should not stand disputing the truth of the relation, but presently either prepare ourselves to appease him, or arm ourselves to encounter him; and then if no enemy appeared, we could readily *expostulate* the false alarm afterwards.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, p. 183.

Expostulation. s. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair in private without rupture.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends.—*Spectator*.

This makes her ideeing patients to accuse High Heaven, and these *expostulations* use; Could Nature then no private woman grace, Whom we might dare to love with such a face?

Waller.

Expostulation is a private accusation of one friend

touching another, supposed not to have dealt simply or candidly in the course of good friendship.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Julia Tassoni*.

Expostulator. s. One who debates with another without open rupture.

He is no opponent; only an *expostulator*.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge*.

Expostulatory. adj. Containing expostulation.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between Beauty and Ingratitude.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*. I confess with shame, it was an unparadiseable caution to proceed so far as I have already done, before I had performed the due discourse, *expostulatory*, supplicatory, or deprecatory, with my good lords the critics.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 3.

She writ him a short *expostulatory* letter, worthy of herself.—*Walscott, Memoirs of English Affairs from 1294 to the Revolution*, p. 15.

Exposure. s.

1. Act of exposing or setting out to observation; state of being open to observation.

When we have our naked frailties hid, That suffer in exposure, let us meet.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 3.

2. State of being exposed, or being liable to anything.

Determined on some course, More than a wild exposure to each chance That starts 't' the way before thee.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

To match us in comparison with dirt; To weaken and discredit our exposure, How hard soever wounded in with danger.

Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

3. Exposition; situation in which the sun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house, in pots two or three furlongs lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern exposure.—*Reynolds*.

Exposed. v. a.

1. Explain; clear; interpret; show the meaning of.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of those words than Pope has himself *exposed* them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a marginal gloss.—*Harker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

This by Calphurnia's dream is signified.— And this way you have well *exposed* it.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 2.

He *exposed* it unto them, in all the Scriptures, the things concerning himself.—*Luke*, xxiv. 27. These right holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiously *exposed* it; so in matters of ecclesiastical government, they did not create provinces; but *exposed* the countries which they then had.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

2. Examine; lay open.

He *exposed* it both his pockets, And found a watch with rings and lockets.

Ralph C. Hudibras.

Expounder. s. Explainer; interpreter.

Thus they did partly as faithful witnesses, making a new relation of what God himself had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *expounders*, teachers, and perambulators thereof.—*Harker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The best he was, And faithfullest *exponent* of the laws.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Express. v. a.

1. Copy; resemble; represent.

So kids and whelps their sides and dams *express*, And so the great I measured by the less.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

Adorn a dream, *expressing* human form, The shape of him who suffer'd in the storm.

Id.

2. Represent by any of the imitative arts.

Each skilled artist shall *express* the form In animated gold.

Smith, Poetical and Dramatic.

3. Represent in words; exhibit by language; utter; declare.

Less than half we find *express*, Envy hid conceal the rest.

Milton, Areopagitica, 12.

Though they have learned those sounds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be *expressed* to others by them.—*Locke*. In moral ideas we have no sensible marks that resemble them, whereby we can set them down; we have nothing but words to *express* them by.—*Id.*

No longer shall thy loquacious, aptly heard, From thy full bosom to thy tender waist, That air and shape of harmony *express*, Fine by degrees, and delicately less.

Pope.

Others for language but their care *express*, And value books, as women men, for dress.

Id.

4. Declare; (with *self*).

Mr. Phillips did *express himself* with much indignation against me one evening.—*Pope*.

5. Denote; designate.

Moses and Aaron took those men *expressed* by their names.—*Numbers*, i. 17.

6. Squeeze out; force out by compression.

The disdainful soul he thence disparted, And th' idle breath all utterly *expressed*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 11, 42.

The word signifieth now wine, yet generally all moisture, which, either by *expressing* or treading, is got from any fruit.—*Exposition of Solomon's Song*, p. 23: 1673.

Among the watery juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expressed*; as the grapes, and the apple.—*Reynolds*.

7. Extort by violence, or elicit by art.

Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgement waits thee.

B. Jonson.

A quittance, even from nothingness, From dull privatives and lean emptiness.

Donne.

Express. adj.

1. Copied; resembling; exactly like.

Of his presence many a sign Still following thee, still compassing thee round With goodness and paternal love; his face *Express*, and of his steps the track divine.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 351.

2. Plain; apparent; declared in direct terms.

There is not any positive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *express* consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation; but the same may be taken away, if occasion serve.—*Harker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

In the *Comparative* degree. *Rare*.

All the embers on the skin, Had not in fair heaven's story *Express* truth, or true glory, Than they might in her bright eyes.

B. Jonson.

3. Clear; not dullness.

I have to feel myself of an *express* and settled judgement and affection, in things of the greatest moment.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*. As to the testimonies of the fathers, let them be never so *express* against all sorts of prayers and invocations, they hold only of such a sort of prayer.—*Bishop Stillington*.

Where reason or scripture is *express* for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority.—*Locke*.

4. Used *adverbially*. On purpose; for a particular end.

They who are not induced to believe and live as they ought, by those discoveries which God hath made in Scripture, would stand out against any evidence whatsoever; even that of a messenger sent *express* from the other world.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Plenty of me, and some capital songs by Lucian (say, who went down *express*, gave the right cue to the mad, who declared in chorus, beneath the windows of Bishop's hotel, that he was 'a fine old English gentleman!')—*Israel's younger, Contingency*, l. vi. ch. iii.

Express. s.

1. Messenger sent on purpose; (extended to carriages, railway trains, and other means by which messages, passengers, and the like, are transported with more than ordinary speed or punctuality).

The king sent an *express* immediately to the marquiss, with all the particular informations.—*A Lord Chesham, History of the Grand Rebellion*. As if *expresses* from all parts had come. With fresh alarms, threatening the fate of Rome.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Upon the first moment I was discovered, the emperor had early notice of it by an *express*.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

2. Declaration in plain terms. *Rare*.

They do not only contradict the general design and particular *expresses* of the gospel, but trespass against all logic and common sense.—*Norris*.

3. Representation by sculpture.

Some ancient coins have been called by the name of their *expresses*, as the Athenians had a certain coin, with Pallas, and *sculptura* *Bove*, *ars* *Bove* *sculptura*, from the figure of an ox imprinted upon it.—*Gregory, Notion of Scripture*, p. 61: 1673.

Expressible. adj. Capable of being expressed.

They had not only a memory and tradition of it in general, but even of several particular accidents of it likewise, which they handed downwards to the succeeding ages, with notice of the greatest terms *expressible*.—*Walscott, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Expression. s.

1. Act or power of representing anything.

There is nothing comparable to the variety of ...
structive *expressions* by speech, wherewith a man
alone is endowed, as with an instrument suitable to
the excellency of his soul, for the communication of
his thoughts.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*.

2. Form or mode of language in which any
thoughts are uttered.

But ill *expressions* sometimes gives alloy
To noble thoughts, whose flames shall ne'er decay.

The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader, turns
her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity
in very strong *expressions*.—*Browne*.

Valid reasoning, when regularly expressed, has its
validity (or conclusiveness) made evident from the
mere form of the *expression* itself, independently of
any regard to the sense of the word.—*Whately*,
Logic, b. i. ch. i. § 3.

Applied to the character of the countenance,
either of living bodies, or representations
of them (statues, pictures).

3. Phrase; mode of speech.

Shakespeare's energy does not arise so much from
these old *expressions*, most of which were not of
his time, but from his artificial management of
them.—*Mason, Life of Gray*.

4. Act of squeezing or forcing out anything
by pressure.

These juices that are so fleshy, as they cannot
make drink by *expression*, yet may make drink by
mixture of water.—*Bacon*.

The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expres-
sion*: from this juice proceeds the taste. *Arbuth-
not, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Expressive. adj. Having the power of ut-
terance or representation.

And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a

The *expressive* emblem of their suffer power. *Pope*.
A visible and exemplary obedience to God's laws
is the most *expressive* acknowledgment of the su-
periority and sovereignty of God, and disposes others to
obey him by the same observances. *Keynes*.

With of.

Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes,
And every tear in lines so mournful flows,
We, quile of fame, her fate express'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think she ought to live.

Tuckell.

Expressiveness. s. Attribute suggested by
Expressive.

The murmur has all the *expressiveness* that words
can give: it was here that Virgil strained hard to
outdo Lucan.—*Adams*.

Expressly. adv. In an express manner;
in direct terms; plainly; not by implication;
not generally; specially.

It doth not follow that of necessity we shall sin,
unless we *expressly* extend this in every particular.
—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The beginning of the worship of images in these
western parts, was by the folly and superstition of
the people, *expressly* against the will of their own
bishop. *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

All the duties that the best political laws enjoin,
as conducive to the quiet and order of social life, are
expressly commanded by our religion. *Keynes*.

Expressness. s. Attribute suggested by
Express.

The terms of the question want somewhat of ex-
pressness. *Hanworth, Works*, l. 709.

Considering the *expressness* of all these places, I
cannot see but that any duty of religion may be
more easily evaded than this.—*Glanville, Sermons*,
ii. 100.

Expressure. s. (Expression commoner.)

1. Expression; utterance.

There is a mystery in the soul of state,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

2. Form; likeness represented.

will drop some obscure epistles of love, wherein,
by the colour of his beard, the manner of his seat
the *expressure* of his eye, forehead, and complexion,
he shall find himself perswaded. — *Shakespeare*,
Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

3. Mark; impression.

And nightly, meadow flowers, look you sing,
Like to the garter-coupons in a ring;
The *expressure* that it bears, given let it be,
More fertile fresh than all the field to see.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 3.

Expbrate. v. a. [Lat. *expbro*; pass. part.
expbratus = reproach, reprove, tax, or
charge, anyone with anything. *Probrum*
= reproach. See Opprobrious.] Charge.

upon with reproach; impute openly with
blame; upbraid.

To *expbrate* their stupidity, he induces the pro-
vidence of storks; now, if the bird had been un-
known, the illustration had been obscure, and the
explication not so proper. — *Sir T. Browne*.

Expbration. s. Scornful charge; reproach-
ful accusation; act of upbraiding.

The goodness we glory in, is to find out somewhat
whereby we may judge others to be miserably: each
other's fault we observe as matter of *expbration*,
not of grief. — *Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The Parthians, with *expbration* of Crassus's
thirst after money, poured gold into his mouth
after he was dead. — *Alford*.

It will be a denial with scorn, with a taunting ex-
pression; and to be miserable without commensura-
tion, is the least of misery. — *South, Sermons*.

No new such bands, or *expbrations* false
of cowardice; the military mould
The British thus transcend in evil hour
For their proud face. *Philips*.

Expbrative. adj. Reproaching; upbraid-
ing.

All benefits being much of their splendour, be
in the giver and receiver, that do bear with them
an *expbrative* term of necessity. — *Sir A. Shirley*,
Tracts.

Expbritate. v. a. [Lat. *proprius* = property
possessed by any one.] Make no longer
one's own; hold no longer as a property.
Obsolete.

When you have resigned, or rather consented,
your *expbrated* will to God, and thereby entrusted
him to will for you, all his dispositions towards
you are, in effect, the acts of your own will. — *Boyle*,
Discourse on Scriptural Love.

Expbritation. s. Act of making no longer
one's own.

A soul of man, then, is capable of a state of
much and equality in all exterior bonds
and acit as; but this equality is rather an effect
of a *proprietion* of our reason, than a virtue
resulting from her single capacity; for it is a
evacuation of all self-sufficiency that attracteth a
replenishment from that Divine identity, from
whose fullness we receive grace for grace: So that
it is a supererogatory gift, not a native graft in our
reason. *W. Monaghan, Discourse, pt. i. p. 32*:
1618.

Expugn. v. a. [Lat. *pugno* = fight.] Conquer;
take by assault.

They suborned certain men, which, when they
could not *expugn* him by arguments and disputa-
tion, should by contrary, and fair promises, or any
other means, allure him to revocation. *Far, Book*
of Morpheus, Archbishop Cranmer.

These ten verses were united in one stanza, that
their combined forces might *expugn* that malicious
cor. *Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.
rest cities once *expugned*, the corps and villages
will soon come in of themselves. — *Editham, Ranters*,
ante, 169.

Expugnation. s. Conquest; act of taking
by assault.

Since the *expugnation* of the Rhodian isle,
Methinks, a thousand years are overpass'd.
Tragedy of Antimachus and Peranda: 129.

Expulse. v. a. [Lat. *pulsus* = pass. part. of
pello = drive.] Drive out; expel; force
away. *Rare*.

For ever should they be *expul'd* from France,
And not have title to an exilium there.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I., iii. 3.
Suppose a nation where the custom were, that
after full age the sons should *expulse* their fathers
and mothers out of possessions, and put them to
their penions. — *Bacon, Advertisement touching a
holy War*.

Extinguishing and *expulsing* what part soever it
cannot overcome. — *Id.*, *On the Union of England
and Scotland*.

Expulsed. part. adj. Expelled. *Rare*.

The *expulsed* Apicata finds them there.

B. Junius, Scjanna.
Ask your Lyttnehus Nisear what do flaming in-
vectives have lately flown abroad against the sub-
jects of Scotland, and our poor *expulsed* brethren of
New England. *Milton, Animadversions upon a De-
ference of the Humble Remonstrance*.

Expulsion. s.

1. Act of expelling or driving out.

More hateful than the foul *expulsion* is
Of thy dear husband. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, ii. 1.
Sole victor from the *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 880.
Others think it possible so to contrive several
pieces of steel and a hard stone, that, by their con-
tinual attraction and *expulsion* of one another, they

may cause a perpetual revolution of a wheel. — *Bishop
Wilkins, Deacidus*.

This magnificent temple was not finished till after
the *expulsion* of Tarquin. — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of
a small quantity of blood with the urine; but often
proceeds from a resolution of the obstructing matter,
and the *expulsion* of gravel or a stone. — *Arbuthnot*,
On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

2. State of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the
entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the
universe had been Paradise? — *Sir W. Raleigh, His-
tory of the World*.

Expulsive. adj. Having the power of ex-
pulsion.

If the number be dependent, by raising off it up, . . .
the influx may be restrained, and the part antequated
by *expulsive* bandages. — *W. Isaac, Surgery*.

Expultrix. s. Female who expels: (used
adjectively). *Rare*.

The *expultrix* virtue, being pricked by the coars
and morbid excrements, cannot of herself restrain
them. — *Time's Storehouse*, 77b. (Ord MS.)

Expunction. s. Abolition; act of expung-
ing, blotting, or effacing.

This work will ask as many more officials, to make
expunctions and *expunctions*, that the commu-
nity of learning be not diminished. — *Milton, Aven-
ge*.

The contraction of the Portuguese language from
the Spanish is effected chiefly by the suppression of
the consonants; the consonant in the middle of the
words being chiefly that fixed upon for *expunction*; a
retouchment the most perplexing of any to the
dysologist. It is thus that *de* becomes *dis*,
grat, *cylos*, *cyss*, *heaven*, *major*, *minor*, *belli*, *no*,
della, *dy*, &c. — *Rome, Translation of Summa's
Historical View of the Literature of the South of
Europe*, ch. xxxvi. note.

Expunge. v. a. [Lat. *pungo* = prick, make a
point.]

1. Blot out; rub out.

A universal blank
Of nature's works, to be *expunged* and m'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 48.
The difference of the denarius and drachm having
been done in the manuscript, it was needless to *ex-
punge* it. — *Johnson*.

2. Efface; annihilate.

Will thou not to a broken heart disperse
Thy balm of mercy, and *expunge* the offence?

G. Scudery, Parnassus, or the Book of Job, p. 13.
Belnet what is not vanity, or dream,
Or burning's luxury, or misdeed,
Or tricks to show the stretch of human brain,
More curious pleasure, or ingenious fault;
Expunge the whole, or blot out every-thing parts
Of all our views have created arts.
Then see how little the reasoning man,
Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come!

Pope.

Expunging. s. Act of blotting out.

Neither do they remember the many alterations,
additions, and *expungings* made by great authors in
those treatises which they prepare for the publick.
— *Swift*.

Expunge. v. a. Expunge; purge away.

The Church of Rome hath cracked her credit by
purging, *expunging*, &c. — *Jones, Rome no Mother
Church*, p. 33: 1678.

Expurgation. s.

1. Act of purging or cleansing.

All the intestines, but especially the great ones,
kidneys and ureters, serve for *expurgation*. — *Wac-
man, Surgery*.

2. Purification from bad mixture (as of error
or falsehood).

Wise men know, that arts and learning want
expurgation; and if the course of truth be permitted
to itself, it cannot escape many errors. — *Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors*, preface.
(For another example see: first extract under Ex-
punction.)

Expurgator. s. One who corrects by expung-
ing.

They may well be allowed an *expurgator*. — *Lord
Dolph*.

We cannot wonder if these practices had a great
share in the motives to the conversion of Hecuba
Boethius, who before was one of the principal
expurgators. For some time these Indices *Expurga-
tori* were a great mystery. — *Jenkins, Historical Ex-
amination of the Authority of General Councils*, v. 2.

Expurgatorial. adj. Having the character of,
relating to, or consisting in, an expurgation.

Pinch refused to produce the murderers; he as-
serted that they were guilty of no crime in putting
to death men themselves guilty of treason; he secured
them by throwing around them a half-sacred charac-

ter as servants of the Church of St. Peter. Himself he excoriated by a solemn *exspurgatorial* oath, before thirty bishops, from all participation in the deed.—*Milton, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. II.

Exspurgatorious. *adj.* Exspurging.

It were hard if the freethinkers of England, with whom the voice of truth for these many years, even against the proverb, hath not been heard but in corners, after all your monkish prohibitions, and *exspurgatorial* indexes, your songs and snatches.—*Milton, Antidote to the Jesuit's A Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*.

Exspurgatory. *adj.* Having the character of the Index Expurgatorius, a list of works condemned by the pope as either heretical or dangerous to the Roman Catholic faith. Of the foregoing, Exspurgatorius seems to have taken its form from the Latin. The commonest of the three forms is Exspurgatorial.

There wants *exspurgatory* animal versions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a condensed list, we might with more safety attempt their removal.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The Spanish Inquisitors, in their *exspurgatory* index, commanded that all that Luciferian exorcism be blotted out.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. II. § 10.

Expurge. *v. a.* Purge away; expunge.

Expurging. *part. adj.* Having the power to expurge.

The council of Trent and the Spanish inquisition, ingendering together, brought forth or perfected those catalogues and *expurging* indexes that rake through the entrails of many an old good author, with a violence worse than any could be offered to his tomb.—*Milton, Areopagitica*.

Expúte. *v. a.* [Lat. *sputum* = spittle.] Spit out; throw out.

I spit blood, and *expúte* a viscous tough matter.—*Faller, Medicinæ Gymnastica*, p. 198; 1705.

Exquire. *v. a.* Search into; inquire after.

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou shouldst mix thy delinquencies *exquire*,
And with variety of tortures fire?
—*G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job*, p. 16.

Exquisite. *adj.* [Lat. *exquisitus*, pass. part. of *exquirere* (ex + querere = seek) = sought out, elaborate, refined, curious.]

1. Farsought; excellent; consummate; complete.

a. In a good sense.

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending unto that which is most *exquisite* in every particular.—*Houder, Mechanical Policy*.

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different species; and more but a part of the most unbounded invention, and the most *exquisite* have fitted their conversation and behaviour to their state of innocence.—*Addison*.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more *exquisite* degree than they are by men; for the sense is then sincere and pure, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

b. In a bad sense.

With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsity and contempt.—*Bacon, Basilisks*.

2. Very sensibly felt.

The scales of the scarf-skin hinder objects from making too painful and *exquisite* impression on the nerves.—*Chrysostom*.

3. Curious; nice; skillful. *Obsolete*.

Be not over *exquisite*

To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
—*Milton, Comus*, 29.

They were also *exquisite* in making delicious talismans and mirrors, &c.—*Turkish Spy*, vol. v. b. II. ch. 13.

Exquisite. *s.* Dandy, of an extreme character.

Such an *exquisite* was but a poor companion for a quiet, plain man like me.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

Exquisitely. *adv.* In an exquisite manner.

1. Perfectly; completely: (in either a good or an ill sense).

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite themselves, and become stronger.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The soldier then, in Grecian arts unskill'd,
Returning rich with plunder from the field,
If cups of silver or of gold he brought,
With jewels set, and *exquisitely* wrought,

To glorious trappings straight the plate he turn'd,
And with the glittering spoil his horse adorn'd.
—*Dryden*.

2. Curiously; minutely.

To a man that had never seen an elephant, or a rhinoceros, who should tell him most *exquisitely* all their shape, colour, likeness, and particular marks.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poetry*.

Exquisite. *s.* Attribute suggested by Exquisite; nicety; perfection.

A discourse which passes through the ear well, and seems to carry a good show of *exquisite*ness.—*Bishop Hall, Roman*, p. 51.

Nor do we find, that in the great pomp or princely parade used by queen Berenice and her train of women (among whom, no doubt, all the Roman and Asiatic fashions of improved beauty did appear, as St. Luke intimates), we find not the blessed assidue either at all taken or so civilized with that *exquisite*ness and glory.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 82.

We suppose the superficial of the two phrases should be so exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary transposition either classes or marble so much as approaching such an

—*Boyle*.

Ex- Over and above the remarks made on Ex- as a prefix, the present complication needs notice. It presents itself when the second element of any compound begins with the sound of *s*. As *ex* (*eks*) ends in this, two *ss* come together. Furthermore; *e* before a small vowel is sounded as *s*; hence *centre* preceded by *ce-* or *ex-* is in the same condition as if it were spelt *scentre*. So is *se;* *scripte* being sounded as if written either *ceptre* or *septe*. To write these sounds of *s* in full has often been considered superfluous; the result being that, in many words, no difference is made between *ex-* followed with a vowel, and *ex* followed by *s*. This is the case when *ex-solution* is spelt *ex-solution*. As a matter of etymology, the latter form is, of course, objectionable. In practice, too, it has a tendency to prove mischievous. *Ex*, as a matter of pronunciation, is generally, when followed by a vowel, sounded as *e + g + z*. Nine men say *Aly-zander* for one who says *Alexander* (*Alexander*). Now, the spelling which encourages this is bad. Hence, in many cases, even when the examples go the other way, the entries in the present edition preserve the *s* wherever the custom of omitting it has not become too inveterate to be set aside, or the word be rare.

Exsanguine. *adj.* [Lat. *sanguis*, -inis = blood.] Bloodless.

The lowest embracing animals which were... *exsanguine*, or provided with colourless fluid instead of blood.—*Eymer Jones, General Outline*, ch. i.

Exsanguine. *adj.* Bloodless.

Such vessels *exsanguine* and pitiless, yield neither pleasure nor profit.—*Lamb, Letter to Burton*.

Exscribe. *v. a.* [Lat. *scribo* = write.] Copy; write out.

I that have been a lover, and could show it,
(Though not in these,) in rhymes not wholly dumb,
Shine I *exscribe* your sonnets, and become
A better lover and much better poet.

His proof is from a passage in the Mishnah, which Maimonides has also *exscribed*.—*Hoggar, On Law*, p. 223; 1863.

Exsicc. *v. a.* [Lat. *seclius*, pass. part. of *seco* = cut.] Cut out; cut away.

Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an excision, the liver might not only be *exsicc*ed, but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumption*.

Exsiccant. *s.* and *adj.* [Lat. *siccans*, -antis, pres. part. of *siccio* = dry; pass. part. *siccatus*.] Drying, or having the power to dry up; that which dries.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones.—*Physician*.

Exsiccate. *v. a.* Dry up.

Great heats and draughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth.—*Morley, Husbandry*.

Exsiccated. *part. adj.* Dried up.

It is a dissolution of steel a separation of parts be made by precipitation, or calcination, the *exsiccated* powder ascends not into the loadstone.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Exsiccation. *s.* Act of drying; state of that which is dried.

That which is converted by *exsiccation*, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation: as earth, dirt, and clay.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Exsiliency. *s.* [Lat. *salio* = leap.] Leaping out.

This desire of possession is seen in embragings, kisses, in the *exsiliency* and excess of the spirits, in the expansion of the heart.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, (ib. (Ord MS.))

Exsolution. *s.* [Lat. *solutio*, -onis; from *solutus*, pass. part. of *solvere* = loose.] Relaxation.

Considering the *exsolution* and labour ensuing that action in some, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Exstillation. *s.* [Lat. *stilla* = drop.] Act of falling in drops.

...med made by an *exsolution* or *exstillation* of purifying juices out of the rocky earth.—*Berham, Physical Theology*.

Exstimulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *stimulus* = goad, prick, sting.] Prick; incite by stimulation.

Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth and her, which descending into the bowels, *exstimulates* and excites them unto expulsion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Exstimulation. *s.* Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation.

The native spirits admit great diversity; as hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed most of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed is without virtue, and maketh things insipid, and without any *exstimulation*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Exsuccous. *adj.* [Lat. *succus* = juice.] Destitute or deprived of juice; dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exsuccous* and dry into use.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Exsuction. *s.* [Lat. *suctus*, pass. part. of *sugo* = suck.] Act of sucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power sucking with the thing sucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the sucker after this first *exsuction*, you will drive out almost a whole cylinder full of air.—*Boyle*.

Exsude. *v. n.* Same as Exsude.

Some perforations in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exsude*, may be observed in such as are fresh.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Exsudation. *s.* Sweating out; emission.

The gum of trees, shining and clear, is but a straining of the juice of the tree through the wood and bark; and Coriish humours, and rock rubies, which are yet more resplendent than gums, are the *exsudations* of stone.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it seemeth to be an *exsudation* of the herb itself.—*Ibid.*

Cuckowspittle, or woodwren, that spontaneous frothy dew or *exsudation*, or both, is found especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exsudation* out of the cutis.—*Winn, Surgery*.

They seemed to be made by an *exsudation*, or exsillation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky earth.—*Berham*.

The various *exsudations* of pines and firs are an important branch of the materia medica.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 11.

At a more advanced stage of the disease, when the formation of the *exsudation* has not proceeded far, some strong caustic may be applied to the parts affected, inasmuch as such applications have frequently arrested its further progress.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Exsude. *v. n.* [Lat. *sudo* = sweat, pass. part. *sudatus*.] Issue through pores as sweat; sweat out.

The juices of the flowers are, first, the expressed juice; secondly, a volatile oil, wherein the smell of

the plant presides; thirdly, honey *exuding* from all flowers, the latter not excepted.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Exsufflation. s.

1. Blast working underneath.

Of volatility the utmost degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with easy return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring.—*Bacon.*

2. Kind of exorcism.

He wreath them with exorcism and *exsufflation*, which were there used in the church.—*Falk, A Treatise on the Good Christians*, p. 40: 1580.
That wondrous number of ceremonies in exorcism, *exsufflation*, use of salt, spittle, incensation, &c. in the church of Rome required.—*Pattar, Modest Censure of the Church of England*, p. 253.

Exsufflicate. adj. Pulled out; empty.

Exchange me for a goat,
When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises,
Matching thy inference.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 3.

Exsuperance. s. [Lat. *exsupero*—overtop.]

Overflow. *Rare.*

These *excesses* in our intellectual appetites doth Aristotle condemn for mere *exsuperance* and vice.—*Fatherly, Aethiopian*, p. 208: 1622.
Rome hath less variation than London: for on the west side of Rome are seated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the *exsuperance*, and lessen the vigour of the eastern parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Exurgent. adj. [Lat. *exurgens*, -entis, part. of *exurgo*—rise.] Emergent. *Rare.*

Taking order for government debauching *exurgent* countenances in a synod.—*D. Pinner, Anti-Quity's Triumph over Modesty*, p. 339: 1619.

Exsuscitation. s. [Lat. *exsuscito*—stir up.]

Stirring up; awakening.

Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired, and transfused into us from without, but rather an *exsuscitation* and raising up of those intellectual principles, precepts, and according to the circumstances of human actions invite, which were essentially engraven and sealed upon the soul at her first creation.—*Hallward, Excellence of Moral Virtue*, p. 61: 1623.

Extance. s. Outward existence.

Where were when the foundations of the earth were laid, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, he must answer who asked it, who understands entities or preordination, and begets yet understander, who hath in his intellect the ideal existence of things and attitudes before their *extance*.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 25.

Extancy. s. State of rising above the rest; rising up above the rest.

The order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions, will be altered likewise.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Extant. adj. [Lat. *stans*, -antis, pres. part. of *sto*—stand.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked, and not invested with that sensitive membrane called periodontum, wherewith the other bones are covered.—*Roy.*

If a body have part of it *extant* and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal in gravity to the whole.—*Boyle.*

2. Public; not suppressed.

This *extant*, that that which we call comedia, was at first nothing but a simple, continued song.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

3. Preserved to the time of the person using the word: (opposed to *lost*, and applied to writings or documents).

The first of the continued weekly bills of mortality, *extant* at the parish clerk's hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December 1663.—*Grault, Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

Extemporal. adj.

Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden.

Aleimus the sophister hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and *extemporal* for goodly premeditated speech.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be *extemporal*.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

3. Made up on the spur of the moment.

Having now erected an *extemporal* throne they

do by the sound of trumpets give the stile of royal tie.—*Bishop Hall, Jehu is King*. (Ord MS.)

Extemporally. adv. In an extempore manner; quickly; without premeditation.

The quick conditions
Extemporally will shew us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels.

Extemporaneous. adj. Unpremeditated: (Extemporaneous style, tautologies, apish imitation.—*Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

Extemporaneous. adj. Unpremeditated; sudden.

By working of miracles is meant a more private and *extemporaneous* exercise of the same power.—*Bishop Watson, Doctrine of Grace*.

The *extemporaneous* effusions of the glowing bard seem naturally to have fallen into this measure, and it was probably more easily suited to the voice or harp.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. diss. l. c. l. i.

Extemporarily. adv. In an extempore manner.

To prevent those that are yet children to speak *extemporarily* is to give them occasion to talk extempore illy.—*Plutarch, Morals*, vol. I. pt. i. p. 19. (Ord MS.)

Extemporarily. adj.

1. Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

This custom was begun by our ancestors out of an ambition of shewing their *extemporarily* ability of speaking upon any subject.—*Dr. H. More, De Rerum Differentiis*.

That men should confer at very distant removes by an *extemporarily* intercourse, is another reputed impossibility.—*Glaucill*.

They write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent interjections, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitation.

2. Occasional.

All be, by referring you to the most *extemporarily* view of the commands of the deologue, which Christ came not to destroy, but to fill up and perfect.—*Hammond, Works*, i. 190.

It may be wondered what should induce the people to build in this hasty manner, when they have, in the adjacent mountains, such plenty of good stone for nobler fabrics. I can give no reason for it, unless this may pass for such; that those who first planted here, finding so delicious a situation, were in haste to come to the enjoyment of it; and therefore hastily set up those *extemporarily* habitations, being unwilling to defer their pleasure so long, as whilst they might erect more magnificent structures; which primitive example their successors have followed ever since.—*Mandrell, Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 125.

Extempore. adv. [Lat. *ex*—out, *tempore*—the ablative singular of *tempus*—time; hence its literal meaning is *out of time*.

Perhaps the *spur of the moment* is the best approximate translation of it, regard being had to the sense it bears in English. The extract from Dryden is simply a translation of *ex tempore ciris*: just as the occasion prompts. It is a Latin rather than an English word; or rather it is a pair of words, like *a priori*, *a posteriori*, and others which can scarcely be dispensed with, and which, in English, we must treat as single words.

As a part of speech, *extempore* is, in the first instance, an adverb. Its use as an adjective is condemned by Johnson, who cites the authority of Addison only. The addition of that of Dryden is Todd's. The recognition of it as a substantive is Todd's. That it is all three is beyond doubt. For further remarks see the observations on Contemporary.]

Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*; for it is but saying.—*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 2.

Nothing great might be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how useful is it to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity.—*South, Sermons*.

Hast thou no mark at which to bend thy bow? Or, like a boy, pursue the carmin-crow With pellets and with stones from tree to tree, A fruitless toil, and live at *extempore*!

Dryden, Persius's Satires.

My regret when, under the most melancholy circumstances, I ascertained what had occurred was serious indeed; and my resolution never again to make acquaintance *extempore*, was coupled with the conviction that a practical joke is, in fact, no joke at all;—and yet, such is the influence of agreeable manners and lively conversation, that I am subsequently become my greatest friend, at least in the worldly acceptance of that most equivocal word.—*Thomson Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. I. ch. iv.

Extempore. adj. Extemporaneous.

A sort of *extempore* poetry, or rather of tunable hobbling verse.—*Dryden, Origin and Progress of Satire*.

I have known a woman branch out into a long *extempore* dissertation upon a petticoat.—*Addison Spectator*.

It were to be wished, therefore, that in our established church *extempore* playing were as much discontinued as *extempore* praying.—*Mason, Essays on English Church Music*.

Extempore. s. Extempore production.

Amidst the disadvantage of *extempore* against premeditation, he dispensed with ease and perfect clearness all the sophisms that had been brought against him.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

Extempore. v. a. Do anything extempore, especially in the way of speech.

Fit, of whom it was said that he could *extempore* a Queen's speech.—*Lord Campbell, Lives of the Chancellors*, Eldon.

Extemporizing. part. adj. or *verbal abs.* Doing, or uttering, anything extempore.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here, it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 117.

Extend. v. a.

1. Stretch out in any direction.

If these pieces were *extended* and stretched out in man, as they are in the world, man would be the giant and the world the dwarf, the world but the

p. 65: 1621.
Should'ring God's altar a vile stands,
Below his features, may *extended* his hands. *Pope.*

2. Amplify (opposed to *contract*); continue.

It is sufficient in any to use what liberty they list in their own manner of writing; but the contracting and *extending* the lines and use of others would appear a thoughtless office.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

3. Spread abroad; diffuse; expand.

He much multiplies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can *extend* his thoughts farther than God exists, or imagine any extension where he is not. *Locke*.

4. Widen to a large comprehension.

How *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke*.

5. Stretch into assignable dimensions; make local; magnify so as to fill some assignable space.

The mind, say they, while you sustain
To hold her station in the brain,
You grant, at least, she is *extended*;
Ergo, the whole dispute is ended. *Prior*.

6. Increase in force or duration.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and *extend* his passion;
Feed and regard him not. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

The eyes of Todd, carrying in themselves some action of their own, were additionally prompted by that power which can *extend* their nature into production of effects, beyond created efficacies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

7. Enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of his speech concerning dissimilitude reach, who can assure us that it *extendeth* farther than to those things only wherein the antients were *eloquent*?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

8. Import; communicate.

Let there be none to *extend* mercy unto him.—*Isaiah*, vii. 12.

9. Seize by a course of law.

This manner is *extended* to my use.
Mumfry, New Way to pay Old Debts.
The law, that settles all you do,
And marries where you did but woo;
And if it judge upon your side,
Will soon *extend* her for your bride. *Butler, Hudibras*.

Extend. v. n. Reach to any distance.

My goodness *extendeth* not to thee.—*Psalms*, xvi. 2.
The bigness of such a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of a middling lungs can easily *extend*.—*Grault*.

Extender. s. Person, thing, or instrument by which anything is stretched or extended.

Those muscles which are inserted into the thick, and have their use for the motion thereof, notwithstanding their origination may be either from the back, (inwardly, as the chief flexor, the Psoas; or outwardly, as the first extender, Gluteus major;) or from the os ilium, (as most other movers of the thigh have;) might all to be accounted into the number of the strong men.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 65.

The extension made, the *extenders* are to be loosened gently. — *Wheaman, Surgery*.

Extendibility. s. Capability of extension.

Rare.

Fire is cause of *extendibility*. — *Old Poem in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 58: 1652.

Extendible. adj. Capable of extension, either materially, or by enlargement of application; capable of being made wider or longer.

Warrants for vagrants are not *extendible* to knight-errants! — *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 254.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily lengthened; such as have often suffered force, grow rigid, and hardly *extendible*. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Extensiveness. s. Unlimited extension.

Rare.

Certain molecule seminibus must keep the world from an infinite and *extensiveness* of extensions, every moment into new fields and universes. — *M. Hyde, Origination of Metaphysics*.

Extensure. s. Extent. *Rare.*

The title of the Chartist, named Chartres, was in those ancient times of much larger *extensure* than now it is. — *Tim's Star-chamber*, 6th c. (Orel MS.)

Extensibility. s. Quality of being extensible.

In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a *flow extensibility*, when can say: — *Green, Cosmological Science*.

Extensible. adj.

1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

The malleus, being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and drawn inward. — *Hobbes*.

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

That love is blind, is *extensible* beyond the object of poetry. — *Gilchrist*.

Extensile. adj. Suited for extension.

If we view the articulated myriads of spines and the *extensile* and prehensile tubes in the field of primitive forms of locomotive extremities, we shall see in their great numbers and irregular repetition an illustration of the same law. — *Allen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. 2.

Extension. s. Act of extending; state of being extended.

The hierarchic growth of fulness of mind, especially in children, which causes an *extension* of the stomach. — *Bacon*.

All rest is based at the postures of moderation, and none endure the extremity of flexure or *extension*. — *Sir T. Browne*.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters, *extension* of it above the waters, both agree to the antediluvian earth. — *T. Burnet, Theophrastus of the Earth*. By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body diminished from the extension of space; the *extension* of body being nothing but the thinness of solid, separable, movable parts; and the *extension* of space, the continuity of unsolid, inseparable, and immovable parts. — *Locke*.

We cannot measure secondary qualities in the same manner in which we measure primary qualities; there is a mere addition of parts. There is this remarkable difference, that while both *extension* and *extension* are susceptible of changes of magnitude, primary qualities increase by addition of *extension*, secondary, by augmentation of intensity. A space is doubled when and her equal space is placed by its side; one weight joined to another makes up the sum of the two. But when one dove of warmth is combined with another, or one shade of red colour with another, we cannot in like manner talk of the sum. — *Wheatsell, Notion Organon Resentum*.

Extensional. adj. Long drawn out; having great extent; extensive. *Rare.*

You run into these *extensional* dissimulations, which I look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick wriggling up and down of pumices. — *Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.

Extensive. adj.

1. Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend to all a pursuit of those sciences, to those *extensive* lengths

to which the moderns have advanced them. — *Watts, On the Mind*.

2. Extensible.

Silver hammers choose the finest *coin*, as that which is most *extensible* under the hammer. — *Hogbe*.

Extensively. adv. In an extensive manner; widely; largely.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*, and comparing and balancing them all aright. — *Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

Extensiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Extensive.

1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

As we have reason to admire it, — *elucy* this contrivance — here we to apply *extensiveness* of the benefit. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

An *extensiveness* of understanding and a large memory are of service. — *Watts, Logic*.

2. Possibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents: I myself have taken two entire adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not larger than my little finger. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Extensor. s. Muscle by which any limb is extended.

Civil people had the flexors of the arm, — *strong*; but in the incident there was a great overbalance of strength in the *extensors* of the neck. — *Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scribbler*.

Extensure. s. Extension. *Rare.*

I spied a swally tree Under the *extensure* of whose lively arms, The small birds warbled their harmonious choruses. — *Deighton, The Incl.* (Orel MS.)

Extent. adj. Extended. *Obsolete.*

Both his hands were filthy and foul, Above the water were on high *extent*, And failed to wash themselves thenceforward. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Extent. s.

1. Space or degree to which anything is extended.

If I mean to deny David's true hair, and his full seven days To just *extent* over all Israel's seas. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 304.

These two representations are not inconsistent with each other; and there is strong reason to believe that both are, to a great *extent*, true. — *Macaulay, History of England*, vi. 256.

2. Bulk; size; compass.

The serpent, smallest beast of all the field, Of huge *extent* and size. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 195.

Ariana, of Darius' race, That ruled the *extent* of Asia. — *Geoffrey*.

3. Communication; distribution; extension.

Rare. An emperor of Rome thus overcame, Trampled, confronted thus, and for the *extent* Of equal justice used with such contempt. — *Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus*, iv. 1.

4. Execution; seizure. *Obsolete.*

Let my officers Make an *extent* upon his house and land, And turn him going. — *Shakspeare, As you like It*, iii. 1.

Extenture. s. Extent. *Rare.*

Bravely, in the time of Julius Caesar, had his *extenture* from the Alps so far as Rome, or Rhodanus, bending towards the Pyrenean mountains. — *Treasure of Ancient and Modern Times*, (Orel MS.)

Extenuate. v. a. [Lat. *extenuatus*, pass. part. of *extenuo* = make thin (*tennis*); *extenuatus*, -onis.]

1. Lessen; make small or slender in bulk.

His body behind his head he comes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail. — *G. W. Moreau*.

2. Lessen; diminish in any quality.

To persist In doing wrong, *extenuates* it a wrong, But makes it much more heinous. — *Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

But fortune then *extenuates* the wrong; What's vice in me is only worth in him. — *Deighton, The Inclination of Juvenal*.

3. Lessen; degrade; diminish in honour. *Rare.*

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works; Who can *extenuate* thee? — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 613.

4. Lessen in representation; palliate: (opposed to aggravate).

When you shall these unhappy deeds relate, Speak of me, as I am: nothing *extenuate*, Nor set down night in malice.

Shakspeare, Othello, v. 2. Upon his examination he denied little of that which with him was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuse or *extenuate* his fault: so that, not very wisely thinking to make his offense less by confession, he made it enough for condemnation. — *Bacon*.

Yet hear me, Samson, not that I endeavour To lessen or *extenuate* my offences. — *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 766.

5. Make rare: (opposed to dense).

The race of all things here is to *extenuate* and turn things to be more uncommon and rare, and not to regrade from particular to that which is dense. — *Bacon*.

The e-quest vapours melts again.

Each quality of things of rain, G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 63.

Extenuate. adj. Small; thin.

The body slender, lank, and *extenuate*. — *Habuel*, i. v. 104.

Thinness having *extenuate* parts. — *Scott, Essay on Desquart*, p. 7: 1655.

Extenuating. part. adj.

1. Making lean.

The people from their infancy are bred up with dry diet and other *extenuating* diet, to make them extreme lean. — *Sir H. Blount, Voyage to the Levant*.

2. Lessening in representation.

Generally, however, it will be found that the *extenuating* orators do not excel equally in both modes of extenuating the feelings; and it should be recommended to each to employ principally that in which he succeeds best; since either, if judiciously managed, will generally prove effectual for its object. The well-known tale of Luke and Yarnie, which is an instance of the *extenuating* method, (as it may be called,) could not, perhaps, have been rendered more affecting, if equally so, by the most impassioned vehemence and rhetorical brightening. — *Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. II. ch. vi. § 2.

Extenuation. s.

1. Act of representing things less ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.

Other artists have substituted the practice of apology or *extenuation*. — *Lord Shaftesbury*.

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.

When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry is what shows of charity we can allow in *extenuation* of our punishment. — *Bishop Aylmer*.

3. Loss of plumpness, or a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body.

A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body, caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts. — *Haller, Diseases of Consumption*.

Exterior. adj. [Lat.] Outward; external; not intrinsic.

And what is faith, love, virtue necessary'd, Above, without *exterior* help sustained? — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 335.

Scandalic and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optical glasses. — *Hogbe*.

Patler, darker, and merrier, are words which, together with the three they dominate, imply also something else separate and *exterior* to the existence of that thing. — *Locke*.

Exterior. s. External or outward appearance; surface; parts external to the same.

She did so course over my *exterior* with such a grossly intention. — *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

Exteriorly. adv. Outwardly; externally; not intrinsically.

You have slander'd nature in my form; Which, however rude and *exteriorly*, Is yet the cover of a fairer mind. — *Timon* to be butcher of an innocent child.

Shakspeare, King John, iv. 2.

Exterminate. v. a. [Lat. *exterminatus*, pass. part. of *extermino* = banish beyond the border (*terminus*); *exterminatio*, -onis.] Root out; tear up; drive away; abolish; destroy.

This discovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of men did not ravinate their reason, to expel and *exterminate* rank atheism out of the world. — *Hentley, Sermons*.

Extermination. s. Destruction; excision.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people? — *Bacon*.

Exterminator. s. Person or instrument by which anything is destroyed.

Such a saint was Simon de Montfort, the exterminator of the Albigenses.—*Buckle, History of Civilization*, vol. II. ch. iii.

Exterminatory. adj. Consigning to destruction.

After what has passed in 1782, one would not think that decorum, to say nothing of policy, would permit them to call upon by unseemly charms, the grand, reasons, and principles of those terrible, confederate, and exterminatory periods.—*Buckle, Letter to R. Bucke, Esq.*

Exterminate. v. a. Exterminate; destroy.

Rare.
If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love your sorrow and my grief
Were both extermin'd.

Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 3.
Enemies that strive to destroy, loose, abolish, burn, and exterminate from the world the books of it.—*Doane, History of the Septuagint*, p. 210.

Extra. adj. [Lat. *externus*.]

1. External; outward; visible.

When my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and theme of my heart
In contemplative *extra*, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 1.
Those things of *extra* mode and fashion, which will either cease to be dated of and used, when once they appear to a gracious heart any way evil.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 33.

Nor are the observations of the eye any thing profitable, unless the mind draw something from the *extra* object to enrich the soul withal.—*Mowell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 106.

2. Applied, or coming, from without.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so dense to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back, by reason of the *extra* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed.—*Sir K. Dight*.

External. adj.

1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; operating or acting from without: (opposed to *internal*).

We come to be assured that there is such a being, either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such *external* and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause, and which we cannot attribute to any other but such as we conceive God to be.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Shells being exposed, loose upon the surface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horses and other cattle, and to many other *external* accidents, are, in tract of time, broken to pieces.—*Woodward*.

2. Showing outwardly; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

External. s. That which is without; that which is superficial, or belonging merely to the surface; that which makes a show, rather than a reality.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *external*; he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul.—*South, Sermons*.

Externality. s. External character; fact of lying externally to anything.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists.—*Adam Smith, Essay on the External Science*.

Normal psychology can be constructed save on the basis of some acknowledged relation between thought and the subject-matter of thought between mind and nature. No explanation whatever can be given of any act of intelligence, but what implicitly affirms or denies certain ontological propositions. Hence, unless some such propositions can be established, no superstructure of sciences is possible. This must remain true, whatever be the special character of the psychology to be developed. Is it realistic? Its argument may be taken in flank by a denial of the *externality* of things. If it be any elaboration of idealism, it takes for granted mind and personality, and is liable to sceptical criticism on these assumptions. And the sceptic's psychology, having for foundation its 'impressions and ideas,' may be brought to a stand by the assertion that these are not things but relations.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*.

Externally. adv. Outwardly.

The exterior ministry, *externally* and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being destitute of the sanctity that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Extinct. adj. [Lat. *extinctus*, pass. part. of *extinguo* = extinguish; whence *extinguescent*, and *extinctio*, -onis.]

1. Extinguished.

They are *extinct*, quenched as tow.—*Tassiah*, xliii. 17.

Their purple vengeance hath'd in gore retired,
Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fire.—*Pope*.

2. Stopped; ceasing to give progressive succession; having died out.

My days are *extinct*.—*Joh*, xvii. 1.
The royal family is all *extinct*,
And she who reigns testows her crown on me.—*Dryden*.

The nobility are never likely to be *extinct*, because the greatest part of their titles descend to heirs general.—*Steff*.

3. Abolished; out of force.

A censure inflicted a jure continues, though such law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office.—*Ayliffe, Paraphraza Juris Canonici*.

Extinct. v. a. Extinguish; make extinct; put out. *Rare*.

It may seem to his high wisdom meet . . . to *extinct* and make frustrate the payments of the said annuities or first-fruits.—*Acts of Parliament*, 23 Hen. VIII. 35.

Extincted. part. obj. Extinguished. *Rare*.
Give renew'd fire to our *extincted* spirits.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, ii. 1.

Extinction. s.

1. Act of extinguishing; state of being extinguished.

Ited hot needles or wires, *extincted* in quicksilver, do not acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction*.—*Sir T. Brown, Valpar Errours*.

The parts are consumed through *extinction* of their native heat and dissipation of their radical moisture.—*Barthez*.

2. Destruction; excision; suppression.

The *extinction* of nations, and the desolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this destructive evil.—*Regey, Sermons*.

They lie in dead oblivion, losing half
The fleeting moments of too short a life,
Total *extinction* of the enlightened soul.—*Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

With regard to the first of these questions, the answer generally given is, that the nature of the government in the ancient democratical states caused a demand for public speakers, and for such speakers as should be able to gain influence not only with educated persons in dispassionate deliberation, but with a promiscuous multitude; and accordingly it is remarked that the *extinction* of liberty brought with it or at least brought after it, the decline of eloquence.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*.

Extinguish. v. a.

1. Put out: (as a light or fire).

The soft goal of pleasure that warm'd our desires,
Has broken his bow, and *extinguish'd* his fires.—*Dryden*.

Then rose the seed of elms and of night,
To blot out order, and *extinguish* light.—*Pope, Dunciad*.

2. Suppress; destroy.

They *extinguish* the love of the people to the young king, by countermine some imperfections of his father.—*Sir J. Hayswood*.

My flame of desire, by which the skies
I reacht before, by thee *extinguish'd* lies.—*Sir J. Denham*.

3. Surpass anything so as to make it non-existent, wholly or approximately.

Behold thee on her virtues that surmount,
Her natural graces that *extinguish* art.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3*.

Extinguisher. s. That which extinguishes.

a. Simply and generally.

To say truth, though some call their profound ignorance, new lights, they were better analysed into the appellation of *extinguishers* carried about with every wind.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 100: 103.

Learning they hold rather a disengagement than ornament; an *extinguisher* than a kindler of their new light and strange fire.—*Fealy, Dipper's Dip*, p. 203.

b. As a hollow cone put over a candle.

If it should ever offer to flame out again, I would use the conical as an *extinguisher* to smother it.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.

'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an *extinguisher* of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies quivering within the socket.—*Collier, Essay on the Value of Life*.

Figuratively.

Who, that has arrived at maturity in intellect, taste, and feeling, does not recollect how hard it

was in early life to put the *extinguisher* upon a fine metaphor or shining expression—to reject those, however worthless, if it did but glare; and epithets, however superfluous, if they but sounded grand?—how hard it was to forget one's self, and to become sincerely intent upon the best, simplest, strongest, briefest mode of communicating what we deemed important truth to the minds of others?—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, appendix AA.

Extinguishment. s. Extinguishment commoner.

1. Extinguishing; suppression; act of quenching; destruction.

When death's form appears, she searcheth not
An utter quenching, or *extinguishment*;
She would be glad to meet with such a lot,
That so she might all future ill prevent.—*Sir J. Denham, Immortality of the Soul*.

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France.—*Baron*.

The immediate cause of death is the resolution or *extinguishment* of the spirits.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

It is the most humble petition of his nobles and commons, that for *extinguishment* of all ambiguities and doubts it may be enacted in form and manner as followeth, &c.—*Lord Herbert of Chesham, History of Henry VIII.*, p. 307.

3. Termination of a family or succession.

His heart easily conceived treason against the crown, wherein he perished himself, and made a final *extinguishment* of his house and honour.—*Sir J. Denham, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Extirp. v. a. [see Extirper.] Eradicate; root out. *Rare*.

Which to *extirpe* he bid him privily
Down in a thirskous lowly place for in.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Nor shall that nation boast it so with us,
But be *extirp'd* from our provinces.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 3*.

To *extirp* all knowledge, and exile
All brave and manly things for ever from this isle.—*Dryden, Polydorus*, vi.

A time to plant, to *extirp*; to kill, to cure;
A time to batter down, a time to immerse.—*St. Basil*.

Extirpable. adj. Capable of being extirpated.

That it infect the ground with a plant not easily *extirpable*.—*Keble, Tereus*.

Extirpato. v. a. [Lat. *stirps* = stock, family. — the second s omitted in spelling.] Root out; eradicate; excise; destroy.

The rebels were grown so strong, that they made it speedily to *extirpate* the British nation. . . . that kingdom.—*Dryden*.

We in vain endeavour to drive the wolf from our own to another's door: the breed ought to be *extirpated* out of the island.—*Locke*.

It is not the business of virtue to *extirpate* the affections, but to regulate them.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Extirpation. s. Act of rooting out; eradication; excision; destruction.

It is said that popery, for want of utter *extirpation*, hath in some places taken root and flourished again.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

It is rather an *extirpation* than a plantation.—*Baron, Essay of Plantations*.

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those passions and vices which render men unseemly and troublesome to one another.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Extirpative. adj. Capable of extirpating; having a tendency to extirpate.

Kindle nature to go on with the *extirpative* and preventive remedies.—*Cheyne*.

Extirper. s. One who, or that which, extirpates. *Rare*.

Many verbs, such as 'to ease,' 'to merit,' 'to extirp,' the older form of 'to extirpate,' have substantives formed on them: 'easer,' 'meritor,' 'extirper.' If it be argued that this is assumed of course, and that it therefore is superfluous to note them, I cannot assent to this explanation of their absence; and seeing that 'forbiter,' 'lapper,' 'thirster,' and other little-used words of the same formation, are introduced, there is at least an inconsistency in omitting these, as they have been omitted by tens and by hundreds. . . . Founders of states, lawgivers, *extirpers* of tyrants, fathers of the people, were honoured.' (Bacon, Of the Interpretation of Nature.)—*Archbishop Trevelyan, On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionary*.

Extispicious. adj. [Lat. *extispicium* = inspection of the entrails (i.e. of animals

killed for the purposes of prognostication). A term in augury. *Extā* - entrails; *specio* (*specio*) = look at, observe.] Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his augural and extispicinal inventions, from casual and unenlightened contingencies, deriving events succeeding. - *Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Extol. *v. a.* [Lat. *extollo* = raise up, out of, or from, anything.] Praise; magnify; laud; celebrate.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens. - *Paulus*, lxxviii. 4.

When a rich man speaketh, every man holdeth his tongue, and look, what he saith they extol it to the clouds. - *Revelation*, xlii. 23.

Heav'n and earth shall high extol Thy praises, with the innumerable sound of hymns, and sacred songs, wherewith thy throne Encircled shall resound thee ever blest.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 146.
Let Amby extol her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet ananion beast.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid,
After extolling their strength and spirit, he proceeded to explain why it was that, with all their strength and spirit, they were constantly beaten. - *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

His [Lord Mansfield's] eloquent relaxation was in the polished society of literary men and lovers of the arts; and his powers of conversation are extolled in all the traditions that have reached the present age, of a very high order. - *Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III*, Lord Mansfield.

Extoller. *s.* One who, or that which, extols; praiser; magnifier; one who praises to the skies.

Extoller of the pope's supremacy. - *Bacon, Charge of the Saxons of the Vespers*.

Extort. *v. a.* [Lat. *torquor*, pass. part. of *torquor* = twist.] Draw by force; force away; wrest; wring from one.

Till the injurious Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 1.
I remember well the injuries with
Hardly extorted from my trembling youth.

Rome. My earnest desires, and my doubts of your goodness, but my real concern for your welfare, extorted this from me. - *Archbishop Wake*.

Extort. *v. a.* Practise oppression and violence.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and extort upon all men where they came. - *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Before they did extort and oppress the people only by colour of a legal custom, they did afterwards use the same extortions by warrant. - *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Extort. *adj.* Extorted. *Rare*.
Having great lordships got and goodly farms,
Through strong oppression of his power extort.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. 2, 5.

Extorted. *part. adj.* Gained by violence, oppression, or usury.

His tall was stretched out in wondrous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it might,
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The ever burning lamps from thence it brought.

Spenser.
Are my chests fill'd up with extorted gold?

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II. iv. 7.

Extorter. *s.* One who extorts; one who practises oppression, extortion, or usury.

The extorter was deprived by king Canut
of the right of Mercia. - *Camden, Remains*.

Extortion. *s.* The act of gaining by violence and rapacity.

That goodness
Of cleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.
Oppression and extortion did maintain the greatness,
and oppression and extortion did extinguish the greatness of that house. - *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Extortion. *s.* Force by which anything is unjustly taken away.

Because the lords had power to impose this charge, the freeholders were glad to give a great part of their land to hold the rest free from that extortion. - *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

A succeeding king's just recovery of rights from unjust usurpations and extortions, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. - *Eikon Basilike*.

Extortioner. *s.* One who practises extortion; one who grows rich by violence, rapacity, or usury.

There will be always murderers, adulterers, extortioners, church-robbers, traitors, and other rabblement. - *Camden*.

The extortions extortions is involved in the same sentence. - *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Extortions. *adj.* Oppressive; violent; unjust.

Upon the sight we do well and wisely, by all politic provisions to meet with or prevent all these recent humours which may occasion a publick distemper; to curb the lawless insolence of some, the seditious machinations of others, the extortions cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others. - *Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 77.

Extra. [Lat.] A word often used both in composition and as an adjective, meaning over and above, extraordinary, or the like (as, 'extra work, extra pay, &c.'). or beyond (as, 'extrajudicial, extramundane, &c.').

As, however, the quantity of iron required for ship-building forms but a small part of the total quantity required for all purposes, the extra demand on the iron-makers can be nothing like so great in proportion as is the extra demand on the ship-builders. Wherein it follows, that there will be much less tendency to an immediate enlargement of the iron-producing industry the extra quantity will for some time be obtained by working extra hours. - *Robert Spencer, Introduction of Biology*.

Used substantially in expressions such as 'a charge for extras.' It may also be considered as an abbreviation of Extraordinary.

Extract. *v. a.* [Lat. *extrahere*, pass. part. of *extraho* = draw out.] Draw out.

Out of the ashes of all plants they extract a salt which they use in medicines. - *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

I now see
None of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself
Before me; woman is her name, of man.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, viii. 494.
These waters were extracted, and laid upon the surface of the ground. - *T. Bacon, Theory of the Earth*.

The metallic or mineral matter is so diffused amongst the crasser matter, that it would never be possible to separate and extract it. - *Woodward*.

Figuratively.
Conine Jay, who since his practice with Lady Keer, flattered himself that he had advanced in small talk, and was not sorry that he had now an opportunity of proving his powers, made some lively observations about jets and the breaths of lap-dogs, but he was not fortunate in extracting a response or eliciting a rejoinder. - *Harriet the younger, Coningsby*.

In Literature. Select and abstract from a larger treatise.

To see how this case is represented, I have traced out of that pamphlet a few notes of falsehoods. - *Swift*.

Passive participle *extrahunt*.
Shan't thou not, knowing whence thou art extrahunt.

To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III. ii. 2.

Extract. *s.*

1. Substance extracted. Specially in Chemistry.

In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker substance, which chymists call the extract of the vegetables. - *Boyle*.

To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth but the extract and exhalation of our inward bitterness, is no great sensuality. - *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

In Literature. Chief heads drawn from a book; abstract; epitome.

I will present a few extracts out of authors. - *Camden, Remains*.

Some books may be read by extracts made of them by others, but only in the less important arguments, and the meagre books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, thirsty things. - *Bacon, Essays*.

Spend some hours every day in reading, and making extracts, if your memory be weak. - *Swift*.

2. Extraction; descent. *Obsolete*.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its extract, branding it with the most invidious imputation of foolishness. - *Smith, Sermons*.

Extraction. *s.*

1. Act of drawing one part out of a com-

pound; act of drawing out the principal substance by chemical operation.

Although the charge of extraction should exceed the worth, at least it will discover nature and possibility. - *Bacon*.

The distillations of waters, extractions of oils, and such like experiments are unknown to the ancients. - *Hakewill, Apology*.

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent.

One whose extraction's from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may shine;
The nearest in your nature mild and good,
The noblest rest secured in your blood.

Waller.
A family of an ancient extraction, transported with the conqueror of Normandy. - *Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

To her it was owing that, while younger men, not superior to him in *extraneous*, and far inferior to him in every kind of personal merit, were filling the highest offices of the state, adding minor to minor,

ing-house for a debt of three hundred pounds. Assuredly if Bacon owed gratitude to Elizabeth, he owed none to Essex. - *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays*, Lord Bacon.

Extractive. *adj.* Capable of being extracted.

Mr. Gubert has communicated to the publick the analysis of a fertile soil in the vicinity of Turin, where it rains yearly above 10 inches on the square foot. He found 1 lb. of it to contain from 20 to 30 grains of extractive matter which turned and turned, and therefore was a real waste in water. - *Kirwan, On Minerals*, p. 55.

Extractive. *s.* In Chemistry. See example.

The older apothecaries used this term [extract] to designate the product of the evaporation of any volatile juice, infusion, or decoction, whether the latter two were made with water, alcohol, or ether; whence arose the distinction of aqueous, alcoholic, and ethereal extracts. Pharmacy made many reserves upon these preparations, and supposed that they had all a common basis, which he called the *extractive* principle. But Chevreul and other chemists have since proved that this pretended principle is a heterogeneous and very variable compound. By the term *extract*, therefore, is now meant merely the whole of the soluble matters obtained from vegetables, reduced by careful evaporation to either a pasty or solid consistence. The watery extracts, which are those most commonly made, are as various as the vegetables which yield them; some containing chiefly sugar or gum in great abundance, and are therefore innocent or inert; while others contain very energetic ingredients. The conduct of the evaporating heat is the capital point in the preparation of extracts. - *Encyclopaedia of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, Extract.

Extradictionary. *adj.* [Lat. *dictio*, -onis word, term, phrase.] Not consisting in words, but realities. *Rare*.

Of *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make six; but we observe men are commonly deceived by four thereof. - *Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Extradition. *s.* [The division of this word is *ex + traditio*.] Delivering up: (chiefly used in international law).

Half the council had advised her; Queen Elizabeth, to demand the extradition of Dudley and Lennox, and to declare war if it was refused. - *Frederick, History of England*, Reign of Elizabeth.

Extrajudicial. *adj.* Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

A declaration or *extrajudicial* abolition is conferred in fore-mentioned. - *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonicæ*.

Extrajudicially. *adv.* In an extrajudicial manner.

The confirmation of an election, though done by a previous citation of all persons concerned, may be said to be done *extrajudicially*, when opposition arises thereupon. - *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonicæ*.

Extramission. *s.* Act of emitting outwards. *Rare*.

Aristotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that sight is by reception, and not by *extramission*: by receiving the rays of the object into the eye, and not by sending any out. - *Sir T. Brown*.

Extramundane. *adj.* [Lat. *mundus* = world.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philosophy that gives the exactest topography of the extramundane spaces. - *Gilchrist, Science Fiction*.

Christianity was one in this materialistic inter-communication between the world of man and the extramundane; that ulterior sphere, in its purer corporeity, yet still, in its corporeity, was perpetually becoming cognisable to the senses of man. - *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, v. iv. ch. ii.

and ecclesiastical powers; on the other hand were the Puritans, or extreme Protestants, whose principle in matters of discipline was little more or less than sheer negation of what had formerly prevailed, and who moved their own opinion both against a counter-opinion, equally entitled to respect, and against the authority of the church sustained by those of the state. *Glendune, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

Used adverbially.

If our knowledge were altogether necessary, all men's knowledge would not only be alike, but every man could know all that is knowable; and if it were wholly voluntary, some men so little regard or value it, that they would have extreme little, or none at all. — *Locke, Essay on the Human Understanding*, b. iv. ch. xiii. (Ord MS.)

Extremo. s.

1. **Utmost point; highest degree of anything; one of two points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity.**

The true Protestant religion is situated in the golden mean; the enemies into her are the extremes on either hand. — *Baron*.

Thither by large-footed forces half-d, At certain revolutions, all the damned Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change Of fierce extremes, extremes by change more fierce: From beds of raging fire to stony ice Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine Immovable, indur'd, and frozen round Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, li. 326.

Avoid extremes, and shun the faults of such, Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. — *Pope*.

They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be imperfect, should be praised in an extreme, without opposition. — *Pope, Essay on Homer*. The syllogistical form only shows, that if the intermediate idea were with this, it is on both sides immediately applied to, then these two remote ones, or, as they are called, extremes, do certainly agree. — *Locke*.

Halifax spoke in a very different tone. . . His serene intellect, singularly unassailable of enthusiasm, and singularly averse to extremes, began to lean towards the cause of royalty at the very moment at which those noisy Royalists who had lately execrated the Transients as little better than rebels were everywhere rising in rebellion. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

2. **Extravagance of conduct. Obsolete.**

My gracious lord, To chide at your extremes it becomes me; O, pardon that I name them; your high self, The precious mark of the land, you have obscur'd With a swain's wearing. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

- Extrémely, adv.** In an extreme manner; in the utmost degree; very much; greatly.

She might hear, not far from her, an extremely doleful voice; but so suppressed with a kind of whispering note, that she could not conceive the words distinctly. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Whether seen a second time in a gown reeling home at midnight, is left to be extremely comforted in his own views. — *Scott*.

Extrémity. s.

1. **Utmost point; highest degree.**

He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in extremity of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease; but together with it the diseased too. — *Boerhaave, Element. Med.*

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that extremity, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any authority. — *Locke*.

2. **In Anatomy. Utmost parts; parts most remote from the middle; limbs, as opposed to trunk.**

For colour it is inclining to white, except in the extremities or tips of the wing-bathers. — *Sir T. Brown*.

Some of the joints must be seldom hidden, and the extremities or end of the foot never. — *Dr. Keble, Treatise of the Preserver's Art of Painting*.

The extremity of pain often creates a collapse in the extremities; but such a situation is very consistent with an inflammatory disorder. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

3. **Points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.**

He's a man of that strange composition Made up of all the worst extremities Of youth and age. — *Sir J. Denham, Sophy*.

4. **Remotest of two parts, or parts at the greatest distance from one another.**

They went fleets out of the Red Sea to the extremities of Ethiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods. — *Arbuthnot*.

5. **Violence of passion.**

With equal measure she did moderate

The strong extremities of their outrage. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*. If I shew no colour for my extremity, let me be your table-sport. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

6. **Utmost violence; rigour; or distress.**

Why should not the same laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the sword, and brought under by extremity? — *Spenser, of the State of Ireland*.

Their hearts she excess'd, And yields her to extremity of time. — *Id., F.*

This would have seem'd a period To such as bore not sorrow; but another To amplify too much, would make much And top too many. — *Id., F.*

He . . . yet, if they should be to have them before they should be reduced to extremity. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

It should be never supposed to the extremity of war as to fall into these hands. — *Id.*

I wish for peace, and my terms prefer Before the last extremities of war. — *Depha, Indian Emperor*.

7. **Most aggravated state.**

The world is running and after fear, the world of bad poetry; or fall to full dramatic writing. — *Depha, Preto to Chomara*.

Extricate. v. a. [Lat. *extricatus* - freed from toils, snares, or entanglements.] Disentangle; set free from a state of perplexity; disentangle.

We run into great difficulties about a stated agent, which reason cannot extricate itself out of. — *Locke*.

These are reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of extricating in itself from her oppressions, and recovering the several tones and springs of her vessels. — *Addison*.

Extrication. s. Act of disentangling; disentanglement.

Cruel salt has a taste and pungent acid, but such as predominates in brine; and that this acid spirit did as such where it was obtained, so that to have been made rather by extrication. — *Boyle*.

This, the most intricate and difficult, but the most interesting part of the physiology of fishes, is divided, as in other animals, into seven distinct processes:—1. Semination; . . . 2. Germination, or the development of the germ or young susceptible of impregnation; 3. Fecundation, or the act of impregnation, which is sometimes, though rarely in the present class, accompanied by intercourse; 4. Feculation, or development of the embryo within the ovum or uterus; 5. Lactation, or escape of the embryo from the uterus; 6. Lactation, or expulsion of the generative product from the uterus; 7. Development, or the period of exclusion, or of extrication from the uterus, and of exclusion, to maturity. — *Dr. H. Moore, Comparative Anatomy*, b. vi. ch. xii.

Extrinsic. adv. [Lat. *extrinsecus* - from without.] Outward; external; not intrinsic.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some precipice against his most extrinsic adherents. — *Dr. H. Moore, Government of the Tongue*.

The symbol he here speaks of is not a part of the letters, nor begin the first syllable of them. . . . Thus extrinsic, if I mistake not, is not a part of the letters, but a part of the letters. — *Id., Phil. Ethics*.

Extrinsic modes are such a thing that is not in the subject or substance itself; but it is a manner of being which some substance attain, by reason of something external or foreign to the subject; as, this globe lies within the wall of the wall; this man is beloved or hated. — *Watts, Logic*.

We are not mere recipients, but almost venturers of our actions; and we more proudly ascribe to the creature of our own mind than to a truth extrinsic to us, and independent of us, neither owning nor owing to us any obligation. — *Glendune, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vi.

Extrinsic. adv. Same as Extrinsic.

A body cannot move, unless it be moved by some extrinsic agent; absurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself. — *Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

A concurrence of necessary extrinsic causes. — *Archbishop Burnham, Against Hobbes*, p. 29.

Neither is the atom by any extrinsic impulse diverted from its natural course. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Outward objects, that are extrinsic to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsic and proper to itself, which, when reflected on by itself, become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. — *Locke*.

Extrinsic. adv. Same as Extrinsic.

The freeness of his own bounty, and the extrinsicness of his goodness towards them. — *Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacre*, p. 3.

Exuberant. adv. [Lat. *exuberans*, -antis.]

1. **Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plenteous; luxuriant.**

His similes have been thought too exuberant, and full of circumlocution. — *Pope, Preface to the Translation of Homer's Iliad*.

Another Flora there, of hollier hues, Plays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand Exuberant spring. — *Thomson, Seasons, Spring*.

Without the exuberant gaiety of suckling, or perhaps, the delivery of Carew, he is sportive, fanciful, and generally of polished language. — *Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

2. **Abounding in the utmost degree.**

Such immense power, such unsearchable wisdom, such

More observe the character of men than the minor of things; to the one we are forced by nature and by that sympathy from which we are so strongly led to take a part in the passions and sentiments of our fellow men. The other is as it were foreign and extraneous. — *Burke, Essay on the Rev.*

Extrinsically, adv. From without.

If he were extrinsically predetermined, he should be free. — *Archib.*

Burnham, Against Hobbes, p. 29.

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsically dependent, be an error, almost all the world hath been mistaken. — *Albani.*

The state is a moral being, and must worship God according to its nature; it is thus intrinsically competent to promote the desires of religion, and extrinsically . . . has effective means of aiding them. — *Glendune, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ii.

Extricate, v. a. [Lat. *struo* - build up as a fabric.] Forming into a structure.

If it were not as easy for us to say, that industry is both extrinsically and extrinsically of all wickedness. — *Folke, Answer to Francis's Declaration*, p. 41; 1584.

Extrude. v. a. [Lat. *traho* - thrust; pass. part. *trusus*.] Thrust off; drive off; push out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found the shells, they concluded that the sea had been extruded and driven off by the wind. — *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

It remains uncertain whether the legends were extruded from human sympathy and association as the descendants of Gothic or Moorish oppressors; or whether they were shunned from regions hallowed as the offspring of Arabs, Jews, or Mahomedans. — *Sir R. T. Grant, Ceylon*, pt. vii. ch. iv.

Extrusion. s. Act of thrusting or driving out.

They suppose the channel of the sea formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depression of some parts of the earth, and an extrusion and elevation of others. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Extubérance. s. [Lat. *tuber*.] Protuberance (this latter word being the commoner); (in Anatomy) process.

The organ takes off the irregularities or extubérance that lie farthest from the axis of the work. — *Macaulay, Introduction to the History of the English Language*.

Consider the humerus, its head, its neck, its pulley, its cavities, its extubérance. — *Smith, Portrait of the Human Body*, p. 10.

Extubérance. s. Same as Extubérance.

And the dry had appeared; not so precisely gloomy as before, but recompensed with an extubérance of hills and mountains for the receipts, into which that had sunk the waters. — *Gregory, Notes on the History of the Earth*, p. 114.

Extubérant. adv. Swelling.

Extubérant lips. — *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 235; 1651.

A yolk extubérant in the middle of the under-surface. — *Archib., vol. iii. p. 12; 1794*.

Extubération. s. Swelling; protuberance.

In both there is matter for humility to work on; in both there are excesses and extubérations to be kept off and abated. — *Forster, Sermon*, p. 162; 1657.

Exuberance. s. Exuberance; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

Men esteem the overflowing of all the exuberance of zeal, and all the promises of the faithful combatant very confidently appropriate. — *Dr. H. Moore, History of Christian Faith*.

Though he expatiates on the same thoughts in different words, yet in his similes that exuberance is avoided. — *Gold.*

Exuberancy. s. Abundance; great plenty; fruitfulness.

The freeness of his own bounty, and the extrinsicness of his goodness towards them. — *Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacre*, p. 3.

Exuberant. adv. [Lat. *exuberans*, -antis.]

1. **Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plenteous; luxuriant.**

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2. **Abounding in the utmost degree.**

Such immense power, such unsearchable wisdom, such

and such exuberant goodness, as may justly ravish us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration. — *Boyle, Discourse on Seraphick Love.*

A part of that exuberant devotion, with which the whole assembly raised and animated one another, catches a reader at the greatest distance of time. — *Addison, Freeholder.*

Exuberantly, adv. In an exuberant manner; abundantly; in a superfluous degree.

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it exuberantly fruitful. — *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Exuberate, v. n. Bear in great abundance; abound in the highest degree.

All the largeness imparted to the creature is lent it, to give an enlarged conception of that vast confidence and immensity that exuberate in God. — *Boyle, Discourse on Seraphick Love.*

Exulate, v. n. [Lat. *exul* = exile.] Be in banishment. *Rare.*

The profusely symmetrical bath snarled for this being fallen just under the same fatal predicament as Alpheus, both exulating from their own patri-monial territories. — *Howell, Vocal Parrot, 263. (Ord MS.)*

Exulcerate, v. a. [Lat. *ulcus*, *ulceris* = ulcer.]

1. Make sore with an ulcer; affect with a running or eating sore.

Cauterides applied to any part of the body, for the bladder and scales ride it, if they stay on long. — *Bacon.*

That the saliva hath a virtue of macerating 'tis, appears by the effects in taking away warts, sometimes exulcerating the jaws and rotting the teeth. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The stagnating serum turning acrimonious, exulcerates and perforates the bowels. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Afflict; corrode; ravage.

Forward, exulcerated, and seditious spirits, being too ready to follow what they dare not learn. — *Bishop Reynolds, On the Possession, ch. xxiv.*

Thougli, my tormentors, armed with deadly stings, Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts, Exulcerate, exulcerate, and Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb Or medicinal liquor can assuage.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 623.

Exulcerate, v. n. Ulcerate.

Sharp and eager humours will not evaporate; and then they must exulcerate, and so may exulcerate sovereignty itself. — *Bacon, Speech in Parliament, 7 Jan. 1.*

Exulcerate, adj. Afflicted; enraged.

Finding the king's mind so exulcerate, as he rejected all counsel that tended to mild and generous proceeding. — *Bacon, Observation on a Libel in 1678.*

The speech being already ill taken, the writress might exasperate that which already was exulcerate. — *Sir J. Harrington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England, p. 190.*

Exulceration, s. Ulceration; (in the extracts, figuratively applied to the mind).

The sight of his competitor caused latter exulcerations. — *Johnson, Works, iii. 243.*

This exulceration of mind made him apt to take all causes of contradiction. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Exult, v. n. [Lat. *exultio*; pres. part. *exultans*, *antis*; pass. part. *exultatus*.] Rejoice above measure; triumph; be in high exaltation of gladness.

Who might be your model? That you recall, *exult*, and rail at once, Over the wretched?

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 1

The whole world did seem to *exult* that it had cause of putting out gifts to so blessed a purpose. — *Hooker.*

Exultance, s. Transport; joy; triumph; gladness; exultation.

We have great cause of exultance and joy, God's service being the most perfect possession. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Joys, comforts, exultances, and all the sweetness of our life. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 512.*

Exultancy, s. Gladness; transport; triumph.

It hath proved scandalous to those without, may appear by that loud *exultancy* of Vaughan, in his eighth sermon. — *Hammad, Works, iv. 124.*

Exultant, adj. Rejoicing; triumphing.

With such exultant sympathy and joy. — *Dr. H. More, Confutation of Calistotus, p. 42.*

Gaily the splendid arconaut along Exultant plough'd, reflecting a red gleam, As *under* the sun o'er all the flaming yond. — *Thomson, Britannia.*

Exultation, s. Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in their all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interminably pass, in the worship of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, exultations, provocations, petitions. — *Hooker.*

Devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with inward transports of joy and exultation. — *Addison, Freeholder.*

Exundation, s. [Lat. *unda* = water, wave, flood.] Overflow; abundance.

It is more worthy the deity to attribute the creation of the world to the exundation and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Exustion, s. [Lat. *exustio*, *avis*; *ex* = out, pass. part. *ustus*, *burnt*.] Act of burning up.

The frightful effects which this exustion [of Soham and Gonorrhoe] left are still remaining. — *Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxoniensis, i. 21: 1720.*

Exuvise, s. [Lat.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off or shed by animals; slough; integument; remains of any outward covering (as the slough or cast skin of a snake, and in *Geology*, fossil shells).

They appear to be only the skins or *exuvise*, rather than entire bodies of fishes. — *Woodward, On Fishes.*

Eyas, s. [Fr. *minis*, ? or root of *Eyery*.]

Young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself; fledgling; chick: (in the extract, applied to infants).

An army of children, little *eyases* that cry out. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.*

Eyas, adj. Unfedged as an eyas.

Before this world's great frame, in which all things are now contained, found my being-place, Ere flitting Time could waite his eyes wings. — *Spenser, Hymn of the Twenty Love.*

Eyas-musket, s. [see *Eyas*; Fr. *muschet*.]

Young unfledged hawk, of the kind called sparrowhawk, the smallest of the species.

Here comes little *Eyas*. How now, my *eyas-musket*; what news with you? — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 3.*

Eye, s. See *Eyry*.

Eye, s. [A.S. *eoige*.]

1. Organ of vision; medium of the sense of sight; sight; look; view.

Good sir John, as you have one *eye* upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a report of the easier. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.*

He kept him as the apple of his *eye*. — *Deuteronomy, xxxii. 10.*

As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the *eye* by dilatation; so curious prying in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction. — *Bacon.*

2. In *Navigution*. In the *eye* of the wind.

Position of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another.

Now pass'd, on either side they mildly tack, Both strive to intercept and guide the wind; And in its *eye* more closely they come tack.

To finish all the deaths they left behind. — *Dryden.*

3. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her lover, she designed to be beautiful in no body's *eye* but his. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Sight; view; place in which anything may be seen.

There shall be practise tilts and tournaments, Hear sweet discourse, converse with merriden; And be, in *eye* of every covetous.

Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth. — *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.*

5. Anything formed like an eye

colours like the *eye* of a peacock's feather by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

6. Any small perforation.

This *Ajax* has not so much wit as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle. — *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 1.*

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the intolerable difficulty which they came in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much

narrower, and contract the gate which leads to life to the strictness of a needle's *eye*? — *South, Sermons.*

7. Small catch into which a hook goes.

Those parts, if they cohere to one another but by root only, may be much more easily dissociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and *eyes*, or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another. — *Boyle.*

8. Bud of a plant; see *Inoculation* in *Horticulture*.

Prune and cut off all your vine-shoots to the very root, save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four *eyes* of young wood. — *Boyle, Calendarium hortense.*

9. Small shade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny. — *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Red with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple. — *Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Have an eye (often with *to*). (Be) on the look-out in a certain direction.

Not satisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horsemen to *have an eye* that we should not go beyond appointed limits. — *Silvius.*

Having an *eye* to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marriage with the ring; sundry church-offices, diaconies, and callings, to which they found a *at* in the Scripture, they thought by the one only stroke of an axiom to have cut them off. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Have an eye. Keep in observation.

These are intrinsic difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his *eye*. — *Locke.*

Keep an eye on (anything). Observe.

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and kept a steady *eye* on the end for which we were sent thither. — *Spenser.*

Under the eye. Subject to inspection.

This method of teaching children by a repeated prayer, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, till they have and the habit of doing well, has many advantages. — *Lodge.*

With an eye to (anything). Looking in any particular direction, or towards any particular object.

None should be put into either of these communities, with an *eye* of favour to their persons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. — *Bacon, Advice to a Fifth son.*

Several performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an *eye* to this predominant humour of the town. — *Addison, Escholar.*

Eye, v. a. Watch; keep in view; observe; look on; gaze on.

When they are but in garrison, they may better hide their deadness than when they are in camp, where they are continually *eyed* and noted of all men. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Fail to *eye* a holy I've *ey'd* with last evening. — *Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 1.*

The kitchen Malkan gives Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck, Clam'ring the wails to *eye* him. — *Id., Coriolanus, ii. 1.*

Saul *eyed* David from that day and forward. — *1 Samuel, xviii. 9.*

Then gave it to his faithful squire, With lessons how to observe and *eye* her. — *Rattler, Andriana.*

Eye nature's walks, stand fully as it flies, And catch the narrow living as they rise. — *Pope.*

Eye, v. n. Appear; show; bear appearance. *Rare.*

Since my becomings kill me when I *eye* well to you. — *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.*

Eyeball, s. Orbit of the eye; eye.

Be subject to no sight but mine; invisible To every *eyeball* else. — *Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.*

Courteous gentlemen, if the brow of a military face may not be adhesive to your generous *eyeballs*, let his wounds speak better than his words. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.*

I feel my hair grow stiff, my *eyeballs* roll; This is the only form could make my son. — *Dequien, Indian Emperor.*

Not when a gilt buffed's reflected pride Turns you from wisdom philosophy aside, Not when from plate to plate your *eyeballs* roll, And the brain dunces to the mauling bowl. — *Pope, Imitations of Horace.*

Eyebright, s.

1. Native plant so called; *Euphrasia officinalis*.

E Y E B

And in some open place, that to the sun doth lye,
He immitorie gets, and eye-bright for the eye.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii.

2. Kind of ale (in Elizabeth's time).

In the days of Hamlet and eye-bright. *B. Jonson.*

Eyebrow. s. Hairy arch over the eye.

What colour are your eyebrows?—Time, my lord.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.
On the seventh day he shall shave all his hair off
his head, his beard, and his eyebrows.—*Lectures,*
xiv. 9.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glaz'd betwix a yellow and a red;
He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair.
Dryden.

Eyedrop. s. Tear.

That tyranny which never quaff but blood,
Would by beheading him have wash'd his knife
With gentle eye-drops.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 3.

Eyeglass. s. Glass worn about the person

for regulating the focus in imperfect sight.
'Cold weather for a man who has nothing on but a
sneer and an eye-glass!' said my companion.—*Sketches*
of Country Life.

Eyelash. s. Line of hair that edges the eyelid.

Pale with the golden beam of an eyelash bent on
the cheek.
Tennyson, Maud.

Eyeless. adj. Wanting eyes; sightless; de-

prived of sight.
A proclaim'd prize! most happy!
That eyesless head of thine was first from'd flesh
To raise my fortunes. *Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.*

Eyellet. s. [Fr. *oillet*—little eye.] Hole

through which light may enter; any small
perforation for a lace to go through: (used
adjectively, or as the first element in a
compound).

Sitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made
eyellet holes to draw it close. *W. Mason, Scrymgeour.*

Eyelid. s. Fold that shuts over the eye.

On my eyelids in the shadow of death.—*Job, xvi. 16.*

Eyer. s. One who eyes.

The sailor was a diligent *eyer* of her.—*Cayton,*
Notes on Don Quixote, p. 47.

Eyewash. s. Service performed only under

inspection.
Servants, they in all things your masters; not
with eyes a-pier, as men pleasers, but in singleness
of heart.—*Corinthians, iii. 23.*

E Y E W

Eyebot. s. Retch of sight.

I must not think of shoring the body before I am
free from danger, and out of *eyebot* from the other
whirlwinds.—*Dryden.*

I have preserved many a young man from her *eyebot*
and by this means. *Spectator.*

Eyefight. s. Sight of the eye.

The Lord hath recompensed me according to my
cleanness in his *eyefight*.—*2 Samuel, xvii. 23.*

Eyefore. s. Something offensive to the

sight (physically or mentally).

Unto the church of Christ, from the first begin-
ning, by a secret universal instinct of God's good
spirit, always tied itself to end neither sermon, nor
almost any speech of moment, which hath concerned
matters of God, without some special words of honour
and glory to the Trinity, which we all adore; and is
the like conclusion of Psalms become now, at length,
an *eyefore*, or a walling to the ears that hear it:—
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Py, dost this habit; shame to your estate,
And *eyefore* to our solemn festival.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 2.

As soon as the two lions came thither, they cov-
ered, to the trouble of the others; but having pre-
sently to speak, they were quickly freed from that
eyefore.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great*
Revolution.

Macbeth was an *eyefore* to Haman.—*Sir R.*
L'Estrange.

He's the best piece of man's flesh in the market;
not an *eyefore* in his whole body.—*Dryden, Don*
Sebastian.

Eyefring. s. Tendon by which the eye is

moved.

I would have broke mine *eyefrings*; erect them,
but

To look upon him. *Shakespeare, Comedies, i. 1.*

To know whether the sheep are sound or not, see
that their gums be red, and the *eyefrings* ruddy.—
Morison, Husbandry.

Eyeteeth. s. Tooth on the upper jaw next

on each side to the grinders; premolar.

The next tooth on each side stronger and deeper
rooted, and more pointed, called *eyeteeth*, in English
eyeteeth, to turn the more tough sort of aliments.—
Key, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the
Creation.

Eyewash. s. Lotion for the eyes; collyrium:

(this latter being the medical term).

This is better than trusting to *eyewashes* and oin-
ments.—*Paris, On Health.*

Eyewink. s. Wink, as a hint or token.

They would have won any woman's heart—and I

E Y R Y

{ EYEBROW.
{ EYEFALL

warrant you, they could never get an *eyewink* of her.
—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.*

Eyewitness. s. One who gives testimony

to facts seen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and coming
of our Lord Jesus Christ, and were *eyewitnesses* of
his majesty.—*2 Peter, i. 16.*

The curious, by laying together circumstances,
attestations, and characters of those who are con-
cerned in them, either receive or reject what at first
but *eyewitnesses* could absolutely believe or disbe-
lieve.—*Johnson, Influence of the Christian Religion.*

Eyilad. s. [Fr. *œilade*.] Eyeglance; eye-

beam.

Who even now gave me good eyes too, examined
my parts with most judicious *eyilades*.—*Shakespeare,*
Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

She gave strange *eyilades*, and most speaking looks.
To noble Edmund. *Id., King Lear, v. 2.*

Eyot. s. [A.S. *ey*—island.] Little island

in a river or lake.

It seems just, that the *eyots* of little islands, aris-
ing in any part of the river, shall be the property of
him who owns the piers and the soil.—*Sir H.*
Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.

Eyre. s. [Fr. *eyre*; Lat. *iter*.] Circuit of

judges; see extract.

The court of justice, itinerant; and justices in
eyre are those only which travel in many places
calls justiciaries itinerantes. The *eyre* also of the
forest is nothing but the justices-seat, otherwise
called; which is, or should, by ancient custom, be
held every three years by the justices of the forest,
journeying up and down to that purpose.—*Covent.*

Some of the judges of the bench or of the *eyre*
eyre.—*Sutton, Rights of the Kingdom, p. 187: 1609.*

Eyry. s. [Eggyry.] Nest; (sometimes used,

improperly, for the young brood).

Hawks of different kinds, and not of the same
eyre or nest. *Sir T. Brown, Miscellaneous, p. 119.*

Some lingard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,
Well pound'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.

Dryden.

As an eagle fed with morning
Scorns the emulated feathers' wear
When she seeks her *eyry* hanging
In the mountain cedar's hair;

And her broad aspect the claucho,
Of her wings through the wild air,
Sick with famine.

Shelley, Hellas.

Eyre, as in 'an *eyre*' (= young brood or
nest) of pheasants, is probably an abbrevi-
ation of this; though it is sometimes
called *nide*, as if from *nidas*—nest.

F.

F A B L

1. FABLE. s. [Fr. *fable*; Lat. *fabula*.]

Feigned story intended to enforce some
moral precept; apologue.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant,
and as beautiful as any made since.—*Addison, Spec-*
tator.

2. Fiction in general.

Both the profane and old wives' *fables*.—*T. Ti-*
more.

3. Scene or contexture of events consti-

tuting the poem, drama, novel, or,
indeed, any literary composition of suffi-
cient magnitude to allow of a certain
amount of complexity in the plot or plan;
plot.

The first thing to be considered in an epic poem
is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect, according
as the action which it relates is more or less so.—
Addison, Spectator.

4. Lie (for which it is an extenuating term,

or euphemism).

It would look like a *fable* to report that this gen-
tleman given away a great fortune by secret *un-*
thought.—*Addison.*

Fable. v. n. Compose, utter, deal in fables,

fabulous statements, or fictions; feign;
utter falsehoods.

F A B L

To my verity, and not to *fable*;
We are a merry rout, or else a riddle,
Or company, or, by a figure, chorus,
That for thy dignity will dance a morris.

Bannant and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

She *fables* not; I feel that I do fear
Her words set off by some superior power.

Milton, Comus, 800.

That Saturn's sons receive a the three-fold reign
Of lust'n, of ocean, and deep hell becometh.

Old poets mention *fabling*. *Prior.*

Fable. v. a. Imagine, utter, or state, any-

thing as a fable, or at variance with real-
ity.

We mean to win,
Or turn this heaven's itself into the hell
Thou *fabled*. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 290.*

Ladies of th' Hyperborean they seem'd,
Fairer than feld'n'd of old, or *fabled* since
Of fairy dunces met in forest wide

By knights. *Id., Paradise Regained, ii. 337.*

Fabled. part. adj. Celebrated in fables;

fabulously imagined.

Hail, *fabled* great! hail, Elysian soil!
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell.*

Fabler. s. Dealer in fiction; composer of

feigned stories.

The courtier ought to give credit neither to fa-
bulous verbiage, nor to (calumnious, or other such
idle *fablers*.—*Stafford, Niobe, p. 20: 1611.*

The bold legends of lying *fablers*.—*Bishop Hall,*
Remains, p. 130.

F A B R

Fabling. part. adj. Dealing in fable.

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
That war'ring conquest still desires to revel
In Marlbro's camp the goddess knows to dwell.

Prior.

Fabric. s. [Fr. *fabrique*; Lat. *fabrica*;

fabricor, part. *fabricatus*; *fabricatio*, -onis;

faber = carpenter, smith.]

1. Building; edifice.

There must be an exquisite care to place the
columns, set in several stories, most precisely one
over another, that so the solid may answer to the
solid, and the varieties to the varieties, as well for
beauty as strength of the *fabric*.—*Sir H. Wotton,*
Elements of Architecture.

2. Any system of matter; any body formed

by the conjunction of dissimilar parts.

Still will ye think it strange,
Quit their old station and princely frame. *Prior.*

Fabric. v. a. Erect as a fabric; construct.

Rare.

The discipline of Geneva, framed and *fabricated*
already to our hands. *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

Shew what laws of life
Fabric their mansions. *Philips.*

Fabricate. v. a. Construct; frame; in-

vent: (often in a bad sense—lie, or Forge,
q.v.).

Plato speaking of the Delly uses these words: 'The Delly is situated remote from all pleasure and pain.' A sentiment so coincident with the fragment quoted by Plutarch from the Pentheus ascribed to Theophrastus, seems to warrant the remark before made, which suggests it to have been *fabricated* in the academy of Plato.—*Cumberland, Observations*, i. no. 31. (Orel MS.)

Every cathedral or monastery had its tutelary saint, and every saint his local *fabrication* in order to enrich the church under his protection, by exaggerating his virtues, his miracles, and, consequently, his power of serving those who paid liberally for his patronage.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. ix. pt. 1.

Fabrication. s. Act of building; construction; invention; lie; forgery.

This *fabrication* of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that forms the first rudiments of the human nature.—*Sir M. Hall, Origin of Man*, i.

Fabricator. s. One who fabricates; constructor; (in a bad sense) forger.

The Almighty *fabricator* of the universe doth nothing in vain. *Hawell, Familiar Letters*, ii. 9. The translator or *fabricator* of the works of Ossian.—*Mama, Runes on English Church Walls*.

Fabular. adj. Fableous; (this latter being the commoner word).

It is easy to show that their *fabular* relation borders also upon the verity of physical science.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, iv. 65. (Orel MS.)

Fabulator. s. Composer of fables. *Rare*.

An historical point which no *fabulator* would have thought of.—*Grove, Cosmological Science*, p. 170. (Orel MS.)

Fabulist. s. Composer of fables.

They come in lately, with their monthly tales out of Hecate, like stale Tatarian, the *fabulist*. *B. Jonson, Volpone*.

The models of La Fontaine's style were partly the ancient *fabulists*, . . . partly the old French; especially Maro.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. iv. ch. v. sect. 2. § 11.

Fabulosity. s. Fullness of feigned stories; fabulous invention. *Rare*.

In their *fabulosity* they report, that they had observations for twenty thousand years.—*Abbot, Description of the World*.

Fabulous. adj. Having the character of a fable; full of fables, invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of terrors, is more reasonable than one who thinks appearance of spirits *fabulous* and grand.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Fabulously. adv. In a fabulous manner.

Feigning the place from whence, as I have been, not *fabulously*, I formed the honorable family of the Radcliffe, best took their name. *B. Jonson, Manys at Court*.

Fabulosity. s. Attribute suggested by fabulous.

His Boethius's history is written with elegance and vigor, but his *fabulosity* and credulity are justly blamed. His *fabulosity*, if he was the author of the fables, is a fault for which no apology can be made; but his credulity may be excused in all men were credulous. *Johnson, Essay to the Western Islands of Scotland*. (Orel MS.)

Faburden. s. [Fr. *fauzbourdon*.—the accent is that of the previous edition.] In Music. Simple counterpoint. *Obsolete*.

The fresh descent, prick-saw, counterpoint, and *faburden*. *Hale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. iii. B. 8. 1550.

Face. s. [Fr. *face*; Lat. *facies*.]

1. Lower and front part of the head, containing the chief senses, and the parts most connected with expression; countenance; cast of features; look; appearance.

a. As part of a man or animal.

The children of Israel saw the face of Moses, that the skin of Moses's face shone.—*Exodus*, xxxiv. 35.

b. As a part which is most conspicuous, remarkable, or characteristic.

Kick out we set the best face on't we could. *Dephens, Virgilia's Rind*. Who can't be silent, and who will not lie? To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace; And to be grave, exceeds all power of face. *Pope*.

c. Horizontally. Surface; (as 'the face of the earth').

A mist watered the whole face of the ground.—*Genesis*, ii. 6.

d. Vertically. Front.

The breadth of the face of the house, towards the east, was an hundred cubits.—*Ezekiel*, xii. 14.

2. Appearance; resemblance; look; visible state of affairs.

Keep still your former face, and mix again With these lost spirits; run all their waxes with

For souls are treasurers. *B. Jonson*.

This would produce a new face of things in Europe. *Addison*.

His diabolism has so much the face of probability, that some have mistaken it for a real conference.—*Baker*.

3. Presence; sight; state of confrontation.

Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall slay her before his face. *Exodus*, xxi. 10.

Have you not seen, then, that I am your face, That I of all the gods am best. *Dephens, Translation of the First Book of Homer's Iliad*.

4. With the notion of keeping the expression unmoved or unaltered. Confidence; boldness; freedom from bashfulness or confusion; show of confidence.

They're thinking by his face, To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage; But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, v. 1. How many things are there which a man cannot, with my face or countenance, say of himself? A man can scarce place his own merits with modesty, much less admit them: a man cannot sometimes know to supplicate or beg. *Bacon*.

You'll find the thing will not be done With ignorance and face alone. *Keller, Hadrian*. You, says the judge to the wolf, have the face to challenge that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have stolen. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

5. Distortion of the face: (with *make*, generally plural).

Why do you make such faces? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

Face to face. When both parties are present.

It is not fit. If the Roman to deliver any man to die, before that he was accused have his accusers face to face. *Act*.

Now we see the truth a whorl darkly; but I face to face. *1 Cor. xiii. 12*.

b. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies.

ce. v. n. Carry a false appearance; play the hypocrite; act with effrontery, or brazen a thing out (as with a face, front, or forehead of brass).

Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye, To face, to forge, to scoff, to company. *Spenser*.

Turn the face; come in front.

Face about, man; a soldier, and afraid of the enemy! *Dephens*.

Face. r. n.

1. Meet face to face; oppose with confidence and firmness.

This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dephens*. They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, so ready to face them under a peevish pretension. *Swift*.

2. Oppose with impudence: (commonly with *down*).

Here's a villain that would face me down He met me on the mart. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.

We trepanned the state, and face'd it down With plots and projects of our own. *Baker, Hadrian*.

Because he walk'd against his will, He face'd men down that he stood still. *Prior*.

With out.

Now, face out your matter with a card of ten. *Hale, Tell a Course at the Kingside Face*, p. 151.

A mad cap, ruffian, and a swearing Jack, That thinks with out to face the matter out. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

3. Stand opposite to, in front of.

The temple is described square, and the four fronts with open gates, facing the different quarters of the world.—*Pope*.

4. Cover with an additional superficies; invest with a covering.

Where your old brick is hollow, face it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

5. Turn up a garment with facings of a dif-

ferent colour: (the point lying in the fact of the reply being given by a tailor).

Thou hast faced many things.—*1 have*.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iv. 3.

Facecloth. s. Cloth placed over the face of a dead person.

The facecloth is of great antiquity. Mr. Strutt tells us that, after the closing of the eyes, a linen cloth was put over the face of the deceased.—*Brand, Observations on Popular Antiquities*.

More bitter must have been the anguish of the latter, standing by the coffin, when, with wild impatience, she pushed aside the facecloth.—*Seward, Letters*, i. 280.

Facepainting. s. Art of drawing portraits.

Giorgione, the contemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or facepainting.—*Dephens, Translation of Da Vinci's Art of Painting*.

Facet. s. [Fr. *facette*.] Small surface; superficies cut into several angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another with the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with facets.—*Bo*.

In the elephant . . . the human anatomist will recognise the astragalus, calcaneum, navicular, extended transversely and presenting articular facets, in the three 'condemned' bones, 'internal,' middle, and 'external.' *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xxvi.

The centrum of the seventh cervical [vertebra] has a facet on each side for the first pair of dorsal ribs. *Allen*.

The large lateral compound eyes of the Limulus are sessile: the cornea is divided into a considerable number of small articular facets, each of which corresponds to an ocellus. . . . In the sessile eyes of other Arthropoda, as, for example, in Scorpions, the inner layer of the cornea is divided into hexagonal facets, corresponding with the number of the conical crystalline lenses of the accessory eyes. . . . In the multilobed crustaceans, distinguished by having their compound eyes supported on acetabular peduncles, the form of the corneal facets varies. *Allen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xiv.

Facete. adj. [Lat. *facetus*.] Gay; cheerful; witty. *Rare*.

Indolent Swissness, a facile companion.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 133.

Your wit, I perceived, served to be facile.—*Dr. Mayne, Answer to Chappin*, p. 13: 1667.

Facetly. adv. In a facile manner. *Rare*.

The eyes . . . are the chief seats of love, as Jane's Lemnith hath facetly expressed in an elegant ode. *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 150.

Facetness. s. Attribute suggested by Facete; wit; pleasant representation.

Rare. Parades . . . work upon the affections, and breed denial of learning, by reason of the *facetness*, and witness, which is many times found in them.—*Hale, Golden Remains*, p. 133.

Facetious. adj. Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him behind his back, made this facetious reply, Let him beat me but with I am absent.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Facetiousness. s. Attribute suggested by Facetious; cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

Facetiousness is allowable, when it is the most proper instrument of exposing things, apparently false and vile, to due contempt. *Bacon, Sermon on Epiphany*, v. 1.

Much facetiousness passes betwixt the Friar and the Scapular.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 455.

Facial. adj. Belonging to, connected with, or constituted by, the face: (chiefly used in Anatomy, as opposed to the cranial parts of the head.)

The facial part of the skull in the sloth is as remarkable for its shortness as in the ant-eater for its length. . . . Notwithstanding the extreme diversity of the facial parts of the skull in the order Bruta, the marks of inferiority of position in the mammalian series, according to the cranial character, are constant throughout. The terminal position of the occipital condyles and the aspect of the occipital surface, the degree in which the parts of the complex temporal bone of higher mammals retain their primitive separation, the position of veins radiating from the cerebral sinuses, the low facial angle and small proportional size of the cranial cavity, the small share in which the squamous contributes to its walls—all exemplify the inferiority of the present mammalian group of animals to the cynocephalous ungulates.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Facient. s. [Lat. *faciens*, -entia, pres. part.

of *facio* = do.] One who does anything good or bad.

The fact is here confessed: but is sin in the fact or in the mind of the *facient*?—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 66.

Facile, *adj.* [Lat. *facilis* (from the root of *fac-io* = do), easy.] *Rare*.

1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Then also those poets, which are now counted most hard, will be both *facile* and pleasant. —*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

2. Easy of access or converse: (as opposed to haughty, supercilious, austere).

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet, Having that adumbrated view of greatness, pride, I meant each softest virtue there should meet, Fit to that softer bosom to reside. —*R. Johnson*.

Mr. Milton was a gentleman of the highest fashion, and a very great favourite in society. He was about thirty, good-looking, with an air that commanded attention, and manners, though *facile*, suitably finished. He was very communicative, though calm, and without being witty, had at his service a turn of phrase, acquired by practice and success, which was, or which always seemed to be, judicious. —*Disraeli the younger, Contaragoby*.

3. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

Some men are of that *facile* temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converse with, without any affectation, discourse, or serious sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit of philosophy, which yet usually lasts no longer than till somewhat else comes in their way. —*Channing*.

Facilely, *adv.* (two *fs*.) In a facile manner. *Rare*.

Seeing the one might be as *facilely* impetrate as the other. —*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.*, p. 227.

Facileness, *s.* Attribute suggested by *Facile*. Not so common as *Facility*.

That facile hearts should to themselves be foes, When others they with *facile* as a friend! —*Bernard, Psyché*, xv. 175.

Facilitate, *v. a.* Make easy; free from difficulty; clear from impediments.

Choice of the fittest and best way to the version will *facilitate* the work. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

A war on the side of Italy would cause a great diversion of the French forces, and *facilitate* the progress of our arms in Spain. —*Swift*.

The requisites of a classification included in *facilitate* the study of a particular phenomenon, are, first, to divide into one class all kinds of things which exhibit that phenomenon, in whatever variety of forms or degrees; and secondly, to arrange these kinds in a series according to the degree in which they exhibit it, beginning with those which exhibit most of it, and terminating with those which exhibit least. —*J. M. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. viii. § 1.

Facilitation, *s.* Act or process of making easy, or freeing from impediments.

A *facilitation* towards equity. —*W. Montague, Account of Egypt*, pt. I. p. 118: 1848.

Who can believe that they, who first watched the course of the stars, forewent the use of their discovery to the *facilitation* of commerce, or the measurement of time? —*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 183.

Facility, *s.* Easiness.

a. To be performed; freedom from difficulty.

Yet reason saith, reason should have ability To hold these worldly things in such proportion, As let them come or go with even *facility*. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

b. In performing; dexterity.

The *facility* which we get of doing things by a custom of doing, or keep them often pass in us without our notice. —*Locke*.

c. To be persuaded to good or bad; ready compliance.

Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then; but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without them. —*Bacon*.

d. Of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He opens and yields himself to the man of business with difficulty and reticence; but offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*, and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire. —*Smith, Scrupulous*.

Facing, *verbal abs.*

1. Ornamental covering; that which is put

on the outside of anything by way of decoration: (as, the 'gold *facings*' of a coat).

These offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatness. —*Sir H. Wotton*.

2. Covering; front.

Being dug out of a bed of chalk, and betting the hills far and wide with white, more especially if we suppose some assistance from an artificial *facings*, they must have been visible at a vast distance. —*T. Warburton, History of the Parish of Kiblington*, p. 17.

3. In the *Military* art: (as to 'put a soldier through his *facings*').

Facinorous, *adj.* [Lat. *facinus*, -oris = evil deed, crime.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

The more *facinorous* malefactors. —*Sir G. Dyer, History of King Richard III.*, p. 24.

Things highly charged with sin, even to a more *facinorous* and notorious degree. —*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 151.

Facsimile, *s.* [Latin, an abbreviation of *factum simile*, i.e. made like.] Exact copy.

You should publish these [examples of various modes of writing] in drawings, copied *per facsimile*. —*Bowdell, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities*, Letter to Ash, p. 178.

A *facsimile* of the first page of an ancient manuscript of St. John's Gospel. —*Archæologia*, xvi. 27.

Fact, *s.* [Lat. *factum*.] Effect produced; action; deed: (common as the element of a contrast, a matter of *fact* being opposed to one of law; *facts* being opposed to fancies, fictions, or theories, and the like).

In matter of *fact* they say there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgement; we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised also throughout the world. —*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws Of nature, pleading in his children's cause: However the doubtful *fact* is understood, 'Tis love of honour and his country's good, The counsel, not the father, sheds the blood. —*Dryden*.

We have spoken of the common opposition of theory and *fact* as important, and as involving what we have called the Fundamental Antithesis of Philosophy. But after all, it may be asked, is the distinction of theory and *fact* a real one? Is it a mere verbal distinction? —*Author of a special part of knowledge*.

theory that the earth is a globe revolving on its axis? Is it a *fact* or a theory? that the earth travels in an ellipse round the sun? Is it a *fact* or a theory that the sun attracts the earth? Is it a *fact* or a theory that the loadstone attracts the needle? In all these cases, probably some persons would answer one way, and some persons the other. There are many persons by whom the doctrine of the globular form of the earth, the doctrine of the earth's elliptical orbit, the doctrine of the sun's attraction on the earth, would be called theories, even if they allowed them to be true theories. But yet if each of these propositions be true, is it not a *fact*? ... It would seem, then, that we cannot in such cases expect general assent, if we say, 'This is a *fact* and not a theory,' or 'This is a theory and not a *fact*.' And the same is true in a vast range of cases. It would seem, therefore, that we cannot rest any reasoning upon this distinction of theory and *fact*, and we cannot avoid asking whether there is any real distinction in this antithesis, and if so, what it is. To this I reply: the distinction between theory (that is, true theory) and *fact*, is this: that in theory the ideas are considered as distinct from the *facts*; in *facts*, though ideas may be involved, they are not, in our apprehension, separated from the sensations. ... A person to whom the grounds of believing the earth to travel round the sun are as familiar as the grounds for believing the movements of the mail-coaches in this country, looks upon the former even as a *fact*, just as he looks upon the latter events as *facts*. And a person who, knowing the *fact* of the earth's annual motion, refers it distinctly to its mechanical causes, conceives the sun's attraction as a *fact*, just as he conceives as a *fact* the action of the wind which turns the sails of a mill. He cannot see the force in either case; he supplies it out of his own ideas. And thus, a true theory is a *fact*; a *fact* is a familiar theory. That which is a *fact* under one aspect, is a theory under another. The most venerable theories when firmly established are *facts*; the simplest *facts* involve something of the nature of theory. Theory and *fact* correspond, in a certain degree, with ideas and sensations, as to the nature of their opposition. ... We are often told that such a thing is a *fact*; a *fact* and not a theory, with all the emphasis which, in speaking or writing, tone or italics or capitals can give. We see from what has been said, that when this is urged, before we can estimate the truth, or the value of the assertion, we must ask to whom is it a *fact*? —*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. I. pt. I. b. l. ch. I. § 10.

In *fact* = in reality, as opposed to supposition or speculation.

If this were true in *fact*, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion. —*Addison, Present State of the War*.

Matter of *fact*, used adjectively, as 'a matter-of-fact sort of person,' signifies prosaic or material, as opposed to fanciful, poetical, or imaginative.

Faction, *s.* [Fr. *faction*; Lat. *factio*, -onis.]

1. Party in a state.

By one of Simon's *faction* murders were committed. —*2 Maccabees*, iv. 3.

When a party abandons public and general ends, and devotes itself only to the personal interests of its members and leaders, it is called a *faction*, and its policy is said to be *factious*. —*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. x. n. 2.

2. Discord; dissension.

There is among you envious, and strife, and dissensions, (in the margin, *factious*). —*1 Corinthians*, iii.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

Factionary, *s.* One of a faction; party man. *Rare*.

Pr'ythee, follow, remember my name is Menenius; always *factious* of the party of your general. —*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 2.

Factioner, *s.* One of a faction. *Rare*.

All the *factious* gathered entered into such a seditious conspiracy. —*Bishop Bancroft, Discourse of Politicks and Proceedings under Protector of Reformation*, iv. 12.

Factionist, *s.* One who promotes faction or discord.

We live with Partisans and opposite *factious*, that have the cross of Christ in as great contempt and despite, as ever had Julian or any pagan. —*Bishop Montague, App. to Cowley*, p. 251.

Some busy *factious* of the meaner sort. —*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 119.

Factions, *adj.* Given to faction; having the character of a faction.

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs. —*Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar*, I. 3.

Factitious, *adj.* [Lat. *factitius*.] Made by art: (in opposition to what is made by nature); artificial; false.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire, the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereas that *factitious* concrete is made up, being led up together, or easily brought to incorporate. —*Boyle*.

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant all other stones, being called to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the *factitious* stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. —*Rev. Watson of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Factive, *adj.* Having the power to make. *Rare*.

You are, creature-like, *factive*, not destructive. —*Bacon, Letter to Juana I.*

Factor, *s.* [Lat. *factor*.]

1. Agent; commonly a substitute, middle man, or go-between, in mercantile affairs.

Percy is but my *factor*, good my lord, To engross up glorious deeds on my behalf. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.*, iii. 2.

We agreed that I should send up an English *factor*, that whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a reasonable rate. —*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology*.

2. In *Arithmetic*. Numbers which by being multiplied by one another, as *five* and *ten*, (the multiplier and multiplicand) in 'five times ten makes fifty,' give a product. See *Multiplier*.

3. *Figuratively*. Member of a class, generally limited to a pair of objects, personal, material, or imaginary, by the mutual action of which any product or result is effected.

While in the course of their evolution plants and animals have displayed progressive integrations, there have at the same time been progressive differentiations of the resulting aggregates, both as wholes and in their parts. These differentiations and the interpretations of them, form the second class of morphological problems. We commence as before with plants. We have to consider, first, the several kinds of modification in shape they have undergone; and, second, the relations between these kinds of modification and their *factors*. —*Lot*

us glance at the leading questions that have to be answered. . . . Increase of size, other things equal, alters the relations of the parts to the material and dynamical factors of nutrition.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, § 212.

Factory. s.

1. House or district inhabited by traders in a distant country; members of the same, or body of traders.

The company of stationers in London, are now erecting a *factory* for books, and a press, among us here.—*Archbishop Usher, Letters*, &c., p. 61: dat. 1618.

2. Place where anything is made.

Our corrupted hearts are the *factories* of the devil, which may be at work with him in his presence.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, l. 20.

Factotum. s. [Lat. *fac totum*—do everything.] Servant employed alike in all kinds of business.

Art thou the dandies?—*Factotum* here, sir.—*St. James, New Inn*.

He could not sail without him; for what could he do without Corporal Vanspitter, his protection, his *factotum*, his distributor of provisions, &c.? The loss was irreparable. —*Merrygill, Naarbeygong*, ch. xlii.

Facture. s. [Fr.] Act or manner of making anything; workmanship. *Rare*.

There is no doubt but that the *facture*, and framing, of the inward parts, is as full of difference as the outward. —*Burns*.

Facility. s. [Fr. *faculté*; Lat. *facultas*; from the root of *fac-io*—make, and *fac-ilis*—easy.]

1. Power of doing anything; ability whether corporeal or intellectual.

There is no kind of *facility* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.

He had none of those *faculties*, which the other kind of reasoning men to him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and will are two *faculties* of the mind. —*Locke*.

He had an excellent *facility* in preaching if he were not too reticent. —*Kieft*.

Man has a *facility* of apprehending time, and a *facility* of reckoning numbers: are these distinct, or are they *faculties* derived from the other? To analyze the various combinations of our ideas and observations into the original *faculties* which they involve; to show that these *faculties* are original, and not capable of further analysis; to point out the characters which mark these *faculties* and lead to the most important features of our knowledge; these are the kind of researches on which we have now to enter, and these, we trust, will be found to be far from idle or useless parts of our plan. If we succeed in such attempts, it will appear that it is by no means a frivolous or superficial step to distinguish separate *faculties* in the mind. If we do not learn much by being told that we have a *facility* of forming the idea of space, we at least, by such a common-sense, circumscriptive, certain portion of the field of our investigations, which, we shall afterwards endeavour to show, requires and rewards a special examination. And though we shall thus have to separate the domain of our philosophy into many provinces, these are, as we trust it will appear, neither arbitrarily assigned, nor vague in their limits, nor infinite in number.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. i. pt. i. b. i. ch. vi. § 3.

3. Power; authority; privilege; prerogative.

Hath born his *faculties* so weak, hath been so clear in his great offices, that his virtues will plead his angels. —*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, l. 7. Law hath set down to what persons, in what cases, with what circumstances, almost every *faculty* or favour shall be granted. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

4. Preceded by *the*, it applies to the medical profession, as in 'an article recommended by the *faculty*.'

5. In Ecclesiastical Law.

The *Faculty* Court belongeth to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his office is called the Master of the *Faculties*; his power is to grant dispensations, as to marry, to eat flesh on days prohibited, to hold two or more benefices incompatible, and such like. —*Burns, Ecclesiastical Law*.

Faddle. [see Fiddlefaddle.]

Fade. adj. [Fr.] Faint; insipid.

Tar water may extract from the clay a *fade* sweetish as offensive to the palate.—*Bishop Berkley, Sir*.

Fade. v. n. [Dutch *vaidden*.] Wither; flag; droop; languish.

It faded on the crowing of the cock.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, l. 1.

Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden that hath no water.—*Isaiah*, l. 30.

The spots in this state are of the same colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immediate transition from white to black, and the colours not *fading* or declining gradually.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Where others through the temper of the body, or some other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade*.—*Locke*.

Fade. v. a. Cause to fade.

His palms, though under weights they did not stand,

Still thriv'd; no winter could his laurels *fade*. —*Dryden*.

Fadeless. adj. Unfading.

Time may not breathe on its *fadeless* bloom. —*Mrs. Hemans*.

Fadge. v. n. [A.S. *gefrigan*—join, suit, fit in.] Suit; fit; agree; succeed. *Obsolete*.

How will this *fadge*? my master loves her dearly.

And I, poor monster, found as much on him; And she, mistake, seems to deal on me. —*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

Clothes I must get, this fashion will not *fadge* with me.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.

They shall be made, spite of antiquity, to *fadge* together. —*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

When they their'd they never *fadg'd*,

But only by the ears came'd: Like does that snarl about a bone,

And play together when they're to none. —*Baith, Hudibras*.

All this will not *fadge*. —*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, b. l.

The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not *fadge*, away goes he presently.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Well, sir, how *fadges* the new design? have you not the luck of all your brother projectors, to deceive only your self at last? —*Wycherly, The Country Wife*.

Fading. part. adj. Inclined to fade; languishing; withering.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a *fading* flower. —*Isaiah*, xxviii. 4.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. —*Locke*.

Narcissus' chance to the vain virgin shows, Who trusts to beauty trusts the *fading* rose. —*Gay, Fables*.

Fadingness. s. Attribute suggested by Fading.

The *fadingness* of beauty is the greatest detector and unwearer of our frailty.—*W. Montague, Deceitful Beauty*, pt. ii. p. 231: 1654.

Since it [joy] was merely earthly, it must needs partake of the *fadingness* of its original. —*Dr. H. More, Deacy of Christian Piety*, p. 203: 1667.

Fady. adj. Wearing away; decaying.

Survey those walls in *fady* texture round. —*Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, pt. iii.

Fag. v. n. [?] Grow weary; faint with weariness.

Medyll thou not further, but let hym gone, Make he never so paylose a mone; For then the fox can *fag* and fayne,

When he wold faynys his prey attayne. —*Old Poem in Latham's Thesaurus Chaucianus*, p. 132: 1652.

Woe be to those partial judges, the girls of whose equity *fags* down on that side where the purse hangs. —*Bishop Hall, Proce-Maker*, (Ord. 184).

Fag. v. a. Tire. Colloquial.

Fag. s. One who works under another; hard worker.

From the above tenzing and tormenting the junior scholars, has originated the present custom of having *fags* at Eton school, i.e. little boys who are the slaves of the greater ones.—*Braut, Observations on popular Antiquities*.

Fag. s. Knot or exercise in cloth (used in the stat. 4 Edw. 4. c. 1); fringe at the end of a piece of cloth. See Fagend.

Fagend. s. [two words.]

1. End of a web of cloth: (generally made of coarser materials).

2. In Navigation. End of any rope untwisted by frequent usage, which is secured from being further loosened by winding a piece of small line round it.

3. Refuse or meaner part of anything.

The kitchen, and gutter, and other offices of nobles and drabery, are, in this *fag-end*. —*Hosell, Familiar Letters*, l. ii. 8: 1619.

At the world's *fag-end*. . . .

A hand . . . doth lie. —*Paraphrase, Poems*, p. 518.

It seems, Mr. Hobbes, by the *fag-end* of your book Of Body in English, that you have a mind to say your lesson. —*Wallis, Correction of Hobbes*, p. 1.

Perhaps he thought it would be no bad scheme, in a superannuated lieutenant on half-pay, to effect a conjunction with an old maid, who, in all probability, had fortune enough to keep him easy and comfortable in the *fag-end* of his days.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*.

A memory well stored with *fag-ends* of psalms and hymns, which, being less familiar than the psalms to the ears of the villagers, were more than suspected to be his own composition.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, b. i. ch. 1.

Fagot. s. [Fr. *figot*.]

1. Bundle of sticks bound together for any purpose.

About the pile of *fagots*, sticks and hay, The bellows raised the newly kindled flame. —*Poissard*.

Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these conserved syllables or not.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as stultily as the generals of our times do it with fascines.—*Adisson*.

2. Soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing; hence, *adjectively*, nominal: (used contemptuously, as, '*figot*', i.e. factitious or fictitious, votes').

There were several other counterfeit books upon the upper shelves, which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment. —*Adisson, Spectator*, no. 37.

Fagot. v. a. Bundle together.

He was too warm on picking-work to dwell, But *fagoted* his notions as they fell.

And if they rhyam'd and rith'd, all was well. —*Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel*.

Fail. v. n. [Fr. *faillir*.]

1. Be deficient; cease from former plenty; fall short; not be equal to demand or use.

The waters *fail* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up. —*Job*, xiv. 11.

Where the credit and money *fail*, better alone must die. —*Locke*.

2. Be extinct; cease; be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men. —*Psalms*, xli. 1.

3. Decay; decline; languish.

The mortal slight to *fail*; subjects assume Must needs impair and weary human sense. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 8.

4. Miss; not produce its effect.

Consider of deformity not as a sign, which is deprecable, but as a cause which excites *faulch* of the effect. —*Bacon*.

This just was first of the other house's making, And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking. —*Dryden*.

A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties, that we meet with in the sciences, seldom *fails* to carry us through them. —*Locke*.

He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few *fail'd*. —*Burtoner, Husbandry*.

5. Miss; not succeed in a design; miscarry.

Men who have been tansied in the pursuit of the philosopher's stone, have *fail'd* in their design. —*Adisson, Guardian*.

Fail. v. a. Desert; not to continue to assist or supply; disappoint.

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *fails* them. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars, men's hearts *failling* them for fear.—*Luke*, xxi. 24.

- Fail. v. a.** [from Lat. *fallō*.] Deceive. *Rare*.

So lively and so like, that living sense it *fail'd*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 11, 46.

Fail. s. Miscarriage; miss; omission; non-performance; deficiency; want.

Mark and perform it, sweet thou? for the *fail* Of any point in't shall not only be

Death to thyself, but to thy loved woman's wife. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet's Tale*, ii. 2.

He will without *failling* drive out from before you the Cannanites.—*Joshua*, iii. 10.

Failance. *s.* [N.Fr. *faillance*.] Omission; fault. *Rare.*

Our *failances* and aberrations. — *Dr. H. Murr, Discourse of Christian Piety*, p. 106.

Failing. *verbal abs.* Decay; deficiency; imperfection; lapse.

A trembling heart, and *failing* of eyes, and sorrow of mind. — *Isaiah*, xlviii. 42.

Besides what *failings* may be in the matter, even in the expressions there must often be great deficiencies. — *Sir R. Hoyle*.

To *failings* mild, but anxious for desert; The clearest head and the sincerest heart. — *Pope*.

Failure. *s.* Deficiency; cessation; omission; non-performance; slip.

He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his clothes, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be surprised with a fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. — *Smith, Sermons*.

There must have been an universal *failure* and want of springs and rivers all the summer season. — *Woodward*.

The following is given by Todd as a separate word. It is probably merely an instance of bad spelling.

Amount of proof I have not any, wherewith to hide the *failures* of this undertaking. — *Preface to Rudin* (three Regia: 1620).

Fain. *adj.* [A.S. *fegen*.]

1. Joyful; glad.

My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee, and so will my soul whom thou hast delivered. — *Psalm*, lxi. 21.

2. Willing as one obliged to accept the less of two evils.

Every wight to shrowd it did constrain, And this fair couple eke to shrowd themselves were *fain*. — *Spenser*.

Whosoever will study in know, shall be also *fain* to be true. — *Holker, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

The learned Castaldi was *fain* to make Frenchmen at Basle, to keep himself from starving. — *L*.

Fain. *adv.* Gladly; very desirously; according to earnest wishes.

Now I would give a thousand shillings of sin for an acre of barren ground; I would *fain* die a dry death. — *Shakespeare, Timon*, i. 2.

Fain would I Raphael's godlike art release, And show the immortal labours in my verse. — *Addison*.

The physicians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all men's rights and privileges upon the same level. — *Swift*.

Faining. *part. adj.* Expressive of desire. *Rare.*

Fairer than fire, in his *faining* eye, Whose sole aspect he counts felicity. — *Spenser, Hymn on Heavenly Love*.

Fainness. *s.* Attribling suggested by *Fain*.

Some old-fashioned plays hands; at which hunchbacking, Foulton in his *fainness*, as his destiny would have it) also slips. — *Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. h. v. ch. 12.

Faint. *v. n.*

1. Deny; wear or waste away quickly; grow feeble.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye, and deny into confusion. — *Pope*.

2. Lose the animal functions; sink motionless and senseless.

Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men *fainted* for thirst and fell down. — *Isaiah*, xlii. 22.

Upon hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted* away, and fell down as dead. — *Guardian*.

Faint. *v. a.* Cause to faint. *Rare.*

To think what follows. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* ii. 3.

Faint. *adj.*

1. Languid; weak; feeble; low; dejected; depressed.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction against himself, lest ye be wearied and *faint* in your minds. — *Hebrews*, xii. 3.

In temperate climates, the spirits, excited by heat or compressed by cold, are rendered *faint* and sluggish. — *Sir W. Temple*.

a. Applied to colours. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.

The blue compared with these is a *faint* and dark colour, and the milky and violet are much darker and *fainter*. — *Sir L. Newton*.

b. Applied to sounds. Not loud; not piercing.

The pump after this being employed from time to time, the sound grew *faint* and *fainter*. — *Doyle*.

2. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.

Faint heart never won fair lady. — *Proverb in Candian's Dictionary*.

Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony; But in their service hearts they own Calpurnius. — *Dryden*.

Faint. *s.* Fainting fit; (the compound being the commoner term).

Faintness. *v. a.* Make faint. *Rare.*

Thou wilt not be either so little absent, as not to whet our appetites, nor so long, as to *faint* a the heart. — *Bishop Hall, Christ among the Doctors*. (Oud MS.)

Fainthearted. *adj.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed.

They should resolve the next day as victors and conquerors to take the city, or else there, as *fainthearted* towards, to end their days. — *Kneller, History of the Turks*.

But this crime of Marbrough was of a very different kind. His treason was not that of a *fainthearted* man desirous to keep a retreat open for himself in every event, but that of a man of dauntless courage, profound policy, and measureless ambition. — *Maccarty, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Fainting. *part. adj.* Languishing; sinking.

How while the *fainting* Dutch bravely fire, And the sun's Euphrates' iron troops retire. — *Smith*.

Fainting. *verbal abs.* Temporary loss of animal motion.

These *faintings*, symptoms of despair. — *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 631.

These *faintings* her physicians suspect to proceed from catarrhus. — *Wissowa, Surgery*.

Faintly. *adv.* In a fainting manner.

The bear being greedy of the honey in the tree crevices and to push against the engine, until at last his many knocks cause him *faintly* to fall. — *Spectator*, lxxviii. 476. (Oud MS.)

Faintish. *adj.* Somewhat faint; having a tendency towards fainting; pale.

The result is a *faintish* sensation of lassitude and weakness. — *Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

Faintishness. *s.* Faintness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the sensation of *faintishness* and debility in a hot day. — *Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

Fainting. *adj.* Timorous; feeble-minded.

There's no having patience, thou art such a *fainting*, silly creature. — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Faintly. *adv.* In a faint manner.

I have told you what I have seen and heard but *faintly*, nothing like the image and honour of it. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 2.

Nature efforts at least a glimmering light; The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right. — *Pope*.

Faintness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Faint*; languor; feebleness; want of strength.

As she was speaking, she fell down for *faintness*. — *Estlin*, xv. 13.

Faints. *s.* See extract.

Faints is the name of the impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whiskey; the former being called the strong, and the latter, which is much more abundant, the weak *faints*. The crude spirit is much impregnated with terd essential oil, is therefore very unwholesome, and must be purified by rectification. — *Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Fainty. *adj.* With a tendency to faintness; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.

Rare.

Even . . . was *fainty*. — *Genesis*, xxv. 23. (Matthew's Translation.)

When winter is so constrain the field with cold, The *fainty* root can take no steady hold. — *Dryden, Virgil's Enchir.*

Fair. *adj.* [A.S. *feger*.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome; pleasing to the eye; excellent or beautiful in general to the eye or mind. (*Fair* seems in the common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.)

Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. — *Genesis*, xii. 14.

2. Clear; pure; clean.

A standard of a damask rose, with the red on, was set in a chamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full of *fair* water, half a foot under the water. — *Thorn*.

The table, at the communion time, having a *fair* white linen cloth upon it. — *Book of Common Prayer, Communion Service*, rubric.

2. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.

Fair is foul, and foul is *fair*; Hover through the fog and thilthair. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 1.

Fair weather cometh out of the earth. — *Job*, xxxvii. 22.

4. Favourable; prosperous.

In vain you tell your parting lover, You wish *fair* winds may wait him over. — *Prior*.

3. Likely to succeed.

The Calpurn obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair* way to have enlarged, until they fell out. — *Sir W. Raleigh, Raleigh*.

6. Equal; just; natural; open; not effected by artifice.

The king did so much desire a peace, that no man need advise him to it, or could divert him from it, if *fair* and honourable conditions of peace were offered to him. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

After all these conquests, he passed the rest of his age in his own native country, and died a *fair* and natural death. — *Sir W. Temple*.

For still, unthought, she sung not far away; At last I found her on a laurel spray; Close by my side she sat, and *fair* in sight, Full in a line, against her opposite. — *Dryden*.

Virgins and vicious every man must be, Few in the extreme, but all in the degree; The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise, And even the best, by fits, what they desire. — *Pope*.

7. Gentle; mild; not compulsory; equitable.

All the lords came in, and being by *fair* means wrought therewith, acknowledged King Henry. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

For to reduce her by main force, Is now in vain; by *fair* means worse. — *Butler, Hudibras*.

When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail upon us, we must be frightened into our duty. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

8. Commodious; proper.

Hereby, upon the color of your baggage, A stand where you may make the *fair*est stand. — *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 1.

I looked for the jocular veins, upward the *fair*est, and took away a dozen ounces of blood. — *Wiccanus*.

Used adverbially.

He who *fair* and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end, than he that runs after every one, though he gallops. — *Locke*.

His promise fulfils accept, but pray'd! To keep it better than the first he made: Thus *fair* they parted till the morrow's dawn: For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn. — *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*.

This promised *fair* at first. — *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Keep *fair*. Be on good terms.

There are other views, though inferior cases, in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep *fair* with the world, and turn the penny. — *Collier, On Popularity*.

Speak *fair*. Use conciliatory language.

Well, you must now speak Sir John Falstaff *fair*. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV.* Part II. v. 2.

One of the company spoke him *fair*, and would have stop his mouth with a crust. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Used substantively. Good fortune.

O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand, In sign of league and amity with thee: Now *fair* befall thee and thy noble house! Thy garments are not spotted with our blood. — *Shakespeare, Richard III.* i. 3.

Fair. *s.*

1. Beauty; (elliptically) a fair woman.

Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care, He sought the conversation of the *fair*. — *Dryden, Fables*.

Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their devoirs to one particular *fair*. — *Spectator*.

2. Honesty; just dealing.

I am not much for that present; we'll settle it between ourselves: *fair* and square, Sir, keeps friends together. — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

3. Fairness. *Obsolete.*

a. Applied to things.

As the green meads, whose native outward *fair* Breaths sweet perfumes into the neighbour air. — *Marton, Satires*.

b. Applied to persons.

FAIR FALCONRY

Let no face be kept in mind,
But the fair of Rowland.
Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2. verses.
My dearest fair
A sunny look of his would soon repair.
Id., Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.
In the following extract used *autologically*.
He kept them company; and might right well,
For he did all that Eucharist excel
In all the *fair* of beauty; yet he wanted
Virtue to make his own desires implanted
In his dear Eucharist; for women never
Love beauty in their sex, but envy ever.
Marlowe and Chapman, Translation of Hero and Leander.

4. Fine weather.
Her lips are roses over-washed with dew,
Or like the purple of Narcissus' flower;
No frost their *fair*, no wind doth waste their power,
But by her breath her beauties do renew. *Id., ibid.*
Fair, s. [N.Fr. *foire*; Lat. *fieri* - holidays
? *forum* = market-place.] Kind of market,
larger and recurring at more distant intervals than the common market.

With silver, iron, tin, and lead, they traded in thy *fair*. — *Exekiel, xxviii. 12.*
His own, his cattle, were his only care,
And his supreme delight a country *fair*. — *Dryden.*
The ancient Numidians, or *fairs* of Rome, were kept every ninth day; afterwards the same privileges were granted to the country markets, which were at first under the power of the consuls. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it is avoidable; I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools, and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or easy inquiry, brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by counting living information, and contending with the selfishness of one, and the roughness of another. To furnish the ætymologies della Crusca with words of this kind, a series of congeries called by Piero, or the *Fair*, was professedly written by Buonarroti; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied. — *Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

Fairing, s. Present given at a fair.
Like children that esteem every trifle, and prefer a *fairing* before their fathers. — *B. Jonson.*
Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows,
For still new fairs before his eyes arise:
How pedlars' stalls with glittering toys are hid,
The various *fairings* of the country maid.
Gay, Pastorals.

Fairly, adv. In a fair manner.
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand *fairly* is engraved.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 6.
All this they *fairly* overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Fairness, s. Attribute suggested by Fair.
That which made her *fairness* much the fairer was that it was but a fair emblem of a most fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted more to judge itself than to show itself. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Fairspoken, adj. Bland and civil in language and address.

Arms, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a cultivated and a marvellous *fairspoken* man, but discontented that we should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, became through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Fairy, s. [the same word, doubtless, as the Persian *Peri*, though the details of the connection are obscure and uncertain.] Fabled being supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; elf; fay.

San Iago, my daughter, and my little son,
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress
Like urchins, cupids, and *fairies*, green and white.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

He sweet and discreet; these *fairy* favours
Are lost when not concealed.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Fairyland, s. Domain of the fairies; country in which the scene, or venue, of fairy tales is laid: (as two words in Spenser).

FAIT

So hane I laboured to do in the person of Arthur; whom I conceive, after his long education by Timon, to whom he was by Merlin delivered to be brought up as soon as he was borne of the Lady Igraine, to have seen in a dream or vision the fairy queen, with whose excellent beauty raptured, he awaking resolved to seek her out; and so being by Merlin armed, and by Timon thoroughly instructed, he went to seek her forth in *ferge land*. — *Spenser, Letter (Prefatory to the Faerie Queene) to Sir W. Ral. 149.*
Time, however, has gradually wrought its work; and, notwithstanding the more imaginative cast of poetry in the present century, it may be well doubted whether the 'Fairy Queen' is as much read or as highly esteemed as in the days of Anne. It is not, perhaps, very difficult to account for this; those who seek the delight that mere fiction presents to the mind and they are the great majority of readers, have been supplied to the utmost limit of their craving by stories recommended to every temper, and far more stimulating than the legends of 'Faerie Land'. — *Hollam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries, pt. ii. ch. v. § 20.*

Faith, s.
1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.
name of *faith* being properly and strictly taken, it must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the object of belief. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Faith, if it have not works, is dead. — *James, ii. 17.*
Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that *faith* here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying. — *Hammond, Practical Catechism.*
Then *faith* shall fail, and body hope shall die
One lost in certainty, and one in joy. — *Prior*

2. System of revealed truths held by the Christian Church; *credo*.
Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith*. — *Acts, xiv. 24.*
This is the catholic *faith*. — *Book of Common Prayer, Athanasian Creed.*

3. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another; trust in God.
Faith is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the justice, and the mercy of God: which dependence will certainly incline us to obey him in all things. — *Swift.*

4. Tenet held.
Which to believe of her,
Must be a *faith*, that reason, without miracle,
Should never plant in me. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.*

5. Fidelity; unshaken adherence.
Her falling, while her *faith* to me remains,
I should conceal. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 120.*

6. Honour; social confidence.
For you above
I broke my *faith* with injured Valmont.
Dryden, Knight's Tale.

7. Sincerity; honesty; veracity.
They are a very forward generation, children in whom is no *faith*. — *Deuteronomy, xxviii. 20.*

8. Promise given.
I have been forewarned.
In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I loved.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

9. In *Faith*. Used as an interjection.
Faith, like enough. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.*

Faith, v. a. Invest with credibility. *Rare.*
Thou hastard I would the reward
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words *faithful*.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.

Faithbreach, s. Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

'Now minutely revolts uprond his *faithbreach*;
'Thou he commands move only in command,
Nothing in love. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 2.*

Faithful, adj.
1. Firm in faith, especially in adherence to the truths of religion.
To thy saints which are at Ephesus, and the *faithful* in Christ Jesus. — *Ephesians, i. 1.*

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; trustful; honest.
So spoke the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found
Among the faithless, faithful only he.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 406.

3. Reliable.
This is a *faithful* saying; for if we be dead with him we shall also live with him. — *2 Timothy, ii. 11.*

Faithfully, adv. In a faithful manner.
Thus shall ye do in the fear of the Lord, *faithfully*,
and with a perfect heart. — *2 Chronicles, xix. 9.*
If his occasions were not virtuous,
I should not urge it half so *faithfully*.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 2.

FALC

Faithfulness, s. Attribute suggested by Faithful.

For there is no *faithfulness* in their mouth: their inward part is very wickedness. — *Psalms, v. 9.*

Faithless, adj. Without faith, especially in the revealed truths of religion.

Whosoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or be we as yet *faithless*, for our conversion or confirmation, the force of natural reason is great. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Faithlessness, s. Attribute suggested by Faithless.

Fair Italy's *faithlessness*. — *Dante, Poema, p. 142.*
Sharp are the juries that follow *faithlessness*. — *Edwards, Canons of Criticism, p. 318.*

Faithour, s. [N.Fr.] Scoundrel; rascal; miscreant; traitor. *Obsolete.*
These *faithours* little regard their charge,
While they, letting their sheep run at large,
Passen their time, that should be surely spent,
In lustiheds and wanton merriment.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.
Into new woes investing I was cast,
By this false *faithour*. — *Id., Everie Queen.*

Fálbala, s. See Farelbow.
For my part I won't stay in the family to be abused at this rate; I had have fad'd herbs and shakes for your sake: I'd have you to know, sir, I have had as many blue and green ribbons after me, for ought I know, as would have made me a *fálbala* apron. — *Gilder, The Careless Husband.*

Falcade, s. See extract.

A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his hanches two or three times, as in very quick career; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the hanches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop. — *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Fálcat, also Fálcato, adj. Falcion-shaped.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a sickle, or rapine hook, which is while she is moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *fálcat*. — *Harris.*

Falcation, s. Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook. *Rare.*

The hounds have antenne, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forked tail behind. — *Harris.*

Fálchion, s. Short crooked sword; scy-meter.

I've seen the day, with my good billie *fálchion*,
I would have made them skin: I am old now. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.*

Fálciform, adj. Sickle-shaped.

There is an ossification of the *fálciform* ligament. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Fálcon, s. [Lat. *falcon*.]

1. Bird of the genus *Falco*; generally hawk trained for hawking.
As Venus' bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,
O! happy dove that art compared to her,
Bath on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Pursuing the grips of *falcon* three not far.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. In *Gunnery*. See extract.

A *falcon* [is] a cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven feet, lead two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. — *Harris.*

Fálconer, s. One who breeds or trains hawks; one who follows the sport of hawking.

Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a *fálconer's* voice,
To lure this tame gentle back again.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

I have learnt of a *fálconer* never to feed up a hawk, when I would have him fly. — *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Fálconet, s. [Fr. *falconette*.] In *Gunnery*. See second extract.

Musket went janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *fálconets* and other small pieces, to take the stragglers. — *Knox, History of the Turks.*

A *fálconet* [is] a sort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six feet, lead one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. — *Harris.*

Fálconry, s. [N.Fr. *falconerie*.] Art of breeding and training hawks.

In vain you expect much information 'de re acquiraris' of *fálconry*, hawks or hawking, from any ancient Greek or Latin authors; that art being

either unknown, or so little advanced among them.
—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanea, p. 111.*

FALDAGE. s.

See extract.
Faldage [in] a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to selling up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants' sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a fold-course, or freehold.—*Harris.*

FALDSTOOL. s. [N. Fr. *fauldsteuil*; L. Lat. *fuldisterium*.] Small desk at which the litany is enjoined to be sung or said; stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation; chair of a bishop, enclosed within the rails of the altar; folding-chair.

At the right side of the east window, on the wall, are fixed plates of brass, wherein is engraven the figure of a judge in his robes, kneeling at a *faldstool*, with three sons behind him. —*Ashmole, Antiquities of Berkshire, l. 10.*

FALL. v. n. [preterite *fell*; part. *fallen*.]

1. Drop (from which it differs in being less connected with the notion of perpendicularity) from a higher to a lower place, or from an erect to a prone posture.

Thou shalt make a buttment for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon this house, if my man fall from thence. —*Isaiah, cxxxviii.*
Saul fell all along on the earth. —*1 Samuel, xxviii.*

His chains fell off from his hands. —*Acts, xii. 7.*

2. Be determined to some particular point, or centre of gravity.

Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the centre of gravity may fall upon the foot they stand on. —*Chequer.*

3. Move down any descent, or slope, especially as the water of one river running into that of another.

All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and fall off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them. —*T. Burnet.*

Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his galleys on the Loire, and the rivers that fall into it. —*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Wrights, and Manners.*

4. Be degraded from a higher to a lower station; decline from power; enter into a worse state; degenerate.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly fell and vanished, when their oppressions and extortions were taken away. —*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

These, by obtaining the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will fall under the former will. —*Hume.*

He first the fate of Cæsar did foretell, And pity'd Rome when Rome in Cæsar fell; In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light, And impious mortals fear'd eternal night.

—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*
At length her fury fell, her flaming ceased; And eddies in her soul, the god decreased. —*Ibid.*

Is done already: heaven and earth will witness, If Rome must fall, that we are innocent.

—*Addison, Cato.*
One would wonder how so many learned men could fall into so great an absurdity as to believe this river could procure itself munition with the lake. —*Id., Travels in Italy.*

5. Sink, in its figurative applications; subside.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally break no more ground than will supply their own turn. —*Cæsar.*

Rents will fall, and incomes every day lessen, till industry and frugality joined to a well ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. —*Locke.*

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the As fell to two ounces in the first Punic war; when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. —*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Wrights, and Manners.*

6. Apostatize: (generally with off).

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief. —*Hebrews, iv. 11.*

They brought wondrous To Israel, assistance of God, and doubt In feeble hearts, propense enchain before To waver or fall off, and join with idols.

—*Milton, Samson Agonistes, 453.*

7. Die by violence; come to a sudden end.

A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. —*Psalms, xci. 7.*

They not obeying, Incur'd, what could they less? the penalty; And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 14.*
Almon falls, old Tyrrhenus' eldest care, Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war.

—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*
8. Sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look.

If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let thy countenance fall. —*Judith, vi. 9.*
I have observ'd of late thy looks are fallen, O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent.

—*Addison, Cato.*

9. Happen; befall.

For such things as do fall scarce once in many ages, it did suffice to take such order as was requisite when they fell. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
A long advertent and deliberate connexion of consequences, which falls not in the common road of ordinary men. —*Sir M. Hale.*

10. Come by chance; light on.

I have two boys Seek Perry and thyself about the field; But seeing thou fall'dst on me so luckily, I will essay thee.

—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.*
The Romans fell upon this model by chance, but the Spartans by thought and design. —*Swift.*

11. Come in a stated method.

The odd hours at the end of the solar year, are not indeed fully six, but are deficient 10 11; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day; and hence may be seen the reason why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Æneid came, fell upon the 21st of March, falls now about ten days sooner. —*Haller, Discourse concerning Time.*

It does not fall within my subject to lay down the rules of odes. —*Ellen, Dissertation on reading the Classics.*

12. Come unexpectedly.

I am fallen upon the mention of mercuries. —*Boyle.*
It happened this evening, that we fell into a very pleasant walk, at a distance from his house. —*Addison, Spectator.*

13. Enter into any new state of the body or mind.

In sweet music is such art, Killing care and grief of heart Full asleep, or hearing loss.

—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 1, song.*
He was stirr'd, And something spoke in choler, ill and lusty; But he fell to himself again, and sweetly In all the rest shew'd a most noble patience.

—*Ibid. ii. 1.*
Solyman, chafed with the loss of his gallees and best soldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, fell into such a rage that he curs'd Barbarossa. —*Knutson, History of the Turks.*

When about twenty, upon the fulness of a lover, she fell distracted. —*Sir W. Temple.*

A spark like thee, of the man-killing trade, Fell sick, and thus to his physician said: Methinks I am not right in every part, I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;

My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong; Besides a filthy fur upon my tongue.

—*Dryden, Persius's Satires.*
Partius himself off falls in tears before us, As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success.

—*Addison, Cato.*
For as his own bright image he survey'd, He fell in love with the fantastick shade.

—*Id., Translation from Ovid.*

14. Begin anything with ardour and vehemence.

The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly falls to take pride in making much of them. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

Each of us fell in praise of our country mistresses. —*Shakespeare, Comedy, l. 3.*
It is better to sound a person off, than to fall upon the point at first; except you mean to surprise him by some short question. —*Bacon.*

When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he falls to his food immediately. —*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Manikins.*
They fell to blows, inasmuch that the Arcanum shew the most part of the bellicious. —*Sir R. L. E. Ka Trango.*

15. Drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence.

Ulysses let no partial favours fall; The people's parent, he protect'd all.

—*Pope, Homer's Odyssey.*
Some expressions fell from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. —*Swift.*

16. Come forcibly and irresistibly.

Fear fell on them all. —*Acts, xii. 17.*
A kind refreshing sleep is fallen upon him: I saw him stretch at ease, his fancy lost In pleasing dreams.

—*Addison, Cato.*

17. Become the property or lot of anyone: (the metaphor being from the casting of the lot).

All the lands, which will fall to her majesty's bounty, are large enough to contain them. —*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Then 'tis most like The sovereignty will fall upon Macbeth.

—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.*
If to her share some female creature fall, Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. —*Pope.*

In their spiritual and temporal courts the idle or falls to their vices-general, proctors, apparitors, and seneschals. —*Swift.*

18. Be born; be reared.

Landes must have care taken of them at their first falling, else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. —*Mortimer, Husbands.*

Fall aboard. Attack suddenly; set to; fall to: (metaphor from ships).

He next made loads the like, and falls aboard, Eating what then his stomach could afford.

—*Parrot, Epigrams, l. i. ep. 257.*

Fall away.

a. Grow lean; lose flesh; fall off.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh: in a Lent diet people commonly fall away. —*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

b. Change allegiance; fall off in obedience; revolt.

The fugitives fell away to the king of Babylon 2 Kings, xxi. 11.

c. Relapse; apostatize.

Say not then, it is through the Lord that I fell away; for thou oughtest not to do the things that he hateth. —*Ezekiel, xiv. 11.*

d. Diminish; waste; fade; decline; languish.

Still propensate; for still they fall away; 'Tis prudence to prevent th' entire decay.

—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil.*
How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul, which is capable of such immense perfection, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, shall fall away into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? —*Addison, Spectator.*

Fall back. Recede (especially from a promise or purpose).

We have often fallen back from our resolutions. —*Jeremy Taylor.*

Fall back upon. Be supported: (an unsupported person is said to have 'nothing to fall back upon').

Fall foul. See Foul.

Fall from. Depart from allegiance.

The emperor being much seduced by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, fell by degrees from the king of England. —*Sir J. Haycard.*

Fall in: (with in simply).

a. Fall inwards: (as 'the roof fell in').

b. Take a proper place; suggest itself; agree; comply with.

His reasons in this chapter seem to fall in with each other; yet, upon a closer investigation, we shall find them propos'd with great variety and distinction. —*Bishop Atterbury.*

Any single paper that falls in with the popular taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters. —*Addison.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and vicissitudes of the people. —*Id.*

Objections fall in here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth. —*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

With in + to, or into.

To fall into all his commands and directions. —*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons, iv. 288.*

Fall off. Separate; perish; in some cases (perhaps, in most, the metaphor is from the leaves of a tree) fall away.

They accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short answer to what he did purpose, did then fall off and forsake him. —*Sir J. Haycard.*

Were I always grave, one half of my readers would fall off from me. —*Addison, Spectator.*

Fall on. Nearly the same as fall to, on to, or aboard; begin eagerly to do anything.

They fell on, I made good my place; at length they came to the brownsland with me; I doted on still. —*Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 3.*

*Fall on, fall on, and hear him not;
But spare his person for his father's sake.*
Dryden, a Spanish Friar.
He pretends, amongst the rest, to quarrel with
me, to have fallen foul on priestcraft.—*Dryden,
Fables, jact.*
Fall over. Change sides.
And dost thou now *fall over* to my foe?
Thou wear a lion's hide! dost thou, for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those reverent limbs.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

Fall out.
a. Quarrel; become contentious.
Little needed these jokers to one who would have
fall a and with herself, rather than make any con-
jectures to Zulanne's speeches.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
There is but one thing can make us *fall out*, and
that is the inheritance of lord Strat's estate.—*Ar-
buthnot, History of John Bull.*

b. Refall.
Who think you — any Dorus *fall* out to be?—
Sir P. Sidney.
Oh, it *falls out*, that while one thinks too much of
his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking.
—*Ibid.*

*Now, for the most part, it so *fall*eth out, teaching
things which generally are received, that although
in themselves they be most certain, yet, because
men perceive them granted of all, we are hardiest
able to bring proof of their certainty.* —*Hacker, Es-
sentialist's Policy.*
If it so *fall* out that thou art miserable for ever,
that had no reason to be surprised, as if some
unexpected thing had happened.—*Archbishop Till-
otson.*

**Contrasted conveniently, though in a hum-
ble example, with *fall in*.**
Three children sliding on the ice
Upon a summer's day,
It so *fall* out, they all *fall* in;
The rest they can away. —*Norrey Rhyme.*

Fall short (often with) of. Fail to attain an
object.
Praise of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the rest are fitter to be lost;
Finding this fair *fall* short of truth,
Made me stay longer than I thought. —*Walker.*

Fall to.
*a. Apply one's self to anything with
energy; (one of its chief special applica-
tions is to eating).*
The monks were fashion'd in a larger mould;
The women lit for labour, big and bold;
Giant-like limbs, as soon as work was done,
To their huge jacks of tooling pulse would run;
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

b. Go by lot. *Rare.*
He that dwelleth in this city, shall die by the
sword, and by the famine, and by the pestilence;
but he that escheweth out, *fall* to be the first
that besiegeth you, he shall live.—*Jeremiah, xxi. 9.*

Fall under. Be subordinate to in the way
of classification; be subject to.
We know the effects of heat will be such as will
serve *fall under* the concept of man, if the force of
it be altogether kept in. —*Bacon, Natural and Ex-
perimental History.*
These things which are wholly in the choice of
another, *fall under* our observation.—*Jeremy Tay-
lor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*

The idea of the painter and the sculptor is un-
doubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the
ideal, by imitation of which imagined form all things
are represented, which *fall under* human sight.
*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Paint-
ing.*
No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the
Georgicks, which *fall under* that class of poetry
which consists in giving plain instructions to the
reader.—*Adison, Essay on the Georgicks.*

Fall upon. Attack.
Ania *fall* upon these valleys, and with them a
cold and deadly light.—*Kaibler, History of the
Torks.*
An infection in a town first *falls upon* children,
weak constitutions, or those that are subject to
other diseases; but, spreading further, seizes upon
the most healthy.—*Sir W. Temple.*
Man *falls upon* every thing that comes in his
way; not a ferry or a northman can escape him.—
Adison, Spectator.

At the same time that the storm bears upon the
whole species, we are *falling* foul upon one another.
—*Ibid.*
To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of
my design in *falling* upon these authors.—*Pope, To
Swift.*

Fall c. a. Cause to fall; fell.
1. Drop: (this being the common term).
To-morrow in the battle thou art, me,
And *fall* thy edgeless sword, despair and die.
Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.

If that the earth could team with woman's tears,
Each drop she *falls* would prove a crocodile.
Id., Othello, iv. 1.
Draw together;
And when I rear my hand, do you the like,
To *fall* it on Gonzalo. —*Id., Tempest, ii. 1.*

I am willing to *fall* this argument: 'tis free for
every man to write or not to write in verse, as he
thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the
audience will receive it.—*Dryden.*

**2. Sink; let sink; lower; depress; dimi-
nish:** (opposed to *raise*).
If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his
voice still by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or
by whole notes alone without half, as far as an
eight, he will not be able to frame his voice into it.
—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Upon lessening interest to four per cent, you *fall*
the price of your native commodities, or lessen your
trade, or else prevent not the high ones.—*Locke.*

3. Bring forth.
They, then conceiving, did in gentian tinct
Fall partly-colour'd limes, and those were Jacob's.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Fall s.
1. Act of dropping from on high; descent.
Which ever their noble ck is plac'd,
That promises a *fall*, and shakes at every blast.
Dryden, Virgil's Eclog.
Upon a great *fall* of rain the current carried away
a huge heap of apples. —*Sir R. Hoare.*

2. Act of tumbling from an erect posture.
I saw him run after a child, butterfly; and when
he caught it, he let it go again, and after it ran
it again; or whether his *fall* caught him, or
how it was, he did so with his teeth, and did tear it.—
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 3.
My son coming into his marriage-chamber, hap-
pened to have a *fall*, and died.—*2 K. Henry, x. 48.*
A fever or *fall* may take away my reason.—*Locke.*
Some were hurt by the *falls* they met by leaping
upon the ground. —*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

3. Death; overthrow; destruction; downfall.
Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a
space, and led a great *fall* before our enemies.—
Judith, viii.
Prings thou talk'st of me, and dost enquire
Of my restraint, why here I live alone;
And piteest this miserable *fall*.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 1.

Till the empire came to be settled in Charles the
Great, the *fall* of the Romans huge dominion con-
curring with other universal evils, caused these
times to be days of such affliction and trouble
throughout the world.—*Homer, Ecclesiastical
Poetry.*
Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whose flight
Has bravely reach'd, and soar'd above thy height;
Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or
Or zeal more fierce than they, thy *fall* conspire.
Sir J. Ingham.

4. Sinking; lowering.
That the improvement of Ireland is the principal
cause why our lands in purchase rise not, as na-
turally they should, with the *fall* of our interest,
appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of interest
both had upon houses in London.—*Sir J. Child.*

5. Calucene.
That strain again; it hath a dying *fall*;
O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Striding and giving odours.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 1.
How sweetly did they float upon the wings
Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night,
At every *fall* smoothing the raven down
Of darkness till it smelt! —*Milton, Comus, 2 w.*

6. Declivity; slope.
Waters when beat upon the shore, or straitened, as
the *falls* of larches, or dashed against themselves by
the force of a roaring noise.—*Bacon, Natural
Experimental History.*

7. Waterfall.
There we will sit upon the rocks
And see the shepherd feed his flocks
By shallow rivers, to whose *falls*
Melodious larks sing matrigals. —*Marlowe.*

8. Outfall.
Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulph, it re-
ceives into its channel considerable rivers.—*Adi-
son, Travels in Italy.*

**9. Felling of trees, or trees felled, as 'a
fall of timber.'**

10. Autumn.
What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how last *fall* he rais'd the weekly bills.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Fall s. [Fr. *fallir*.] Part of the female
dress, in former times; according to Cot-
grave, kind of veil worn by nuns and
widows of the better sort; at present ap-
plied by females to the short veil worn over
the bonnet.

Which gown, what *fall*, what tire! —*B. Jonson,
Alchemist.*
There is such a deal of pining these ruffs, when
the fine clean *fall* is worth all.—*Marston, Malcon-
tent.*

Fallacious. s. Deception. Rare.
He said the *fallacious* was very pretty and notable.
—*Achan, p. 41. (Ord MS.)*

Fallacious. adj. [Lat. *fallax*; Fr. *fallacieux*.]
1. Producing mistake; sophistical.
The Jews believed and assented to things neither
evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable,
but actually false and *fallacious*; such as the absurd
doctrines and stories of their rabbies.—*South,
Sermons.*

2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.
The force of that *fallacious* fruit,
Tint with exhilarating vapour, about
About their spirits and play'd, and inward pow'rs
Made err, was now explain'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 1040.

Fallaciously. adv. In a fallacious manner;
sophistically; with purpose to deceive;
with unsound reasoning.
We shall so far encourage contravention, as to
promise not to suppose any man that shall *fallaciously*
refute us. —*Sir T. Browne.*
We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has
stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but un-
limited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the
methods that can be made use of.—*Adison.*

Fallaciousness. s. Attribute suggested by
Fallacious: (*fallacy* often, improperly,
used in its stead).

The *fallaciousness* of this is evident.—*Mil, Sys-
tem of Logic, b. iv. ch. i. v.*

Fallacy. s. [Lat. *fallacia*.] Delusory or so-
phistical mode of reasoning; conclusion
resulting therefrom (as when we say that
a certain belief is a mere *fallacy*).

Most printers make themselves another thing from
the people by a *fallacy* of argument, thinking them-
selves most kings when the subject is most basely
suspected. —*Sir P. Sidney.*
Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the other's *fallacy*.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

It were a mere *fallacy* and mistake, to ascribe
that to the force of imagination upon another body,
which is but the force of imagination upon the
proper body.—*Bacon.*
The things which, not being evidence, are sus-
ceptible of being mistaken for it, are capable of a
distinction having reference to the positive prop-
erty which they possess, of appearing to be evi-
dence. We may arrange them, at our choice, on
either of two principles; according to the cause
which makes them appear evidence, and being so;
or according to the particular kind of evi-
dence which they simulate. The classification of
fallacies which will be attempted in the ensuing
chapter, is founded on these considerations jointly.
... To begin, then; the supposed connexion,
or resemblance, between the two facts, may either
be a conclusion from evidence (that is, from some
other proposition or propositions) or may be ad-
mitted without any such ground; admitted, as the
plurality is, on its own evidence; evidenced, as self-
evident, as an axiomatic truth. This gives rise to
the first great distinction, that between *fallacies* of
inference and *fallacies* of simple inspection. ...
This gives existence to a class of *fallacies* which may
be justly termed *fallacies* of confusion; compre-
hending, among others, all those which have their
source in language, whether arising from the vague-
ness or ambiguity of our terms, or from casual
associations with them. When the *fallacy* is not one of
confusion, that is, when the proposition believed,
and the evidence on which it is believed, are steadily
apprehended and unambiguously expressed, there re-
main to be made two cross divisions, giving rise to
four classes. The apparent evidence may be either
particular facts, or foregoing generalizations; thus, the
process may simulate either simple induction, or
deduction; and again, the evidence, whether con-
sisting of facts, or of general propositions, may be
false in itself, or being true, may fail to bear out the
conclusion attempted to be founded on it. This
gives us, first, *fallacies* of induction and *fallacies* of
deduction, and then a subdivision of each of these,
according as the supposed evidence is false, or true
but inconclusive. ... And in the absence of any com-
prehensive term to denote the ascertaining, by
whichever means, of the facts on which an induction
is grounded, I will venture to retain for this class of
fallacies, under the explanation already given, the
five *fallacies* of observation. The other class of in-
ductive *fallacies*, in which the facts are correct, but
the conclusion not warranted by them, are properly
denominated *fallacies* of generalization; and these,
again, fall into various subordinate classes, or nat-
ural groups, some of which will be enumerated in

their proper place. . . There remain, therefore, as the only class of *fallacies* having properly their seat in deduction, those in which the premises of the ratiocination do not bear out its conclusion; the various cases, in short, of vicious argumentation, provided against by the rules of the syllogism. We shall call these, *fallacies* of ratiocination. We have thus five distinguishable classes of *fallacy*, which may be expressed in the following synoptic table:—

of Simple Inference	from evidence distinctly conceived	Inductive Fallacies	Deductive Fallacies	of Infer-ence	from evidence indistinctly conceived	Fallacies of Generalization	Fallacies of Particularization	Fallacies of Conclusion

We must not, however, expect to find that men's actual errors always, or even commonly, fall so unmistakably under some one of these classes, as to be incapable of being referred to any other. — *Mill, System of Logic*, l. iv. ch. l. ii.

Fallacy. *s.* [Lat. *fallacia*.] Fallacy: (technical term in Logic). *Obsolete*.

To utter the matter plainly without fallacy or cavillation. — *Archbishop Cranmer, To Bishop Gardiner*, p. 240.

This appearance, though it seem of strength rather logical than rhetorical, yet is very often a fallacy. — *Bacon*.

Fallacy. *s.* Fallacy. *Rare*.
Alexander and Felinus do assign five fallacies unto these rules. — *Mr. J. Hayward, Answer to the Libel*, etc. iv.

Scipio sets down eight hundred and two fallacies, (that's the word of the law) concerning the constitution of cities and nations at law. — *Jeremy Taylor, Discourse of Indulgences*, pref. p. ix.

Fallibility. *s.* Liability to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.

There is a great deal of fallibility in the testimony of men; yet some things we may be almost as certain of as that the sun shines, or that five twelves make an hundred. — *Watts*.

Fallible. *adj.* [Lat. *fallio* = deceive.] Liable to error; capable of being deceived.

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are fallible: to-morrow you must die. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

He that creates to himself thousands of little hopes, uncertain in the promise, fallible in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, often falsifies his expectations. — *Jeremy Taylor*.

Falling. *verbal abs.* That, or act of that, which falls.

'Tis the heaven's rain
To glean the fallings of the laden wain.
— *Dryden, Hind and Panther*.

Falling away. Defection; apostasy.

That day shall not come, except there come a falling away first. — *2 Thessalonians*, ii. 3.

Falling in. Indenting: (opposed to prominence).

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominences and *fallings in* of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of feature. — *Johnson, Dictionary on the Euphuism of ancient Metals*.

Falling off. Declension from virtue to vice.
O, Hamlet, what a falling-off was there!
— *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 5.

Falling-sickness. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Epilepsy.

Did Caesar swoon? — He fell down in the marketplace, and fainted at mouth, and was speechless. — *He hath the falling-sickness*. — *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

Fallow. *adj.* [A.S. *fallow*.]

1. Pale brown, with a yellow or red tinge.

How does your fallow cry-hound, sir?
I heard my, he was out-run at Coln-ale.
— *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer between Richmond and Hampton Court. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

2. In Husbandry. Applied to fields, showing the colour of the soil when turned up by the plough, and not covered by crumpling, the colour being generally brown, or brownish; ploughed, or otherwise tilled, but, instead of being sown, left to improve, a crop being either wholly or partially missed; hence, left in a state of rest, either for good, to gain strength, or for bad, to run wild; neglected.

The daniel, hemlock, and ruck fannery.
Both root upon. — *Shakespeare, Henry V.* v. 2.
Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground; and so leaving it fallow, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. — *Howell, Twelfth Forest*.
Small mounds in civil bloodshed wallow
Of saints, and let the cause lie fallow!
— *Butler, Hudibras*.

Fallow. *s.* Fallow ground.

When we laid our tillage and compost and seed, who would not look for a crop? But if the uncultivated fallow yield more, how justly is that manure-garden ground were to a curse? — *Bishop Hall, Good Cautious*. (Ord MS.)

The plowing of fallows is a benefit to land. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Fallow. *v. a.* Work into the condition of a fallow; lay down in fallow.

Fields thus overworked regain a portion of their fertility by being fallowed. — *London, Encyclopedia of Agriculture*.

Fallowing. *verbal abs.* Process by which land is made fallow.

Fallowing is the principal operation, by which exhausted lands are restored to fertility. — *Kirwan, Manures*, p. 22.

Fallowness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fallow: (in the extract in its sense of lying uncropped). *Rare*.

Like one who, in her third widowhood, doth profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retirement,
So affects my muse now a chaste fallowness.
— *Donne, Poems*, p. 150.

Falsary. *s.* [N.Fr. *falsaire*; Lat. *falsarius*; from *falsus* = false.] Falsifier. *Rare*.

Alike you calumniate, when you make Mr. Mason a falsary, as though he had cited some mendacious records. — *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 133; *ibid*.

False. *adj.* [Lat. *falsus*; *fallo* = deceive.]

1. Untrue; deceptive; deceitful.

Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin
That has a name. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.
A man to whom he had committed the trust of his fortune, in making him his confidant, a man, no ways discreet, no ways discontent, no ways just in fear, turns false unto him. — *Locke, History of the Reason of Man*, vii.
For how can that be false, which every tongue
Of every mortal man affirms for true?
Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,
As loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew.
— *Mr. J. Taylor, Incompleteness of the Soul*.

Men are swimmers, which, to pour out, receive;
Who know false play, rather than loss, deceive.
— *Donne*.

So hadst thou cheated Theseus with a wife,
Against the law, returning to Lucilla
Under a borrow'd name; as false to me,
So false that art to him whose thou free. — *Dryden*.

2. Not agreeable to rule or propriety; inaccurate.

Now, by upon my false French; by mine honour, in true English, I love thee, Kate. — *Shakespeare, Henry V.* v. 2.

3. Suppositions.

Take a vessel, and make a false bottom of coarse canvas: fill it with earth above the canvas. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

4. Counterfeit: (as opposed to real; as, 'a false diamond').

False tears true pity moves; the king cannot
To lose his letters. — *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*.
When the hip-joint has been dislocated, and long delay has made it impossible to restore the parts to their proper places, the head of the thigh bone, imbedded in its position by adhesions of fibrous tissue, which almost support enough to permit a halting walk. But the most remarkable modification of the order occurs in ununited fractures. False joints are often formed — joints which rarely simulate the hinge structure or the ball-and-socket structure, according as the muscles tend to produce a motion of flexion and extension or a motion of rotation. — *Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*.

Used adverbially.

What then wouldst highly,
That thou wouldst holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win.
— *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 5.

False. *v. a.* *Obsolete*.

1. Violate by failure of veracity.
It's not enough that to this holy mild,
Thou falsest hast thy faith with perjury?
— *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Which lays admittance; off it doth: yea, and makes
Diana's rangers false themselves.
— *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

2. Feign: (as in apparently aiming at one part when another is meant to be struck).

But Cayon, in the heat of all his strife,
Was wary wise, and closely did await
Advantage, whilst his foe did rage most rife;
Sometimes aloof, sometimes he struck him
Straight.
And false of all his blows, I thide him with such hurt.
— *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Falsed. *part. adj.* Deceived; falsified.

Fair seemed pleasant enough to other makes,
With worldly purposes there as the yield;
And in his falsest fancy he her takes
To be the fairest sight that he had yield.
— *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

With a falsed sorry jest. — *Wilmot, Sonnets*, 52.

Falseness. *s.*

1. Want of truth; want of veracity; want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

Artificer of fraud: he was the first
That practis'd falshood under saintly show.
— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 121.

All deception in the course of life is, indeed, something else but a he reduced to practice, and falsehood passing from words to things. — *South, Sermons*.

2. Lie; false assertion.

In your answers there remains falseness. — *Job*, xxi. 31.

For no falseness can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but it turns
Of force to its own likeness.
— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 811.

Falsely. *adv.* In a false manner; untruly; deceitfully; fallaciously.

Simon and Levi smke not only falsely but insidiously, may hypocritically, abusing piety and religion. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of the Tongue*.
Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,
And yet he falsely said he was in love;
Falsely; for had he truly lov'd, at least,
He would have given me one day to my request.
— *Dryden, Aurengzebe*.

Falseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by False.

Falseness cannot come from thee, for thou hast
Most just a justice. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 1.
King Richard might create a perfect mouse,
That great Northumberland, then false to him,
Would of that seed grow to a greater false mouse.
— *Id., Henry IV. Part II*, iii. 1.

Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and falseness to a man's word, and all vice were established by a law, would that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature? — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

Falsity is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or dishonesty of intentions, or to personated devotion. — *Hammond, On Frequentation*.

The prince is in a danger of being betrayed by falseness, or related by the variety of such a servant. — *Dryden*.

Falsier. *s.* False person; falsifier. *Rare*.

Such end had the kid: for he would warne be
Of craft, coloured with simplicity;
And such end, perle, does all them remain,
That of such falseness friendship been vain.
— *Spenser, Shepherds' Calendar*, May.

Falsétto. *s.* [Italian.] In Music. That

part of the voice which lies above its natural compass, and is produced by diminishing the aperture of the throat.

The mock heroic *falsétto* of stupid tragedy. — *Burke, Thoughts on a Rapid Pace*.

Falsification. *s.* Act of altering anything so as to make it appear what it is not.

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person, exceedeth all falsifications; except it should be that of a Mahomet, that counterfeiteth living honour. — *Bacon*.

Concerning the word of God, whether it be by misconstruction of the sense, or by falsification of the words, willingly to endeavour that any thing may seem divine which is not, is very plainly to abuse, and even to falsify the word of God, which injury, offered but unto men, is most worthily counted heinous. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Falsification. *s.* Falsifier.
He discovereth a nation that to have made me a falsification like himself. — *Bishop Short, Discourse of the Implications from the British Party*, p. 175.

Falsifier. s. One who falsifies.

a. By debasing coin.

That punishment which is appointed for the forgers and falsifiers of the king's coin.—*Archam, Toxicophilus*, l. i.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few experiments, what happens to falsifiers of coin; for counterfeit money will render none one proof, other another, but none of them all proofs.—*Boyle*.

b. By lying, or misrepresentation.

Dealers are naturally falsifiers, and the people, of all others, that put their claims the worst together.—*Sir B. L'Estrange*.

Falsify. v. a.

1. Counterfeit; forge; produce something for that which in reality it is not.

The Irish hardly use to force and falsify every thing as they list, to please or displease any man.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Falsifying the balances by deceit.—*Amos*, viii. 5.

It may be doubted whether any dispute has produced strange perversions of history. The whole past was falsified for the sake of the present. All the great events of three centuries long appeared to us distorted and discoloured by a mist sprung from our own theories and our own passions.—*Manning, History of England*, ch. xviii.

2. Confute; prove false.

Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the destruction of the temple and the dissolution of the Jewish economy, when Jews and Romans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apostate, to belie and falsify the prediction.—*Johnson*.

3. Violate; break by falsehood.

It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which is in thy power to shun, to make him live to see thy faith falsified, and hissed derided.—*See P. Sidney*.

He suddenly falsified his faith, and villainously slew Kelynes the king as he was leading himself, substituting nothing less than the falsehood of the pirate.—*Kendall, History of the Turks*.

This superadds treachery to all the other pestilent ingredients of the crime; 'tis the falsifying the most important trusts.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

4. See extracts.

His crest is smelt away, his ample shield is falsified, and round with ivy his shield.

Depcha, Virgil's Eclog.

My friends quarrelled at the word, *subtle*, I used innovation in our language. The fact is confessed for I remember not to have read it in any but a foreign, though perhaps it may be found in *Spenser's Fairy Queen*. But suppose it be not there; why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polished language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for pointing words; si Graeco fonte cadunt, especially when other words are joined with them which explain the sense.

I used the word *falsify*, in this place, to mean that the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, make to my meaning plain:

Ma si l'usciera d'anti era perfetta,
Che mai poter falsar in nessun modo.

Falsate round and otherwise be turned than by *falsified*, for his shield was *falsified*, is not English. I might indeed have contented myself with saying his shield was pierced, and bored, and stuck with javelins.—*Dryden*.

Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to understand the new signification, which I have never seen equaled, even at once by some obscure nameless writer, and which indeed deserves not to be received.—*Johnson*.

The word certainly deserves not to be received in this sense; but it appears to have been a phrase of the fencing-school for thrust, from a passage in Beaumont and Fletcher, which Dryden probably had once noticed, (for he had the highest opinion of the language of these dramatists) but had forgotten. Dr. Johnson says, that he had once seen the word equaled; but he was not aware that Dryden himself was a forger.—*Tait*.

Falsify. s. In Fencing. See preceding extracts.

How can he stand

Upon his guard who hath ledgers in his hand,

To which his feet must ever be a dancing?

Beside, a falsify may spoil his crime,

Or making of a fox, in which consists

Much of his court-perfection.

—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation*.

Falsify. v. n. Tell lies; violate truth. *Rare*.

This point have we gained, that it is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and falsify.—*South, Sermons*.

Falsity. s.

1. Falsehood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through those errors, wherein they are so determinately settled, that they say unto falsity the whole sum of wisdom.

ever love is owing unto God's truth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Can you on him such falsities intrude? And as a mortal the Most Wise delude? *G. Sandys*.

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or falsity of things; but only imports a different degree of their clearness or appearance to the understanding.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Lie; error; false assertion or position.

By falsities men live the greatest part Of mankind they corrupted.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 357.

That Dauidine arises from the Persian hills, that the earth is higher towards the north, are dubious truly charged on Aristotle by the redresser of *Phidias*, and all easily confutable falsities.—*Glaucille, Nova Scientifica*.

Truth, again, is often used in the sense of reality. People speak of the truth or falsity of facts; properly speaking, they are either real or fictitious: it is the statement that is 'true' or 'false.' The 'true' cause of any thing, is a common expression; meaning 'that which may with truth be assigned as the cause.' The senses of falsehood correspond.—*Whately, Logic*, appendix.

Falter. v. n. [?] Hesitate as one who reels or trips from feebleness.

This earth shall have a feeling; and these stones Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king Shall falter under foul rebellious arms.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 2.

Falter. v. a. [?] Sift; cleanse.

Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean faltered from foulness, seeds and chaff.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Faltering. part. adj. Hesitating.

With faltering tongue, and trembling every vein, Tell on, much she. *Spenser, Elvira's Quest*.

Faltering. verbal abs. Feebleness; delicacy.

The deliquium and faltering of our spirits, the violence and torment of bodily pains.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 23.

Famble. v. a. [Swedish, *famn* = embrace, hand.] See extract. *Rare*, or colloquial.

Deceayer; to *famble*, to mangle in the mouth as a child that but begins to speak. *Cotgrave*.

Fame. s. [Lat. *fama*.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The house to be inhabited for the Lord must be exceeding magnificent, of fame and of glory throughout all countries.—*1 Chronicles*, xiii. 5.

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the fame of him, and all that he did in Egypt. *Joshua*, ix. 5.

Fame. v. a. *Rare*.

1. Make famous.

Your second birth Will fame old Lethe's flood.

H. Johnson, Manque of Christmen.

Pythia who stirs thee? Testament and Fletcher, King and no King.

2. Report.

That Richard... should *fame* King Edward the fourth a bastard.—*Sir G. Black, History of King Richard III.* p. 52.

Famed. part. adj. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He purposes to seek the Charian god, Avoiding Delphos, his more famed abode, Since Phlegian robbers made unsafe the road.

Dryden.

Fameless. adj. Having no fame; without renown.

May he die *fameless* and forgot!—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Husbandry*.

Familiar. adj. [Lat. *familiaris*.]

1. Domestic; relating to a family.

They range *familiar* to the dome. *Pope*.

2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 3.

Be not too *familiar* with Pains; for he misuses thy favours so much, that he swears that art to marry his sister Nell.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2, letter.

3. Unceremonious; free (as among persons long acquainted).

Kalandar straight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and was about in such *familiar* sort to have spoken unto her; but she, in grave and homely manner, gave him to understand that he was mistaken.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom.

I see not how the Scripture could be possibly made *familiar* unto all, unless far more should be read in

the people's hearing than by a sermon can be opened.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

5. Well acquainted with; accustomed; habituated by custom.

The senses at first let in particular ideas, and the mind, by degrees, growing *familiar* with some of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them.—*Locke*.

He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an insect as I could entertain such inhuman bliss, and in so *familiar* a manner, as to appear woeily unmoved at all the scenes of blood and dissolution.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

6. Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypothesis may be reduced the errors that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly understood; there is nothing more *familiar* than this.—*Locke*.

7. Easy; unconstrained.

He inquires His mews, and sports in loose *familiar* straits. *Adrian*.

8. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife, and because he spoke it abroad and would not prove it, the priest sent him for defamation.—*Comden*.

9. Often applied, in the Bible, to spirits: (supposed by some to allude to those who imposed on mankind by pretending to have a spirit or demon speaking from within their bodies).

Thy voice shall be as of one that hath a *familiar* spirit.—*Isaiah*, xxii. 4.

Familiar. s.

1. Intimate; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman and my *familiar*.—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

2. Demon supposed to attend at call.

Love is a *familiar*; love is a devil: there is no evil angel but love.—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.

3. Of the Inquisition. See Inquisition.

Familiarity. s.

1. Easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony; affability; easy intercourse.

They say any mortal may enjoy the most intimate *familiarities* with these gentle spirits.—*Pope*.

2. Acquaintance; habitude.

We contract at last such an intimacy and *familiarity* with them, as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our minds.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Familiarization. s. Act or process of making familiar; result of such.

There can be no question that a constant *familiarization* with such scenes admits the feelings, if it does not burden the heart. The butcher's wife, who bristles her baby to take physic by promising, if it were a good child, that it should stick a hand the next morning saw no more revolting in the idea of killing than by the death of which she lived.—*Theodore Hook, God's Pasture*, vol. ii. ch. 1.

Familiarize. v. a.

1. Make familiar; make easy by habit; make common.

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked at it. *Bishop Butler, Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature*.

Wethamstede, the learned and liberal abbot of St. Alban's, being desirous of *familiarizing* the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii.

By the intelligible preaching of this wonderful art, King Bogoris hoped to *familiarize* men's minds with the tenets of the Gospel. But he knew his people, images of terror alone would furnish their savage hearts. By his advice, Methodius painted the Last Judgement; he represented the punishment of the damned with all the horrors his imagination could suggest, or his pencil execute.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. viii.

Dr. Bail had to employ a world of argument and illustration to *familiarize* people with the truth, that the sensations or impressions on our minds need not necessarily be equidistant, or bear any resemblance to the causes which produce them; in opposition to the natural prejudice which led people to assimilate the action of bodies upon our senses, and through them upon our minds, to the transfer of a given form from one object to another by actual moulding.—*Mil, System of Logic*, v. 3, § 8.

2. Bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and apprehensions.—*Johnson, Spectator*.

Familiarizing, verbal abs. Rendering or making familiar; familiarization.

It has nothing in common with the black horrors, sung by Ford and Maudslayi. The familiarizing of it in tale and fable may be for that reason incidentally more contagious.—*Lamb, Letter to Southey.*

Familiarly, adv. In a familiar manner.

The governor came to us, and after salutations, said familiarly, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and sat him down.—*Davon, New Atlantis.*

Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do familiarly present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon.—*Nir IV. Rulph, History of the World.*
Horrors still charms with graceful negligence, And without method talks us into sense; Will, like a friend, familiarly convey The truest notions in the easiest way. *Pope.*

Familiarness, s. Attribute suggested by familiar: (Familiarity communis).

They that hear these things are much taken with them, and readily give assent to them, and presently infer their credibility from the obviousness and familiarness of the matter.—*Translation of Philarch's Murals, iv. 125. (Ord MS.)*

Familiar, s. System of tenets, doctrine, discipline, or economy of the Familists.

We see one tainted with popery . . . and her with familiar;—and all these run a madding after their own fancies.—*Bishop Hall, Reformation, p. 5.*

Familist, s.

1. One of a sect called the Family of Love.

Though the familists, libertines, and analapists, stand in opposition to jupists; yet the great Fowler of winks catcheth them all with the same full bird-line of impure lusts.—*Pagitt, Heterography, p. 285.*

2. Master of a family; family man. *Rare.*

If you will needs be a familist, and marry, muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions.—*Osborn, Advice to a Son, p. 70: 1658.*

Family, s.

1. Members of the same household.

The night made little impression on myself; but I cannot answer for my whole family; for my wife prevailed on me to take somewhat.—*Swift.*

2. Body of descendants from one common progenitor; race; tribe; generation.

Of German was the family of the Libinites.—*Numbors, ii. 21.*

3. Course of descent; genealogy.

If thy ancient but leprous blood Has crept through seconds ever since the flood, Go and complain the family is stonied, Nor own thy fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*

4. Class; tribe; species.

There be two great families of things, mildureous and merciful, inflammable and not inflammable, nature and crinde, oily and watery.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

It remains to consider how the internal distribution of the series may most properly take place: in what manner it should be divided into members, families, and genera.—*Mill, System of Logic, iv. 8, § 4.*

Often used adjectively; as, 'family prayers, dinners, quaffs, nun.'

Famine, s. [Fr. *famine*; Lat. *fames*.]

Scarcity of food; dearth; distress for want of victuals.

Our castle's strength Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie, Till famine and the ague eat them up. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.*

Famines have been of late observed to be rare, partly because of the industry of mankind, partly by those supplies that come by sea, but principally by the goodness of God.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Famish, v. a. Kill with hunger; starve.

What, did he marry me to famish me? *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.*

With of.

Thin air Above the clouds will pine his cut nails gross, And famish him of breath, if not of food. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 76.*

Famish, v. a. Die of hunger; suffer extreme hunger.

You are all resolved rather to die than to famish.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.*

Famished, part. adj. Afflicted with extreme hunger.

The pains of famished Tantalus he'll feel, And Polyphus that labours up the hill The rolling rock in vain; and erst Ixion's wheel. *Drayton.*

Famishment, s. Pain of hunger; want of food. *Rare.*

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So sore was the famishment in the land.—*Genesis, xlvii. 13. (Matthew's Translation.)*
Lamb and be fat, with all you touch is gold, Though that feed your souls' famishment affords. *Sir J. Davies, Wits's Beguiling, sign. V. 2. b.*
Apirius, that didst on thy gut bestow Full ninety millions, yet when this was spent, Ten millions still remained to thee; which thou, Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment, In poison'd potion drunk'st. *Halswell, Apology.*

Famous, adj. [Fr. *fameux*; Lat. *famulus*.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.

There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, famous in the congregation, men of renown.—*Numbers, xvi. 2.*
Many, besides myself, have heard our famous Waller own that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bullioign, turned into English by Fairfax.—*Hogden.*

2. Notorious; enjoying fame, whether good or ill: (in the latter case like the Latin *famulus*, which has the sense of *infamous*).
Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates, Make the sea serve them. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.*

The death of slaves and famous men, fathers.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermon on 1 John, iv. 9.*

Famously, adv. Renowned; much talked of; famous. *Rare.*

The painful warrior famished for fight.

The wine is indeed the most generous crumpe of Persia, and famished all over the Orient.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 153.*

Famously, adv. In a famous manner.

1. With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was famously enriched With politic grave rumour; then the king Had virtuous uncles to protect his crone. *Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 3.*

2. Notoriously.

He had never been praised by Gabriel Harvey for his labour, if therein he had not been so famously absurd. *Nash, Apology of Phoebe Penitence, 1588.*

Famousness, s. Attribute suggested by famous; celebrity; great fame.

Famousness, unattended with endearing causes, is a quality so undesirable, that even infancy and folly can confer it. *Boyle, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures, p. 156.*

Famulus, s. [Lat. *servant*.] Familiar spirit of a magician: (*figuratively*) any drudge, doer of hard or dirty work under a superior: (*deris.* in such phrases as printer's *devil*, the Solicitor-General's *devil*, illustrates the same association of ideas).

The great gulf of Tiquet, and tenth of August, opened itself at the magic of your eloquent voice; and to show, it will not close at your voice! It is a dangerous thing such magic. The magician's *famulus* not hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a demon: 'Pish-ill! What is your will?' said the addin. 'The *famulus*, somewhat struck, bled him fetch water: the swift goblin fetched it, pail in each hand; but he would not cease fetching it! Desperate, the *famulus* shrieks at him, snatches at him, cuts him in two; lo, two goblin water-carriers ply; and the house will be swum away in delugation deluges.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. iii.*

Fan, s. [A.S. *fann*; Lat. *fanus*.]

1. Instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves.

With scents, and fans, and double chance of leavens, With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knavery. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, v. 3.*
'Tis a sweet walk; and if the wind be stirring, Seves like a fan to cool. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.*

2. Anything spread out like a woman's fan in a triangular form with a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and chid the crane the other to show him such a fan of feathers.—*Sir R. L. Exchange.*

3. Instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed.

Flail, strawfork, and rake, with a fan that is strong. *Traver, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.*

Asses shall cut clean provender, winnowed with the shovel and with the fan. *Isaiah, xxx. 24.*

4. Instrument (generally) by which the air is moved.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own comforts; the contradiction of others is a fan to inflame that love. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The prisoner, with a spring, from prison broke; And stretch'd his father's fans with all his might, And to the neighbouring maple wind'd his flight. *Dryden.*

Fan, v. a.

1. Cool with a fan.

She was fanned into slumbers by her slaves.—*Spectator.*

2. Ventilate; affect by air put in motion.

The Norwegian banners float the sky, And fan our people cold. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2.*
And now his shorter breath, with sultry air, Faints on her neck, and fans her parting hair. *Pope.*

3. Separate, as by winnowing.

I have collected some few, therein fanning the old, and smiting new.—*Bacon, Utopia, p. 10.*
Not so the wicked; but as chaff, which, fanned, The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand In judgement. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 11.*

Fanatic, adj. [Lat. *famulus*.] Enthusiastic; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

Chris, Isis, Oris, and their train, With moans from slumbers and sorceries abused Fanatic Egypt, and her priests, to seek Their wand'ring gods disguised in brutish forms. *Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 428.*

Fanatic, s. Enthusiast; man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double renature of St. Peter is a more descriptive emblem than the huminary compass marked by a fanatic.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christiana Polity.*

There is a new word coined, within few months, [for May, 1660], called *fanatic*, which, by the obsequious thereof, seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the sectaries of our age. Some times formerly I will have it Hebrew, derived from the word *tsen* or *face*, one, *tsen* *tsen*, importing such whose piety consisteth chiefly in visage, looks, and outward shows: others will have it Greek, from *fanaticus*, to show and appear; their intense piety consisting only in short blazing, the government of their extinction. But most certainly the word is Latin, from *fama*, a rumour, and *fanaticus* were such who, living in or attending thereabouts, were fringed with *tsen*, or apparitions, which they either saw or fancied themselves to have seen. These people, in their fits and wild raptures, pretended to strange predictions: 'ut famulens cetera Perseus, Bellona, tu divinat; Et iureus Omnia habes, inquit, magis clarique triumphat.' (Juv. Sat. iv.) 'Ut nulla quon scabies, ut morbus rebus ura.' (Hor. in Pect.) *Fuller, Mist Conceptions on these Times.*

Fanatical, adj. Fanatic.

I cannot but earnestly desire, and pray for, an effectual reformation of manners and propagation of the Gospel by all sober and christian methods; but may venture to foretel, without pretending to the spirit of prophesying, that this great work will never be accomplished by an enthusiastick and fanatical zeal.—*Bishop Lancelotti, Ethnologia of M. Pontius and P. de la composita, pref.*

Fanatically, adv. In a fanatical manner; in a wild enthusiastick way.

The liberty they pursued was a liberty from order, from virtue, from morals, and from religion; and was neither hypocritically nor fanatically followed. *Buch.*

Fanaticism, s. Attribute suggested by fanatical; religious frenzy.

That temper of profuseness, whereby a man is disposed to condemn and despise all religion, how slightly soever men may think of it, is much worse than infidelity, than *fanaticism*, than idolatry; and of the two 'tis much more eligible for a man to be an honest heathen and a devout idolater, than a profane Christian.—*Bishop Wilkins, Principia and Index of Natural Religion, ii. 1.*

Fanaticism, s. Enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

A church whose doctrines are derived from the clear fountains of the Scriptures, whose polity and discipline are formed upon the most unperplexed models of antiquity, which has stood unshaken by the most furious assaults of popery on the one hand, and *fanaticism* on the other; has triumphed over all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their slanders and calumnies.—*Bayly.*

Western Christianity was still necessary. Its first effort was to reclaim Britain, which had been almost entirely lost to pagan barbarism. . . . Showy indeed, but constantly in advance, after the request of the Saracenic invasion by Charles Martel, Christianity remained, if not unimpeded, yet the actual

superior of all Europe, with the exception of the Moslem-Spanish kingdom and some of the Mediterranean islands. . . . Many centuries later, a new Asiatic race, the Seljukian Turks, a new outburst, as it were, with much of the original religious fanaticism, precipitated itself upon Europe, and added the narrow fanaticism of the Greek empire to Islamism and Asiatic influence. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, li. iv. ch. iii.

In the plural. Instance or particular form of fanaticism.

This battle of Mountain and Gloude, and what follows, is the battle of fanaticism and miracles; unsuitable for comic and effect. — *Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. li. iii. ch. i.

Fanciful, *adj.* Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reason (*of persons*); dictated by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images (*of things*).

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings, and how foolish and fanciful were they! — *Sir J. Heyrauld*.

Fancifully, *adv.* In a fanciful manner.

What conceited old man is this, said he, that talks thus fancifully! — *Dr. H. More, Address against Idolatry*, preface.

Fancifulness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Fanciful; addition to the pleasures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reason.

Albertus Magnus, with somewhat too much curiosity, was somewhat transported with too much fanaticism as to the influence of the heavenly motions and astral influences. — *Sir M. Hale, Originations of Manhood*.

Doctrines stand to principles, if it may be said without fanaticism, as the principle of friendship to generation, though this analogy must not be strained. Doctrines are developed by the operation of principles, and develop differently according to those principles. Thus a belief in the transmutability of worldly goods leads the Epicurean to enjoyment, and the ascetic to mortification; and, from their common doctrine of the sinfulness of matter, the Alexandrian mystics became sensualists, and the Syrian ascetics. The same philosophical elements, covered into a certain sensuality or insensuality to sin and its consequences, leads one mind to the Church of Rome; another to what, for want of a better word, may be called Germanism. — *Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*.

Fancy, *s.* [contracted from *phantasy*; Lat. *phantasia*; Gr. *phantasia*.]

1. Imagination; power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being.

In the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief; among these *Fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes,
Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames
All what we see, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge or opinion. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 100.

2. Opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.

Men's private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgement of that church which is in authority over them. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

A person of a full and ample fortune, who was not disturbed by any *fancies* in religion. — *Lord Clarendon*.

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. — *Locke*.

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the *Salutation* is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. — *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;
Of sorrow *fancies* your companions making,
Using these thoughts which should indeed have died
With them they think on? — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 2.

5. Inclination; liking; fondness; preference; (sometimes used *adjectivally* in a complimentary giving a slang expression, as in 'fancy man').

Tell me where is *fancy* bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourished?
It is engender'd in the eyes,
With gazing fed, and *fancy* dies
In the cradle where it lies. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2, song.

His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

A resemblance of humour or opinion, a *fancy* for the same business or diversion, is a ground of affection. — *Collier*.

6. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth shall pain me, that I may be said
Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman feel. — *Dryden, Indian Emperor*.

The sultan of Egypt took a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a *fancy* to turn the course of that river. — *Arbuthnot*.

One that was just entering upon a long journey, took up a *fancy* of putting a trick upon Mercury. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

7. False notion.

The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of fruit, by infusing, mixing, or putting into the bark or rind of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatic, or medicinal substance, are but *fancies*; the cause is, for that those things have passed their period, and nourish not. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

8. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value; (often used *adjectivally*, as in 'a fancy fair').

Louisa-pride is a pretty *fancy* for libelers. — *Mortimer*.

Fancy, *v. n.* Imagine; believe without being able to prove.

The heart *fancies* as a woman's heart in travail. — *Reverendine*, xxiv. 3.

Fancy, *v. a.*

1. Portray in the mind; image to oneself; imagine.

But he whose noble genius is allow'd,
Who with stretch'd pictures sees above the crowd;
Who weighs the thought can change with manly dress,
He whom I *fancy*, but can not express. — *Dryden, Juvenal's Satire*.

2. Like; be pleased with.

Nous both admiring her judgement and valour,
Together with her person and external beauty, *fancied* her so strongly, as, neglecting all private respects, he took her from her husband. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

It is a little hard that the queen cannot demolish this town in whatever manner she pleases to *fancy*. — *Swift*.

Fancyfree, *adj.* [two words rather than a compound.] Free from the power of love.

The imperial virgin passed on,
In maiden meditation, *fancyfree*. — *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

Fancymonger, *s.* One who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind. If I could meet that *fancymonger*, I would give him some good counsel; for he seems to have the quality of love upon him. — *Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Fancysick, *adj.* One whose imagination is unsound; one whose distemper is in his own mind.

All *fancysick* she is, and pale of cheer. — *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that makes men miserable; and when we come to be *fancysick*, there's no cure. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Fandango, *s.* [Spanish.] Spanish dance so called.

Our evening cubel with a ball, where we had for the first time the pleasure of seeing the *fandangos* danced. It is odd and entertaining enough, when they execute with precision and agility all the various fixings, whirlings of the arms, and crankings of the flangers; but it exceeds in wantonness all the dances I ever beheld. — *Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter ii.

Fandango, ball, or rout,
Blush, when I tell you how a tidel
A *parson* with a friend preferred,
To liberty without. — *Carper*.

Not low-lorn Quixote, when his Sancho thought
The knight's *fandango* friskier than it ought;
Not soft Herodias, when, with winking trend,
Her nimble feet danced off another's head;
Not Cleopatra on her galleys deck,
Disgraced so much of leg, or more of neck,
Than thou, ambrosial Waltz, when first the moon
Beheld thee twirling to a Saxon tune! — *Byron, The Waltz*.

Fane, *s.* [Fr. *fine*; Lat. *fanum*.] Temple; place consecrated to religion. *Rhetorical*.

Nor *fane*, nor capital,
The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Enrichments all of fury shall lift up
Their rotten privilege. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 10.

Old Calibe, who kept the sacred *fane*
Of Juno, now she wend'd. — *Dryden, Virgil's Aeneid*.

Fanfare, *s.* [Fr., scarcely naturalized.] Sounding of trumpets, or coming into the lists with sound of trumpets; hence also any public bravado or flourish, any loud-reounding brag or ostentation.

Fanfare is a sort of military air or flourish, commonly short and lively, which is performed by trumpets, and imitated by other instruments. — *Appian to Masini Dictionary*, p. 20: 1761.

Fanfaron, *s.* [Fr., scarcely naturalized.] Bully; hector; blusterer; bluster.

Virgil makes *Fanfaron* a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or hector. — *Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poetry*.

There are *fanfarons* in the trials of wit too, as well as in trials of arms; and none so forward to engage in argument or discourse as those that are least able to go through with it. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Fanfaronade, *s.* [Fr. *fanfaronnade*.] Bluster; bragging; ostentatious display.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of Monsieur Baillet. — *Swift*.

Fang, *v. a.* [see *Fetch*.] Seize; gripe; clutch.

Destruction *fang* mankind!
— *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

Fang, *s.*

1. Tusk of a bear or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; anything like a tusk.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the key *fang*
And clursh chiding of the winter's wind;
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,
This is no flattery. — *Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. 1.
Some creatures have overlong or outworn teeth,
Which we call *fangs* or tusks; as bears, pikes,
salmons, and does, though less. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Prepared to fly,
The fatal *fang* deep drove within his thigh,
And cut the artery: the waters no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, unprop'd, falls headlong on the plain. — *Dryden, Translation from Ovid*.

Then charge, provide the lion to the ridge
Of *fangs* and claws. — *Addison, Cato*.

2. Any shoot or other thing by which hurt is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the gura are to be treated like the tubercles. — *Evelyn, Calculations hortens*.

Fanged, *part. adj.* Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments of destruction, which can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

My two school-fellows,
Whom I will trust as I will address *fang'd*,
They bear the mandate. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

Fangle, *s.* [?] Fangle; gawdaw.

There was no feather, no *fangle*, nor jewel, . . . left behind. — *R. Greene, Hamlet's*, 1583.

A hatred to *fangles* and the French foderies of his time. — *A. Wood, Athens Demoniack*, li. ed. 354.

Fangled, *adj.* Gaudy; ridiculously showy; vainly decorated.

A back'd oh, rare one!
Be not, as in this *fangled* world, a moment
Nodder than it covers. — *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, v. 4.

Generally the *second element* in a compound; (especially preceded by *un-*).

Quick wits be in desire *un-fangled*, and in purpose unconstant. — *Ascham*.

Fangless, *adj.* Wanting fangs; toothless; without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very instruments of chastisement;
So that his power's like to a *fangless* lion,
May utter, but not bide. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II*, iv. 1.

Fanner, *s.* One who uses a fan.

I will send unto Babylon *fanners* that shall fan her. — *Jeremiah*, li. 2.

Fanning, *part. adj.* Acting as a fan.

The *fanning* wind upon her bosom blows;
To meet the *fanning* wind the bowen row:
The *fanning* wind and purring stream continue her repose. — *Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia*.

Fanning, *verbal abs.* Ventilation.

He will be often very agreeably entertained with grateful sounds in the natural music of birds, the *fannings* of woods, the purring of streams, or the falls of water. — *Cventry, Philemon*, conv. 2.

Fanon. s. [Fr. *fanon*; L. Lat. *fanio*.] Scarf worn on the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest officiating at the mass. *Rare*.

Tunics, stoles, *fanons*, and mitres.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. II. sign. k. v. 4. Spelt with *L*.

Item, a suite of vestmentes of blown velvet, or fringed with needle work, with albes, stoles, and *fanons* necessary to the same.—*Will of Sir T. Pope, Life*, p. 338.

Fantail. s. Tail of a bird capable of being spread out like a fan; particular kind of pigeon so called: (often used *adjectively*, as, 'a *fantail* pigeon').

(For example see Feather (peacock's).)

Fantastic. adj.

1. Fanciful; imaginary.

Men are so possessed with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the *fantastic* ideas of a busy imagination. *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Philosophy*.

An aerial *fantastick* body.—*South, Sermon*, vii. 16.

2. Uncertain; unsteady; irregular; whimsical.

I'll knit it up in silken strines,
With twenty odd concealed true love knots.
To be *fantastick* may become a youth
Of greater time than I.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.
Humour is provided with an imperious, expensive, and *fantastick* address; to whom he retires from the consideration of a discreet and affectionate wife.
Tilley.

A happiness can I nor misery feel,
From any turn of her *fantastick* wheel. *Prior*.

Fantastic. s. Fantastic, conceived, or whimsical person.

A vain *fantastick*, that takes proud clothes to be part of himself. *Dr. Johnson, Works*, iii. 62.
New-fangled toys and trifling shield,
Which take our late *fantasticks* with delight.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, ii. 39.

Fantastical. adj.

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The defect that a man takes from another's sin, can be nothing else but a *fantastical*, preternatural complacency arising from that which he really has no fortune in.—*South*.

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Present fancies
Are less than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whose murder yet is but *fantastical*,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is,
But what is not. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms, which only assume visible forms occasionally.

Are ye *fantastical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye show? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.

Many of the lying wonders shall be *fantastical*, deceiving the eye like the tricks of jugglers. Such were the rods and serpents of Pharaoh's enchanters, which were devoured of Aaron's rod; because they were but shadows, and his substance.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 307.

4. Whimsical; fanciful; capricious; humorous; indulgent of one's own imagination.

They put such words in the mouth of one of these *fantastical* mind-infected people, that children and musicians call lovers.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

We are apt to think your medalists a little *fantastical* in the different prices they set upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are composed.—*Aschmole*.

Fantastically. adv. In a fantastic manner.

England is so idly kind'd,
Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne,
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
That fear attends her not.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. ii. 4.

One cannot so much as *fantastically* choose, even
or odd, he thinks not why.—*Gosse, Cosmology Sacra*.

Fantasticness. s. Attribute suggested by Fantastic.

I dare not to assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the *fantasticness* of it.—*Archbishop Tillotson, preface*.

Fantastically. adv. In a fantastic manner; irrationally; whimsically.

He is neither too *fantastically* melancholy, or too really choleric.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

Fantasticness. s. Same as Fantasticness.

1. Humorousness; mere compliance with fancy.

Vain Delight, thou foster of my follies
With light *fantasticness*, be thou in favour!
Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonable; caprice; unsteadiness.

Nor is this corruption happened to the Greek language, as it useth to happen to others, either by the law of the conqueror, or imitation of strangers; but it is inordinably erred in by their own singular negligence and *fantastickness*.—*Boydell, Familiar Letters*, ii. 87.

Fantasy. s. Fantasticness. *Rare*.

It was of great use that he should live in so mean and solitary a condition, to confront the pride, and vanity, and *fantasy* of the world. *Archbishop Tillotson*, vii. 124. (Oud MS.)

Fantasy. s. [Fr. *fantasie*; Lat. *phantasia*; Gr. *phantasia*.]

1. Fancy; imagination; power of imagining.

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of idle brain,
Heard of nothing but vain *fantasy*;
Which was this substance as the air,
And more ineffectual than the wind.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

These spirits of sense, in *fantasy* a high court,
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the sug'ry sweet thereof allure
Chaste ladies' ears to *fantasy* injure.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

3. Humour; inclination.

I would wish that both you and others would
cease from drawing the Scriptures to your *fantasy*
and affections.—*Archbishop Whitgift*.

Fantasy. r. a.

1. Fanciful.

Endorsing, or having a mind to a thing. *Hubert*.
The king, during his favour, *fantasy* so much
his daughter, that almost all things began to grow
out of frame.—*Gaillard, Left of Walsley*.

2. In Music.

Music and painting . . . were more to his [Hubert's] taste: in a short time he could *fantasy* to admiration on the lute-harp.—*Geoffrey, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, vol. i. appendix. Hoffman.

Fap. adj. [?] Fuddled; drunk. *Obsolete*;

? originally colloquial or slang.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses; and being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Far. s. Farrow. *Rare*.

Sows, ready to farrow at this time of the year,
Are for to be made of and counted full dear;
For now is the loss of the *far* of the sow
More great than the loss of two calves of the cow.

Tasso, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Far. adv. [A.S. *for*.]

1. To great extent.

He factions for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as *far*
As who goes farthest. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, i. 3.

2. Remotely; at a great distance.

In a kingdom richly ordered, after a law is promulgated, it presently takes effect *far* and wide; all states framing themselves thereunto. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

And after that long strayed here and there,
Through every field and forest *far* and near.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

3. To a distance.

As *far* as the East is from the West, so *far* hath he removed our transgressions from him.—*Psalms*, ciii. 12.

Neither did those that were sent, and travelled *far* off, undertake so difficult enterprises without a conductor.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

4. In a great part.

When they were by Jebus the day was *far* spent.
—*Judges*, xii. 31.

5. In a great proportion; by many degrees: (commonly used with some word noting the comparative).

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies.—*Proverbs*, xxxi. 10.

6. To a great height; magnificently.

I do not think
So *far* an outward, and such staid within,
Endows a man but him.—You speak him *far*.—
I do extend him, sir, within himself.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 1.

7. To a certain point; to a certain degree.

The substance of the service of God, so *far* forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be invented of men, as it is amongst the heathen; but must be received from God himself. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Answer them

How *far* forth you do like the articles.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

As the first element in a combination.

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Lest wrathful the *far-shooting* end emit
His fatal arrows. *Prior*.

With costly rates Rome stain'd her frugal board;
Then with ill-gotten odd she bought a lord:
Corruption, discord, luxury cou'd not,
Down sink the *far-land* mistress of mankind.

Arbuthnot.

From the same lineage stem'd *Elate* name,
The *far-famed* brother of the enchantress dame.

Pope.

Far. off. At, or to, a great distance.

For though I had him angry, yet recall'd
To life profound, and proud of race, I now
Gladly beheld, though but his nearest skirts
Of glory, and *far off* his story.

Alfred, Paradise Lost, xi. 330.

Cherubick watch, and of a sweet the flame
Wide-waive, all approach *far off* to fetch,
And guard all passage to the tree of life.

Id., xi. 124.

Off is joined with *far*, when *far*, noting distance, is not followed by a preposition: (as, 'I set the boat *far off*.'—I set the boat *far from me*).

Far out (as in a guess). Wide of the truth.

Far. adj.

1. Distant; remote.

He meant to travel into *far* countries, until his friend's affection either counsel or prevailed.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*.

A man taking a *far* journey.—*Mark*, xiii. 34.
But we must be our bread in climes unknown,
Beneath the sunny-tine or the freezing zone;
And come to *far* Oaxes shall be sold,
To try the Lydian heat or Syrian cold.

Deffen, Virgil's Iliad.

Preceded by *from*. In this sense it is used elliptically for a *far* or remote place.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee *from far*, from the end of the earth. *1 Chronicles*, xxi. 44.

2. Remoter of the two; (in horsemanship, the right side of the horse, which the rider turns from him when he mounts).

No true Egyptian ever knew in horses
The *far* side from the near. *Deffen, Chaucer*.

3. It is often not easy to distinguish whether it be adjective or adverb; as,

The nations *far* and near contend in choice.

Deffen.

Far-about. s. Going out of the way; departure from the subject.

What need these *far-about*s? They go the shortest cut, who ever hit the point, a temporal power over all the kingdoms of the world.—*Feller, History of the Holy War*, p. 284.

Far-fet. adj. Far-fetched. *Obsolete*.

1. Brought from places remote.

Your *far-fet* visions please not.
Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.
The *far-fet* spout.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, ii. 401.

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained.

Metaphors, *far-fet*, hinder to be understood.

B. Jonson, Discourses.

Far-feteh. s. Deep stratagem.

But Jesuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politic *far-feteh*s;
And from their Gynick priest, Kircherus,
Found out this mystick way to jure us.

Bulwer, Hudibras.

Far-fetched. adj.

1. Brought from places remote.

By his command we boldly cross'd the line,
And bravely fought where southern stars arise:
We trac'd the *far-feteh'd* gold into the mine,
And that which hir'd our fathers made our prize.

Deffen.

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.

For *far-feteh'd* rhymes make puzzled ears
strain,
And in low prose dull Lucifer complain.

Smith.

Under this head we may rank those words, which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable *far-feteh'd* analogy, or distant resemblance, that *far-feteh'd* introduced between one thing and another; as when we say, the mist is green when it is half roasted.—*Watts, Logic*.

Farrery. s. See extract.

Farrery (is) the practice of trimming the feet and curing the diseases of horses. The farrers of modern days have discovered this partnership, applying *farriery* merely to shoeing horses, and the more stately term of 'veterinary art,' to physicking or healing the sick animal.—*Fish.*

Farrow. s. [A.S. *farh.*] Litter of pigs.

Pour in now's blood that hath eaten
Her nine *farrow*.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

Farrow. v. a. Bring forth pigs.

Beats ready to *farrow* this time of the year.
Tasso, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Part. s. [A.S.] Wind from behind.

There is the *part*
Of every heart;
It pins a man when 'tis kept close;
And others doth offend when 'tis let loose.

—*See J. Suckling.*

Part. v. n. [Gr. *πρὸς*] Break wind behind.

As when we can discharge,
Although the bow be never so *large*,
Before the flame from muzzle burst,
Just at the breech it flashes first;
So from my lord his passion broke,
He *parted* first, and then he spoke.

—*Swift.*

Farther. adv. [see Further.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions and things of their country, without looking any *farther*.—*Locke.*

Farther. adj. More remote; additional.

Let me add a *farther* truth, that without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you.—*Dryden.*

Farther. v. n. Promote; facilitate; advance.

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town.—*Dryden.*

Fartherance. s. Encouragement; promotion.

That was the foundation of the breeding I have, and of all the *fartherance* that I have obtained.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Farthermore. adv. Besides; over and above; likewise.

Farthermore the braves, ladies and boughs of this tree, by so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power and worldly ability surpass the meanest.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Farthest. adj. Most distant; remotest.

Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection.—*Hobbes.*

Farthing. s. [A.S. *feorthing.*]

1. Fourth of a penny; smallest English coin.

How all these things we tell so hard in,
Would not avail one single *farthing*.—*Prior.*
You are not addicted to take money out of gold or silver; not the halfpence or *farthings* of England.—*Swift.*

2. Copper money.

The parish find 'tis true; but our churchwardens feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*.—*Gay.*

3. Used sometimes in a proverbial or hyperbolic sense: (as, 'it is not worth a *farthing*').

His son built on, and never is content,
Till the last *farthing* is in stricture spent.
—*Dryden, Servant's Satires.*

4. Kind of division of land. *Obsolete.*

Thirty acres make a *farthing* land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee.—*Goreau, Survey of Cornwall.*

Farthingale. s. [see Ferdigew.] Hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With silken coats, and rags, and golden rings,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*.
—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

She seems a mivvly of all wicks,
With a huge *farthingale* to swell her rustian stuff,
A new commode, a topknot, and a ruff. —*Swift.*

Fascia. s. [Lat. = band, swathing.]

1. In Architecture. Band.

The architrave consists of three *fascia* or bands; thus called by Vitruvius as resembling swaths.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

2. In Anatomy. Covering of a muscle, or muscle, of the character of a bandage.

Fascia are connected, on their internal surface, generally by means of loose cellular texture, to the muscles.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

Fasciate. v. a. [Lat. *fascis* = bandage; swaddling cloth.] Bind together. *Rare.*

To this class may be referred what is affirmed concerning the fatal prediction of oaks bearing strange leaves, which may be employed; and of accidents *fasciating* the boughs and branches of trees, Dr. Plot takes notice of in willows and other soft woods.—*Bechyn, Sylva*, p. 207. (Orel MS.)

Fasciation. s. Bandage; act or manner of binding disengaged parts.

Three especial sorts of *fasciation*, or roasting, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity.—*Wierman, Surgery.*

Fascicle. s. [Lat. *fasciculus*.] Small bundle; collection.

In the next *fascicle* you say, that I maintain some things, &c.—*Dr. Mayne, Sermon at Oxford*, p. 19: 1617.

Fascinate. v. a. [Lat. *fascinatus*; pass. part. of *fascio*; *fascinatio*, -onis.] Bewitch; enchant; influence in some wicked and secret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been used to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy.
—*Bacon.*

James, while his fate was under discussion, remained at Whitehall, *fascinated*, as it seemed, by the greatness and nearness of the danger, and unequal to the exertion of either struggling or flying.—*Marsden, History of England*, ch. x.

Fascinating. part. adj. Charming; enchanting; bewitching.

Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of consideration.—*Dr. H. More, Discy of Christiana Pledge.*

Fascination. s. Power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.

He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* or enchantment to those that saw him or heard him.—*Bacon.*

The Turks have old races, or such like ugly things, upon their furred horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*.—*Waller.*

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of.—*South.*

Fascine. s. [French.] Faggot; (as used for military purposes).

The black prince passed many a river without the help of pontons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the engineers of our times do with *fascines*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Fascious. adj. Caused or acting by witchcraft or enchantment. *Obsolete.*

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascious* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Havers, Discourse of Consumption.*

Fashion. s. [Fr. *façon*.]

1. Form; make; state of anything with regard to its outward appearance.

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered.—*Luke*, ix. 29.

They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in cretine churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the statelyness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Manner; sort; way.

The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned *fashion*, as if it had been done in hostility against them. —*Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Custom; general practice; mode.

Zeluzne again, with great admiration, began to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprises? —*Sir P. Sidney.*

A young gentleman acquaints himself to the innocent diversion in *fashion*.—*Locke.*

4. Make according to the custom of the time, more especially in matters of dress and equipage.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glass, And entertain a score or two of taylor To study *fashions* to adorn my body.

—*Shakespeare, Richard III.* i. 2.

When he is at the best, the *fashion* exceeds the worth of his wealth. —*Sir T. Overbury, Characteristica, The Amurist.*

5. Rank; condition above the vulgar.

It is strange that men of *fashion* and gentlemen should so grossly belie their own knowledge.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Fashion. s. Catchrestie for Farey.

His horse is poorest with the planders, infected with the *fashions*, and full of windgalls.—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Fashion. v. a.

1. Form; mould; figure; make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *fashion* us in the womb? —*Job*, xxxi. 15.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver, more than another, makes a difference in their prices; and thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight. —*Locke.*

2. Fit; adapt; accommodate.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* into the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of right. —*Spencer.*

3. Counterfeit. *Obsolete.*

It better fits my label to be dislained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 3.

Fashionable. adj.

1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.

The emptiness of your condition will invite gentlemen to the study of nature, and make philosophy *fashionable*.—*Gloucester.*

2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck;
Pendants for ears, and pearls adorn her neck.
—*Deighton, Translations from Ovid.*

3. Observant of the mode; (sometimes used substantively, especially in plural, as 'an assemblage of *fashionables*').

Time is like a *fashionable* host.
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand;
But with his arms outstretched he would fly.
Grasps in the corner; welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing.

—*Shakespeare, Twelfth and Cressida*, iii. 3.

Fashionableness. s. Attribute suggested by *Fashionable*.

Outward *fashionableness* comes into no account with God; that is only done which the soul doth.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, l. iv.

Fashionably. adv. In a fashionable manner.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when he no more so *fashionably* and gently have been shuffled or flung into another world.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 215.

Fashional. adj. Agreeing with the fashion.

I touch you a letter in verse before by my own promise, and now that you think you have indeed in that debt by a greater, by your letter in prose, I think it most meet seasonable and *fashional* for me to break.—*Boone, Letters*, (Orel MS.)

Fashioner. s. One who fashions; maker of anything.

The maker of his work (in the margin, *fashioner* of his fashion, trusteth therein. —*Holbekkuk*, i. 18.

Save what the master *fashioner* calls his.
—*R. Jonson, Manages.*

Where is my *fashioner*? my feather-man?
My liner, performer, barber? —*Id., State of Nere.*

Fashionist. s. One who follows, or affects, the newest fashion.

We may conceive many of these ornaments were only temporary, as used by the *fashionists* of that day. —*Feller, A Pious Sight of Palestine*, pt. i. l. ciii. ch. v. (Tronck.)

Fashionmonger. s. One who studies fashions.

This *fashionmonger*, each morn' 'fore he rise,
Contemplates snail-shapes.
—*Morden, Scourge of Villany*, iii. 11.

The curiosity of modern *fashionmongers*.—*Feller, Holy State*, p. 200.

Fashionmongering. adj. Behaving like a fashionmonger.

Scambling, not *fashionmongering* boys.
—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

Fast. v. n [A.S. *featan*.]

1. Abstain from food.

We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *fast* long after.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

2. Mortify the body by religious abstinence.

When thou *fastest*, smite thy breast and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *fast*.—*Matt.*, vi. 17.

Fast. v. a. Keep as a fast.

(For example see Fast day.)

Fast. s.

1. Abstinence from food.

A thousand men have broke their *fasts* to-day.
That we'll shall dine, unless thou yield the crown.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III.* i. 2.

Where will this end? Four times ten days I've pass'd,
Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food
917

Not tasted, nor had appetite; that fast
To virtue I made me, or could part
Of what I suffer here.

Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 245.
She's gone unkindly, and refused to cast
One glance to feed me for so long a fast.

Depledge, Tyronnick Lore.

2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.

We humble ourselves before God this day, and
merely by the outward solemnities of a fast, but by
afflicting our souls as well as bodies for our sins. —
Bishop Atterbury.

Not prayers nor fasts its stubborn pulse restrain;
Nor tears, for aye taught to flow in vain. — *Pope.*

Fast, adj.

1. Firm; immovable; strong.

He by his strength setteth fast mountains.

Psalms, lxxv. 6.

Be sure to find,
What I foretold thee, many a hard assay
Of dangers and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 477.

2. Deep; sound.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold
it, seal it, and again return to bed; yet all this while
in a most fast sleep. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 1.*

3. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in purpose,
most constant; light to promise anything, ready to
forget everything, both benefit and injury; and
they neither fast to friend, nor bound to foe. —
Anthon, Schoolmaster.

4. Gay. Colloquial, or slang. (This use of
the word is modern. *Rapin*, however, the
name of one of the characters in the "Road
to Ruin," suggests the same association of
ideas.)

"The memory of Catullus," said Propertius, taking
the notion up in his turn; "he was the most brilliant
fast man of antiquity, and can be compared to
nothing but Apollonius on the loose." — *Hanway, Strag-
gling Rambler, h. i. ch. iv.*

Fast and loose (generally with *play*). (For the
nature of the game or trick, see *Girdle*,
prick.) In a tricky manner; trickiness.

A game of fair play, which now having now hidden
by the fair, did, as it were, play of fast and
loose, along with other, giving and receiving, wit-
ness. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

If she perceived by his outward cheer,
That any would his love by talk betray,
Sometimes she heard him, sometimes stood her ear,
And played fast and loose the living day.

Virgilio.
The folly and wickedness of men, that took to
play fast and loose with God Almighty! — *Sir R.
L. Estlin.*

If they colored, yet by the next conflict with
obstinacy they might be separated again; and so
on, as an eternal vicissitude of fast and loose, with-
out ever converging into the huge condense bodies
of planets. — *Balcan.*

Used adverbially.

a. Firmly; immovably.

Bind the boy, which you shall find with me,
Fast to the chair. — *Shakespeare, King John, iv. 1.*

b. Closely; nearly; (with *by*).

Barley-corn left fourteen valleys in the lake; but
the heathens, sails, oars, and ordinance he had had
in the castle fast by. — *Kauffman, History of the
Turks.*

Shew's brook that flow'd
Fast by the cradle of God.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 11.

With beside.

Here's the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And fast beside him more fast Edward sleeps.

Pope.

c. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would give a thousand pound I could run as
fast as thou canst. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I,
ii. 4.*

There streams a spring of blood so fast,
From those deep wounds, as all colour'd the face.

Shakespeare.
The best of mine the swiftest course has gone,
As clocks run fast when most lead is on. — *Pope.*

You are to look upon me as one going fast out
of the world. — *Swift, Letter to Pope.*

This work goeth fast on, and prospereth. — *Ezekiel,
v. 8.*

Still comes on slow, and life so fast doth fly,
We learn so little, and forget so much.

Sir J. Davies.
The prince groweth up fast to be a man, and is of
a sweet and excellent disposition; it would be a
stain upon you if you should mislead, or suffer him
to be misled. — *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

d. Frequently.

Being tried only with a promise, he gave full evi-
dence to that promise, and still gave evidence of his

fidelity as fast as occasions were offered. — *Han-
mond, Practical Catechism.*

Fast-day, s. Day for fasting.

The fast-days are appointed by S. & Edward VI.,
which enacts that every even or day next before
any of the aforesaid days of the feasts of the nativity
of our Lord, &c., other than St. John the Evangel-
ist, and Philip and James, shall be fasted and com-
manded to be kept and observed. — *Pinnock, Letters
and Causes of the Church and the Clergy, vol. vi.
p. 114.*

Fastness, v. a. Make fast; make firm; fix
immovably; hold together; ally.

Moses reared up the tabernacle, and fastened his
sockets. — *Exodus, xl. 18.*

She had all mankind fasted alone.
To draw and fast a hundred parts in one. — *Donne.*

The words White and Tery have been joined to
the service of many successions of parties, with very
different ideas, fast and to them. — *Sir R. Estlin.*

Could he fast a hour, or make a thrust, when
not suffered to approach? — *Depledge, Translation of
Virgil, dedication.*

Fasten, v. n. Fix itself.

He fasten'd on my neck; and belov'd out,
As he'd burst from my neck; — *Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.*

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes
the will often fast on the worse side, lies in mis-
representing upon comparisons. — *Locke.*

Fastener, s. One who, or that which,
fastens; one who fixes himself on anything.

His dinner is his other work, for he swears at it
as at his labour; he is a terrible fastener on a piece
of beef, and you may hope to save the world off
sooner. — *Bishop Butler, Country Editor, (Oud MS.)*

Fastening, verbal abs. That which fastens.

The term 'in the margin, piece or fastening' out
of the timber shall answer it. — *Habakkuk, ii. 11.*

A mouth coming under her right arm, and cover-
ing most of that side, had no fastening on the left
side. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Fasthanded, adj. Avaricious; closehanded;
closefisted; covetous.

The king being fasthanded, and both to part with
a second dowry, provided with the prince to be
contracted with the Princess Catharine. — *Beaumont,
History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Fastidiousness, s. Disdainfulness; contemp-
tuousness. *Rare.*

His epideictic diseases being fastidiousness, un-
necessity, and ostentation. — *Sir J. Estlin, Table of a Tab, § 5.*

Fastidious, adj. [Lat. *fastidiosus*, from *fas-
tidium* disgust.] Disdainful; squeamish;
delicate to a vice; insolently nice.

Reasons plainly delivered, and always offer one
manner, especially with the most fastidious minds,
either but heavily and dully. — *Rowe, Colours of
Good and Evil.*

A squeamish fastidiousness, in meats and
drinks, must be cured by starving. — *Sir R. Estlin.*

All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed
kindnesses of the fastidious and fallacious great
ones of the world, shall fail. — *South, Sermons.*

Haldy and Harriet had long been on terms of
friendship. No two men, indeed, could resemble
each other less. Harriet was utterly destitute of
delicacy and tact. Haldy's taste was fastidious,
and his sense of the ludicrous morbidly quick.

Harriet viewed every act and every character through a
medium distorted and coloured by party spirit.

Macaulay, History of England, ch. ix.

Fastidiously, adv. In a fastidious manner;
disdainfully; contemptuously; squeam-
ishly.

Their sole talent is pride and scorn: they look
fastidiously, and speak disdainfully, contemning, if
a man shall fall short of their creature at their
knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in
the furniture of his head. — *Dr. H. More, Govern-
ment of the Tongue.*

Fastidiousness, s. Attribute suggested by
Fastidious; squeamishness.

Less licentious and more discerning times (which
may be, perhaps, appearance) will require the onerous
and fastidiousness of the present, by an en-
tire gratitude to the names of those that have
laboured to transmit to others, in the humblest
dress they could give them, the truths themselves
most sacred. — *Depledge, Considerations on the Style of
the Holy Scriptures, p. 202.*

Fastigate, adj. [Lat. *fastigium*.] Roofed;
narrowed up to the top.

That noted hill, the top whereof is fastigate, like
a sugar-loaf. — *Ray, Excursion, p. 170.*

Fastig, verbal abs. Religious mortification.

Anna... served God with fastings and prayers
night and day. — *Luke, ii. 37.*

Fastigday, s. Day of mortification by re-
ligious abstinence: (Fast-day commoner).

Do not call it a fastigday, unless also it be a day
of extraordinary devotion and of alms. — *Jeremy
Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Fastly, adv. In a fast manner. *Rare.*

1. Firmly.

For he hath fastly founded it,
Above the seas to stand.

Old Version of the Psalms, Ps. xxiv.

2. Quickly.

She could putte forth such alterations, when ab-
sence was lacking, as left no doubt upon whose
daughter she was, I said this was plain on the Lord
Deputy's coming home, when I did come into her
presence: she smiled much, walked fastly to and
fro, looked with discomposure in her visage; and, I
remember, she entreated my girl, when I showed
to her, and swore by God's Son I was married; that
man (Essex) is above me! Who gave him command
to come here? — *Sir J. Harrington, Account of
Elizabeth, (Oud MS.)*

Fastness, s. Attribute suggested by Fast.

1. Firmness.

The proper tone of all the parts of the body, the
fastness and fulness of the flesh. — *Smith, Portrait
of Old Age, p. 117.*

2. Strong place; place not easily forced.

Not far off should be Rodrigo's quarter;
For in this fastness, if I do not cozen'd,
He and his entowls live.

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

3. Closeness; consciousness; not diffuseness.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm
fastness in Latin, as in Demosthenes. — *Achan,
Schoolmaster.*

Fastness, s. Haughtiness. *Rare.*

That new mode of ethics, which hath been ob-
tained upon the world with so much fastness,
and is indeed nothing but the old Democritean doc-
trine revived, is no ethics at all, but a mere cheat.
— *Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Fastuous, adj. [Lat. *fastuosus*; from *fastus*
pride.] Proud; haughty.

The higher ranks will become fastuous, super-
cilious, and domineering. — *Barrow, On the Pope's
Supremacy.*

Fastuousness, s. Attribute suggested by
Fastuous. *Rare.*

When Origen complained of the fastuousness and
vanity of some ecclesiastics in his time, they were
led enough, but did not come to a province of ruin-
ing our times upon the stock of spiritual predilection.
— *Shirley Taylor, Doctor Dunscombe, ii. 188.
(Oud MS.)*

Fat, adj. [from A.S. *fet*.]

1. Full-fed; plump; fleshy: (opposed to
lean).

When eels have had backs, what shall poor men
do? For me, I am here a Windsor eel, and the
fisher, I think, the forest. — *Shakespeare, Merry
Wives of Windsor, v. 5.*

2. Coarse; gross.

We're hurry'd down
This lubric and adult'rate age;
Nay, added fat palpitations of our own,
To increase the steaming oildness of the stage.

Depledge.

3. Dull.

O souls! in whom no heavenly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever-growing on the ground.

Depledge, Perseus Solvers.
There is little or no sense in the fat parts of any
creature: hence the ancients said of any dull fellow,
that he had a fat wit. — *Johnson, Holy David chard,
civ. p. 257; 1700.*

4. Wealthy; rich.

Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation
of equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts
of litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees.
— *Milton.*

These were terrible alarms to persons grown fat
and wealthy by a long and successful imposture. —
South, Sermons.

A fat benefice is that which no abounds with an
estate and revenues, that a man may expend a great
deal in delicacies of eating and drinking. — *Aylmer,
Paragon Juris Canonici.*

Fat, s.

1. Oleaginous constituent of animal bodies,
lard, suet, tallow, marrow, &c., being varie-
ties of it.

In this oilment the strongest and hardest ingre-
dients to come by, are the most upon the skull of a
dead man unborn, and the fats of a liver and a
heart killed in the act of generation. — *Bacon, Natural
and Experimental History.*

2. Best or richest part of anything: (as in
fat of the land).

Fat, v. a. Make fat; fatten; make plump
and fleshy with abundant food.

Free this I should have *fatted* all the region kites With this slave's offal. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.*
The Caribbees are wont to *gild* their children, on purpose to *fat* and cut them. — *Locke.*
Cattle *fatted* by good pasture, after violent malice, sometimes die suddenly. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Fat. v. n. Grow fat; grow full fleshed.

Clarance, he is well repaid: He is frank'd up to *fattening* for his pains. *Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 3.*

The one labours in his duty with a good science; the other, like a beast, but *fattening* up for the slaughter. — *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good as a young one. — *Mortimer.*

Fat. s. [from A.S. *fet*.] Vessel.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. — *Joel, ii. 24.*

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns and tanners' dale. — *Woodward, On Peasants.*

Fatal. adj. [Lat. *fatalis*; Fr. *fatal*.]

1. Appointed by destiny; inevitable.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enticed to fight for it with rebels at home. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

It was Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras, In all his feats of arms, when least He dreamt of it to prosper best. — *Burton, Hudibras.*

2. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.

A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizes the heart or organs of breathing, *fatal*. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Fatalism. s. Doctrine of those who maintain that all things happen by necessity.

Have not *fatalism* and *Mohammedanism* gained ground during the general mission for the corruption and mechanical philosophy, which hath prevailed for about a century? — *Bishop Berkeley, Sermon, § 331.*

Our poet, it must be confessed, left no room for *fatalism* as expressed, as to be favourable to *fatalism* and necessity. — *P. Walton, Essay on the Writings*

Numerous similar instances might be found of fallacies thus veiled by indistinctness of language, in most of the treatises extant on '*fatalism*,' '*freewill*,' and other kindred matters; in which the words '*may*,' '*can*,' '*possible*,' &c., are understood partly in reference to power, partly, to probability. — *Whately, Elements of Rhetoric, pt. iii. ch. i. § 4.*
He taught a religious *fatalism*, and the doctrine of election, that nobody could believe in Christianity unless he had been elected to salvation, and that the elect could not fall by sin. — *Sharpe, History of Egypt, ch. xlii.*

The Normans were the instruments in God's hands for the punishment of the sins of the people; it was vain to resist the wrath of God; and so a wretched *fatalism* bore down to a more entire prostration the coward and spiritless race. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity, l. v. ch. ix.*

Fatalist. s. One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Will the obstinate *fatalist* find sufficient apology? — *Watts.*

That whatever happens, could not have happened otherwise unless something had taken place which was capable of preventing it, no one surely needs hesitate to admit. But to call this by the name of *fatalism* is to use the term in a sense so different from its primitive and familiar meaning, from that which it bears in the common occasions of life, as to amount almost to a play upon words. The associations derived from the ordinary sense of the term will adhere to it in spite of all we can do; and thence the doctrine of necessity, as stated by most who hold it, is very remote from *fatalism*. It is probable that most necessarians are *fatalists*, more or less, in their feelings. A *fatalist* believes, or half believes (for nobody is a consistent *fatalist*) not only that whatever is about to happen, will be the inevitable result of the causes which produce it, (which is the true necessarian doctrine,) but moreover that there is no use in struggling against it; that it will happen however we may strive to prevent it. Now, a necessarian, believing that our actions follow from our characters, and that our characters follow from our organization, our education, and our circumstances, is apt to be, with more or less of consciousness in his part, a *fatalist* as to his own actions, and to believe that his nature is such, or that his education and circumstances have so moulded his character, that nothing can now prevent him from feeling and acting in a particular way, or at least that no effort of his own can hinder it. . . . A person who does not wish to alter his character, cannot be the person who is supposed to feel discouraged or paralyzed by thinking himself unable to do it. The depressing effect of the *fatalist* doctrine can only be felt where there is a wish to do what that doctrine represents as impossible. — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic, vi. li. § 2.*

Fatalistic. adj. Implying fatalism.

Talk to me of your pretended crisis! Stuff! A vigorous government would in one month change all the data for your reasoning. Would you have me believe that the events of this world are hastened to a revolving cycle with God at one end and the Devil at the other, and that the Devil is now uppermost? Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that *fatalistic* sense? — *Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Fatality. s.

1. Predetermination; predetermined order or series of things and events; preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.

The stoicks held a *fatality* and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity inherent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. — *South, Sermons.*

All the father's preparation could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. — *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

2. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Fatally. adv. In a fatal manner; mortally; destructively; even to death.

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear, That had the self-consum'd youth gaz'd here, No *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been seen. While he the bottom, and his face had seen. — *Sir J. Denham.*

Fatrain'd. adj. Having a dull apprehension.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, in comparison with his *fatrain'd* followers, so far out of his knowledge! — *Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 7.*

Fate. s. [Lat. *fatum*.]

1. Destiny; eternal series of successive

Approach not me, and what I will is *fate*. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 172.*

2. Event predetermined.

Tell me what *fates* await the duke of Suffolk? — *By water shall he die and take his end.*

3. Death; destruction.

Change uncertain dangers may state: But who can bear the approach of certain *fate*? — *Depledge.*

4. Cause of death.

The whizzing arrow sings, And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. — *Pope.*

With full force his deadly bow he bent, And feather'd *fates* among the males and smelters sent. — *Dryden.*

Fated. adj.

1. Deceiv'd by fate.

She had her father's name, and with a train Driven by the southern blast was *fated* here to reign. — *Dryden.*

2. Determined in any manner by fate.

Her awkward love indeed was oddly *fated*; She and her Polly were too near related. — *Prior.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms, Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms, Suspended aloft on high. — *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination.

The *fated* sky Gives us free scope. — *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, l. 1.*

Fathomed. part. pr. Stupid.

Causes of subtlety ought not to be committed to gross and *fathomed* judges; and Jason says that this is a just cause of suspicion. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici, 483. (Ord. M.S.)*

Father. s. [A.S. *feader*.]

1. One by whom the son or daughter is begotten.

Son of Beniamin, thy *father* saith it; the man by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. — *Bacon.*

2. First ancestor.

Abraham is the *father* of us all. — *Romans, iv. 16.*

3. Appellation of an old man.

A poor illud man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Epson, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the sun change?

The old man answered, when such a wicked lawyer as you doth to heaven. — *Caudey.*

4. Title of any man revered for age, learning, and piety.

You shall find one well accompanied With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops. — *Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 2.*

Your majesty is the *father* of your subjects. 'Tis a good many of them, I believe. — *The Merry Wives of Windsor.*

5. One who has given original to anything good or bad.

Jehiel was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. — *Isaiah, iv. 21.*

6. Ecclesiastical writer of the first centuries.

Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *father*, and seem to make the authority of the *father*, a next to infallible; and yet expose them to contempt. — *Bishop Stillingfleet.*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.

He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. — *Genesis, xlv. 8.*

I was a *father* to the poor. — *Job, xxix. 16.*

8. Title of a Romish confessor, particularly of a Jesuit.

Forced in regard, In pain and countenance surely like a *father*. — *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 2.*

There was a *father* of a convent, very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as persons under any great affliction applied themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful society took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. — *Abbess.*

9. Title of a senator of ancient Rome.

From hence the race of *Alfred* *fathers* came, And the long glories of majestic Rome. — *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

10. Appellation of the First Person of the Trinity.

The eternal Son of God bestowed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*; and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. — *Jeremy Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.*

11. Compellation of God as Creator.

We have one *Father*, even God. — *John, viii. 41.*

Almighty and most merciful *Father*. — *Book of Common Prayer.*

Father. v. n.

1. Take; adopt as a son or daughter.

And rather *father* thee than master thee. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 2.*

2. Supply with a father of certain qualities.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex, Being so *father'd* and so husbanded? — *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.*

How light and portable my pain seems now, When that which makes me bend makes the King bow! — *Id., King Lear, iii. 6.*

3. Adopt a composition.

Men of wit, Often *father'd* what he writ. — *Swift.*

By these two distinguished men Paterson's scheme was *father'd*. Montague undertook to manage the House of Commons, Godfrey to manage the City. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. xx.*

4. Ascribe to anyone as his offspring or production: (with on).

And lest we seem to *father* anything upon them more than is their own, let them read. — *Hawker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father* on me a new set of productions. — *Swift.*

Father-in-law. s. Father of one's husband or wife.

I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage. — *Addison, Spectator.*

Fatherhood. s. Character of a father; authority of a father.

Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, six whole books should by their *fatherhood* of Trent be under pain of a curse, imperiously intruded upon God and his church? — *Bishop Hall.*

We might have had an entire nation of these, *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. — *Locke.*

Fatherlash. s. (Two words rather than a compound.) [?] Fish so called, Cottus bubalis. In Scotland, Lucky prouch.

The *father-lasher* is immediately recognised by its well-armed head and long spines, but a dozen measures more than from six to ten inches in length on our shores. The general appearance of this fish

is forbidden; yet in Greenland, besides attaining a much larger size, it is in such great request, that Pallas tells us it forms the principal food of the natives, and the soup made of it is said to be agreeable as well as wholesome. During the greater part of the year it is to be found on our coast from Cornwall to the Orkneys, and is frequently left by the receding tide in small pools among rocks. When touched, it defends its gill-covers, and sets out its numerous spines, assuming a most threatening appearance.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Fatherless. adj. Wanting a father; destitute of a father.

You shall not afflict any widow, or fatherless child.—*Eccles. xii.*

Our fatherless distress was left ununsaid;

Your widow dolours likewise be unsaid.

Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 2.

The fatherless hath no friend. *G. Scudg.*

He caught his death the last county sessions,

where he would go to see justice done to a poor

widow woman and her fatherless children.—*Addison, Spectator.*

With **father** in the sense of originator or

authority.

There's already a thousand fatherless takes

amongst us.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Phileas, r.*

Fatherly. adj. Paternal; like a father;

tender; protecting; careful.

Let me but move one question to your daughter,

And, by that fatherly and kindly power

That you have in her, bid her answer truly.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

The part which describes the fire, I owe to the

piety and fatherly affection of our monarch to his

suffering subjects.—*Dryden.*

Fatherly. adv. In the manner of a father.

There's each our good shepherd from us, that so

faithfully hath taught us, so fatherly hath cared for

us.—*Pur, Book of Martyrs, Dr. R. Taylor.*

Thus Adam, fatherly disposed:

O excellent son! so to inspire

Above his brethren, *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 63.*

Fathom. s. [A.S. *firum*.]

1. Measure of length containing six feet, or

two yards; length from the tip of the

longest finger of one hand to the tip of the

longest finger of the other, when the arms

are extended laterally in a straight line;

space to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this **fathom**, or distance between

the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon ex-

pansion, is equal unto the space between the side of

the foot and the crown.—*Sir T. Brown.*

The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured

from the end of the long finger on one hand,

to that of the other, a measure equal to the stature,

is named a **fathom**.—*Hobbes.*

In the measurement of linear space, there is no

natural standard which offers itself. Most of the

common measures appear to be taken from some

part of the human body; as a foot, a cubit, a **fathom**,

and such measures cannot possess any precision, and

are altered by convention; thus there were in ancient

times many kinds of cubits; and in modern Eu-

rope, there are great numbers of different standards

of the foot, as the Rhemish foot, the Paris foot, the

English foot.—*Wharton.*

2. Chiefly used by mariners for expressing

the depth of the sea, the line for sound-

ing being called the **fathometre**.

Dive into the bottom of the deep,

Where **fathom-line** could never touch the ground.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

No time was to be lost; the ships had driven into

shoal water, having had fourteen **fathoms**.—*Southey, Life of Nelson.*

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contriv-

ance; compass of thought.

Another of his **fathoms** they have none

To lead their business. *Shakespeare, Othello, i. 1.*

You have blown a hissing pipe to that vastness,

As he believes the earth is in his **fathom**.

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Prothelaus.

Fathom. v. n.

1. Reach; master.

Leave, leave to **fathom** such high points as these;

Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please.

Dryden, Translation of Persius.

2. Sound; try with respect to the depth.

'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights

and **fathom** the depths of his thoughts.—*Edwards, Description of the Chesapeake.*

Our depths who **fathoms**. *Pope.*

3. Penetrate into; find the bottom or utmost

extent: (as, 'I cannot **fathom** his design').

But juster fates denied; nor would

Another hand that genius hold,

As could beyond all wonder hold,

fathom the intellectual world.

J. Hall, Poems, p. 41: 1694.

Fathomless. adj.

1. That which cannot be fathomed.

God, in the **fathomless** profound,

Hath all his chosen commanders drawn'd.

G. Sandys, Paraphrase of Psalms, vv. 1019.

You will be swallow'd up, horse and man, into a

fathomless lake of ill-merited mire.—*Dr. H. More,*

A dialogue against idolatry, preface.

2. That of which the circumference cannot

be embraced.

Will you with counters sum

The past-proportion of his infinite;

And buckle in a waist most **fathomless**,

With spans and inches so diminutive

As fears and reasons? *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.*

Fatidical. adj. [Lat. *fatidicus*; *fatum* = fate,

and root of *in-dic-a* = indicate.] Prophetic;

having the power to foretell future

events.

The oak, of all other trees only **fatidical**, told

them what a fearful unfortunate business this would

prove. *Howell, Forest Forest.*

If it be true, what the ancients write of some

trees, that they are **fatidical**, these come to foretell,

at leastwise to wish you, as the season invites me, a

good new-year. *Id., Familiar Letters, iv. 37.*

Fatidical voices, delivered by none knows whom,

apparitions of ghosts, omens by words.—*J. Spenser, Discourse concerning Prodiges, p. 102.*

Fatigate. v. n. [Lat. *fatigatus*, pass. part. of

fatigo; *fatigatio*, -onis.] Weary; fatigue;

tire; exhaust with labour; oppress with

lassitude. *Obsolete.*

Fatigue at the last did so **fatigate** him and his host

that thereby in conclusion his power diminished.—

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ed. 167. b.

Fatigate. adj. Wearied; worn out. *Obso-*

solete.

Readers, **fatigato** with long precepts, desire variety

of matter.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 122.*

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce

His ready sense; then straight his doubled spirit

Resquick'n'd what in flesh was **fatigato**,

And to the battle came he. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 2.*

Fatigation. s. Weariness.

The earth allow'd him nothing, but at the price

of his sweat and **fatigation**.—*W. Montague, Ixion's*

Woe, pt. I. p. 377: 1618.

Fatigue. s. [Fr.]

1. Weariness; lassitude.

All day the recent eye without **fatigue**

Strays o'er the heavy'n and earth. *Armstrong.*

2. Cause of weariness; labour; toil.

The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and

endured the **fatigues** with which he purchased them.

—*Dryden.*

Fatigue. v. n. Tire; weary; harass with

toil; exhaust with labour.

The man who struggles in the fight,

Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

Fatling. s. Young animal fed fat for the

slaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the **fatling** shall

lie down together, and a little child shall lead them.

—*Isaiah, xi. 6.*

Fatness. s. Attribute suggested by Fat.

1. Quality of being fat, plump, or full fed.

But the objective said unto them, Should I leave

my **fatness**, wherewith by me they honour God and

man, and go to be promoted over the trees?—

Judges, ix. 6.

And by his side rode lathsome gluttony;

Deformed creature, on a filthy wit:

His belly was upbown with luxury,

And eke with **fatness** swollen were his eyes.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun,

gather a nitrous **fatness**.—*Bacon, Natural and Ex-*

perimental History.

By reason of the **fatness** and heaviness of the

ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch,

and some fruits.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Fertility; fruitfulness.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the **fat-**

ness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine.—

Genesis, xxvii. 28.

When around

The clouds drop **fatness**, in the middle sky

The dew suspended staid, and left unmist

The everable globe. *Philips.*

Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth

with the balm of dews and the **fatness** of showers.—

Beattie.

Fatten. v. a.

1. Make fat.

Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often

increaseth the force of the organs of digestion, and

fatness and increaseth the distemper.—*Arbuthnot,*

On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

2. Make fruitful.

Town of stuff to **fatten** land. *Liber Londinensis.*

Born not, on thy life,

Touch ought of mine;

This fleethen else; not hitherto withstood,

These hostile fields shall **fatten** with thy blood.

Dryden.

3. Feed grossly; increase.

Oliverio Orates

Conveys his wealth to Tyler's luxury shores,

And **fatens** Italy with foreign whorers.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Fatten. v. n. Become fat; be pumpered;

grow fleshy.

All agree to spoil the publick good,

And villainous **fatness** with the brave man's labour.

Uttam.

Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,

A numerous family with plenty fill'd,

The good old man and thrifty housewife spent

Their days in peace, and **fatness** with content;

Enjoy'd the drops of life, and liv'd to see

A long-descending healthful progeny.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,

The whale and dolphin **fatness** on the mead,

And every element exchange its kind,

When thriving honesty in courts we find.

Granville.

Fattener. s. That which fattens: (in the

following extract, spelt as a dissyllable).

The wind was west on which the philosopher be-

show'd the emblem of **fattener** of the earth.—*Ar-*

Arbuthnot.

Fattening. part. adj. Growing or becoming

fat; causing fat: (as, 'a **fattening** diet,'

'a **fattening** kind of food').

Apollon cluck'd my pride, and had me feed

My **fattening** flocks, nor there beyond the reed.

Dryden.

Fatty. adj. Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy;

partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or **fatty**, will not discharge;

not because it sliveth faster, but because we pay

eth upon water, and flame and fire upon oil.

—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The ground

And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive

The approaching olive, with resentment fly

Her **fatty** fibres, and with brutish creep

Diverse, detesting contact. *Philips.*

The common symptoms of the morbid soury

are, a saline taste in the spittle, and a flaxial urine,

sometimes with a **fatty** substance like a thin skin

upon it.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of*

Aliments.

Fatulous. adj. Afflicted with fatuity; fa-

tutions.

She was defenceless—she was an orphan, and far

worse than an orphan—a poor, **fatulous** father was

linked to her fate.—*Emilia Wingham, ch. xvii.*

Fatuity. s. Foolishness; weakness of mind;

morbid feebleness of intellect.

It had almost a very short sight of things, and

extreme **fatuity** of mind in me, to bind my own

hands at their request.—*Edmund Burke.*

These symptoms were so high in some as to pro-

duce a sort of **fatuity** or unreason.—*Arbuthnot, On*

the Effects of Air on human Bodies.

Fatuous. adj. [Lat. *fatuus*.]

1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.

In the same instant that I feel the first attempt

of the disease, I feel the victory; in the twinkling

of an eye I can scarce see; instantly the taste is

insipid and **fatuous**. *Boone, Deeds, p. 25: 1827.*

We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants,

while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what

makes them so.—*Glauville.*

2. Impotent; without force; illusory: (al-

luding to an **ignis fatuus**).

And when that flame-floods confoundible earth,

Their **fatuous** fires and meteors take their birth.

If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not run, blow strongly into the faucet, and it will immediately pour into your mouth.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.*

Fault. *s.* [N.Fr. *faute*; Modern Fr. *faute*.]

1. Offence; slight crime; something liable to censure or objection.

The prophet denudeth rather to charge them with the fault of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of transgressing a law which God had made.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
His finds no fault with their opinion about the true God, but only that it was not clear and distinct enough.—*Bishop Hillingford.*

2. Defect; want; absence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for fault of a better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and mid indeed too.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. li. 2.*

3. Misfortune. *Obsolete.*

You are lit into my hands, where you are like to live.—*The more my fault, To scape his hands, where I was like to die. Shakespeare, Pericles, iv. 3.*

4. In *Geology*. Interruption of the continuity of a stratum, either by sinking on one side, or an upheaval on the other, subsequent to deposition.

Mineral veins are subject to derangements in their course, which are called shifts or faults. Thus when a transverse vein throws out, or intercepts, a longitudinal one, we must commonly look for the rejected vein on the side of the oblique, and which the direction of the latter makes, with that of the former; when a bed of ore is denuded by a fault, we must observe whether the slip of the strata be upwards or downwards; for in either circumstance, it is only by pursuing the direction of the fault that we can recover the ore, in the former case by mounting, in the latter by descending beyond the dislocation.—*Croft, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

At fault, or At a fault. Puzzled; in a difficulty; (as, 'The inquirer is at a fault').

We are not only at a fault, in the hunter's term; but at a rest, as if we were playing at tennis.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonianæ, p. 560.*

Fault. *v. n.* Fall short; fail; err. *Rare.*

Which moved him rather in eloquence than otherwise to write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it faulteth.—*E. K., On Spenser's Shepherds' Calendar.*

If a man would not keep a mean, it were better to fault in prescribing less than he should drinke, than to fault in giving him more than he ought.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity. (Ord. MS.)*

Fault. *v. a.* Charge with a fault; accuse. *Rare.*

For that I will not fault thee, But for humbleness exalt thee, *Old Song.*
Whom should I fault? *Bishop Hall, Satires, l. 2.*
For which only [bodily uncleanliness] had they dimmed their wings, our Saviour had neither faulted their glow nor their practice.—*Id., Cases of Conscience, iv. 2.*

That which is to be faulted in this particular is, when the grief is humdrum and unreasonable.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Dying, v. 2.*

God's house is abused by them which bring hither hawks and dogs, which is faulted in our church-homily.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses, p. 54: 1635.*

Faulter. *s.* Offender; one who commits a fault. *Rare.*

Then she, Behold the faultier here in sight; This hand committed that supposed offence. *Mairfax.*

With my sweet words I could the king persuade And make him pause, and take therein a breath, Till I, with suit, the faultier's peace had made. *Mirror for Magistrates, p. 400.*

Faultfinder. *s.* Censurer; objector.

Other pleasant faultfinders, who will correct the verb before they understand the noun.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poem.*

Be thou no sharp faultfinder, but an admonisher without upbraiding.—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons, p. 241.*

Faultful. *adj.* Full of crime.

So fares it with this faultful lord of Rome. *Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

Faultily. *adv.* In a faulty manner; improperly; defectively; erroneously.

The former impression was exhausted, and very faultily printed.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Preface to the Bible.*

Faultiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Faulty.

Vol. I.

1. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition.

When her judgement was to be practised in knowing faultiness by his first tokens, she was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be catched.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the faultiness of their people heretofore is laid open.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Imperfection; defect: unfitness for use.

If these objections are just, what have I done but discovered the faultiness of a commodity, which Mr. Warburton had put off upon them, and they were, though innocently, putting off upon the publick for good ware?—*Edwards, Canons of Criticism, pref.*

Faultless. *adj.* Exempt from fault; perfect; completely excellent.

Where for our sins he faultless suffered pain, There where he died, and where he liv'd again. *Keats.*

Who durst thy faultless fence thus defend? *Drayton, Virgil's Æneid.*

Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see, Thinks what never was, nor is, nor ever shall be. *Pope.*

Faulty. *adj.*

1. Guilty of a fault; blamable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is faulty.—*2 Samuel, xiv. 13.*

2. Wrong; erroneous; deficient.

The form of poetry by them set down for perpetuity, is three ways faulty; faulty in omitting some things which in Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multitude; faulty in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in truth are nothing less; faulty also in urging some things by Scripture unadvised, as their lay elders.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.

By accident of a faulty helmet that Parker had on, he was stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died presently.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Faun. *s.* [Lat. *Faunus*.] Inferior heathen deity, supposed to inhabit the woods.

Faunus, or Sylvanus, he of poets feigned to be gods of the wood.—*E. K., On Spenser's Shepherds' Calendar.*

Rough Satyr's dance'd, and Fauns with cloven heel

From the glad sound would not be absent long. *Milton, Lycidas, 34.*

Fauna. *s.* A word (see Flora, with which it is a coordinate term) used in *Natural History* to denote the animal as opposed to the vegetable occupants of a region, district, or locality.

Ireland, . . . in spite of the unworkiness of the straits which separate it from our own country, and of its independent commerce with all parts of the civilised world, has an insect fauna extremely limited. . . . There can be no question that, from more frequent communication with England, its entomological fauna has of late years been considerably increased; and it is equally easy to detect, through an examination of its less inhabited provinces, that at a period geologically recent its insect population must have been singularly scanty. I know of few regions (not even excepting the uplands of Madeira) which are more deficient in insect life than the mountains of Kerry.—*Wollaston, Variation of Species, ch. iii.*

Faunist. *s.* One who attends to rural disquisitions; naturalist.

Some future faunist, a man of fortune, will, I hope, extend his visits to Ireland; a new thrill to the naturalist.—*White, Natural History of Selbourne, p. 107.*

Fauns. *s.* [?] Large kind of reel.

Entrails, about which fauns and other fish Did shole. *Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.*

In the following extract it is used *adjectively* (the exact meaning being uncertain).

? Grassy; oily; fat.

All of which were founsen sluts like Bartholomew-fair pie-killers.—*Gayton, Festinus Notes on Don Quixote, p. 87. (Nares by H. and W.)*

Fauster. *s.* [Lat. *Favours*.] Favourer; one who countenances or supports anything.

I am neither author or fauster of any sect; I will have no man addit himself to me; but, if I have anything right, defend it as truth's, not mine.—*E. Jonson.*

The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged by the *faustors* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it, was not raised thus.—*Woodward.*

Faustress. *s.* Female fautor. *Rare.*

It made him pray, and prove Minerva's aid his faustress still. *Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.*

He comes from banishment to the faustress of liberty, from the barbarous to the politic.—*Garth, Dedication to Translations from Ovid.*

Favel. *s.* [N.Fr. *Deceit*.] *Obsolete.*

There was favelish, first, and jallity, Yea, thievery, and thence. *Dyce-Scorner.*

Favilous. *adj.* [Lat. *favilla* = ashes.] Consisting of ashes. *Rare.*

As to forestalling of strangers from the fungous particles about the wicks of the candle, it only smothereth a moist air about them, hindering the avulsion of light and the *favilous* particles.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Favour. *v. n.*

1. Support; regard with kindness; be propitious to; countenance.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies, Which do possess the empire of the air, Was none more favourable, nor more fair, Whilst I have seen his felicities, Than Charon, the eldest son and heir Of Minerva. *Spenser, Mutability.*

Men favour wonders.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Fortune so favoured him, that the town at his first coming surrendered unto him. *Knutson, History of the Turks.*

2. Assist with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to favour an enemy in his approaches.—*Addison, Whig Examiner.*

3. Resemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman favoured his master.—*Spectator.*

4. Resemble in any respect.

The complexion of the elephant Is favour'd like the work we have in hand, Most bloody, fiery, and most terrible. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, l. 3.*

Favour. *v. n.* [? *v. a.*, with the noun understood.] Be favourable.

The good Æneas am I called; a name, While fortune favours'd, not unknown to fame. *Depden, Virgil's Æneid.*

Favour. *s.* [Lat. *favor*; Fr. *fauteur*.]

1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard; propitious aspect.

The child Samuel was in favour, both with the Lord and also with men.—*1 Samuel, ii. 26.*

2. Support; defence; vindication; inclination to favour: (with *of* before the thing favoured).

The pleasures which these Scriptures ascribe to religion, are of a kind very different from those in favour of which they are here alleged. *Rogers.*

At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wishes crossed on a sudden in favour of one side more than another. *Swift.*

They were invited from all parts for the use of kings, princes, and ministers. And, in short, the favour of learning was the humour and mode of the age. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Kindness granted; benevolence shown.

All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his favourites. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Mildness; mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the knuity and favour of this sentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle.—*Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; pardon: (with *with*).

Yet ere we enter into open act, With favour, I were no less if might be inquired What the condition of these arms would be. *R. Jonson.*

6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man, His chief delight and favour; him, for whom All these his works so wondrous run he ordain'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 603.*

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his love suit will advance Unto his several mistress, which they'll know By favours several which they did bestow. *Shakespeare, Lord's Labour's lost, v. 2.*

It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other like favours, may as well do it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A blue ribband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing

a mistress's *favour* on such occasions of old.—*Speculator*.

8. Anything worn as a token.

Here, Flucien, wear thou this *favour* for me, and stick it in thy cap.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 7.*

9. Feature; countenance. Obsolete.

Oh, sweet Leander, thy large worth I hide
In a short grave! Ill-favoured storms must chide
Thy sacred *favour*.

Martinez and Chapman, Hero and Leander.
That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion
upon a filthy *favour*, setting forth both in sluttishness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Young though thou art, thine eyes
Hath staid upon some *favour* that it loves.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.
Defeat thy *favour* with an usurped board.—*Id., Othello, i. 3.*

There's no goodness in thy face: if Antony
Be free and beautiful, why so tart a *favour*
To trumpet such good tidings?

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 3.
Yet well I remember
The *favours* of these men: were they not mine?
Did they not sometime cry, all hail to me?

Id., Richard II. iv. 1.
A youth of fine *favour* and shape.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the
hardness of their *favour*, and by the piety of their
souls, make up what is wanting in the beauty
of their bodies.—*Rap.*

Favourable. adj.

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.

Pamphus Plantagenet! most gracious prince,
Lend *favourable* ear to our requests.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.
None can have the *favourable* thought,
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
3. Conducive; contributing; propitious;
convenient: (with *to* or *for*).

People are multiplied in a country by the temper
of the climate, *favourable* to generation, health, and
long life.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a
place very *favourable* for the making of men.—*Lord Clarendon.*

4. Beautiful; well-favoured; well-featured. Obsolete.

Of all the race of silver-winged fies
Which do possess the empire of the air,
Was none more *favourable*, nor more fair,
Whilst heaven did favour his solicits.

Than *Charion*, the eldest son and heir
Of *Muscarol*.—*Spenser, Muirpotmos.*

Favourableness. s. Attribute suggested by

Favour; kindness; benignity.

To the *favourableness* of your ladyship's censure
... be pleased to add the favour of your pardon.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, ii. 108.*

Favourably. ado. In a favourable manner;

kindly; with favour; with tenderness;
with kind regard.

Touching notions of common life, there is not any
defence more *favourably* heard than theirs who
allow sincerely for themselves, that they did as ne-
cessity constrained them.—*Hobbes.*

She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of
her, and sheweth herself *favourably* unto them in
the ways.—*Wisdome, vi. 16.*

The violent will condemn the character of Acha-
lon, as either too *favourably* or too hardly drawn.—*Dryden.*

We are naturally inclined to think *favourably* of
those we love.—*Eggers.*

Favoured. part. adj.

1. Regarded with kindness.

Of with some *favour'd* traveller they stray,
And shine before him all the desert way.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.
2. Having certain features: (generally pre-
ceded by an *adverb*).

Of her there bred
A thousand young ones which she daily fed;
Suckling upon her poisonous dugs, each one
Of sundry shape, yet all ill-favoured.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
The ill-favoured and lean-fished kind did eat up
the seven well-favoured and fat kind.—*Genesis, xli. 4.*

Bridget Howard, late servant to the lady Fardin-
gale, a short, thick, lively, hard-favoured wench.—*Tutler, no 245.*

Favouredness. s. (usually preceded by well

or ill.) Attribute suggested by *Favoured*;

appearance.

Nature itself taught men to joyne always well-
favouredness with probableness.—*Ascham, 157.*
(*Id.*.)

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God
any bullock or sheep, wherein is blemish or an evil-
favouredness.—*Deuteronomy, xvii. 1.*

Favourer. s. One who favours; one who

regards with kindness or tenderness; well-
wisher; friend.

If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as
they do us with superstitious *favourers*, the answer
which herein they would make us, let them apply
unto themselves.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,
Solicit all reputed *favourers*.

Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
All the *favourers* of unick were the most profest
and bitter enemies to the Christian religion.—*Ad-
dison.*

Favourress. s. Female who favours, sup-

ports, or regards with kindness. Rare.

The lady Margaret Alington, a principal *favourress*
of the protestant religion.—*Stakewell, Answer to
Dr. Carrier, p. 181: 1011.*

Favourite. s. [Fr. favori; Italian favo-

rito.] 1. Person or thing beloved; one regarded
with favour; anything in which pleasure is
taken; that which is regarded with particu-
lar approbation or affection.

A *favourite* has no friend. *Gray.*

2. One chosen as a companion by a supe-

rior; mean wretch whose whole business is
by any means to please.

All favours and punishments passed by him, all
offices and places of importance were distributed to
his *favourites*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I was a Thesalian gentleman, who, by mischance,
having killed a *favourite* of the prince of that coun-
try, was pursued so cruelly, that in no place but by
favour or corruption they would obtain my destruc-
tion. *Id.*

The great man down, you mark, his *fav'rite* flies;
The poor advance'd, make friends of enemies.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.
Did her steel into the plumed bowers,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbidden the sun to enter; like to *favourites*,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against that power that bred it.

Id., Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.
Nothing is more violent, nothing more jealous
than a *favourite*, especially towards the waiting
time, and suspect of satiety. *Sir H. Wotton.*

This man was very capable of being a great *favo-
rite* to a great king. *Lord Clarendon, History of
the Grand Rebellion.*

Favourite. adj. Beloved; regarded with

favour.

Every particular master in criticism has his *fa-
vorite* passages in an author.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Favouritism. s. Exercise of power in fa-

vor of favourites.

A plan of *favouritism* for our executive govern-
ment is essentially at variance with the plan of our
legislature.—*Burke, Thoughts on the Present Dis-
contents.*

Even Lyons had become, through the Pope's ill-
timed *favouritism*, hardly a safe refuge. He had
endeavoured to force some of his Italian followers
into the Chapter of Lyons; the Canons swore in the
face of the Pope that if they appeared, neither the
Archbishop nor the Canons themselves could pre-
vent their being cast into the Rhone.—*Milman,
History of Latin Christianity, b. 2. ch. v.*

Favourless. adj. Destitute of favour.

Of that goddess I have sought the sight,
Yet no where can her find; such hapless
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourless*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
3. Fawn. s. [N.Fr. *faun*—young of an ani-
mal.] Young deer; buck or doe of the
first year.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young *fawn* that late hath lost the hind;
And seek each where, where last I saw her face,
Whose image yet I carry fresh in mind.

Spenser, Sunnyside.
The colt hath about four years of growth; and so
the *fawn*, and so the calf.—*Bacon, Natural and
Experimental History.*

Who for thy table feeds the wanton *fawn*,
For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*

Used adjectively.

A small pattern ... was composed of a stripe of
blue, alternating with three lines of *fawn* colour.—
*Thompson, in Sir J. G. Wilkinson, Manners and
Customs of the ancient Egyptians, ch. vii.*

Fawn. v. n. Bring forth a fawn.

The does then do *fawn*.—*Bullock, in v. Faw-
mouth.*

Fawn. v. n.

1. Court either by playfulness or endearing

manners like a suckling animal.

The dog straight *fawned* upon his master for old
knowledge.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Is it not strange that a rational man should wor-
ship an ox? that he should *fawn* upon his dog? bow
himself before a cat? and adore looks and garlick?—*South, Sermons.*

2. Court servilely.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;
What danger or what sorrow can befall thee,
So long as Edward is thy constant friend?

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 1.
And thou, sly hypocrite, who now would'st be
Patron of liberty, who more than thou
Once *fawn'd*, and cring'd, and servilely ador'd
Heav'n's awful monarch?

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 937.

Fawn. s. Servile cringe; low flattery.

You will rather show one gentle lowly
How you can fawn, than spend a *fawn* upon them.
For the inheritance of their loves.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.
Thanks, Horace, for thy free and wholesome
sharpness,
Which pleaseth Caesar more than servile *fawns*.

B. Jonson, Poetaster.

Fawner. s. One who fawns; one who pays

servile courtship.

Our talking is trustless, our cares do abound;
Our *fawners* dream'd faithful, and friendship a foe.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 85.
By softness of behaviour we have arrived at the
appellation of *fawners*.—*Speculator.*

Fawning. part. adj. Having the character

of one who fawns.

Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary foot,
And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,
As he her wronged innocence did weat.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Holding Coriol in the name of Rome,
Even like a *fawning* cry-bald.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 6.
Whom Aeneas follows with a *fawning* air;
But vain within, and proudly popular.

Dryden, Virgil's Aeneid.
Dext'rous the craving *fawning* crowd to quit,
And pleas'd to scape from flattery to wit.

Pope.
A wise prince might draw from it two lessons of
equal utility to himself. On one side he might learn
to dread the unadvised resentment of a generous
people, who dare openly assert their rights, and
who, in just cause, are ready to meet their sovereign
in the field. On the other side, he would be taught
to apprehend something far more formidable; a
fawning treachery, against which no prudence can
guard, no courage can defend. The insidious smile
upon the cheek would warn him of the canker in
the heart.—*Junius, let. 11.*

Fawning. verbal abs. Gross or low flattery;

act of servilely cringing.

Low-crook'd curt'wies, and base spaniel *fawning*.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 1.
Clown's *fawnings* are a horse's salutations.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Fawningly. ado. In a cringing servile

way.

He that so *fawningly* enticed the soul to sin, will
now as bitterly upbraid it for having sinned.—
South, Sermons, ix. 23.

Fawning. adj. [F lat. *fautus*, pass. part. of

faveo = favour.] Flattering; seeking fa-
vour. Rare.

And turn away their friendly *fawning* eye,
And others each as fixed eyes dwell.

Mirror for Magistrates. (Narr. by H. and W.)

Faxed. adj. [A.S. *feaze* = hair, mane.]

Hairy. Rare.

They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all
one with stella crinita, or cometa.—*Camden, Re-
marks.*

Fay. s. [from Fr. *fee* = fairy.] Fairy; elf.

And the yellow-skirted *fayes*
Fly after the night-steeds,
Leaving their moon-lov'd mass.

*Milton, On the Morning of
Christ's Nativity, 235.*
Ye nympes and sylphs, to your chief give ear;
Fayes, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear!

Pope.

Fay. s. [from Fr. *foi*.] Faith. Obsolete.

Their ill 'haviour garres men mimic,
Both of their doctrine and their *fay*.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Fayles. s. [?] Old game so called.

He's no precisian; that I'm certain of
Nor rigid Roman Orthodox. He'll play
At *fayles* and tick-tack: I have heard him swear.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

The tick-tack of the preceding extract is simply, as stated by Gifford in his note on the passage, *tric-trac*, the French for backgammon. Of *fygles* Mr. Douce has given the following explanation. It was 'played with three dice; and the usual number of men or pieces' [as in backgammon]. 'The peculiarity of the game consisted in the mode of first placing the men on the points. If one of the players threw some particular throw on the dice, he was disabled from bearing off any of his men, and therefore *fygled* in winning the game; and hence the appellation of it.' (Nares by H. and W.) The evidence of the suggested connexion with *fall* wants improving. Word for word, *fygles* may be the same as *fynde*, one of the meanings of which, though comparatively a rare one, is *aspect*, the connexion being with *fyndes*. Hence it is applied to east and west, as divisions in geography. But slightly removed from this is the notion of *region, tubular compartment, table*; so that a *game at fygles* is a *game at tables*, the latter term being both well known and common.

Fygge. *v. n.* [probably connected with *fyge* (q.v.), especially the forms *fyg* and *fyke*] and the slang term *fyke* (*ury*); the exact details of the connexion being uncertain.] Work away perseveringly at anything.

When a knotty point comes, I lay my head close to it, with a snuff-box in my hand; and then I *fyge* it away with faith. — *Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal*.

Fyke. *s.* [?] Word of uncertain meaning. In Nares (H. & W.) the two following examples are given; in the first of which the word is suggested to mean a *lovelock*, or some pendent part of the dress; in the second the meaning is left wholly uncertain.

Can set his face, and with his eye can speak,
Can dally with his mistress' dancing *fykes*,
And wish that he were it, to kiss her eye,
And stare about her bewitching deity.

Marton, Satires, i. (Nares by H. & W.)
Three female idle *fykes* who looked for pig's head.
Bald, Poems, p. 134: 1661. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fyke. *v. a.* [probably a variety of *hele*: a word, however, which itself wants explanation. It is known to the editor only as it occurs in a fragmentary formula of an oath or declaration, 'You shall *hele*, and conceal, and never shall reveal,' &c. See *Hele*.] Hide. *Obsolete*, or provincial. He that *fykes* can shut. — *troas*.

Fyke. *adj.* [N.Fr. *fiel, fiel*; from Lat. *fidelis*.] Faithful. *Obsolete*.

The tenants by knights' service used to swear to their lords to be *fyel* and *leal*, i.e. faithful and loyal. — *Chambers*.

Fyulty. *s.* [N.Fr. *feaulté*. — see extracts.] Duty due to a superior lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.

Let my sovereign
Command my eldest son, may all my sons,
As pledges of my *fyulty* and love.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.
Man abolishing,
Dialogal, breaks his *fyulty*, and sins
Against the high supremacy of Heaven.

Milton, Paradise Lost, III. 203.
Under the feudal system every owner of lands held them in subjection to some superior lord, from whom or whose ancestors, the tenant or vassal had received them; and there was a mutual trust or confidence subsisting between the lord and vassal, that the lord should protect the vassal in the enjoyment of the territory he had granted to him, and on the other hand that the vassal should be faithful to the lord, and defend him against all his enemies. This obligation on the part of the vassal was called his *fidelity* or *fyulty*; and an oath of *fyulty* was required by the feudal law to be taken by all the tenants to their landlord, which is couched in almost the same terms as our ancient oath of allegiance, except that in the usual oath of *fyulty* there,

was frequently a saving or exception of the faith due to a superior lord by name, under whom the vassal himself was only a tenant or vassal. — *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England, b. I. ch. 2.*

Fyulty [is] the oath taken at the admittance of every tenant to be true to the lord of whom he holds the land; and he that holds land by the oath of *fyulty* has it in the fullest manner; because all persons that have free hold per seidem of feoffment, that is by *fyulty* at least. And *fyulty* is incident to all manner of tenures except frank-almoigne and tenancy at will. . . . It is usually mentioned with homage, but differs from it, being an obligation permanent which binds for ever; and these differ in the manner of the solemnity for the oath of homage is taken by the tenant kneeling; but that of *fyulty* is taken standing. — *Toulmin, Law Dictionary, (Gauger.)*

Fear. *s.* [A.S. *fier*.]

1. Dread; terror; painful apprehension of danger.

For *fear* is nothing else but a betraying of the succours which reason offereth. — *Book of Wisdom, xvii. 12.*

Fear is an readiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. — *Locke*.
Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of evil. — *Rogers*.

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing; terror impressed: (with *of*).

And the *fear of you*, and the dread of you shall be upon every beast. — *Genesis, ix. 2.*
What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?
Must we not wish, for *fear of wishing ill*?

Deplon, Jucenal's Satires.

Personified.

Trembling *Fear* still to and fro did fly,
And found no place where else she shroud him
might. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

3. Anxiety; solicitude.

The principal *fear* was for the holy temple. — *2 Maccabees, xv. 18.*

4. That which represents fear.

Autony, stay and by his side:
Thy demon, that's the spirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
Where Caesar's is not; but near him, thy angel
Becomes a *Fear*, as being overpower'd.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, II. 3.

5. Object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham and the *fear of Isaac*
had been with me. — *Genesis, xxii. 42.*

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.

He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall fall into the pit, and he that crouch up out of the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare. — *Isaiah, xxiv. 18.*

Fear. *v. a.*

1. Dread; consider with apprehensions of terror; be afraid of.

Now, for my life, Hortensio *fears* his widow.
Then never trust me if I be afraid.
You are very sensible, yet you miss my sense;
I mean Hortensio is afraid of you.

Shakespeare, Titus of the Shrove, v. 2.
There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be
feared above all the kingdoms before it. — *2 Esdras, xii. 13.*

When I view the beauties of thy face,
I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace. — *Dryden.*

2. Fright; terrify; make afraid.

Let not worldly shame *fear* us to weep for our
sins. — *Bishop Fisher, Commentary on the seven
Penitential Psalms, psalm 32.*
The inhabitants, being *fear'd* with the Standards
hanging and burning, fled from their dwellings. —
Greco.

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, II. 1.

Some, sitting on the hatches, would seem there,
With hideous gazing, to *fear* away *fear*. — *Dante.*

3. Revere.

There is forgiveness with thee, that Thou mayest
be *fear'd*. — *Psalm, cxxx. 4.*

Fear. *v. n.*

1. Live in terror; be afraid.

Well, you may *fear* too far. — Safer than trust too
far.
Let me still take away the harms I *fear*,
Not *fear* still to be taken. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, I. 4.*

2. Be anxious.

See, plous king, with different strife,
Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn:
So much she *fears* for William's life,
That Mary's fate she dare not mourn. — *Prior.*

Fearbabe. *s.* Bugbear, such as frightens children. *Rare*.

As for their shewes and wordes they are but *foare-babes*, not worthy once to move a worthy man's conceit. — *Pembridge, Arcades, p. 232.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Fearful. *adj.*

1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.

Them that are of a *fearful* heart. — *Isaiah, xxxv. 4.*

2. Afraid.

The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law than the English. — *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

With *of*.

I have made my heroine *fearful of* death, which neither Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been. — *Deplon.*

3. Awful; to be reverence'd.

Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praise? — *Ecclesiastes, xv. 11.*

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.

Neither fast to friend, nor *fearful* to foe. — *Aeschylus, Schoenastus.*

He's gentle and not *fearful*. — *Shakespeare, Troilus, I. 2.*

Against such monsters God maintained his own by *fearful* execution of extraordinary judgment upon them. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What God did command touching Canaan, concerneth not us any otherwise than only as a *fearful* pattern of his just displeasure. — *Id.*

It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God. — *Hebrews, x. 31.*

Lay down by those pleasures the *fearful* and dangerous thunders and lightnings, the horrible and frequent earthquakes, and then there will be found no comparison. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides that *fearful* punishment which shall be inflicted on them in another life. — *Archbishop Tillotson.*

Fearfully. *adv.* In a fearful manner.

1. Timorously; in fear.

In such a night
Did Thibbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,
And saw the lion's shadow. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.*

2. Terribly; dreadfully.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* in the confined deep. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.*

3. In a manner to be reverence'd.

I will praise Thee; for I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made. — *Psalm, cxxxix. 14.*

Fearfulness. *s.*

1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.

O Embred, the fruit of *fearfulness*.
Of risk thou the right reward dost reap;
But if thou wilt avoid this wretchedness,
Be wise, and look ahead before you leap.

Mignot for Magistrate, p. 240.
The Jews themselves thought nothing ill to be a murderer of this kind but a devil, and a she-oo too; that the *fearfulness* of the sea might dispose to more unruly and more barbarous resolutions of inhumanity. — *Gregory, Penthema, p. 97.*

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

Is it credible that the acknowledgment of our own unworthiness, our professed *fearfulness* to ask anything, otherwise than only for his sake to whom God can deny nothing, that this should be noted for a pious earnest? — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is *fearfulness* of and men compliances with bold popular offenders. — *South, Sermons.*

Fearless. *adj.* Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold: (with *of* before the thing feared).

From the ground she *fearless* doth arise,
And walketh forth without suspect of crime. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more *fearless* of death and danger than any other. — *Sir W. Temple.*

Fearlessly. *adv.* In a fearless manner; without terror; intrepidly.

'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stupid yet common boldness of men, who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Fearlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fearless; exemption from fear; intrepidity; courage; boldness.

He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearlessness* in danger. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The Egyptians, we see, had not lost their courage, and when the occasion called them out they showed

a *fearelessness* not unworthy of their Theban forefathers; on seeing a dead cat in the streets they rose against the king's orders and the power of Rome; had they thought their own freedom or their country's greatness as much worth fighting for, they could perhaps have gained these.—*Shakespeare, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

Feasibility. *s.* Practicability; thing practicable.

Men often swallow fables for truths, dubieties for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves.—*Nir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Feasible. *adj.* [Fr. *feasible*.] Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done.

Things are *feasible* in themselves; else the eternal wisdom of God would never have advised, and much less have commanded them.—*South, Sermons*. It is evident that the suicidal career of what was then styled the Liberal party had been occasioned and stimulated by its immaterial excess of strength. The apoplectic plethora of 1831 was not less fatal than the paralytic leucemia of 1841. It was not *feasible* to gratify an empty ambition, or to satisfy so many expectations. Every man had his double: the hero of every placeman were dogged by friendly rivals ready to trip them up.—*Diarrhi the younger, Coningsby*, b. ii. ch. i.

Leas is essentially impossible to be represented on a stage. But how many dramatic personages are there in *Shakespeare*, which through more tractable and *feasible* (if I may so speak) than Leas, yet from some circumstance, some adjunct to their character, are inappropriate to be shown to our bodily eye! Others for instance.—*Laub, On the Tragedies of Shakespeare*.

Feasible. *s.* That which is practicable.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy *feasibles*.—*Glaucille, Six mois de l'Asie*.

Feasibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Feasible; practicability.

Let us inquire into the *feasibleness* of this great improvement of our holy and Christian diligence.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 271.

They have not yet convinced the world of the *feasibleness* and truth of their propositions, by any significant transcriptions of them upon their lives.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 115.

You have overheard me of the *feasibleness*, as well as the excellency, of that kind of conversation.—*Gouldman, Winter Evening's Conference*, p. 1.

Feast. *s.* See Festival.

1. Entertainment at table; sumptuous treat of great numbers.

On Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feast* unto all his servants.—*Genesis*, xl. 20.

2. Anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion; festival: (opposed to a *fast*).

This day is call'd the *feast* of Crispian.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.* iv. 3.

3. Treat; dainty.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a *feast* to others.—*Locke*.

Feast. *v. n.* Eat sumptuously; eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends, Did *feast* together.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.* Part II. iii. 1.

Feast. *v. a.*

1. Entertain sumptuously; entertain magnificently.

He was entertained and *feasted* by the king with great show of favour.—*Nir J. Haywood*.

The two knights of the shire were escorted with great pomp to their choir by the magistracy of the city, heard the dean preach a sermon, probably on the duty of passive obedience, and were afterwards *feasted* by the mayor.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

2. Delight; pamper; gratify luxuriously.

All these are ours, all nature's excellence, Whose taste or smell can lessen the *feasted* sense.—*Dryden*.

Feastday. *s.* See Feast, *s.* 2.

The prodigious increase of *feast-days* in the Christian church commenced towards the close of the fourth century.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, *Feast*.

Not so commonly used as an equivalent to Feast, as Fastday is used for Fast.

Feaster. *s.* One who feasts; (in the extra-t) fares as at a feast.

Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies in manna.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthing Communion*.

Feastful. *adj.*

1. Festive; joyful.

They constitute also a *feastful* date to the honour

and worship thereof.—*Dale, Discourses on the Revelations*, sign. 11; 1330.

Our solemn *feastful* day.—*A Archbishop Parker, Translation of the Psalms*, p. 254.

The virgin also shall on *feastful* days Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice, From whence captivity and loss of eyes.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1741.

Therefore be sure

Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends Presses to taste at the mid hour of night,

Must gain'd thy entrance, virgin wise and pure.

Id., Sonnets, ix.

2. Luxurious; riotous.

The mitter train Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Feasting. *verbal abs.* Entertainment; treat.

But these very grievously afflicted them, when they had received with *feasting*.—*Wisdome*, xix. 16.

When the glutton Apollonius had spent a vast revenue in his profligate *feasting*, he killed himself for fear of starving; but if Caesar had promised to give him all Sicily, or the revenues of Egypt, the beast would have lived and eaten.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthing Communion*, 130. (Ord MS.)

Feestrite. *s.* Custom observed in entertainments.

His hospitable gate, Unmurd' to all, invites a numerous train Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd, Revives the *feestrite* old.

Philips.

Feat. *s.* [N. Fr. *fait*; Modern Fr. *fait*; Lat. *factum*—thing done.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Perceles is his name, renowned far For his bold *feats* and hardy confidence, Full oft approved in many a cruel war.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Our soldiers are men of strong limbs for action, and perform such *feats* as they are not able to express.—*Adrian, Spectator*.

2. Trick; artful, festive, or ludicrous performance.

The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Feat. *adj.*

1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

A page so kind, so dexterous, diligent; So tender over his occasions, true, So *feat*, so nurse-like.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, v. 5.

Now only used in irony and contempt.

That *feat* man at controversy.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

2. Nice; neat.

Look how well my garments sit upon me, Much *feater* than before.—*Shakespeare, Troilus*, ii. 1.

She speaks *feat* English.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief*.

Feat. *v. a.* Form; fashion; set an example to. *Rare*.

[He] liv'd in court, (Which more it is to do) most grain'd, most lov'd; A spouse to the youngest; to the more mature, A glass that *feated* them; and to the graver, A child that guided dotards.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 1.

Feastously. *adv.* Nently; dexterously. *Obsolete*.

And with five fingers crop't full *feastously*. The tender stalks on high.—*Spenser, Prothalamion*.

Feather. *s.* [A.S. *feader*, *feayr*, *feayr*.]

Part of the external covering of a bird, the analogue of hair in quadrupeds; common in the plural as a collective term for the plumage in general; figuratively (from the proverbial expression, *birds of a feather*) kind; nature; class.

I am not of that *feather* to shirk off My friend, when he must needs me.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

Five *feathers* make the birds.—*Proverb*.

A feather in one's cap. Claim for honour; trophy.

The part, however, that he took in the rescue was a *feather* in his cap which was not so easily dropped.—*Murray, Spectator*.

Be in full feather. Make a show.

Be in high feather. Be elated.

Now that September has come, and all our parliamentary duties are over, perhaps no class of men is in such *high feather* as the continental snobs.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxi.

Daw (juy) in peacock's feathers. Person,

from the fable so called, affecting by means of an unsubstantial external display the character of one wealthier or more important than himself.

The poor silly jays who trail a peacock's *feather* behind them, and think to simulate the gorgeous bird whose nature it is to strut on palace-terraces, and to flaunt his magnificent *fanfall* in the sunshine; the *jays* with *peacock's feathers* are the snobs of this world; and never since the days of *Aesch* were they more numerous in any land than they are at present in this free country.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xz.

Show the white feather. Show signs of cowardice or had breed, a white feather in a game cock's tail being considered a sign of either bad blood or degeneracy.

This was where the little fellow had shown the *white feather* only a few days before.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

Feather, v. a.

1. Dress in, or fit with, feathers; give wings to; render light as a feather.

The Polonian story perhaps may *feather* some tedious hours.—*Larvaly, Letters*, p. 204; 1002.

An eagle had the ill hap to be struck with an arrow, *feather'd* from her own wing.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

Nonsense, *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetic accents.—*Dr. Scott, Works*, ii. 124; 1718.

Enrich; adorn; exult.

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Trend as a cock.

Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart; Ardent in love, outrageous in his play, He *feather'd* her a hundred times a day.—*Dryden, Fables*.

Tar and feather. Smear with tar and cover with feathers, as a punishment.

The Savoy was another piece of the same kind. . . . An unfortunate tailor who ventured to go thither for the purpose of demanding payment of a debt, was set upon by the whole mob of cheats, ruffians and courtesans. . . . He was knocked down, stripped, tarred, and *feather'd*. A rope was tied round his waist. He was dragged naked up and down the streets amidst yells of 'A ballist! A ballist!' Finally he was compelled to kneel down and to curse his father and mother. Having performed this ceremony he was permitted, and the persecution was blunted by many of the Savoyards, to limp home without a rag upon him.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Feather an oar, in rowing. Turn the blade of the oar, when out of the water, between one stroke and another, upwards, a neat manoeuvre.

And have you not heard of a jolly young waterman, From Blackfriars bridge who was used for to ply? He *feather'd* his oars with such skill and dexterity, Winning each heart and delighting each eye.—*U. Hildis, The Watermen*.

Feather one's nest. Get riches together; make a snug, warm, comfortable home.

But the days of the genus *Jawwater* Sharp were over in this borough as well as in many others. He had contrived in his lustre of agitation to *feather* his nest pretty successfully; by which he had lost public confidence and gained his private end. Three hungry *Jawwater* Sharps, his hopeful sons, had all become commissioners of one thing or another; temporary appointments with interminable duties; a low-church son-in-law found himself comfortably seated in a chancellor's living; and several cousins and nephews were busy in the exchequer.—*Diarrhi the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. v.

Feather. *v. n.* Take the character of anything feathered; slope as a Feather-edge.

A noble wood crowns the top, and *feathers* down to the bottom of a large swelling hill.—*Wateley, Observations on Modern Gardening*, 306. (Ord MS.)

Feathered. *part. uij.*

1. Clothed or fitted with feathers.

I saw young Harry with his banner on, His crimson on his thighs, gallantly arm'd, Rise from the ground like *feather'd* Mercury.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.* Part I. iv. 1.

So when the new-born phoenix first is seen, Her *feather'd* subjects all adore their queen.—*Dryden*.

Dark'ning the sky, they hover o'er and abroad The wanton mallards with a *feather'd* cloud. *Prior*. Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and among many other *feathered* creatures, several little winged boys perch upon the middle arches.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Swift; winged like an arrow.

Like shuttles through the loom, so swiftly glide
My feather'd hours.

G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 12.
Nor think this while our feather'd minutes may
Fall under measure; Time itself can stay.

Cleveland, Poems, &c., p. 43.

3. Smoothed like down or feathers.

As if it were a sign of godliness, and a mark of
God's favourites, to be affected with nonsense,
feathered with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed
with pathetic accents.—*South, Works, ii. 124.*

Feathercock. s. Vainglorious person. Ob-
solete.

I both know and well discern your humour and
gonium; that wouldst make me one of Diveses or
Antiphonal scholars, in imitating of those Glos-
somedes, finisall, spruce-ones, muskats, syrenists,
feathercocks, vainglorious, a cage for crickets.—
Passenger of Newcastle: 1612. (Nares by H. & W.)

Featheredge. s. See extract.

Bear's or plank's that have one edge thinner than
another, are called featheredge stuff.—*Mozon, Me-
chanical Exercises.*

Featheredged. adj. Having, constructed
with, a feather edge.

The cover must be made of featheredged boards,
in the nature of several doors with hinges fixed
thereon.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Feathergrass. s. See Featherstop.

Feathering. verbal abs. In *Architecture*.
See extract, also Foliation.

*Feathering, or foliation, [is] an arrangement of
small arcs or folds, separated by projecting points or
cusps, used as ornaments on the mouldings... in
Gothic architecture... Feathering was first in-
troduced towards the close of the early English
style, and continued universally prevalent until the
revival of... classic architecture. Glossary of Ar-
chitecture, in voce.*

Featherless. adj. Having few or no feathers.

This so high grown ivy was like that featherless
bird which went about to beg plumes of other birds
to cover his nakedness.—*Howell, Facell Porrait.*

Featherly. adj. Resembling feathers. *Rare.*

The secretion or pluvous aggregation of hail about
the mother and fundamental atoms thereof, seems
to be some featherly particle of snow, although snow
itself be hexangular. — *Sir T. Browne.*

Featherstop. s. Popular name of certain
grasses with a soft wavy panicle, probably
for the most part, of the genera *Agrostis*
and *Arundo*: (not common in the later
writers, and of doubtful authority as a
vernacular or provincial term. In Gerard
it is given in the synonymy, but not in the
text. *Feather-top-grass* is also given.
Out of this has probably risen, since Ger-
ard's time, the term *feathergrass*, as ap-
plied to a very doubtful native, the *Stipa*
pinnata, from the length and feathery
character of its awns).

Feathery. adj.

1. Clothed with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village-cock
Count the night-watches to his feathery clamour.
Milton, Comus, 316.

2. Light as a feather.

Transitory migrations seem light and feathery.
Donne, Letter to Sir H. G. Parns, p. 287.
Feathery and light still, that hath no good sub-
stance in it.—*Whately, Redemption of Time, p. 25:*
1634.

3. Dealing with, employed in, feathers.

Fine and feathery artizan;
Heart of plumists, if you can
With your art so far presume,
Make for me a prince's plume;
Feathers soft, and feathers rare,
Such as suits a prince to wear.
Moore, Twopenny Post-bag.

Feetly. adv. In a feat manner; neatly;
nimble; dexterously.

Foot it featly here and there,
And sweet sprites the burthen bear.
Shakespeare, Tempest, l. 2.
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That feately footing seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden.

Feetously. adv. Neatly. *Rare.*

The morrice ring, while hobby horse doth foot it
feetously.—*Benjamin and Fletcher, Knight of the
Burning Peale.*

Feeture. s. [N Fr. *feiture*; Lat. *factura*
making.]

1. Cast or make of the face.

Report the feature of Octavia, her years.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ll. 5.

2. Lincement or single part of the face.

Though you be the fairest of God's creatures,
Yet think that death shall spoil your goodly features.
Spenser.

We may compare the face of a great man with the
character, and try if we can find out in his looks
and features, the haughty cruel, or unmerciful
temper that discovers itself in the history.—*Addi-
son, Dialogue on Medals.*

Though various features did the sisters grace,
A sister's likeness was in every face.
Adrian, Translation from Ovid.

3. Whole turn of the body; fashion; make.

She also duff'd her heavy lumber-jewels
Which the fair feature of her limbs did hide.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

4. Characteristic.

Here they [the witches] speak as if they were
creating some new feature, which the devil persuades
them to be able to do often, by the pronouncing of
words, and pouring out of liquors on the earth.—
H. Johnson, His own Notes on his Masques.

Featured. adj.

1. Having (handsome) features.

Rich thou art, featured thou art, feared thou art.
—*B. Greene, Forcwell to Folly: 1617.*

2. Having, endowed with, features. (gene-
rally).

Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featur'd like him, like him with friends possess'd.
Shakespeare, Sonnet xix.

What are the noblest ornaments, but deaths
Turn'd flatterers of life in paint, or warble,
The well-stain'd canvas, or the feather'd statue?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Febrile. adj. Tending to produce fever.

The febrile humour fell into my legs. — *Lord
Chesleyfield.*

Febrifuge. s. [Lat. *febris*, and *fugo* put to
flight.] Medicine serviceable in a fever.

Bitters, like elder, are the best sanaguillars, and
also the best febrifuges. — *Sir J. Floyer, Preternat-
ural State of the animal Humours.*

Febrifuge. adj. Having the power to cure
fevers.

Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good
effect. — *Arbuthnot.*

Febrile. adj. [Lat. *febrilis*.] Constituting
fever; proceeding from fever.

The spirits, embroiled with the malignity in the
blood, and torpid and tumid by the febrile fer-
mentation, or by phlogistony relieved. — *Harey,
Dissertation of Consumption.*

February. s. Name of the second month in
the year: (used adjetivally).

You have such a February face
So full of frost, of storm, and chauldness!
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 4.

Februation. s. [Lat. *februatio, -onis* = puri-
fication; *februo* = purify; whence the name
of the month from the ceremony of purifi-
cation or lustration therein practised by the
Romans.] Rite of purifying. *Rare.*

Some fantastic rites and februations to chase
away worms and spectres. — *J. Spencer, Discourse
concerning Prodiges, 27.*

Superstition... expressed in an infinity of februa-
tions and empty forms. — *Ibid, p. 52.*

Fécal. adj. Having the character, or con-
sisting, of feces or excrement.

But this is not all — there occur also at Lym-
Beck, and in other fine localities, peculiar fossils
called *Coprolites*, which on careful examination and
comparison with similar masses found actually
within the body of the Ichthyosaur, are known to be
the fecal remains of animals of that genus. — *Anted,
Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical,*
pt. ii. ch. xxiii.

Féces. s. [Lat. *feces*, plural of *fec.*]

1. Drege; lees; sediment; subsidence.

Hence the surface of the ground with mud
And slime besmear'd, the feces of the flood,
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and smelking in
The seeds of heat, new creatures did begin.
Dryden.

2. Excrement.

The symptoms of such a constitution are a sour
smell in their feces. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and
Choice of Aliments.*

Fécula. s. See extract.

The word *fécula*, again, originally meant to imply
any substance which was derived by spontaneous
subsidence from a liquid (from fec, the grounds or
settlement of any liquor): afterwards it was applied
to starch, which is deposited in this manner by agi-

tating the flour of wheat in water; and lastly, it has
been applied to a peculiar vegetable principle, which,
like starch, is insoluble in cold, but completely solubi-
le in boiling water, with which it forms a gelatinous
solution. This indefinite meaning of the word *fécula*
has created numerous mistakes in pharmaceu-
tastic chemistry; elatium, for instance, is said to be
fécula, and, in the original sense of the word, it is
properly so called, inasmuch as it is procured
from a vegetable juice by spontaneous subsidence,
but in the limited and modern acceptation of the
term, it conveys an erroneous idea; for instead of
the active principle of the juice residing in *fécula*,
it is a peculiar proximate principle, sui generis, to
which I have ventured to bestow the name of elatin.
— *Dr. Parry, Pharmacologia, Historical Introduction,*
vol. i. p. 46, 66 &.

Féculence. s. Laves; feces; sediment; drege.

Whether the wildine's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its féculence, which in more porous stocks
Of cyder plants thus passes free. — *Philips.*

Féculency. s. Same as Féculence.

Pour upon it some very strong ley, to facilitate the
separation of its féculence. — *Boyle.*

Féculent. adj. Foul; dreggy; excrementi-
tious.

But both his hands, most filthy féculent,
Above the water were on high extant,
And fécul'd to wash themselves incessantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

They are to the body as the light of a candle to
the gross and féculent snuff, which as it is not pent
up in it, so neither doth it partake of its impurity.
— *Glauville, Apology for Philosophy.*

Fécul. adj. Fruitful; prolific. *Rare.*

The more sickly the years are, the less fécul or
fruitful of children also they be. — *Grand, Observa-
tions on the Bills of Mortality.*

Fécundate. v. a. Fertilize; impregnate.
See also Fertilization.

Eckstrom first published a clear account, in
1831, of the singular marvellous economy of the ipse-
fishes. In the *Syngnathus* genus the sexes come
together in the month of April, and the ova pass
from the female and are transferred into the sub-
caudal pouch of the male, being féculated in transi-
tion, and the valves of the pouch immediately close
over them. In the month of July the young are
hatched and quit the pouch, but they follow their
father, and return for shelter into their nursery
when danger threatens. — *West, Lectures on Com-
parative Anatomy, lxx. xlii.*

Fécundation. s. [Lat. *fecundatio, -onis*; *fec-
undus* = prolific, fruitful; *fecunditas, -alis*.]

1. Act of making fruitful or prolific.

She requested these plants as a medicine of *fe-
cundation*, or to make her fruitful. — *Sir T. Browne,
Vulgar Errors.*

2. In *Physiology*. See extract under Extri-
cation.

Fécundity. s. Fruitfulness; power of pro-
ducing or bringing forth.

I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions
of the earth, the vast numbers whereof notoriously
testify the extreme luxuriance and fécondity of it.
— *Houttuyn.*

Some of the ancients mention some seeds that
retain their fécondity forty years, and I have found
that melon seeds, after thirty years, are best for
raising of melons. — *Ray.*

God could never create so ample a world, but he
could have made a bigger; the fécondity of his
creative power never growing barren nor being ex-
hausted. — *Hentley.*

Fédary. s. [Lat. *fedus, -eris* = league.]
Confederate. *Rare.*

This is the spelling in Dyce's edition,
the commoner reading being *féduary*. In
the previous editions the derivation is
either *fedus* or *féduum*; an entry which
indicates a doubt either as to its import
or its form on the part of Johnson. In re-
spect to the former, Hammer seems to be
the only commentator who both takes the
form in *o*, and gives it its primary mean-
ing; writing 'a *féduary* is one who holds
his estate under the tenure of suit and
service to a superior lord.' How a letter
could be a feudal vassal he does not ex-
plain; neither does any subsequent com-
mentator. On the contrary, most of them
repudiate the explanation, so that *confé-
derate* or *accomplice* is the ordinary ren-
dering. This is got at by two ways.

(1) Malone, remarking that the feudal vassal is not called a *feodary*, but a *feodary* or *feodatory*, considers the *feodary* of the text to mean, in the first instance, a special officer appointed by the Court of Wards, by virtue of the statute 32 Henry VIII. ch. 46, to be *present with and assistant* to the escheators in every county at finding of offices, and to give evidence for the king (the Latin term being *Escheatori adjunctus*). 'He was, therefore, the escheator's associate; and hence Shakspeare, with his usual licence, uses the word for a confederate or associate in general.' Here the derivation is from *feudum*, and the meaning equivalent to that of a word from *feudus*; the identity of import being obtained indirectly.

(2) With *feodary* as the reading, the connection with *feudus*, the basis of such secondary forms as *confederate*, is direct; and the only philological question is whether it is a word formed on a wholly wrong principle (as *feodary*, in such a sense, would be from *feudus*), or the word *feodary*, in a trisyllabic form; in dealing with which either the author or the printer has made the same mistake that is often made now-a-days with the same somewhat unmanageable combination of two *r*'s in words like *registrum*. This last is the editor's view.

See Feodary and Feodary.

Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!
Art thou a *feodary* for this act, and look at
No virgin-like without?

Shakspeare, *Cymbeline*, iii. 2.

Federal. adj. Relating to, consisting in, or constituting, a league or contract, especially relating to a federation of states.

It is a *federal* rite between God and us, as caline and drinkive, both among Jews and lunthens, was wont to be.—Hammond.

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and also to pay them for the future a double tribute. —Grege.

The same was also the case with the league of twenty-three cities in Lycia, the largest of which had three votes; those of middle size, two; and the others, one: the contributions to the common *federal* treasury being in the same proportions. —Sir G. C. Lewis, *On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, vii. vii.

Often used *substantially* for *Federalist*, as 'he was a staunch *Federal*.'

Federalism. s. System of federal principles.

We see every man that the Jacobins choose to apprehend taken up in his village, or in his house, and conveyed to the prison without the least shadow of resistance; and this indifferently whether he be suspected of royalism or *federalism*, moderation, democracy royal, or any other of the names of the faction which they start by the hour.—Burke, *Remarks on the Policy of the Allies*. (Rich.)

Federalist. s. Supporter of Federalism.

Will you, O Girondins, parcel us into separate Republics, then; like the Swiss, like your Americans; so that there be no metropolis or indivisible French nation any more? Your departmental guard seemed to point that way! Federal Republic? *Federalist*? Men and knitting-women repeat *Federalism*, with or without much dictionary-meaning; but go on repeating it, as is usual in such cases, till the meaning of it becomes almost magical, fit to designate all mystery of inquiry; and *Federalism* has grown a word of exorcism and apotropaic.—Carlyle, *The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iii. ch. ii.

Feodary. s. Confederates; accomplices.

He's a traitor, and Camillo is
A *feodary* with her.

Shakspeare, *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

Federative. adj. Having power to make a league or contract.

[They] suggest to them leaguers of perpetual amity, at the very time when the power, to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the *federative* capacity of this kingdom, may find it expedient to make war upon them.—Burke, *Reflections on the French Revolution*.

Federation. s. League (Confederation; commoner).

Is he obliged to keep any terms with these clubs and *federations*, who hold out to us as a pattern for imitation, the proceedings in France?—Harker.

Sir William Temple, in his interesting work on the *Batavian federation*, had told his countrymen that, when he was ambassador at the Hague, the single province of Holland, then ruled by the frugal and prudent De Witt, owed about five millions sterling, for which interest at four per cent was always ready to the day.—Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. xix.

Used *adjectively*.

Precisely after one year and three days, our sublime *federation* field is wetted, in this manner, with French blood.—Carlyle, *French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iv. ch. ix.

Feduity. s. [Lat. *fidelus*, *fidelus* = foul.] Fidelity; particular instance of such. *Rare*.

A second [impediment] may be the *fidelity* and unimpairedness of the match, when the parties incestuously marry.—Bishop Hall, *Cases of Conscience*, iv. 10.

Some *fidelities* common amongst the Gnosticks, not fit to be named.—Bishop Leighton, *Moralia compendiosa*, dv. p. 68.

Fee. s. See also Feud and Fief.

1. In *Law*. See extracts.

All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord. All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into allodium and feudum: allodium is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own right, without acknowledgment of any service, or payment of any rent to any lord. *Feudum*, or *fee*, is that which he holds by the benefit of another, and in name whereof he owes services, or pay rent, or both, to a superior lord. And all our land in England, the crown land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of feudum; for though a man have land by descent from his ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or purchase, but with the licence that was laid upon him who had novel *fee*, or first of all received it as a benefit from his lord to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has direct dominion, that is, the very property or ownership in any land, but the prince in right of his crown; for though he that has *fee* has his perpetual use of the land, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own. *Fee* is divided into two sorts: *fee absolute*, otherwise called *fee simple*; and *fee conditional*, otherwise termed *fee-tail*; *fee simple* is that whereof we are seized in those several words, To us and our heirs forever. *Fee-tail* is that whereof we are seized to us and our heirs with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body. And *fee-tail* is either general or special: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body; *fee-tail special* is that where a man and his wife are seized of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. —Covent.

The constitution of *feuds* had its original from the military policy of the northern or Celtic nations, the Goths, the Huns, the Franks, the Vandals, and the Lombards. . . . It was brought by them from their own countries, and continued in their respective colonies as the most likely means to secure their new acquisitions, and to that end large districts or parcels of land were allotted by the conquering general to the superior officers of the army, and by them dealt out again in smaller parcels or allotments to the inferior officers and most deserving soldiers. These allotments were called *feuda*, *feuda*, *feud*, or *feud*, which last appellation in the northern languages signifies a conditional stipend or reward. Rewards or stipends they evidently were, and the condition annexed to them was that the possessor should do service faithfully, both at home and in the war, to him by whom they were given; for which purpose he took the oath 'juramentum fidelitatis,' or oath of *fidelity*; and in case of the breach of this condition and oath, by not performing the stipulated service, or by deserting the lord in battle, the lands were again to revert to him who granted them.—Sir W. Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. ii. ch. iv.

[*Fee, fief, feud*.]—The importance of cattle in a simple state of society early caused an intimate connection between the notion of cattle and of money or wealth. Thus we have Latin *pecunia*, cattle; *pecunia*, money; and Gothic *faihu*, possessions, is identical with Old High German *fah*, money, German *fisch*, cattle, Old Norse *fe*, cattle, money, Anglo-Saxon *feah*, cattle, riches, money, price, reward. Adapted into the Romance tongues the word became Italian *fe*, Provençal *fe*, French *fee*. When it received a Latin dress the introduction of a *d*, as in many other cases, to avoid the hiatus, produced the Middle Latin *feudum*, signifying the property in land distributed by the conqueror to his companions in arms, as a reward for their past services, and pledge for their rendering the like for the future. Hence the term *fee*, in English law, for the entire estate in land,

passment, from French *seigneur*, to convey the *fee*, or *fee*, to a new owner. *Fee* has also been appropriated by custom to certain money-payments.—Wedgwood, *Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

2. Private property: (as the *first element* in a compound).

What concern they?

The general cause; or is it a *fee-grief*,
Due to some single breast?

Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, iv. 2.

3. Reward; gratification; recompense.
These be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;
For nothing there is done without a *fee*.

Spenser, *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

Not helping, death's my *fee*;
But if I help, what do you promise me?
Shakspeare, *All's well that ends well*, ii. 1.

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.

Now that God and friends
Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,
At our enlargement what are thy due *fees*?

Shakspeare, *Henry VI. Part III.*, iv. 2.

5. Honorarium paid to physicians or lawyers.
He does not refuse doing a good office for a man,
because he cannot pay the *fee* of it.—Addison, *Spectator*.

6. ? Portion; pittance; share. *Obsolete*.

In praising and trimming all manner of trees,
Reserve to each cattle their property *fees*.

Tasso, *Hundred Points of good Husbandry*.

Fee. v. a.

1. Reward; pay.

No man *fees* the sun, no man purchases the light,
nor erra if he walks by it.—South, *Sermons*.
Watch the disease in time; for when within
The dropsy rages and extends the skin,
In vain for hellebore the patient craves,
And *fees* the doctor; but too late is wise.

Dryden, *Persius's Satires*.

2. Bribe; hire; purchase; keep in hire.

I have long loved her, and improved opportunities
to meet her; *fee'd* every night occasion, that could
but niggardly give me sight of her.—Shakspeare,
Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

There's not a thane of them but in his house
I have a servant *fee'd*. —Id., *Macbeth*, iii. 4.
She hath an usher, and a waiting gentlewoman,
A page, a coachman; these are *fee'd* and *fee'd*,
And yet for all that will be prating.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Noble Gentleman*.

Fee-farm. s. Particular tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord. Used *adjectively* in extract from Blackstone.

John surrendered his kingdom to the Pope, and took them back again to hold in *fee-farm*; which brought him into such hatred, as all his lifetime after he was possessed with fear.—Sir J. Davies, *Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

There are at common law three manner of rents, rent-service, rent-charge, and rent-work. . . . There are also other species of rents which are reducible to these three. . . . A *fee-farm* rent is rent-charge issuing out of an estate in *fee*; or of at least one fourth of the value of the lands at the time of its reservation; for a grant of lands reserving so considerable a rent is only letting lands to farm in *fee* simple, instead of the usual methods for life or years.—Sir W. Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Feeble. adj. [Fr. *foible*.] Weak; delilitated; sickly; infirm; without strength of body or mind.

The men carried all the *feeble* upon asses to Jericho.—2 *Chronicles*, xxviii. 15.

Feeble. v. a. Enfeeble. *Rare*.

Or as a castle reared high and round,
By subtle engines and malicious slight
Is undermined from the lowest ground,
And her foundation forc'd and *feeble'd* quite.

Spenser, *Faerie Queene*.

Shall that victorious hand be *feeble'd* here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement?

Shakspeare, *King John*, v. 2.

A life *feeble'd* with natural infirmities.—Walsley, *Life of Christ*, sign. A. 5, b. 161a.

Many a burning sun
Has scard'd my body and boll'd up my blood,
feeble'd my knees, and stamp'd a mangle
Upon my figure.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Island Princess*.

Feeble-minded. adj. Weak of mind; defective in resolution and constancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feeble-minded*, support the weak, be patient toward all men.—1 *Thessalonians*, v. 14.

Feebleness. s. Attributes suggested by Feeble; weakness; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits,
Than his that shakes for age and feebleness.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, l. 2.
Some in their latter years, through the feebleness
of their limbs, have been forced to study upon their
knees.—*South, Sermons.*

Feebly, adv. In a feeble manner; weakly;
without strength.

Like mine thy gentle numbers feebly creep,
Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep.
Dryden, MacFlecknoe.

Feed, v. a. [A.S. *fedan*.]

1. Supply with food.
Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And fed the wounds that help'd him to pursue.
Dryden.

Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in
which time it set more than its own weight.—*A-
bathnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Supply; furnish.

A constant smoke rises from the warm springs
that feed the many baths with which this island is
stocked.—*Addison.*
The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be
half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as
the rollers, that it may not feed them too fast.—*Mor-
timer, Husbandry.*

3. Graze; consume by cattle.

Once in three years feed your mowing lands, if you
cannot get manure constantly to keep them in
heart.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason
take care to feed it close before winter.—*Ibid.*

4. Nourish.

How oft from pomp and state did I remove,
To feed despair, and cherish hopeless love.
Prior.

5. With hope (i.e. with hope alone), as op-
posed to reality or fulfilment.

Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor,
craftily feeding him with the hope of liberty.—
Kneller, History of the Turks.

6. Entertain; keep from satiety.

The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise,
feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the
same object.—*Bacon.*

Feed, v. n.

1. Take food; prey; live by eating.
To feed were best at home;
From thence, the sauce to meat is ceremony;
Feeding were bare without it.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, III. 4.

The first, in the morning, I went out into the
island with my gun, to see for some food, and dis-
cover the country; when I killed a she-goat, and her
kid followed me home, which I afterwards killed
also, because it would not feed.—*De Foo, Life and
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

With on or upon.

You cry against the noble senate, who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else
would feed on one another. *Id., Coriolanus, l. 1.*
Galen speaketh of the curing of the scirrhus of the
liver by milk of a cow that feedeth upon certain
herbs.—*Bacon.*

The Brahmins were all of the same race, lived in
fields and woods, and fed only upon rice, milk, or
herbs.—*Sir W. Temple.*

For on the grassy verdure as he lay,
Decouring close the helpless infant lay,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lap'd his gore.
Pope.

All feed on one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extensive blessing of his luxury.
Id., Essay on Man.

2. Pasture; place cattle to feed.

If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall
put in his beast, and shall feed in another man's
field, he shall make restitution.—*Leviticus, xii. 8.*

Feed, s.

1. Food; that which is eaten.
A fearful deer then looks most about when he
comes to the best feed, with a shuddering kind of
terror through all her principal parts.—*Sir P. Sid-
ney.*

An old work'd on this as well as a young one:
their feed is much cheaper, because they eat no oats.
—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Pasture.

Besides his cote, his flocks and herds of feed
Are now on sale. *Shakespeare, As you like it, II. 4.*

3. Meal; act of eating.

Plenty hung
Tempting on nicks, to pluck and eat my fill
I spared not: for such pleasure till that hour
At feed or fountain never had I found.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 584.

With *a*, as '*a feed*,' it means a good meal,
or feast. *Colloquial, or slang.*

Feeder, s.

1. One who, or that which, feeds.

a. By giving food materially.

Abel was a keeper [in the margin, a feeder] of
sheep.—*Genesis, iv. 2.*

Ne'er looks to heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with bowled head and languid attitude
Craves, and blasphemes his feeder.
Milton, Comus, 776.

The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up.
Not to his master's but his feeder's hand.
Sir J. Denham.

b. By encouragement; promoter.

When thou dost hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and then shalt be as thou wast,
The tutor and the feeder of my rhubs.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

It [flattery] is the poisoning of men's understand-
ing, the feeder of humours.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays,*
p. 176.

2. One who eats.

With eager feeding, food doth choke the feeder.
Shakespeare, Richard II. II. 1.
But that our fasts
In every morn have fully, and the feeder
Digest it with a custom, I should blush
To see you so abstinent. *Id., Winter's Tale, IV. 3.*

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrust,
called the misel-thrust, or feeder upon misel-thrust.
—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

In a certain mode: (as '*a nice feeder*,' '*a
gross feeder*').

But such fine feeders are no guests for me;
Riot agrees not with frugality;
Then, that unfashionable man am I,
With me they'd starve for want of ivory.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Feeding, s. [A.S. *fedung*.] Pasture. See
Feed.

Finding the feeding, for which he had toil'd
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.
Dryden, Moon-calf.

Feel, preterite felt; pass. part. felt, v. n.
[A.S. *felan*.]

1. Have perception of things by the touch;
search by feeling.

They should seek the Lord, if imply they might
feel after him, and find him.—*Acts, xvii. 27.*

2. Have a quick sensibility of good or evil,
right or wrong.

Man, who feels for all mankind. *Pope.*

3. Apppear to the touch.

Blind men say black feels rough, and white feels
smooth. *Dryden.*

Feel, v. a.

1. Perceive by the touch.

Suffer me that I may feel the pillars.—*Judges,*
xxvi. 25.

2. Try; sound.

We hath writ this to feel my affection to your
honour.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 2.*

3. Have perception of.

The air is so thin, that a bird has the rein no feel-
ing of her wings, or any resistance of air to mount
herself by.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. Have sense of external pain or pleasure.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 335.

5. Be affected by; perceive mentally.

Would I had never tried this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it!
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, III. 1.

The well-sung words shall south my pensive guest;
He best can paint them who can feel them most.
Pope.

6. Know; be acquainted with.

His overthrow leap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself
And found the blessedness of being little.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, IV. 2.

Feel, s. Sense of feeling; touch.

The difference of these tumours will be distin-
guished by the feel.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Feeler, s.

1. One who feels.

This hand, whose touch,
Whose every touch would force the fiercer's soul
To the oath of loyalty. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 7.*

2. One who perceives mentally.

Of my longing to see you I am a better feeder than
a describer.—*Sir H. Wotton, Letter to Sir B. Bacon,*
Reliquia Wottoniana, p. 399.

3. Horns or antennae of insects.

Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well
as antennae; and as they are perpetually feeling and
searching before them with their feelers or antennae,
I am apt to think that besides wiping and cleaning

the eyes, the same here named may be admitted.—
Derham, Physico-Theology.

4. Tentative action: (as, '*by way of a feeler*').

Feeling, part. adj.

1. Expressive of great sensibility.

O wretched state of man in self-division!
O well thou say'st a feeling declaration
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision!
Sir P. Sidney.

Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,
They uttered are in such a feeling fashion. *Id.*
Maid till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Maid it again: and frame some feeling line,
That may discover such integrity.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, III. 2.

2. Sensibly felt.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling wrongs,
Am pregnant to good pity.
Shakespeare, King Lear, IV. 6.

O'fall your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southey.*

Feeling, verbal abs.

1. Sense of touch.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye could hold;
So obvious and so easy to be opened?
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,
That she might look at it through every pore?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 98.

The sense of feeling can give us a notion of exten-
sion, shape, and all other ideas that enter at the
eye, except colours. *Addison, Spectator.*

2. Perception; sensibility.

Great persons had need to borrow other men's
opinions to think themselves happy: for if they
judge by their own feeling, they cannot find it.—
Bacon, Essays.

As they wandered home, they talked of Lady
Caroline, to whom the duke mentioned that he must
write. He had once intended distinctly to have ex-
plained his feelings to her in a letter from there;
but each day he postponed the close of his destiny,
although without hope. *Darcey the younger, The
Young Duke, h. v. ch. ii.*

Feelingly, adv. In a feeling manner.

1. With expression of great sensibility.

The princess might judge that he meant himself,
who spoke so feelingly. *Sir P. Sidney.*
He would not have talked so feelingly of Cedrus's
bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it.—
Pope.

2. So as to be sensibly felt.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the leaf fang,
And cherish chills of the Winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,
This is no flattery: these are rougher words,
That feelingly persuade me what I am.
Shakespeare, As you like it, II. 1.

He feelingly knew, and had trial of the late goal,
and of the new purchased evil.—*Sir W. Raleigh,*
History of the World.

Feese, s. [connection with the preceding
obscure.] Rush, or start, at taking a leap;
rush; impetus. *Obsolete.*

To leap without taking any race or feese, nullo
procurari salire. *Barrett, Alvaric: l. 1580.*
The line of whose back makes the knees,
From whence love's lightest muses take their course.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. N. 2. b.

They (the unless) met together with such wis-
dom, that both their backs were with the feese
broken off, and so fed into the sea.—*Kneller, History
of the Turks, 878. (Ord 184.)*

Feetless, adj. Being without feet.

Geoffrey of Bonildin brooded three feetless birds,
called Alceians, upon his arrow.—*C Camden.*
There: behold the mangled, headless, handless,
feetless corpses of their fellow-countrymen.—*Fulter,*
History of the Holy War, p. 193.

Feese, v. a. [see last extract.] Chastise.

As he be proud with me,
I'll feese his pride.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, II. 3.

[To Fease, Feize, Feaze.—This word occurs in two main
senses, the connection of which is by no means ob-
vious, though it is impossible to treat them apart:
1, to whip, chastise, flog (Halliwell); and 2, to
ravel out the end of a rope. To feaze, or feize, virgin
caviers (Skinner). French, *feaser*, to whip; Provin-
cial Danish, *feke*; German, *fezen*; Dutch, *veet*, to
whip a child; Dutch, *feizen*, to whip. (Kilroy.) Pro-
vincial English, *feak*, a sharp twitch or pull. For
the identity of *feke* and *fezen*, compare English
twak and *twick*. The primary language seems to be the
sound of switching with a light rod. Swiss, *feasen*,
fezen, to switch, to reprehend, give a sharp reproof
to; *fezen*, rods for children; *fezen*, to switch to and
fro, to move to and fro with a light instrument,
to fiddle, to write too fine and thin, or scrawl in
writing, to ravel fine and thin. (Steider.) Hava-

FEIG. *feign*, to fiddle or twiddle with the fingers as in undulating a knot, pressing on the beads of a rosary or the like to do light minute work; *feign* (verb), to fiddle work. (Schmeller.) *Feign* (verb), to rain fine and thin, to ravel out threads; *feign*, *feign*, a thread, fibre. (Dumail.) Swiss, *feign*, a thin, poor creature, loose hanging threads; *feign*, *feign*, writing too fine and thin; *feign*, to ravel out, rain fine and thin, scrawl in writing, work in a piddling way, with too great attention to niceties; *feign*, to scrawl in writing; *feign*, a single thin stroke, or thread spun too fine. (Blalder.) Dutch, *feign*, *feign*, fibre, threads, straws; *feign*, *feign* der *feign*, fibres of the roots; Provincial English, *feign*, and hanging fibres of roots of plants. (Halliwell.) *Feign* of a cloth, fructillus, villus. (Pronunciation Parvularium.) I *feign* out an silk or velvet cloth, to ravel; my sleeve is *feign*, ravelle. (Palsgrave.) Swiss, *feign*, to ravel out; *feign*, hanging threads or tatters; English, *feign*, hanging, tatters; *feign*, tatters. (Halliwell.) German, *feign*, *feign*, to ravel, *feign*. (Halliwell.) Dictionary of English Etymology.

The spelling with *ph* commoner. See *File-mot*, *Fere*.

FEIGN. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *feigner*; Modern Fr. *feigner*; Lat. *figo*.]

1. Invent; image by an act of the mind.
Abominable, fittable, and worse
Than fables yet have *feign'd*, or fear conceiv'd,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire!
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 626.
No such things are done as thou sayest, but thou
feignest them out of thine own heart. Schenck, vi. 8.

2. Make a show of doing anything; do upon some false pretence.
My gentle bella beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shadow, chides her eager swain;
But *feigns* a laugh to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is bound. Pope.

3. Dissemble; conceal. *Obsolete*.
Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly long their hair on end does rear;
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to *feign*.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

FEIGN. *v. n.* Relate falsely; image from the invention; tell fabulously.
Therefore the poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and
floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But music for the time doth change his mind.
Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

FEIGNEDLY. *adv.* In fiction; not truly.
Those that come *feignedly*, and those that come
unfeignedly.—Archbishop Cranmer, *On the Sacrament*, fol. 69.
Her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned
unto me with her whole heart, but *feignedly*, with
the Lord.—Jeremiah, iii. 10.
Such is found to have been falsely and *feignedly*,
in some of the heathens.—Baron.

FEIGNEDNESS. *s.* Attribute suggested by Feigned; fiction; deceit.

The church is not the school of *feignedness* and hypocrisy, but of truth and sincerity.—Harmer, *Translation of Beza's German*, p. 39.

FEIGNER. *s.* Inventer; contriver of a fiction.
And these three voices differ; as the thing done,
the doing, and the doer; the thing feigned, the
feigning, and the feigner; so the poem, the poetry,
and the poet.—R. Johnson, *Discoveries*.

FEIGNING. *verbal abs.* False appearance; artful contrivance.

May her *feignings*
Not take your windows; but this day she batted
A stranger, a grave knight, with her loose eyes.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*.

FEINT. *part. adj.* Counterfeit; seeming.
The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of
real, solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any
thing that can be but dressed up into any *feint*
appearance of it.—Locke.

FEINT. *s.* [Fr. *feint*.]
1. False appearance; offer of something not intended to be.
Courtly's letter is but a *feint* to get off.—Spencer.

2. Mock assault; appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck.
But, in the broad encamp'd, prepares
For well-bred *feints* and future wars. Prior.

FELICITATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *felicatus*, pass. part. of *felicito*.]
1. Make happy. *Rare*.

Gifts . . . *felicitate* lovers.—Translation of *Lore-dance*, p. 78: 104.
What a glorious entertainment and pleasure
would ill and *felicite* his spirit, if he could grasp
all in a single survey! *Watts*.
2. Congratulate; wish joy to any one.
They might proceed unto forms of speech, *feli-*
citating the good, or deprecating the evil to follow.
—Sir T. Browne.

FELICITATE. *adj.* Made happy.
I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love.
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, l. 1.

FELICITOUS. *adj.* Happy; prosperous.
In all which [wars] she was *felicitous* and victo-
rious.—Sir R. Naughton, *Fragmenta Regalia* of
Queen Elizabeth.

FELICITY. *s.* [Lat. *felicitas*; Fr. *felicité*.]
Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; bless-
edness.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou didst die,
Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,
May live for ever in *felicity*. Spenser, *Sonnets*.
Others in virtue plac'd *felicity*;
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In corporal pleasure lost and careless ease.
Milton, *Paradise Regained*, iv. 297.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be com-
plete. Bishop Atterbury.
How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how adequate
to the desires of a reasonable nature, is revealed to
our hopes in the gospel!—Ruyter.

All the interpretations of words are not written
with the same skill, or the same ingenuity; things,
equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy
to my single mind. Every writer of a book work
examines errors, where there appears neither am-
biguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him;
and, in a search like this, many *felicities* of expres-
sion will be casually overlooked, many convenient
parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will
admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to
the whole performance.—Johnson, *Preface to Dic-*
tionary.

Their character [that of the Latin poems in the
Muse Anglicana] does not, on the whole, pass me-
docrity; they are often incorrect and somewhat
turgid, but occasionally display a certain *felicity* in
adapting ancient lines to their subject, and some
liveliness of invention. Hallam, *Introduction to the*
Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth,
and seventeenth centuries, pt. iv. ch. v. sect. 1, § 56.

FELINE. *adj.* [Lat. *felineus*, from *felis*—cat.]
Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.

Even as in the beaver; from which he differs prin-
cipally in his teeth, which are canines, and in his
tail which is *feline*, or long taper. Grece, *Museum*.
The Greeks, in their *feline* fables, represented
the lion as the king of beasts, and gave him the royal
attributes of clemency, mercy, and munificence.
It was not till late years that the observations
of travellers and more accurate naturalists corrected
the error, by showing that the lion is characterized
by the ferocity, cowardice, and treachery, which are
qualities common to all the *feline* tribe.—Sir G. G.
Lewis, *On the Influence of Authority in matters of*
Opinion.

FELL. *adj.* [A.S. *fell*—cruel, tyrannical,
fierce.] Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; sa-
vage.

No *felicit* fore,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their
sleep.
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an eye, shall grow dear
friends. Shakespeare, *Orsino*, iv. 4.
That instant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my desires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,
For since pursue me. Id., *Ten'sth Night*, i. 1.
It seemed fury, discord, madness, *fell*,
Flow from his lap when he unfolds the same. Fairfax.

I know thee, love I wild as the raging main,
More *fell* than tygers on the Libyan plain. Pope.

FELL. *s.* [Lat. *fel*; A.S. *felle*.] Gull. *Rare*.
Sweet Love, that doth his golden wings embay
In blowed nectar and pure Pleasure's well,
Untroubled of vile fear or bitter *fell*.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*, iii. 11, 2.

FELL. *s.* [A.S. *fell*.] Hide; skin.
Wipe thine eye;
The gray-r shall devour them, flesh and *fell*,
Kre they shall make us weep. Shakespeare, *King Lear*, v. 3.

The time has been my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal tremor rouse and stir. Id., *Macbeth*, v. 5.

He ought to shear not to lay his sheep: to take
Their fleeces, not their *fells*. B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

FELL. *s.* [Norse, *fjeld*.] Hill; mountain.

This county abounds with mountains, which in
the language of the country are called *fells*.—Burns
and Nicolson, *History of Westmoreland*, &c., l. 2.
Greenwick town and castle lie about three miles
from Cumbler over the *fells*.—Gray, *Letters*.

FELL. *verbal abs.* Felling.
Seventeen years' growth affords a tolerable *fell*.—
Edgyn, *Sylva*. (Ord MS.)

FELL. *v. a.* [A.S. *fyllan*.] Felling (of trees).
1. Knock down; bring to the ground.

Taking the small end of his musket in his hand,
he struck him on the head with the stock and *felled*
him.—Sir W. Raleigh.
His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake into
all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to be-
lieve he was *felled*.—Howell, *Yvally Forest*.
On their whole hunt I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon fell;
Their choicest youth: they only liv'd who fled.
Milton, *Samson Agonistes*, 302.

With down.
Villain, stand, or I'll *fell* thee down.—Shakespeare,
Henry VI. Part II, iv. 2.

Whom with such force he struck he *fell'd* him
down.
And clef the circle of his golden crown. Dryden.

With along.
I *fell'd* along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case.
Dryden, *Indian Emperor*.

2. Hew down; cut down.
Then would he seem a farmer that would sell,
Bargains of wood which he did lately *fell*.
Spenser, *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

They stopped all the wells of water, and *felled* all
the good trees.—2 Kings, iii. 25.
Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flash'd their fauchions to and fro,
And shot a dreadful gleam; so alone they struck,
There secur'd less force required to *fell* an oak.
Dryden.

FELLER. *s.* One who fells.
Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up
against us.—Isaiah, xiv. 8.

FELLING. *verbal abs.* Act of one who fells
(a tree).

The nearest distance for these plantations ought
never to be less than five feet at first, since every
felling renders them wider for the benefit of the tim-
ber, even to thirty and forty feet, in five or six *fel-*
lings.—Edgyn, *Sylva*. (Ord MS.)

FELLMONGER. *s.* [from *fell*—hide.] Dealer
in hides.

It is thus only that we can account for such names
as *Fellmonger*, *Horsemonger*, and *Fleshmonger*, *Shoe-*
wright, and *Shieldwright*, *Tanner* and *Salter* Streets,
and the like, which have long ceased to be exclu-
sively tenanted by the industrious pursuers of those
several avocations.—Kemble, *The Saxon in Eng-*
land, h. ii. ch. vii.

FELLINESS. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fell.
Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage. *Rare*.

When his lord here saw the red blood rail
Adown so fast, and all his armour sleep,
For very *felness* loud he gan to weep.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

FELLOW. *s.* [A.S. *felag*, *felawe*.]

1. Companion; consort; associate; mate.
In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myself,
but not one of them came to a good end.—Archam,
Schoolmaster.

2. One of the same kind; equal.
So you are to be hereafter *fellows* and no longer
servants.—Sir P. Sidney.

To be your *fellow*
You may deny me: but I'll be your servant,
Whether you will or no. Shakespeare, *Tempest*, iii. 1.

Chieftain of the rest
I chose him here: the earth shall him allow;
His *fellows* late, shall be his subjects now. Fairfax.
Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their *fellows* prey. Waller.
A shepherd had one favourite dog; he fed him
with his own hand, and took more care of him than
of his *fellows*.—Sir E. L'Estrange.

3. One of a pair; match.
My young remembrance cannot parallel
A *fellow* to it. Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, ii. 5.

I walked about on the shore; . . . musing on my
comrades that were drowned, and that there should
not be one soul saved but myself; for, as for them, I
never saw them afterwards, or any sign of them,
except three of their hats, one cap, and two shoes
that were not *fellows*.—De Foë, *Life and Adventures*
of Robinson Crusoe.

When virtue is lodged in a body that seems to
have been prepared for the reception of vice, the
soul and the body do not seem to be *fellows*.—Addi-
son, *Spectator*.

4. Familiar application.

a. Import good or indifferent.

This is Othello's anecdote, as I take it.—The same indeed; a very valiant fellow.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 1.

An officer was in danger to have lost his place, but his wife made him peace; whereupon a pleasant fellow said, that he had been crushed, but that he saved himself upon his horns.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*.

Full fifteen thousand lady fellows

With fire and sword the fort maintain;

Each was a Hercules, you tell us,

Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*

b. Bad or contemptuous: (as, 'poor fellow!')

These great fellows scornfully receiving them, as foolish birds fallen into their net, it pleased the eternal Justice to make them suffer death by their hands.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

I have great comfort from this fellow, methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect fallows. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, i. 1.

How oft the sight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done; for had'st thou not been by,
A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and sign'd to do a deed of sinne,
This murder had not come into my mind.

Id., King John, iv. 2.
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy fellow!

The fellow had taken more fish than he could spend while they were sweet.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This fellow would ingratiate a foreign name
Upon our stock, and the Sisydian seed
By fraud and theft assert his father's breed.

You will wonder how such an ordinary fellow as this Mr. Wood, could have got his Majesty's broad seal.—*Swift*.

You'll find, if care the monarch sets the monk,
Or, cozier-like, the parson will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;
The rest is all but leather and prunella. *Pope*.

5. Member with full rights and privileges of a corporation.

There should be mission of three of the fellows or brethren of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the affairs and state of those countries in which they were designed.—*Bacon*.

Indeed he did not yield till the Vicer Apostolic Leyburn, who seems to have believed on all occasions like a wise and honest man, declared that in his judgment the ejected president and fellows had been wronged, and that, on religious as well as on political grounds, restitution ought to be made to them.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 12.

Common with an adjectival construction or as the first element in a compound: fellow-creature, helper, labourer, prisoner, servant, soldier, student, sufferer, traveller being the commonest.

Fellow. v. a. Suit with; pair with; match.

Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And fellow'st nothing.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.
Following himself with every thing that had life in it.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 100.

Fellow-commoner. s.

1. One with the same right of common as another.

He cannot appropriate, he cannot enclose, without the consent of all his fellow-commoners, all mankind.—*Locke*.

2. Commoner at Cambridge invested with certain privileges of the fellows.

About forty years since, forty pounds per annum for a commoner or pensioner, as the term is at Cambridge, and eighty pounds per annum for a fellow-commoner, was looked on as a sufficient maintenance.—*Dean Prideaux, Letter to Lord Townshend*, *Life*, &c., p. 190: 1715.

Fellow-feel. v. a. Sympathize with anything. Rare.

We should count her a very tender mother which should bear the pain twice and fellow-feel the infant's strivings and wrappings the second time, rather than want the child.—*Rogers, Nauman the Syrian*, p. 330, T.

Fellow-feeling. s.

1. Sympathy.

It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a fellow-feeling of the misfortune of my brother.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

2. Combination; joint interest.

Even your milk-woman and your nursery-maid have a fellow-feeling.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Fellowlike. adj. Like a companion; on equal terms; companionable.

All which good parts he growth with a good fellowlike, kind, and respectful carriage.—*Ca. de, Survey of Cornwall*.

Fellowly. adj. Same as preceding.

One seed for another to make an exchange,
With fellowly neighbourhoof seemeth not straying.
Tanner, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Fellowship. s.

1. Companionship; consort; society.

This boy, that cannot tell what he would have but knave and holds up hands for fellowship.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.

From his fatal bow
Of amaranthine shade, fountain, or spring,
By the waters of life, wherever they sat
In fellowships of joy, the suns of light
Hunted.

Id., Paradise Lost, xl. 77.
There is no man but that puts excellent things into his possession, to be used for the common good: for men are made for society and mutual fellowship.

Catany, Sermon.
God having designed man for a social creature, made him not only with an inclination and under the necessity to have fellowship with those of his own kind, but furnished him also with language, which was to be the great instrument and cement of society.—*Locke*.

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his fellowship to die with us.

Shakespeare, Henry IV., iv. 3.

Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as they are men, although they have never any settled fellowship, never any solemn agreement amongst themselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the fellowship of that war.—*Kautler, History of the Turks*.

3. Equality; partnership; joint interest.

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar ail.

Id., Paradise Regained, i. 400.

O love! thou sternly dost thy power maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain.

Dryden.

4. Company; state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our fellowship. But hark, a sail!

Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.

5. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.

A great town friends are scattered, so that there is not that fellowship which is in less neighbourhoods.—*Bacon, Essays*.

6. Establishment in the college, with share in its revenue.

Cardinals having, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty pounds out of a beggarly fellowship, went to London. *Swift*.

Do not renounce writing, but never trust entirely to authorship. If you have a profession, retain it; it will be like Prior's fellowship, a last and sure resource.—*Rymer, Letter to Berlin*.

The man without straps fulfilled his destiny and his duty. He eased his old governor, the curate, in Westmoreland, or helped his sisters to set up the ladies' school. He wrote a dictionary, or a treatise on comic sections, as his nature and genius prompted.

He got a fellowship, and then took to himself a wife and a living. He presides over a parish now, and asks it rather a desolate thing to belong to the Oxford and Cambridge Club; and his parishioners love him, and adore under his sermons.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xv.

Often preceded by good, or other adjectives, and treated as the second element of a compound.

He had by his excessive good fellowship, which was grateful to all the company, made himself popular with all the officers of the army.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

O you unbridled dinner-giving snobs, think how much pleasure you lose, and how much mischief you do, with your absurd generosity and hypersociability, and entertain each other to the ruin of friendship (let alone health) and the destruction of hospitality and good-fellowship—you win, but for the peacock's tail, might chatter away so much at your ease, and be so jovial and happy.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

7. In Arithmetic. That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock, so that they may every man have his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional part of loss.

Fellowly. adv. In a fell manner; cruelly; inhumanly; savagely; barbarously.

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Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;

As in a type, that with greediness
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beast doth fell him oppress.

Spenser, Sonnets.
The hearts do never agree,
But fellly one another do upbraid.

Id., More, Song of the Soul.
Or like a lamp arm'd with pellucid horn,
Which rustling winds about do rudely toss,
And fellly lash with injury and worn.

Id.
Felly. s. [A.S. *felga*.] Curved piece of wood forming part of the circumference of a wheel.

Out, out, thou strumpet Fortune! all you gods,
In general synod, take away her power;
Break all the spokes and felloes from her wheel,
And bow the round nave down the hill of heav'n.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.
Their axle-trees, unweave, felloes, and spokes were all
moteu.—*1 Kings*, vii. 33.

Fello-de-do. s. [L.Lat. *felon* upon himself.]

In *Laurel*. One who commits felony by suicide.

Making their nature a kind of fello-de-do to prompt
the destroying itself.—*Lively Oracle*, &c., p. 90.

Felon. s. [L.Lat. *felon*, -*onis*.] One who has committed a felony. See Felony.

I apprehend thee for a felon here,
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

Chas'd even amid the fields, and made to bleed,
Like felons, where they did the murderous deed.

Dryden.
Felon. s. [?] Whitlow; painful tumour
furnish between the bone and its investing
membrane.

The malign paronychia is that which is commonly
called a felon. *Wiemann, Surgery*.

Felon. adj. Cruel; traitorous; inhuman; fierce.

Ah me! what thing on earth, that all things
breeds,
Might be the cause of so impatient plight!

What fury, or what fiend with felon deeds,
Hath stirred up so merciless a despite! *Spenser*.

He ask'd the waves, and ask'd the felon winds,
What loud mishap hath doom'd this gentle swain.

Milton, Lycidas, 91.

Felonious. adj. Wicked; traitorous; villainous; malignant; perfidious; destructive.

O thievish night!
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the mild and lonely traveller?

Id., Comus, 193.
In thy felonious heart though venian lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen and dials. *Dryden*.

Feloniously. adv. In a felonious manner.

Parents have been most feloniously radical of their
children.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

Felonous. adj. Felonious. Obsolete.

[I] am like for desperate dole to die,
Through felonious force of mine enemy.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Felonry. s. See extract.

Felonry, in the general acceptance of our English
law, comprises every species of crime, which occa-
sioned at common law the forfeiture of land and
goods. This most frequently happens in those crimes
for which a capital punishment either is or was liable
to be inflicted for it. Treason itself, says Sir Edward
Coke, was anciently considered under the name of
felony. . . . Not only all offences now . . . capital are
in some degree or other felonry; but this is likewise
the case with some other offences not punishable
with death. . . . So that, upon the whole, the only
adequate definition of felony seems to be that which
is before him down. . . . The word *felony*, or *felonia*, is
of undoubted Saxon original; . . . in the Teutonic or
German language, indeed, . . . we ought . . . to look
for its signification. . . . *Fel-on*, then, according to
him [Speelman], is derived from two northern words;
viz. which signifies (we well know) the *fel*, *fiend*, or
hell; and *on*, which signifies prior or
valm. *Felony* is, therefore, the same as *præsump-
tuosus*, the consideration for which a man gives up
his *fel*; as we say, in common speech, such an act is
as much as your life, or estate, is worth. In this
sense it will clearly signify the feudal forfeiture, or
act by which an estate is forfeited, or ceases to be
to the lord.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the
Laws of England*, iv. 7.

Felpar. s. [see Felspathic.] See extract.

Felpar is a mineral crystallizing in oblique rhom-
boidal prisms, susceptible of two cleavages; lustre
more pearly than vitreous; spec. grav. 2.39 to 2.59;
scratches glass; yields no water when calcined;
fusible at the blowpipe into a white enamel; not af-

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scratches glass; yields no water when calcined;
fusible at the blowpipe into a white enamel; not af-

fects by acids.—*Urr, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Felspathic. *adj.* [The French and German forms are *spath*; the *-r* in the English *spat* being as incorrect as *-r* in *Mariar* or *idear*, as *Maria* and *idea* are sometimes sounded. Hence, the adjectival, from the basis *spath* direct, is the better form.] Consisting, or having the character, of felspar.

Felspar, then, is an ingredient in most rocks of igneous formation. . . . The second great division comprehends those rocks in which the *felspathic* ingredient has either itself undergone some further change by the action of heat, . . . or where, though the felspar remains, yet it is so intermixed with other minerals, that the external characters of the resulting rock are altogether changed.—*Darbyney, Description of active and extinct Volcanoes*, pt. i. ch. iii.

Felt. *s.* [A.S. *felt*.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving. It wore a delicate stratagem to shoes
A troop of horse with felt.

2. (P) Cataphrestic for *felt*. Hide or skin. To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the felt be loose.—*Mortimer, Husbands*.

Felt. *v. a.* Work up into a felt. This same wool one man felt into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into kersey.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Felt. *v. a.* Mat together like felt; entangle. *Rare*.

Felted. *part. adj.* Matted. *Rare*. His felted locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains brows and thorns resemble.

Felting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who felts; process by which felts are made.

Felting is the process by which loose flocks of wool, and hairs of various animals, as the beaver, rabbit, hare, &c., are mutually interlaced into a compact textile fabric. The first step towards making felt is to mix, in the proper proportions, the different kinds of fibres intended to form the stuff; and then, by the vibratory strokes of the bowstrings, to toss them up in the air, and to cause them to fall as irregularly as possible upon the table, opened, spread, and scattered.—*Urr, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Feltmaker. *s.* One employed in making felt.

They put things call'd execrations upon me,
The charge of orphan, little sciences crannies,
Whom in their childhoods I bound forth to felt-makers.

To make 'em low and work away their gutsy.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Wapons.

Coachmen, weavers, felt-makers, and other haw-mechanicks, are now by some thought able ministers and profound doctors of the church.—*Fentley, Dippers* *Uph*, p. 160.

Feltwort. *s.* Popular name for certain plants of the genus *Gentiana* (but probably applied to other plants) characterized either by their bitterness or astringency; ? when the latter was the case, they might be used for tanning, whence the name from *felt* = skin.

There be divers sorts of gentians and feltworts.—*Gerard, Herball*, p. 532; 1633.

Femelle. *s.* [Fr. *femelle*; Lat. *femella*.] Opposite to male in the way of sex.

Men, more divine,
Indu'd with intellectual sense and soul,
Are masters to their females, and their lords.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, II. 1.

Femelle. *adj.* 1. Not male in the way of sex; not masculine.

Swarming next appear'd
The female bee, that feeds her husband drone.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 489.

Other males perhaps
With their attendant moans thou wilt deary,
Communicating male and female light,
Which two great sexes animate the world.

Ibid., viii. 148.

If by a female hand he had foreseen
He was to die, his wish had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen.

Drayton.

2. In *Prosody*. *Female rhymes*. Double rhymes, so called because in French, from which the term is taken, they end in a weak or feminine; e.g.

'Th' excess of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable.' (Cowley.)

The female rhymes are in use with the Italian in every line, with the Spanish pronouncedly, and with the French alternately, as appears from the *Alarique*, the *Pucelle*, or any of their later poems. — *Drayden, Preface to Annus Mirabilis*.

3. In *Mechanics*. See extract.

The screw may be formed either on the outside or inside of the cylinder: in the former case it is called the exterior or male screw; in the latter, the interior or female screw.—*Reynolds, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*: *Screw*.

Femalise. *v. a.* Invest with the character of a female; emasculate.

Femalised. *part. adj.* Invested with the character of a female; emasculated. *Rare*.

When they consider the very formation of the word, upon the model of the other *feminized* virtues, they will no longer hesitate on this interpretation. *Lord Shaftesbury, Characteristics*. (Ord 318.)

Feminality. *s.* Female nature. *Rare*. If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of femininity take place, upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine appears.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Feminate. *adj.* Feminine, not masculine; becoming only a woman. *Rare*.

A nation warlike, and inured to practice
Of policy and labour, cannot brook
A feminine authority. *Fort, Broken Heart*.

Feminine. *adj.* 1. (Of the sex that brings forth young; female.

Thus we choose the end of wine
With water that is feminine,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so incorporate.

2. Belonging to women. It will be worth our pains to take notice of some principal of the orders she [Panda] made in those feminine weaknesses. — *Feller, Holy State*, p. 87.

There is almost the only exception I know to the observation, that something feminine—not effeminate, mind—is discoverable in the countenances of all men of genius. Look at that face of old Daupier, a rough sailor, but a man of exquisite mind. How soft is the air of his countenance, how delicate the shape of his temples! — *Coleridge, Table Talk*.

Her [Elizabeth Villiers'] influence over him [William III.] she owed not to her personal charms, — for it tasked all the art of Kneller to make her look (especially on canvases, — and to those talents which peculiarly belong to her sex, — for she did not excel in playful talk, and her letters are remarkably deficient in feminine ease and grace, — but in powers of mind which qualified her to partake the cares and guide the councils of statesmen. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 22.

3. Effeminate; emasculated; wanting manliness. Nilus was no man of war at all, but altogether feminine and subjected to ease and delicacy. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

4. Soft; tender; delicate. Her heav'nly form
Angelic, but more soft and feminine.

5. In *Grammar*. At present [the word *she*] is uninflected. In Anglo-Saxon, however, it was a truly feminine form, from *se*. It had not, however, its present power; but rather coincided with the definite article [M.] as, [F.] *see*, [N.] *that*, in Greek [M.] *is*, [F.] *is*, [N.] *is*. — *Dr. R. O. Latham, English Grammar for Classical Schools*, § 97.

In one sense the infinitive is susceptible of gender, though not in the way that a participle is so. The gender of a participle is that of the agent. This for an infinitive is impossible. . . . But the kind of gender which makes *gladius* masculine, and *hanta* feminine, may make the same distinction between any two kinds of action. The Greek infinitives are all neuter; but, logically, they might just as well be masculine or feminine, as may be seen in the way in which they are translated into Latin. Though to move = *ollum*, to move = *idum*. — *Id.*, *Elements of Comparative Philology*, p. 721.

By omitting the Substantive (*gender*), Feminine, like Masculine and Neuter, may become, in the way of construction, a Substantive, as, 'there are but few true *feminines* in English.' *Female* applies to sex rather than gender, and is a physiological rather than a grammatical term. *Feminine* applies to gender rather than sex, and is grammatical rather than physiological. See also *Gender*, *Masculine*, *Neuter*.

6. In the following extract it seems to mean

anything female, or womanhood in general, nearly equivalent to the Greek *τὸ θῆλυ*.

O! why did God create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, with *feminine*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 880.

Feminine. *s.* Quality or property of woman; feminine character. *Rare*.

Neither great Venus brought this infant fair
... ysteread to be,
And trained up in true *feminine*.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, III. 6. 51.

There belong all these symptoms of femininity in the church of Rome. — *Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, ch. vi.

Feminize. *v. a.* Make womanish.

Feminized. *part. adj.* Made womanish. *Rare*. The serpent said to the feminized Adam, why are you so demure? — *Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 46; 1633.

Femoral. *adj.* [Lat. *femoralis*, from *femur* = thigh.] In *Anatomy*. Belonging to the thigh.

The largest crooked needle should be used in taking up the femoral arteries in amputation. — *Sharp, Surgery*.

Fen. *s.* [A.S. *fean*.] Marsh; low, flat, and moist ground; mor; bog; (often used adjectivally or as the first element in a compound).

I go alone
Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 1.

The surface is of black fen earth. — *Woodward, On Fossils*.

Fence. *s.* [De-fence.] 1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.

That proved not fence enough to the reputation of their oppressors. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

There's no fence against inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

To put them out of their parents' view, at a great distance, is to expose them to the greatest dangers of their whole life, when they have the least fence and guard against them. — *Locke*.

Let us bear this awful corpse to Caesar,
And lay it in his sight, that it may stand
A fence betwixt us and the victor's wrath.

Addison, Cato.

2. Enclosure; mound; hedge; fortified boundary.

In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;

Th' eternal fens overlap,
And pass at will the boundless deep.

Drayton, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode iii.

Of the vast mound that binds the Lorraine lake?
Or the dismaying sea, that, shut from thence,
Rears round the structure, and invades the fence?

Id.

Employ their wiles and unavailing care,
To pass the fences and surmount the fair.

3. Art of fencing; defence. I bribed my skin th' other day, with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, I. 1.

They agreed against both the will of Ancus and the master of fence Valerius Numanus, that Numanus should be sought forth to take away the stye as long as the government. — *Idem, Translation of P. Marry*. (Ord 318.)

4. Skill in defence. I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despite his wile fence and his active practice.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

Enjoy your dear wit, and pay rhetoric,
That hath so well been taught her dazling fence.

Milton, Comus, 790.

5. Slang for a receiver of stolen property.

Fence. *v. a.* 1. Enclose; secure by an enclosure or hedge.

He hath fenced up my way that I cannot pass,
and set darkness in my path. — *Job*, xix. 8.

Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast fenced me with bones and sinews. — *Ibid.*, x. 11.

He went about to make a bridge to a strong city, which was fenced about with walls. — *2 Maccabees*, xii. 13.

Now that the churchyard be fenced in with a decent rail, or other inclosure. — *Ascham, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

2. Guard; fortify. So much of adder's wisdom I have learnt,
To fence my ear against thy sorceries.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 928.

FENC

With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,
Fenced from the thorns, and trod the deep descent.

The wrump of the church would be redressed:
her property and dignity would be secured by new
guarantees; and those wicked countrymen who had, in
the day of her adversity, injured and insulted her
would be signally punished.—*Macaulay, History of
England*, ch. viii.

FENCE, v. n.

1. Practise the arts of manual defence; practice the use of weapons.

He having got some iron, should have it beaten
into swords, and put into his servants' hands to
fence with, and hang one another. *Lacks.*

2. Guard against; act on the defensive.

Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more
dangerous evil, and therefore in the first place to be
fenced against. *Lacks.*

This sort of inference was probably never carried to
a greater length than it was in one particular in-
stance by Descartes, when, as a proof of one of his
physical principles, that the quantity of motion in
the universe is invariably, he had recourse to the
immutability of Divine Nature. Reasoning of a
very similar character is however nearly as common
now as it was in his time, and does duty largely as a
means of fencing off the more dangerous conclusions.—*J. S.
Mill, System of Logic*, b. v. ch. iii. § 8.

3. Fight according to the rules of fencing, or
as a fencer.

If a thistle slug, he falls straight a capering:

He will fence with his own shadow.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 2.

A boisterous heifer in the wood is heard;
The stooping warriors aiming head to head,
Eunuch their clashing horns; with dreadful sound
The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;
They fence and push, and pushing, loudly roar,
Their downy and their sides are bath'd in gore.

A man that cannot fence will keep out of bullies'
and gamblers' company.—*Lacks.*

Fence-month. *s.* In *Forest-law*. Month,
beginning about the ninth of June, and
continuing till the ninth of July, in which
it is prohibited to hunt in any forest, as the
does are fawning. There is also a fence-
month for fisheries.

The following statutes relate to . . . salmon and
their fence-months.—*Toulmin, Law Dictionary*, Fish,
(traveller).

Fenced. *part. adj.* Fortified.

Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain
Destroyed have, each field to waste is laid;
In fenced towers beset in their grain,
Before thou couldst this kingdom to invade.

Fairfax.

Fenceful. *adj.* Affording defence or pro-
tection. *Obsolte.*

Blue-eyed Minerva . . .
Taught artists first the carving tool to wield,
Chariots with brass to arm, and form the fenceful
shield. *Congreve, Hymn to Venus.*

Fenceless. *adj.* Without enclosure; open.

The wall
Immoveable of this now fenceless world.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 302.

Each motion of the heart rises to fury,
And love in their weak bosoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as destructive:
No the wind roars o'er the wide fenceless ocean,
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,
Alike from north, from south. *Ross, Jane Shore.*

Fencer. *s.*

1. One who fences; one who teaches or prac-
tises the use of weapons, or science of de-
fence.

Calumnies in great advantage; he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;
As cunning fencers suffer heat to fire.

A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick, that
the foil will be in your bosom when you thought it
a yard off.—*Sir A. Digby.*

2. Horse good at leaping fences.

So he bought a spavined hack for the best fencer
that ever topped a rail.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert
Gurney.*

Fenceable. *adj.* Capable of defence; ap-
pointed for defending.

No fort so fenceable, no walls so strong,
But that continual battery will give.

Spenker, Publick Quens, iii. 10, 10.
Forthwith a 'Parisian militia' shall be enrolled,
Depart ye heads of districts, to labour in this great
work; while we here, in permanent committee, sit
alert. Let fenceable men, each party in its own range
of streets, keep watch and ward, all night.—*Car-
lyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. iv.

FENO

Fénelles. *s.* Regiments raised expressly
for the defence of the country for a limited
service and for a given time.

The most prominent of these objectionable esti-
mates . . . was that of the Marquis Fénelles.—*Win-
dham, Speech on the Army Estimates*, February 26,
1860. (Rich.)

Féneling. *verbal abs.* Art of one who fences.

These, being polemical arts, could no more be
learned alone than fencing or enlign-playing.—*Ar-
buthnot and Pope.*

Fend. *v. a.*

1. Keep off; shut out.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the latter cold.

Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

2. In *Navigation*. See extract under Fender,

2.

Fend. *v. n.* Shift off, or parry, a charge.

The dexterous management of tern . . . and being
able to fend and prove with them, possess for a great
part of learning; but it is learning distinct from
knowledge.—*Lacks.*

Fender. *s.*

1. Iron plate laid before the fire to hinder
falling coals from rolling forward to the
floor.

So he sat, with the elbows on his knees, and his
feet on the fender.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

2. See extract.

Fend in the sea language imports the same as de-
fend. Hence the phrase 'fending the boat,' &c.;
that is, saving it from being dashed against the
rocks, shore, or ship's side. Hence, also, *fenders*,
any pieces of oak, plank, or boards of wood, &c.,
laid over the ship's side, to fend or keep other ships
from rubbing against her, or to prevent her from
striking or rubbing against a wharf or quay.—*Ency-
clopædia*, in voce.

Féding. *verbal abs.* Shifting or parrying
of charges.

Such *fending* and such proving.—*Beaumont and
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.*

Fénératio. *s.* [Lat. *funeratio*, -onis;
from *funis*, -oris usury.] Usury; gain
of interest; practice of increasing money
by lending. *Rare.*

The hare feared not only pusillanimity and timidity
from its temper, but *fénératio* and usury from
its fecundity and superfluity.—*Sir T. Browne,
Vulgar Errors.*

Fénestral. *adj.* [Lat. *fenestralis*; from *fe-
nestra* = window.] Belonging to windows.

Anthony Wood collected the sepulchral and *fe-
nestral* inscriptions of the several parishes in the
county of Oxford.—*Bishop Nicholson, English His-
torical Library.*

Fénnel. *s.* [A.S. *fennele*; Lat. *fenniculum*.]
Umbelliferous plant so called, native and
cultivated; *Fenniculum vulgare*: (Hog's
fennel, also, a name for the *Peucedanum*
palustre, a plant of an allied genus).

A savory odor blown, more pleasant may some
Than smell of sweetest *fennel*, or the treat
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at even.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 580.

A kind of *fennel* called *fennel* is cultivated to
a great extent for precisely the same part of
the plant, namely the blanchet footstalks (and roots) of
the first set of leaves. . . . These blanchet roots and
footstalks are eaten also raw, as a salad with oil and
vinegar.—*London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, § 113.

The tender stalks of common *fennel* are used in
salads; the leaves boiled enter into many dis-
hes; and raw are garnishes of several dishes.
The blanchet stalks of the variety called *fennel*
are eaten with oil, vinegar, and pepper, as a cold
salad, and they are likewise sometimes put into
soups.—*Ibid.*, § 401.

Fénny. *adj.* Having the character of, or
deriving its character from, a fen.

Fillet of a *fénny* mink.
In the cauldron boil and bake.

Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick houses,
and that only where the ground proves *fénny* or
moorish.—*Moran.*

The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake,
Lark in the troubled stream and *fénny* brake.

Prior.

Fénowed. *adj.* [A.S. *synigeon* = become
mouldy, corrupted, decayed.] Mouldy.

The old moth-eaten laden legend, and the folky
and *fénowed* festival, are yet wearily laid up in cop-
pers.—*Dr. Fawcett, Antiquary's Triumph over No-
velty*, p. 334: 1610.

FERE

[FENCE
FERN]

Fénugreek. *s.* Leguminous plant so called,
Trigonella Fenum græcum.

The *fénugreek*, . . . (Greek *lag*, was formerly culti-
vated in Italy, and still holds a prominent place
in the agriculture of Egypt. In France it is culti-
vated to a limited extent near Paris for its seeds,
which are used in medicine. —*Lindley, Vegetable
Kingdom*.

Fend. *s.* See Fend.

Féodal. *s.* See Féodal.

Féodality. *s.* See Féodality.

Féodary. *s.* See Féodary, also Fédary.

Féodatory. *s.* See Féodatory.

Féodatory. *adj.* See Féodatory.

Féof. *v. a.* [N.F. *faffer*.] Invest (in the
sense of put in possession) with anything.

Coleurs with thee that blessed patrimony, so
féofed upon them, so possessed of them, that they
can never be diseased.—*Bishop Hall, Breathing of
the Desert Soul*.

If any man have a mind to *féof* a curse upon
himself and his posterity, let him dote his fingers
with the holy things of God. *Seasonable Sermon*,
p. 40.

By spirit men even, when they father false
doctrine upon the spirit; by word, when they *féof* it
upon true doctrine.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*,
p. 231.

Féof. *s.* See Fief.

Féofee. *s.* One invested or féofed.

The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking
forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands
to *féofees* in trust, in hope to have cut off her ma-
jesty from the richest of his lands.—*Spencer, View
of the State of Ireland*.

Féofment. *s.* Act of granting possession.

Thy young gentlemen proffered larger *féofments*,
but in vain. *Bartholomew, A new out of Paraphrase*.

Féofment [is] any gift, or grant of any honours,
castles, lands, or of other immovable things, to another
in fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever,
by the delivery of seisin of the thing given; when it
is in writing it is called a deed of *féofment*; and in
every *féofment* the giver is called the féofor, féofiator,
and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the féofor,
féofatary. The proper difference between a féofor
and a donor is, that the féofor gives in fee-simple,
the donor in fee-lail.—*Seyd.*

Patrons of both churches on account of their
féofment, and with the consent of Fulk Burnyngham,
archdeacon of Oxford.—*Warton, History of the
Parish of Kiddleington*, p. 14.

Féraculous. *adj.* [Lat. *ferax*.] Fertile; fruit-
ful. *Latinism.*

Those ages have been most *féracious* in the pro-
duction of such persons.—*Stillingfleet, Origines
Sæcæ*, i. 6.

This firm republic, that against the blast
Of opposition rose; that (thine own oak,
Nursed on *féracious* Aegleum, whose boughs
Still stronger shone beneath the rigid æv)
By loss, by slaughter, from the steel itself,
Even force and spirit drew.

Thomson, Liberty, pt. iii. (Ord MS.)

Féral. *adj.* [Lat. *feralis*.] Funereal; deadly.

Rare.

Such *féral* accidents can wound and penny pro-
duce.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 164.

The world is miserably tormented and shaken
with wars; dearth, famine, inundations, plagues,
and many *féral* diseases, reign among us.—*Ibid.*,
p. 670.

By the wan moon-beam off the bird of night
Lengthens her *féral* note.

Healdy, On the Ruins of Broomholm Priory.

Férdigew. *s.* [O.Fr. *verdugelle*; from
Spanish and Portuguese *verdugo* = rod;]

rods being used for the sake of spreading
out the hoop. *Faldigia*, in Italian, is
another form of this word, also *falbala*
in French. These connect the following
words, *Falbala*, *Furbelow*, *Far-
thingale*; the one under notice bearing
the closest resemblance to the original.]
Old form of Farthingale.

And I heard our nurse speak of a husband to-day,
Ready for our mistress; a rich man and a gay;
And we shall go in our French hoods every day;
In our silk rasmocks (I warrant you) fresh and gay;
In our lucks *férdigewes* and billiments of gold,
Brave in our suits of change, seven double folds.
Then shall ye see Tibet, sir, treade the moss
trimme;

Nay, why said I treade? ye shall see her glide and
swimme.

Udall, Boyer Doyder.

Fere. *s.* [A.S. *fera*, *gefera*.] Companion;
mate; equal: (formerly used either for
husband or wife. In *ferre* is also an old

expression for *together, in company*; and sometimes written *y fere*).

We shall bow *afere*.
As Orpheus and Eurydice his *fere*.
Chaucer, *Trilussa and Cressida*, iv. 701.

Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear.
Spenser, *Fairie Queene*, l. 10, 4.

Féretory. s. [Lat. *feretrum*.] Place in churches where the bier is set.

A third shrine was prepared, whereon to place the other two, and inclose his sacred body. The upper part of this *feretory* was all covered with plate of the purest gold.—Keape, *Monumenta Westmonasteriana*, p. 137.

Férial. adj. [Lat. *ferialis*; from *feria*—holidays.] Respecting the common days of the week; sometimes, holidays. *Rare*.

Concerning the *ferial* character: The ecclesiastical year, of old, began at Easter, the first week whereof was all holiday, the days being distinguished by *prima, secunda, tertia, &c.*, added unto *feria*; from thence the days of any other week began to be called *feria prima, secunda, &c.*—Gregory, *Poethanna*, p. 131: 1650.

[They] did learn to dance, and to sing, and to play on instruments on the *ferial* days.—Dugdale, *Origines Juridicæ*, c. iv.

Fériation. s. Act of keeping holiday. *Rare*.
As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physician's vacation.—Sir T. Browne.

Féris. s. Any day of the week not kept holy. *Rare*.

My first is turned into simple *ferie*.
Dante, *De Monacho*, lib. 22, l. 1.

Férine. adj. [Lat. *ferinus*; from *fera*—wild beast.] Wild; savage. *Rare*.

The only difficulty is touching those *ferine*, malicious, and unamiable beasts; as lions, tigers, wolves, bears.—Sir M. Hale.

There are brutish and unnatural desires, which the philosopher calleth *ferine* and inhumane.—Bishop Reynolds, *On the Passions*, c. xvi.

Ferineous. s. Attribute suggested by *Ferine*; barbarity; savageness; wildness. *Rare*.

A *ferine* and necessary kind of life, a conversation with those that were fallen into a lawless habit of life, would assimilate the next generation to barbarism and *ferineousness*.—Sir M. Hale.

Férité. s. Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness. *Rare*.

All *férité* and inhumanity being laid aside.—Bishop Pearson, *Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

The *férité* of such minds bears no rule in retaliations. Sir T. Browne, *Christian Morals*, iii. 12.

[They] live by the rules of *férité* and lust, and differ from the beasts seemingly in little else but external shape.—Glanville, *Scruona*, p. 285.
He ruled him from the most abject and stupid *férité* to his senses, and to sober reason.—Wardlaw, *Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Fern. s. Obsolete.

1. Rent for a farm; firm itself.

Fern signified rent both in England and in France, says Madox, in his *Firma Burgi*: he might have added Scotland.—Chalmers, *Sir D. Lindsay Glossary*.

2. Dwelling; abode.

His sinful soul with desperate disdain
Out of her fleshy *ferme* fled to the place of pain.

Spenser, *Fairie Queene*, iii. 5, 23.

Ferment. v. a. Develop fermentation; act as a ferment; produce the intestine motion and change of composition which results from brewing and other kindred processes.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood,
And jenny spirits swell the sprightly flood,

Now rouse the hills, the thicket woods beset,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.

Pope.

Ferment. v. n. Pass into fermentation.

If wine or cider do *ferment* twice, it will be harder, than if it had *fermented* but once.—Neale, *Cider in Evelyn's Pomona*.

Ferment. s. [Lat. *fermentum*.]

1. Fermentation.

Sublime and cool the *ferment* of desire.—Rogers, *Sermons*.

2. That which causes fermentation.

The semen puts females into a fever, upon impregnation; and all animal humours, which putrefy, are putrefying *ferments*.—Sir J. Eyer, *Preliminary State of the animal Humours*.

Fermentability. s. Capability of being fermented.

Ne man, it would seem, was unwilling to admit

of the *fermentability* of milk, because it was contrary to the ideas he had entertained of an animal liquor.—Hunter, *Georgical Essays*, l. 197. (Ord MS.)

Fermentable. adj. Capable of being, or liable to be, fermented.

When the yeast has been decomposed by fermenting its delicate proportion of sugar, it loses its *fermentable* property and leaves the excess of sugar unaffected, forming a sweet vinous solution. . . .

When the expressed juice of the grape or must is inclosed in a vessel and out of contact with air, and is there subjected to the heat of boiling water, the small portion of oxygen present is rendered inactive, and the liquor experiences no *fermentative* change. —Vre, *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, Fermentation.

Fermental. adj. Having the power to cause fermentation. *Obsolete*.

Cucumbers, being watery, fill the veins with crude and windy serosities, that contain little salt or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the stomach.—Sir T. Browne.

Fermentation. s. Act of that which ferments; process by which anything is fermented; result thereof. See last extract.

The juice of grapes, after *fermentation*, will yield a spiritus ardens.—Boyle.

A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of *fermentation*; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before.—Collier, *Essay on Pleasantry*.

When organic substances, under the influence of water, air, and warmth, are abandoned to the reciprocal action of their proximate elements, . . . they are entirely changed and decomposed so that their ultimate principles combine in new proportions and give birth to new compounds. To this process the general name of *fermentation* has been given. . . . The following may be enumerated as sufficiently distinct species of *fermentation*. 1. The saccharine *fermentation* in which starch and gum are converted into sugar. 2. The vinous *fermentation*, in which sugar is converted into alcohol. 3. The amellaginous *fermentation*, in which sugar is converted into slime instead of alcohol. 4. The acetous *fermentation*, in which alcohol and other substances are converted into vinegar. 5. The putrid *fermentation*, or putrefaction, which characterizes particularly the decomposition of animal organic substances.—Vre, *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Fermentative. adj. Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Animal spirits destroy by their *fermentative* heat.—Arbuthnot.

(For a further example see extract under Fermentable.)

Fermentativeness. s. Attribute suggested by Fermentative; capability of fermenting.

The white of the egg, he concluded from its *fermentativeness*, to be impregnated with air.—Dr. Tyson, *History of the Royal Society*, iv. 172: 1684.

Fermented. part. adj. Acted on by a ferment.

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Fermenting. part. adj. Causing fermentation; fermentative.

The precipitate or lees which fall down when fermentation is finished, consist of . . . a mixture of the *fermenting* principle with the insoluble matters contained in the *fermented* liquor.—Vre, *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*: Ferment.

Fermaillet. s. [Fr. *fermaillet*.] Buckle or clasp. *Obsolete*.

Those monks were sustained or stayed by buckles and *fermaillets* of gold for more firmness.—Doane, *History of the Knights Templar*, p. 40.

Fern. s. [A.S. *fern*.] Plant so called, of the division Filices.

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood,
Hurled with fern and intricate with thorn;
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn.

Dryden.

Fernsmund. s. [? Fern Osmund.] ? Fern so called; ? Osmunda regalis. *Rare*.

Fernsmund [in] a herb of some called waterfern, hath a triangular stalk, and is like pollipody, and it grows in bogs and hollow grounds.—Markham, *Cheap and good Husbandry*, 1670. (Nares by H. and W.)

Férny. adj. Overgrown with fern.

The herd smil'd, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to their forest-lair.

Dryden.

Ferocious. adj. [Fr. *féroce*; Lat. *ferox*.]

1. Savage; fierce.

Now rose a form in majesty of mud,
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,
And each *ferocious* feature grim with oozes.

Pope, *Dunciad*.

2. Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare that became a prey unto man, unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto impregnation; but the lion and *ferocious* animal hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time.—Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

Ferociousness. s. Attribute suggested by Ferocious.

That a precept of courtesy is by no means unworthy of the gravity and dignity of an apostolical mandate, may be gathered from the pernicious effects which all must have observed to have arisen from harsh strictness and sour virtue; such as refuses to mingle in harmless gaiety, or give countenance to innocent amusements, or which transacts the petty business of the day with a gloomy *ferociousness* that clouds existence.—Johnson, *Sermons*, p. 206. (Ord MS.)

Ferocity. s. Savageness; wildness; fierceness.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable fatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion.—Addison, *Guardian*.

Untaught, untaught, as they were
Incapable, full of *ferocity*.

Philips, *Briton*.

Férous. adj. Savage. *Rare*.

And in this he had a special aim and hope also, to establish Christian laws among infidels; and by domestic to chase away those *férous* and indomitable creatures that infested the land.—Wilson, *Life of James I.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Férreous. adj. [Lat. *ferreus*, from *ferrum*—iron.] Made, consisting, or having the nature, of iron. *Rare*.

In the body of glass there is no *ferreous* or magnetic nature.—Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

Férret. s. [see last extract.] Animal (akin to the martens and polecats, partially domesticated,) so called, used chiefly for tracking rats and rabbits in their holes and burrows, over which it has a special advantage, from the nature of its eyesight, which is best in darkened places: (the eye being red, like that of an albino, has supplied numerous similes and metaphors, whence the word is often used adjectivally.) *Mustela furo*.

With what an eager earnestness she looked, having threatening not only in her *ferret* eyes, but while she spoke, her nose seemed to threaten her chin.—Sir P. Sidney.

Cicero

Looks with such *ferret* and such fiery eyes,
As we have seen him.

Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, l. 2.

Comeys are taken either by *ferrets* or pursue-nets.—Mortimer.

'Let us have a look at this chap,' said the first, examining Vandykerken, whose peaked nose and chin, small *ferret*-eyes, and downcast look, were certainly not in his favour; neither were his old and now tattered habiliments. Certainly no one would have taken Vandykerken for a king's officer—unfortunately they took him for something else.—Mortimer, *Shakespeare*, vol. iii. c. 33.

[*Férret*.] 1. Spun silk and ribbon woven from it. Italian, *ferretto*; French, *ferret*, coarse *ferret*-silk (Florio); forest-silk (Cotgrave). German, *ferret*, the outer envelop of the silk-cod, dirt or dirt-silk, *ferret*-silk, *ferret*. *Floret*-band, a *ferret* ribbon. (Kittner.) 2. Italian, *ferretto*, *ferretto*; French, *ferret*; German, *ferret*, *ferret*-wood, a *ferret*, an animal used in hunting rabbits or rats in holes otherwise inaccessible. It is commonly supposed that the name of the animal has given rise to the verb signifying to poke in holes and corners, to search out. Italian, *ferretare*, *ferretare*, to *ferret* or hunt in holes, to grapple or fumble (Florio); French, *ferret*, to search, hunt, boylt out, spy narrowly into every hole and corner. (Cotgrave.) It seems to me far more likely that the *ferret* (exclusively a tame animal) is named from the purpose for which it is kept, viz. for rooting or poking in holes for rabbits or vermin. The German *ferretieren* would signify a vessel kept for the purpose designated by the verb *ferret*. Now we have Provencal *ferret*, French *ferret*, Bavarian *ferret*, to rub, to move to and fro over a surface. Moreover, *ferret* is identified with Provencal English *ferret*, Dutch *ferret*, by the common use of the three in the peculiar sense of to drudge, to earn with pains and difficulty. *Wroden* is also to poke the fire, to poke or root in the ground, as a pig with its snout. The same train of thought is found in Provencal *ferret*; Italian, *ferrete*, to rub, *ferrete*, to rub, to pinch and spare miserably, to grope, to fumble, *ferrete* (for *ferrete*), to fumble or grope for, to sweep an oven. And as *ferrete*, *ferrete* give rise to *ferrete* by the insertion of an *e* (as in *umbrella* for *umbrella*), so *ferret*, *ferret*, *ferret*, are converted by a similar change into Italian *ferretiere*.

(*ferrare*) *furecare*. The strongest objection to the foregoing explanation is French *furus* (Patols de Champagne), Spanish *furus*, a ferret. But *furecare*, *furellare*, to poke, pry, or search out, have so much the appearance of diminutives from a simple *furus*, that *furus* may well have been formed from that hypothetical form in the same way as Italian *furegone* from *furegare*, and with the same sense of poking, searching-out.—*Waldwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Ferret. s. See beginning of last extract under preceding entry.

Red was and green ferret
Are fixed at the foot of the deers.

Rejected Address.

Ferret. v. a. Drive out of lurking-places, as the ferret drives the rat or rabbit.

The archbishop had *ferreted* him out of all his holes.—*Heglin*.

He went in quest of Hudibras.

To find him out where'er he was.

And, if he were above ground, you'd

He'd *ferret* him, lurk where he would.

Butler, Hudibras.

Stay here a little, I'll *ferret* her out to you presently, I warrant.—With my Lady Fidget, wife, he is coming into you the back way.—Let him come, and welcome, which way he will.—*Wycherly, The Country Wife*.

So late as the year 1724 the Inquisition *ferreted* out, and drove into banishment, some considerable remnants of that unfortunate race, [persons in Spain of Moorish extraction].—*Swissbarn, Travels through Spain*, let. 20.

Ferrugineous. adj. [Lat. *ferrugineus*.] Partaking of particles and qualities of iron.

It may be made of any *ferrugineus* matter and astringent vegetable.—*Johnson, Review of Huxley's Journal*.

Ferruginous. adj. Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretic, *ferruginous*, saline, petrifying, and bituminous.—*Roy, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Ferrule. s. [Fr. *virole*; Lat. *ferrum*.] Iron ring put round anything to keep it from cracking.

The fingers' ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or *ferrules*.—*Rag*.

Ferry. v. a. [A.S. *furan* = pass.] Carry over in a boat.

Cymocks heard and saw,

He loudly call'd to such as were aboard,

The little bark unto the shore to draw,

And him to *ferry* over that deep ford.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Ferry. v. n. Pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

Then hurried back to fire,

They *ferry* over this Lethæan sound

Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment.

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 603.

Ferry. s.

1. Vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water; ferryboat.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought

Unto the other side of that wide strand,

Where she was rowing, and for passage sought:

His need not long call, she soon to hand

Her *ferry* brought.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Bring them with imagin'd speed

Unto the Traject, to the common *ferry*

Which trades to Venice.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*.—*Addison*.

2. Passage over which the ferryboat passes.

Just above the *ferry* in the seat of Mr. Vernon, situated on an elevation, in the centre of this enchanting view.—*Wandham, Tour through Monmouthshire and Wales*.

A chieftain to the Highlands bound,

Cried, "Roman, do not tarry;

And I'll give ye a silver pound

To row me over the *ferry*!"

Campbell, Ballad of Lord Ullin's Daughter.

Ferryboat. s. Ferry (in its first sense).

A *ferryboat* to carry over the king's household.—*2 Samuel*, xii. 18.

Ferryman. s. One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

I past, methought, the melancholy flood,

With that grim *ferryman*, which poets write of,

Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.

Shakespeare, Richard III., l. 4.

The common *ferryman* of Egypt, that waited over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by

the Greeks the *ferryman* of hell, and solemn stories raised after him.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The grisly *ferryman* of hell deny'd

Æneas entrance, till he knew his guide.

Lord Bacon.

Fertile. adj. [Fr. *fertile*; Lat. *fertilis*.]

Fruitful; abundant; plentiful.

I had hope of France,

As firmly as I hope for *fertile* England.

Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part II. fil. 1.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so

fertile, that it has given me two harvests in a summer.—*Dequien*.

I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, a thousand acres yield as many conveniences of life as ten acres of equally *fertile* land do in Devonshire?—*Locke*.

With of, productive.

The earth is *fertile* of all kind of grain.—*Camden Remains*.

This happy country in extremely *fertile*, as of those above, so likewise of its productions under ground.—*Woodward*.

Fertile. v. a. Fertilize. *Rare*.

Their bounty falls like rain, and *fertile* all that's

under them.—*Psalmist, Psalms*, xli. (Ord MS.)

Fertilness. s. Attribute suggested by Fertile; fruitfulness; fecundity.

He, according to the *fertilness* of the Italian wit, did not only afford us the demonstration of his practice, but sought to enrich our mind with the contemplation thereof.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy*.

Fertilitate. v. a. Make fertile. *Rare*.

A cock will in one day *fertilize* the whole race of chickens or cluster of eggs, not excluded in many weeks after.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Fertility. s. [Fr. *fertilité*; Lat. *fertilitas*.]

Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plentifulness.

I will go root away

The noxious weeds, that without profit suck

The soil's *fertility* from wholesome flowers.

Shakespeare, Richard II., fil. 4.

Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and *fertility*; and these places had but a resemblance thereof.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

The quickness of the imagination is seen in

invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression.—*Dequien*.

Fertilization. s. Act of making fertile;

process by which anything is fertilized:

(*fertilization* is the commoner term in

Botany or Vegetable Physiology; *fecundation*

in *Zoology or Animal Physiology*).

The anthers . . . burst open in various ways,

generally from two longitudinal slits, from which

the sides of the case fold back like doors, and allow

the escape of the pollen. This substance is for the

fertilization of the ovules, and makes it reach the

stigma so as to have its influence conveyed down

the style to the ovules, these latter never become

perfect seeds.—*Hensley, Rudiments of Botany*, ch. i.

Fertilize. v. a. Make fruitful or fertile.

Having watered and *fertilized* by their passage, the grounds through which they [rivers] seemed to wander.—*Boyle, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures*, p. 56.

Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terrestrial matter that *fertilizes* the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Fertilized. part. adj. Impregnated.

The general law to which both homogeneous and heterogeneous conform, thus appears to be, that the products of a *fertilized* germ go on accumulating by simple growth, so long as the forces whence growth results are greatly in excess of the antagonistic forces; but that when diminution of the one set of forces, or increase of the other, causes a considerable decline in this excess, and an approach towards equilibrium, *fertilized* germs are again produced.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*.

Fertilizer. s. That which fertilizes.

When more is taken from the land than is given back, the purchase of extraneous *fertilizers* is the only resource.—*London, Encyclopedia of Agriculture*.

Fertilizing. part. adj. Rendering fertile.

Though the colossal statue of Ananias uttered its musical notes every morning at sunrise, still

timely amid the desolation with which it was surrounded, and the Nile was still worshipped at midsummer by the husbandman, to secure its *fertilizing* overflow.—*Shapiro, History of Egypt*, ch. xiv.

A spermatozoon is doubtless a very general form of the essential matter of the sperm; but in tracing the modifications of the spermatozoon from mammals down the scale of animal life, we find them gradually reduced to the head or nuclear part, and discern in the vibratile caudal appendage an accessory relating

to the passage of the *fertilizing* principle to the germ-cell, rather than to its essential operations when arrived there.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Ferule. s. [Latin.] Instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.

The birch upon the breeches of the small ones, And humble with the *ferule* the tall ones.

Benjamin and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

These differ as much as the rod and *ferule*.—*Shore, Grammar*.

Férule. s. Ferule. *Rare*.

Pids, and *ferulans*, rods, and scourges, have been the usual dainties in schools.—*Martini, Reformation of Schools*, p. 13: 1012.

Férule. s. Ferula, of which it is the Anglicized form.

Now my rhymes relish of the *ferule* still,

Some nose-wise pedant hiss.

Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 1.

Before he had my down upon his chin, and whilst he was under the *ferule*.—*id.*, *Remains*, p. 304.

From the rod to *ferule* I would have them free, as from the mousetrap of them.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

They were always in their first garden, reaping harvest of their golden time, among their *ferule* and their *Spilargia*; in Arcadia still, but kings; the *ferule* of their sway not much harder, but of like dignity with that mild sceptre attributed to king Basilius: the Greek and Latin, their stately Pamela and their Philobea; with the occasional duncery of some untoward tyro, serving for a refreshing interlude of a *Mopla*, or a clown's duncery.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The Old and the New Schoolmaster*.

Fervency. s.

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.

Your liver

Did hang a sail on his hook, which he

With *fervency* drew up.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all sides but much of our first *fervency* towards God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity* dedication.

There must be zeal and *fervency* in him which propoundeth for the rest these suits and supplications, which they by their joyful acclamations must ratify.—*Id.*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency*, and with perseverance.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death*.

Fervent. adj. [Lat. *fervens*, -entis; pres. part. of *fervere* = boil; whence *fervidus* and *fervor*.]

1. Hot; boiling.

The fountain's

Bubbling wave did ever freshly waile,

No ever would through *fervent* summer fade.

Spenser.

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of *fervent* blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more *fervent* to dispute, be not

always the most able to determine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being *fervent* in the spirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord.—*Acts*, xviii. 25.

No spoke the *fervent* angel; but his zeal None seconded, as out of season judge'd, Or singular and rash.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 640.

Let all enquiries into the mysterious points of theology be carried on with *fervent* petitions to God, that he would dispose their minds to direct all their skill to the promotion of a good life.—*South, Sermons*.

4. Ardent in love.

Will you go to him then and speak for me? You have loved longer, but not *ferventer*.

Benjamin and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Fervently. adv. In a fervent manner.

1. In a burning degree.

It continued so *fervently* hot, that men roasted

eyes in the mud.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 116.

2. Eagerly; vehemently.

Measure, whereunto a man is *fervently* moved.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fil. 182.

They all that charge did *fervently* apply, With greedy malice and importune toll.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras saluteth you, labouring *fervently* for

you in prayers.—*Colossians*, iv. 12.

He cares not how or what his suffer, so he suffer well, and be the friend of Christ; nor where nor

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when he suffers, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and acceptably.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Ferventness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fervent; ardour; zeal.

Having great power, with constant ferventness of spirit, to declare his will.—*Baird, Discourses on the Revolutions*, pt. iii. disc. A. iii. h.

Fervid. *adj.* Hot; burning; boiling; vehement; eager; zealous.

The mounted sun Shot down direct his fervid rays, to warm Earth's lowest womb.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 300.

Fervidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fervid; ardour of mind; zeal; passion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, . . . in the account of the week Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the fervidness of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of.—*Healey, Sermons*, vi.

Fervour. *s.* [Lat. *fervor*; Fr. *sergeur*.] 1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual fervour proceeded from this star, yet would not the same determine the opinion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Take bright Aurora, whose reluctant ray Portends the forenoon of ensuing day, And warm the shepherd with his flock's retreat To leafy shadows, from the threatened heat.

These silver drops, like morning dew, Foretell the fervour of the day; So from one cloud soft showers we view, And blinding lightnings burst away.

2. Heat of mind; zeal.

Obvious it must needs have been to abolish that which all had held for the space of many ages, without reason so great as ought in the eyes of impartial men appear sufficient to clear them from all blame of rash proceedings, if in fervour of zeal they had renounced such things.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Ardour of piety.

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages, more jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princess continues with its present fervour.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Fescue. *s.* [Lat. *festuca*.] young shoot, or stalk of a tree; hence *festue* the form in accordance with etymology.]

1. Small wire with which those who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of them is pointed at by the forefinger of the right hand, or by any kind of *fescue*.—*Hobbes*.

Teach them how easily passions ought to move; For such we cannot think, can never love; And since these needs will judge the poet's art, Point 'em with *fescues* to each shuffling part.

2. In Botany. Grass so called; species or varieties of the genus *Festuca*.

The hard *fescue* (*Festuca duriuscula*) . . . is far less productive than the meadow *fescue*.—*Morton, Cyclopædia of Agriculture, Festuca*.

Fescol. *s.* [Fr. *fuscole*; Lat. *phaseolus*.] Kidneybeans. *Rare*.

Hindian not *fescos* or poor vetch to sow, Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive.

Fesse. *s.* In Heraldry. See extracts.

The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle; if there be above one, you must call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you must name the field, and say so many bars; if even, as six, eight, or ten, you must say barwise, or barry of six, eight, or ten, as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules barry of eight.—*Boechius, On Blazoning*.

Fesse, in heraldry; [but none of the nine honourable ordinaries of the escutcheon, which it divides horizontally in the middle, and separates the chief from the point. It is supposed to represent a broad girdle or belt of honour, such as those with which the knights-at-arms were originally dressed. It possesses the centre of the escutcheon, and contains in breadth one third thereof. . . . When the *fesse* takes up less than its proper breadth, it is called a bar. *Freeman* is the exact centre of the escutcheon.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Festal. *adj.* [Lat. *festus*, *festivus*, *festalis*, from *festum*—feast; *festivitas*—*at-is*; Fr. *festivité*.] Respecting feasts; befitting a feast.

They would have thought, who heard the strain, They saw in Tempe's vale her native maids Amidst the festal sounding shades To some unwearied minstrel dancing.

Collins, Ode on the Passions.

Fest. *s.* [Fr. *festin*.] Anything hanging like a wreath or garland, suspended

These were *festal* chansons for enlivening the merriments of the Christmas celebrity.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 142.

At *festal* seasons there may be supposed a very numerous company.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

Fester. *v. n.* Runkle; corrupt; grow virulent.

I might, even in my lady's presence, discover the more which had deeply *festered* within me.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart To hear themselves remembered.— Well might they *fester* 'gainst ingratitude, And tent themselves with death.

Passion and mankindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that makes it *fester*.—*South, Sermons*.

Festered. *part. adj.* Taken the character of a fester.

How should our *festered* sorrows be cured?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Festing. *part. adj.* Taking the character of a fester.

Inward corruption and infected sin Not purged, not healed, behind remained still, And *festing* sore, did rankle yet within.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Festinate. *adj.* [Lat. *festinatus*, *pass.* *part.* of *festinare*—hasten; *festinatio*, *-onis*.] Hasty; hurried. *Rare*.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation: we are bound to the like.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 7.

Festinely. *adv.* Hastily; speedily; with speed. *Rare*.

Take this key! give enlargement to the swain; bring him *festinately* hither.—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. 1.

Festination. *s.* Haste; hurry. *Rare*.

Lay hands on him with all *festination*.—*Preston, Tragedy of King Cambyses*, 1561.

Festination may prove precipitation.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 23.

Festival. *s.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day, As is the night before some *festal*, To an impatient child that hath new robes, And may not wear them.

Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all, Come, celebrate this *festal*, And merrily sing, and sport, and play; 'Tis Orinda's nuptial day.

The *festal* of our Lord's resurrection we have celebrated, and may now consider the chief consequence of his resurrection, a judgment to come.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

Used adjectively.

The king forbid that they should profane the Sabbath and *festal* days.—*1 Maccabees*, i. 45.

He appeared at great tables, and *festal* entertainments, that he might manifest his divine clarity to men.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Festival. *adj.* Festive (to which a writer like Sir T. Browne was likely to prefer it, though it may also be *festal*).

Their garlands . . . were convivial, *festal*, sacrificial, nuptial, honorary, funeral.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellaneous*, p. 91.

Festive. *adj.* Joyous; gay; befitting a feast.

The glad circle round them yield their souls To *festive* mirth, and wit that knows no gall.

Thomson.

His vein was chiefly *festive* and satirical.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. I. dissertation 2.

Festivity. *s.*

1. Festival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephthah came to be worshipped as a deity, and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour.—*Sir T. Browne*.

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the sheep shearings used to be, David condescended to beg of a rich man some small repast.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Guilty; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.

To some persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to enliven the attention to the article, than the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holiday.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Festivous. *adj.* Merry. *Rare*.

(Used in the title of a work by Gayton quoted under Fausen.)

Festoon. *s.* [Fr. *feston*.] Anything hanging like a wreath or garland, suspended

by the two extremes in a curved form, with its ends hanging down perpendicularly.

The mere flower-painter is, we are, obliged to study the form of *festoons*.—*Lord Shaftesbury*.

Festoon. *adj.* [Lat. *festuca*.] Straw-colour between green and yellow. *Rare*.

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festoon* or pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Festoonous. *adj.* Formed of straw. *Rare*.

We speak of straw, or *festoonous* divisions, lightly drawn over with oil.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Fet. *v. a.* Fetch. *Obsolete*.

Get home with thy fowl, make ready to *fet*, The sooner the easier carriage to get.

Thomson, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

In the preterite.

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jeholai, who slew him with the sword.—*Jeremiah*, xxv. 23.

We hoist up mast and sail, that in a while We *fet* the shore.

Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.

In the participle.

On, you noblest English, Whose blood is *fet* from fathers of war-proof.

Herewith affrighted, Hero shrink away, And in her lukewarm place wander lay;

Whose lively heat, like fire from heaven *fet*, Would animate gross clay, and higher set The drooping thoughts of base-declining souls, Than dreary Mars-carousing ne'er did bow.

Milford and Chapman, Translation of Hero and Leander.

Fet. *s.* [F] Piece. *Rare*.

The bottom clear, Now laid with many a *fet* Of seed-pearl, ere she had't her there Was known as black as jet.

Drayton.

Fetal. *adj.* Having the character of a fetus.

The egg-shell is almost entirely fitted with a glutinous substance, laid up for the nourishment of the *fetal* animal.—*Dr. Waterhouse, The Botanical*, (Ord. MS.)

Fetation. *s.* Generation of a fetus.

Being ripened to *fetation* by the heat of the sun, they live upon leaves and grass.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*, (Ord. MS.)

(For another example see extract under Extrication.)

Fetch. *v. a.* [A.S. *fæcan*, from the same root as *fing*, i.e. that which catches. The Anglo-Saxon *fa-n*, and Danish *faue*, stand to *fing* as *go* to *ging*. The Danish preterite *fik* illustrates the change from the sound of *-ng* to that of *k*, *hsh*, *tsk*.]

1. Go and bring.

Go to the flock and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats.—*Genesis*, xxvii. 9.

2. Reach; arrive at; come to.

Mean time flew our ships, and straight we *fetcht* The Syrian's tale; a spiteful wind so strait Her wings to wait us, and so urg'd our keel.

Chapman.

Visitation of the sick is a duty required both by the law of humanity and of religion. Bodily infirmity is sad and comfortless, and therefore needs the presence and counsel of friends to relieve it; although, when we draw the curtains of those that are eminently gracious, we do rather *fetch* than bring a blessing.—*Bishop Hall, Joseph with Elihu*, (Ord. MS.)

If earth, industrious of herself, *fetch* day Travelling East; and with her part away From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part Still luminous by his ray.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 137.

3. Obtain as its price.

During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as much as the silver in bullion.—*Locke*.

4. Perform; effect.

Note a wild and wanton herd, Or race of youthful and unhandled colts, *Fetching* mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, nipping The janks of hard'ed affections; though the king Hath charg'd you should not speak together.

Id., Cymbeline, i. 2.

When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my round, Over the mount.

Milton, Arcades, 24.

To come to that place they must *fetch* a compass three miles on the right hand through a forest.

Kneller, History of the Turks.

As if she had drunk Lethe, or had made Even with Heaven, did *fetch* so still a sleep, So sweet and sound.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

FIBR

In long reddish filaments, which may be deprived of colour by working them with the hands under a streamlet of cold water, and afterwards freed from any adhering gross by digestion in alcohol or ether. *Fibrine*, thus obtained, is solid, white, flexible, slightly elastic, insipid, inodorous, denser than water, but containing four-fifths of its weight of it, and without action on litmus. When dried, it becomes semi-transparent, yellowish, stiff, and brittle; water restores its softness and flexibility. . . . As the basis of flesh, it is a very nutritious substance, and is essential to the sustenance of marvellous animals. — *Ors, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Fibrous. *adj.* Consisting of fibrine.

Of this inflammatory lymph there are described by Mr. Paget two varieties: the *fibrinous* and the corpuscular. — *Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. x.

Fibrous. *adj.* Composed of fibres; consisting of fibre.

The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies *viscous* is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and silk, have a predilection of moisture. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I saw Petrus' arms rimpl'd 'round
A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;
This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands,
The trunk was like a sapling in his hands. — *Dryden.*

The *fibrous* and solid parts of plants pass unaltered through the intestines. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The *fibrous* system consists:—1st. Of *fibrous* membranes—membrane *fibrous*—as the pericardium, the cerebral and spinal dura mater, the *fibrous* capsules, the sheath of the tendons, the aponeurotic epistomium, the sclerotic, &c. 2ndly. Of *fibrous* cords, in which the fibres are bound into sheath—organs *fibrous*, fasciculi. Several of the former should be viewed as compound structures; as the dura mater, the tunica albuginea, the fibro-synovial sheath, &c.; but the *fibrous* tissue constitutes their chief basis. With the exception of the *fibrous* membranes of a few glandular organs, it is easy to demonstrate that all the *fibrous* structures are connected together, and that the pericardium is the centre and basis of connection. This tissue consists of whitish, or greyish, shining, satiny fibres, of great thickness and strength. These are interwoven in various directions, in the first division of this tissue; and are placed parallel and very close to each other, in the second. Their cohesion is very great. Hence the *fibrous* tissue is the strongest in the body. . . . During prolonged debility, and in cases of extreme vital exhaustion, the cohesion of this tissue is diminished, and laceration or extension of it takes place with less violence. During constitutional disorder, or contamination of the system by specific miasmata, and in the scrophulous or gouty diathesis, it often becomes the seat of morbid action, and then evinces vital properties in a most evident manner. Injuries and irritations of this tissue, particularly when the vital functions are impaired or disordered, are often the source of the most violent and dangerous affections. — The *fibrous* tissue, however, is, with the exception of the pericardium and the capsules of joints, not very prone to disease; and, even when these are affected, a scrophulous or syphilitic taint has been the cause. — *Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Fibster. *s.* Liar in a small way.

She found him grinning over the bowl. She was discovered, and she blushed a little. 'Thank you, Monsieur,' she said. 'You see your ladies have been here. How good of you! I couldn't come before—I was in the kitchen making a pudding.' 'I know you were, I saw you through the arched railings as I drove up,' replied the old gentleman. 'You see everything,' she replied. 'A few things, but not that my pretty lady,' he said good-naturedly. 'You silly little fibster! I heard you in the room over head, where I have no doubt you were putting a little rouge on.' — *Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Fibula. *s.* [Latin.] In Anatomy. See extract.

[The *fibula* is] the outer and lower bone of the leg, much smaller than the *tibia*: it lies on the outside of this leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the *tibia* into a small sinus, which it has in its lower side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the *tibia*, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle. — *Quincy.*

Fickle. *adj.* [A.S. *ficot*.] Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady; mutable; changeable; without steady adherence; subject to vicissitude.

A slave, whose easy borrow'd pride
Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 4.

Or likest hovering drowns.
The *fickle* poisoners of Morpheus' train. — *Milton, Il Penseroso*, p.

He would be lth
Us to abolish, lest the adversary
Triumph, and my *fickle* state, whom God
Most favours! — *Id., Paradise Lost*, ix. 943.

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FICT

They know how *fictio* common lovers are!
Their milks and vows are cautiously believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. — *Dryden.*

We in vain the *fictio* we pursue,
Who change the constant lover for the new. *F.*

Fickleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fickle; inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could settle his *fickleness*; but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Baccha of whom she complained. — *Sir P. Sidney.*
Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*.
In choice and change of thy dear loved dame. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another, since such a *fickleness* cannot but be attended with fatal consequences. — *Addison, Freindler.*

Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell, I found that what she liked one day she disliked another. — *Id.*

We believe a very little examination of the facts will suffice to show that the believers have been more consistent than their orators; and that they escape from the charge of *fickleness* at the expense of the authority due to the faith last proclaimed from his altar. It would, indeed, be difficult to select one leading principle or prevailing sentiment in Mr. Burke's latest writings, to which something extremely adverse may not be found in his former; we can hardly say his early works. — *Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Burke.*

Fickly. *adv.* In a fickle manner; without certainty or stability. *Rare*: the combination *k + l + l* giving an awkward compound in the way of pronunciation.

Do not now,
Like a young wasteful heir, forsake the hopes
Of godlike majesty on bankrupt terms.
To raise a present power that's *fickly* hold
By the frail tenure of the people's will. — *Southern.*

Fictile. *adj.* [Lat. *fictilis*.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

The cause of fragility is an impatience to be extended; and therefore stone is more frail than metal, and so *fictile* earth is more frail than crumbly earth. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Fiction. [Fr. *fiction*; Lat. *fictio*, -onis; *fingo* - feign; pass. part. *fictus*.]

1. Act of feigning or inventing.
If the presence of God in the human, by a mere *fiction* of the mind, be a sufficient ground to worship that image, is not that's real presence in every creature a far better ground to worship it? — *Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Fiction is of the essence of poetry, as well as of painting: there is a resemblance in our of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story by a *fiction*. — *Dryden, Translation of Ingres's Art of Painting.*

2. Thing feigned or invented.

If through mine ears there any consolations,
By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or just *fictions*;
If ought I receive these hallow'd exclamations,
While that my soul, she, she, she lives in afflictions. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

No also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent which tempted Eve. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Fictionist. *s.* Composer of fictions; writer on feigned subjects.

He will come out in time an elegant *fictionist*. — *Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Fictious. *adj.* Fictitious (this latter being the commoner and more correct word).

Uninterrupted with *fictious* fancies,
I verify the truth. — *Janet, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.*

With fancied rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion man restrains,
And studied lines and *fictions* circles draws. — *Prior.*

Fictitious. *adj.*

1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Draw him strictly so,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame. — *Dryden.*

2. Feigned; imaginary.

The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda resembles you in nothing but in beauty. — *Pope.*

3. Not real; not true; allegorical.

Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature in the persons of sin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. — *Addison, Spectator.*

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FIDD

Fictitiously. *adv.* In fictitious manner; falsely; counterfeitedly.

These pieces are *fictitious* set down, and have no copy in nature. — *S. T. Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

Fictitiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fictitious; feigned representation.

It is commonly a representation of mean, and others of bad men; some think that its essence consists in the misrepresentation, others in the *fictitiousness* of the transaction. — *Johnson, Rambler*, no. 125.

Fictive. *adj.* Feigned; imaginary.

Time . . . to those things whose grounds were very true,
Though naked; and bare, (not having to content
The wayward ears) gave *fictive* ornament. — *Drayton, Polyolbion*, vi.

Fiddle. *s.* [Lat. *fidelula*, diminutive of *fides* in the sense of musical instrument; A.S. *ffol*.] Stringed instrument of music so called; violin.

In trials of musical skill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*, but the performer. — *Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*
Is sung; but breaks off in the middle. — *Butler, Hudibras.*

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow
— very part of the string; but could not, for her
her in it, and whereabout the time lay. — *Addison, Guardian.*

Be or play first fiddle. Act as head man in any undertaking, like the leader of a band in music.

Fiddle. *n. n.*

1. Play upon a fiddle.

Thenceforth being desired at a feast to touch
into, he said he could not *fiddle*, but he could
a small town a great city. — *Bacon, Essays.*
Others import yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make wretches dance. — *Pope.*

2. Trifle; shift the hands often (like one who plays upon a fiddle), and do nothing.

A cunning fellow observed, that old Lewis had
stole away part of the map, and saw him *fiddling*
and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces
together. — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Fiddlefaddle. *s.* Trifling, trivial, or fanciful matter.

Leave them *fiddlefaddles*. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, If without Money.*

She said that her grandfather had a horse shot at
Edgehill, and their uncle was at the siege of Buda;
with abundance of *fiddlefaddles* of the same nature. — *Speculator.*

Fiddlefaddle. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a hustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman
and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of
her. — *Arbuthnot.*

'Fiddle, creature, don't tease me with your *fiddlefaddle* stuff; I have a thousand things to think of.' — *Colman the clerk, The Judens Wife*, v. 3.

Fiddler. *s.* One who fiddles.

Let no merry *fiddler* presume to intrude,
Unless he be sent for to vary our dances. — *H. Johnson.*

Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more
skilful in the trade than he was. — *Jerome Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

These will appear such chits in story,
'Twill turn all politics to jests,
To be repeated like John Dory.

When mbs delights in her spinnet,
A *fiddler* may a fortune get. — *Dryden.*

Drunk as a fiddler. Common measure for the degree of intoxication.

O the musician! I prither, Master Edmund,
call 'em in, and liquor 'em little. — *Thick I will,*
sweet captain father-in-law, and make each of them
as *drunk* as a common *fiddler*. — *Parthen, act. v.* (Orl. M.)

My passion is as mustard strong,
I sit all sober and,
Drunk as a *fiddler* all day long,
Or like a March hare mad. — *Swift.*

Fiddlestick. *s.* Bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

His grizzly beard was long and thick,
With which he strung his *fiddlestick*. — *Butler, Hudibras.*

Colloquial and contemptuous (sometimes as an interjection) for a thing below notice.

'Really,' answered the patient (Gutterback), 'I was forgetful of those matters; but my friend cares as little as myself about the grocer's basket of the table; and the least of intellectual converse is all

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that he desires in his brief sojourn beneath our roof?—*Extract of Fiddlesticks*, Mr. Clutterbuck I did over man talk such nonsense!—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*.

Fiddlestring. s. String of a fiddle.

A fiddlestring, moistened with water, will sink a nail in a little time, and consequently must be relaxed or lessened, and waterish. — *A footnote, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

Worn to a fiddlestring. Thoroughly wearied and worn out.

Fiddling. part. adj. Trifling.

Time cooks cannot abide what they justly call fiddling work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done. — *Swift*.

Fiddling. verbal abs. Act of one who fiddles or trifles.

Those degenerate arts and shifts, whereby many counsellors and governors gain both favour with their master and estimation with the vulgar, deserve no better name than fiddling; being things rather pleasing for the time, and graceful to themselves only, than tending to the weal and advancement of the state which they serve. — *Bacon, Essay on the true Greatness of a Kingdom*. (Ord MS.) (See also under F i d g e.)

Fidejussio. s. [Lat. *fidejussio*.] Suretyship; act of being bound for another. *Rare*.

If he will be a surety, such is the nature of fidejussio and suretyship, he must. — *Farinon, Sermon*, p. 15: 1647.

Fidejussor. s. [Lat. *fidejussor*.] Surety. *Rare*.

I know God might, if he would, have appointed godfathers to give answer in behalf of the children, and to be fidejussors for them. — *Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy*, ser. 18. (Ord MS.)

Fidelity. s. [Fr. *fidélité*; Lat. *fidelitas*.]

1. Honesty; veracity.
The church by her public reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is fidelity. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Faithful adherence.

They mistake credulity for fidelity. — *Clarke*.
The fidelity of the allies of Rome, which had not been shaken by the defeat of Thrasymenus, could not resist the fiery trial of Cannae. The Apulians joined the conqueror immediately, and Arpo and Salapia opened their gates to him. — *Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xlv.

Fidg. v. n. Fidget.

Behold the graces of each dame! . . .
How some would leap upright as any bolt,
And some would dance and skip like a young colt;
And some would fidget, as though she had the itch.

Birds, Works of a Young Wit: 1577.
To fidge [in] to be fiddling here and there to no manner of purpose. — *Outgrace*, in v. *Nieder*.

Tim, thou'rt the Punch to stir up trouble;
You wriggle, fidge, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out. — *Swift*.

Fidget. v. n. Move nimbly and irregularly, so as to show agitation or impatience.

Our lively hostess, whose fancy was impatient of the rein, *disputed* at this, and ventured to say, Nay, this is too much. — *Roswell, Life of Johnson*.
O why, my Lord Warlen, O why should you fidget in talking of matters you don't understand?
Or why should you write yourself down for an idiot
Because you, forsooth, have the pen in your hand?
— *Moore, Twopenny Postbag*.

Fidget. s. Restless agitation; fidgety person.

Colloquial.

Why, what can the vicountess mean?
Cried the square hoods in woeful fidget;
The times are alter'd quite and clean.

Gray, Long Story.
Fidgety. adj. Having the character of a fidget.

There she sat, frightened and fidgety. — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

Fiducial. adj. [Lat. *fiducius* = confidence.]

Confident; undoubting.
Such a fiducial persuasion as cannot deceive us. — *Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 294.

Fiducially. adv. Undoubtingly; confidently. *Rare*.

It is the Spirit of God alone, that proposes to the soul the grounds of hope, and then by an immediate and Almighty power enables the soul fiducially to close with and rest upon that object, upon those grounds. — *South, Sermons*, vi. 472.

Fiduciary. s.

1. One who holds anything in trust; trustee.
Prescription transfers the possession, and discharges the fiduciary from restitution. — *Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*. (Ord MS.)

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The second obstructive is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only instrument of his justification; and excludes good works from contributing any thing towards it. — *Hammond*.

Fiduciary. adj.

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a fiduciary assent to whatever the gospel has revealed. — *Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death*.

2. Not to be doubted.

Elisiana can rely no where upon mere love and fiduciary obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience. — *Howell*.

The fiduciary or letters of credence of the churches. — *Bishop Harecroft, Dangerous Positions and Proceedings under Pretence of Reformation*.

3. Held in trust.

Every himself must pronounce that return of his for the acquitting of his fiduciary pledges, to be a most noble act. — *Howell, Familiar Letters*, ii. 61.

The High Admiral himself cannot grant it for longer than his own time, being but a trust and fiduciary power. — *Spelman*.

Fief. s. [see Fee.] Fee; manor; possession held by a feudal tenure under some superiority.

To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,
For pasture near adjoining lay;
A piteous province and alluring prey;
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd
And the whole fief, in right of poetry, she claim'd.

As they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands were in the nature of fiefs, for which the possessors were obliged to do personal service at war. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Field. s. [A.S. *feld*.]

1. Enclosure: (the commonest, though not, perhaps, the original meaning of the term).
Or great Cairn, who first taught the swain
In Marian fields to sow the golden grain.
— *Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Theodid of Statius*.

2. Country, or open country in general: (often used adjectivally).

Every plant of the field, before it was in the earth. — *Genesis*, ii. 5.

Come, live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasures prove,
That hills and valleys, dale and field,
And all the craggy mountains yield.

Mariouss.
Field lands are not exempted from milderms, nor yet from smut, where it is more than in enclosed lands. — *Mortimer*.

3. Expanse; space; compass; extent.
The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;
Where fields of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous drops of earth below.

Dryden.
Ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove.
The ill-natured man gives himself a large field to expatiate in: he espouses failings in human nature. — *Addison, Spectator*.

4. Ground or space for anything brought within its compass.

Let the field or ground of the picture be clean,
light, and well united with colour. — *Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

5. In *Heraldry*. Surface of a shield.
Slight were his arms, a sword, a silver shield,
No marks of honour charg'd its empty field.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
6. As the second element of a compound (battle-field) with the first element understood.

You maintain several factions;
And whilst a field should be dispatch'd and fought,
You are disputing of your generals.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.
What though the field be lost,
All is not lost.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 106.

Fiduciale. s. See extract.

Ficht-ale . . . [was] a kind of drinking in the field by balliffs of hundreds, for which they gathered money of the inhabitants of the hundred to which they belonged. — *Rees, Cyclopædia, Field*.

Fiducial. s. Notebook used in surveying.

The paces of the field-book may be conveniently divided into five columns. In the middle column the angles at the several stations taken by the theodolite are to be entered. . . . The distances taken by the offset staff, on either side of the station line, are to be entered into the columns on either side of the

middle column. . . . The names of the objects with proper remarks may be entered in the columns on either side of these last mentioned. — *Rees, Cyclopædia, Field*.

Fieldday. s. (both d's pronounced.)

1. Military review.

The general-in-chief would be far more usefully employed in superintending the instruction of his brigadiers by this method (the division of the force into two hostile bodies) than in himself conducting an aimless and uninteresting field-day against an invincible enemy. — *Macdonnell, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, pref.

2. Galu-day; fete.

Nobody . . . supposes that a dinner at home is characterized by the horrible ceremony, the foolish makeshifts, the mean pomp and ostentation which distinguish our banquets on grand field-days. — *Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. 22.

Fieldea. adj. Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I prythee, make us quick in work:
That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our felded friends.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 4.

Fielddare. s. [A.S. *feallowe* = fallow, yellow, (Lat. *fulvus*, as *callow* to *calvus*) + *fare*.] English bird of passage so called, *Turdus pilaris*.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and feldfarses, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us show cold winters. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Fielddmarshal. s. Officer in the army of the highest rank.

Perhaps you will be amused to know how the Electoral Court (of Hanover) was composed. There were the princes of the house in the first class; in the second the single feld-marshal of the army. — *Thackeray, The Four Georges, George I.*

Fielddmouse. s. Mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

The feldmouse builds her garner under ground. — *Dryden*.

Fielddpiece. adj. Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

The base planting his feldpieces upon the hills, did from thence grievously annoy the defendants. — *Arnold, History of the Turks*.

Fielddpreacher. s. One who preaches in a field or open place.

Do you think the popish feld-preachers did not first learn their lesson, took no previous steps, made no provision, before they set out upon their expeditions? Read their legends, and be convinced. — *Bishop Lexington to Mr. Whitfield, Enthusiasm of Methodists*, &c. pt. ii. vol. i. p. viii.

Fielddpreaching. s. Act of pronouncing an harangue in a field or open place.

The fact you own, both of popish and methodical feld-preaching; you glory in it. — *Bishop Lexington to Mr. Whitfield*, &c. pp. 12.

Fielddroom. s. Open space (compare elbow-room); free room for military evolutions; freedom.

Falling back where they
Might feldroom find at large. — *Drayton, Polyolbion*, xii.

They . . . had feldroom enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant. — *Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 294.

Fielddwork. s. Fortifications formed on the field for particular purposes and occasions.

Fieldworks are rarely constructed in a durable manner; they are, for the most part, formed by the excavation of the soil, correspond in figure with the parapet to be formed, and, from the resemblance of the ditch, are called trenches. — *Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Fielddy. adj. Open like, or having the character of, a field. *Rare*.

In feldy clouds he vanisheth away.
— *Sylvestre, Translation of Du Bartas*, 107. (Ord MS.)

Fieend. s. [A.S. *feond*.—see Friend.] Enemy (generally the enemy, i. e. Satan); infernal being; devil.

What now, had I a body again, I could,
Coming from hell; what fends would wish about
And Hannibal could not have wish'd to see.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

Fieendish. adj. Having the character of a fiend.

His look as he said this was perfectly fiedish. — *James Henry Mackintosh*.

Fiendishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fiendish.

Those dames which under a cloak of modestie and devotion, hide nothing but pride and *fiendishness*.—*Bishop Hall, Holy Pasquiches*. (Ord. M.B.)

Fiendish. *adj.* Full of evil or devilish practices.

Regard his hellish fall,
Whom *fiendish* fortune may exhort the wise
Only to wonder at unlawful things.

Marlowe, Dr. Faustus.

Fiendlike. *adj.* Resembling a fiend; savage; cruel; extremely wicked.

The cruel ministers
Of this dead butcher, and his *fiendlike* queen.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 1.

The last circumstance reveals a *fiendlike* appearance drawn by Shakespeare.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 100.

Fierce. *adj.* [Fr. *fier*; Lat. *ferus* and *ferox*.]

1. Savage; eager of mischief; violent; outrageous; vehement; passionate; angry.

Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel.—*Genesis*, xlix. 7.

A man brings his mind to be positive and *fierce* for positions whose evidence he has never examined.—*Locke*.

2. Strong; forcible; violent; with celerity.

The ships, though so great, are driven of *fierce* winds; yet are they turned about with a very small helm.—*James*, iii. 2.

Fiercely. *adv.* In a fierce manner.

The defendants *fiercely* assailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievously distressed.—*Kaulea, History of the Turks*.

The air, if very cold, irritates the flame, and maketh it burn more *fiercely*, as fire scorches in frosty weather.—*Bacon*.

Fierceness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fierce.

1. Ferocity; savageness; eagerness for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a monstrous lion, with a sh-shen not far from him, of little less *fierceness*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment; vehemence.

The Greeks are of strong and skilful to their strength, *fierce* to their skill, and to their *fierceness* valiant.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

3. Violence; outrageous passion.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor;
But scorn your mean suspicions of me more.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Fierisfacias. *s.* [Lat. *fieri*, infinitive of *facio*—become, be made; *facias*, second singular conjunctive of *facio*—make—(literally) you may make to become.] In *Law*. Writ so called from these words, as is commonly the case in the names of writs, being the first conspicuous ones. Abbreviated in *Fi. Fa*.

Fieri facias [is] a judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, against whom the recovery was had.—*Cowell*.

Fieriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fiery.

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

The ashes, by their heat, their *fieriness*, and their dryness, belong to the element of earth.—*Boyle*.

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and polite.—*Addison*.

Fiery. *adj.* Having the character of fire.

The eyes *fiery* bright,
Like Gorgon the monster appearing in the night.

Sir T. Ryot, The Governor, fol. 100.

Scarcely had *fiery* flames in the chimney
Yet harnessed his *fiery* footed steed,
No-rear'd about the earth his flaming crest,
When the last deadly smother soft did steam.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The sword which is made *fiery* doth not only cut, by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Through hills and the Grecian towns he flew;
Th' audacious wretch four *fiery* couriers drew.

Dryden.

See from the brake the whirling pheasant springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings;
Short in his joy, he feels the *fiery* wound,
Flatters in blood, and panting beats the ground.

Pope.

Fig. *s.* [German, *pfeife*.] Pipe blown to the drum; military wind-music.

Farwell the pined troops, and the big war
That make ambition virtue! oh farwell!
Farwell the neighing steed and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, th' ear-piercing *fig*.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

Thus the gay victim, with fresh garlands crown'd,
Pleas'd with the mair'd *fig's* enlivening sound,
Through gazing crowds in solemn state proceeds.

Philips.

Fifteen. *pr.* Five and ten; in *Arithmetical* symbols 15. See Eight and Eighth.

Fifteenth. *adj.* Ordinal of Fifteen.

Fifth. *adj.* Ordinal of Five.

Fifthly. *adv.* In the fifth place in the way of numerical order.

Fiftieth. *adj.* Ordinal of Fifty.

Fifty. *pr.* Five tens; in *Arithmetical* symbols 50.

Fig. *s.* [Lat. *figus*; A.S. *fic*.] Fruit, so called, of the fig tree; tree itself.

It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it beginneth to put forth leaves, have his top cut off.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The characters of the *fig* are: the flowers, which are always enclosed in the middle of the fruit, remind of the leaf, and are male and female in the same fruit; the male flowers are situated towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing near the stalk, are succeeded by small hard seeds: the entire fruit is, for the most part, turbinate and globular, or of an oval shape, fleshy, and of a sweet taste.—*Miller*.

A fig for you. *Fig*, here, means *snap* of the fingers, as a sign of contempt. When we snap our fingers, and the end of the middle finger comes in contact with the end of the thumb, the space enclosed has the outline of a *fig*. A line in Dante illustrates this: 'El free 'i *figo* con ambedue le mane,' i. e. He made the *fig* with both hands.

In the older writers the Italian *figo* is often used, and is entered by Johnson as an English word. It is scarcely this; nor, with such an expression as the one under notice, is it wanted.

The chariot had not proceeded far, before Mr. Adams observed it was a very fine day. 'Ay, and a very fine country, too,' answered Pounce. 'I should think so more,' returned Adams, 'if I had not lately travelled over the Downs, which I take to exceed this, and all other prospects in the universe.' 'A *fig* for prospects,' answered Pounce; 'one acre here is worth ten there; and, for my own part, I have no delight in the prospect of any land but my own.'—*Piepling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Fig. *s.* [? Figure.]

We laugh at poor Jocko the monkey dancing in uniform; or at poor James the dunkey, with his quivering calves and pluck lights; or at the nigger Marquis de Marmont, dressed out with sabre and epaulet, and giving himself the airs of a field-marshal. Lo! is not one of the Queen's pyramids in full *fig*, as great and as foolish a monster?—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxix.

Fig. *v. a.*

1. Give a snap of the fingers to, or for, any one.

When Pistol lies, do this, and *fig* me like
The bragging Spaniard.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.

2. Put something useless into one's head.

Slung.

Away to the sow she goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another story.—*Sir E. R. Kestrange*.

Fig. *v. n.* [? corruption of *figge*, as in *figget*.]

Move suddenly or quickly.

The bound . . .
Leaves whom he loves, upon the want doth ply,
Figs to and fro, and falls in clerical cry.

Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, 1606.

Figapple. *s.* Fruit (? kind of apple) so called.

A *figapple* hath no core or kernel, in these resembling a fig, and differing from other apples.—*Mortimer, Leubandry*.

Figary. *s.* Same as Vagary.

Ere long I will make 'em believe you can conjure with such a *figary*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn*.

Those mad *figaries* her whole sex
Is infected with.

Id., Cupid's Revenge.

A lady and her daughter having taken a *figary* in their heads to go on foot, and visit all the hospitals in Spain, and to minister in them.—*M. Golden, Tracts*, iii. 466: 1780.

Figant. *adj.* ? Fidgety.

Such a little *figant* thing.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Little French Lawyer, iii. 1. (Rich.)

God forgive me, what kind of *figant* memory have you?—*Nay*, then, what kind of *figant* memory has thou?—*Knutson Ho*, act iii. (Rich.)

Figging. *s.* See extract.

Figging, in the manner, [is] a kind of cant term among dealers in horses for thrusting 'a corn' (as they call it) of either into the fundament of a horse, or the veins of a mare, at the time of their being led out for show, for the purpose of producing irritation and causing them to lift their tail.—*Eras, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

Figum. *s.* [?] Old game so called.

See, he splits fire.—Oh no, he plays at *figum*; The devil is the author of wicked *figum*.—*R. Johnson, Devil's an Ass*, v. 2. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fight. *v. n.* preterite *fought*; part. pass. *fought*. [A.S. *fihtan*.]

1. Contend in battle; war; make war; battle; contend in arms: (used both of armies and single combatants).

Fierce fiery warriors *fought* upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 2.

The common question is, if we must now surrender Spain, what have we been *fighting* for all this while? The answer is ready: we have been *fighting* for the ruin of the public interest, and the advancement of a private.—*Swift*.

2. Act as a soldier in any cause.

Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,
And *fought* the holy wars in Palestine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

With.

Though ye *fought* with the Chaldeans, ye shall not prosper.—*Jeremiah*, xxiii. 2.

With against.

The stars in their courses *fought* against Siva.—*Julius*, v. 20.

Fight. *v. n.* War against; combat against.

Himself alone an equal match he boasts,
To *fight* the Phrygian and the Aonian hounds.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Fight. *s.*

1. Battle; combat.

Gabriel, lead forth to battle these my sons
Invincible, lead forth my armed saints,
By thousands and by millions rang'd for *fight*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 46.

2. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

Who ever saw a noble sight,
That never view'd a brave war-fight!
Hang up your bloody valours in the air,
Up with your *fights* and your nettings prepare.

Dryden.

Fighter. *s.* One who, or that which, fights;

warrior; contender.

I will return again into the house, and desire some conduct of the lady: I am no *fighter*.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Fighting. *part. adj.* Qualified for, or occupied by, war; fit for battle.

An host of *fighting* men that went out to war by bands.—*2 Chronicles*, xxvi. 11.

With cocks.

At the supper tables of the rich the Alexandrian singing boys were much valued; and no breed of *fighting-cocks* was thought equal to those reared up in Alexandria.—*Nharpur, History of Egypt*, ch. xlii.

Fighting. *verbal abs.* [A.S. *fehtung*.] Contention; quarrel; combat.

Without were *fightings*, within were fears.—*A Corinthus*, vii. 5.

From whence come wars and *fightings* among you?—*James*, iv. 1.

Figleaf. *s.* Leaf of the figtree; figuratively,

from the original clothing of Adam and Eve, and also from the imitation of it, *pu-dicitie causa*, in the representation of the naked figure in sculpture, a flimsy covering.

They served *figleaves* together.—*Genesis*, iii. 7.

What pitiful *figleaves*, what senseless and ridiculous shifts are these, not able to silence, and much less satisfy, an accusing conscience!—*South, Sermons*, ii. 262.

I would as soon look upon a picture of Adam and Eve without *figleaves* as any of you, if I could help it; therefore keep off, and do not make us sick.—*Wycherly, The Country Wife*.

Figment. *s.* [Lat. *figmentum*; from *figo*—

feign.] Invention; fiction; idea feigned.

Upon the like grounds was raised the *figment* of

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not is such as signifies, *figureth*, and representeth their end.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Marriage rings are not of this stuff:
Oh why should ought less precious or less tough
Figure our loves? —*Donna.*

An heroic poem should be more fitted to the common actions and passions of human life, and more like a glass of nature, *figuring* a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients.—*Dryden.*

5. Image in the mind.

None that feels sensibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himself those imaginary charms in riches and praise, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood.—*Sir W. Temple.*

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare, —*Prior.*

6. Prefigure; foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
In this the heaven figures some event.
—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ll. 1.*

Figure, v. n. Make a figure.

Who *figured* in the rebellion.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Spirit of Patriotism, p. 253.*

Figure-caster, s. Astrologer.

I by this *figure-caster* must be imagined in such distress as to use to Maronilla.—*Milton, Apology for Smectynus.*

Figure-finger, s. Figure-caster: (this latter being the less contemptuous term of the two).

Figure-fingers and star-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no foresight in what concerns themselves.—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*

Quacks, *figure-fingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters, cannot well live without it.—*Cutler, Essay on Confidence.*

Figured, part. adj. Put into figure; represented; adorned with figures; imaged; typified: (in *Logic*, applied to arguments of the full or typical kind, and opposed to *unfigured*. See *Illation*).

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an almanack's gown,
My *figured* goblet for a dish of wood.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within;
As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours were seen.
—*Dryden.*

Accept this goblet, rough with *figured* gold.
—*Id., Translation of Virgil.*

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more obscure and unfamiliar ideas, which to mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to.—*Locke.*

Now marks the course of rolling oris on high,
Over *figured* worlds now travels with his eye. —*Pope.*

Figure-head, s. Carved ornament at the prow of a ship.

All this time, Sampson was rubbing his hands, and staring, with ludicrous surprise and disdain, at a great, gorilla-eyed, blunt-nosed *figure-head* of some old ship, which was raised up against the wall in a corner near the stair, looking like a goblin or hideous idol whom the devout worshipped.—*Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, ch. lxi.*

Figurist, s. One who employs himself upon figures. Rare.

But least of all does he favour the *figurists*, or ueniorialists.—*Waterland, Works, vol. vii. p. 184. (Rich.)*

Filaceous, adj. [Lat. *filum* = thread.] Consisting of threads; composed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lino trees; it is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter common, and sometimes the down that groweth above.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Filacer, s. [N.Fr. *filace*; Lat. *filum*.] See extract.

[A] *filacer* [is] an officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs wherein he makes process. There are fourteen of them in the several divisions and counties: they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixt.—*Harris.*

Filament, s.

1. Slender thread; body slender and long like a thread.

The effluvium passing out in a smaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it stirr'd not the bodies interposed.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The lungs of consumptive have been consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and *filaments*.—*Harvey, Discourses of Consumption.*

The ever-rolling orb's impulsive ray
On the neat threads and *filaments* does bear,
Which form the springy texture of the air,

And those still strike the next, till to the sight
The quick vibration propagates the light.
—*Sir E. Blackmore.*

2. In Botany. Part of the stamen which supports the anther.

The stamen ... has a stalk generally slender, called the *filament*.—*Harvey, Rudiments of Botany, ch. iii. sect. 5.*

Filamentary, adj. Having the character of, or formed by, a filament.

(For example see extract from Owen under *Fila*.)

Filamentous, adj. Like a slender thread.

The doctrine of the *filamentous* cataract will become as familiar as any established theory among us, only by supposing this, like all other membranes, thickened and become opaque by disorders.—*The Student, l. 341.*

Filander, s. Worm in hawks.

This may probably destroy that obstinate disease of the *filander*, or hawkworm.—*Sir T. Browne, Of Hawks, Miscellaneous, p. 118.*

Filature, s. Spinning, especially of silk from the cocoon.

(For example see *Floss-silk*.)

Filbert, s. [see extract from Todd, and remarks.] Nut so called (Corylus Avellana).

In August comes fruit of all sorts; as plums, pears, apples, cherries, *filberts*, muskmelons, moushounds of all colours.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Thou hast a brain, such as it is indeed:
On what else should thy worm of fancy feed?
Yet in a *filbert* I have often known
Maggots survive when all the kernel's gone.

—*Lord Dorset.*
[This is derived by Junius and Skinner from the long beards or hanks, as corrupted from *full beard*, or *full of beard*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from some one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filbert*, the name of him who brought it hither. Much is Dr Johnson's etymological account of this word. Gower gives us a very different one in the following lines; which Mr. Horne Tooko also has agreed with me in noticing:

With that upon a green bough
A segnt of sylke, which she [Philis] there had,
She knit; and so herself she hid,
That she about her white were
It did, and hence herself there,
Whereof the goddess were moved,
And Demophon was removed,
That of the goddess' providence
Was shape such an evidence
Ever afterwarde upon the slow,
That Philis in the same throw
Was shape into a night tree,
That all men it might see:
And after Philis Philbert
This tree was clipped in the yerd;
And yet, for Demophon to shame,
Unto this day it beareth the name.

(Confessio Amantis, b. iv.)
The *filbert* is said to have been brought from Pontus. Hulot calls it 'Poutica nuc.'—*Todd.*

Of the three derivations suggested by the extracts, Johnson's alone has a presumption in its favour; though *fill* + *beard* has its supporters. No details, however, about the hypothetical *Filbert* are known. All that the present Editor sees his way to is the origin of the second syllable *-bert*, which he believes to be the *-burd* in *Lombardy*. In Neumich, where the *filbert* is treated as a variety of the hazel, one of its German synonyms means, in the first instance, *Lombardy-nut*, afterwards transformed into *Lampert's nut*, *Lombard-nuss*, *Lampartes-nuss*. How *Lampert* became *Philibert* (for some confusion of this kind is likely) has yet to be discovered.

Filch, v. a. [?] Steal; take by theft; pilfer; pillage; rob; take by robbery: (usually applied to petty thefts).

The champion robbeth by night,
And prowleth and *filcheth* by day.

—*Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.*
Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;

'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which neither enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

—*Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.*
He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in enclosures, where they shall always have safe being, that none are continually *filched* and stolen.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

What made these ventures to betray,
And *filch* the lady's heart away? —*Butler, Hudibras.*
The phumio was formerly a husbandman, that secretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods.—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*
Pain would they *filch* that little food away,
While unrestrain'd those happy gluttons prey.
—*Dryden.*

Filcher, s. One who filches.

This *filcher* of affections.—*Bosworth and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage.*

Filching, part. adj. Stealing in a petty clandestine way.

He could discern crows like hives of bees, wherein every bee did nought else but sting; some like hornets, some like *filching* wasps, others as drones.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Filching, verbal n. Act of one who filches; thing filched; dishonest perquisite.

By what perished moneys of value; by what reserved *filchings* from marketing; ... by what false charges for brazen narred and earthenware broken, had thus been cumbered to make these serve thee for thy sake!—*Sir E. L'Estrange, Last Days of Pompeii, b. iv. ch. ii.*

Fila, s. [from Fr. *file*; Lat. *filum*.]

1. Thread. Rare.

But let me resume the *file* of my narration, which this object of books, best agreeable to my course of life, hath a little interrupted.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Line or wire on which papers are strung to keep them in order.

All records, wherein there was any memory of the king's attainder, should be cancelled and taken off the *fila*.—*Bacon.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually set apart an hour in a day to peruse these, and then rank them into several *files*, according to the subject-matters.—*Id.*

The apothecary's train is wholly blind;
From *fila* a random recipe they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make.

—*Dryden.*

3. Catalogue; roll; series.

Our present numbers grow upon the *fila*
To live-and-twenty thousand men of choice.
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. l. 3.*

Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
—*Id., Macbeth, iii. 1.*
These goodly eyes,
That o'er the *files* and musters of the war
Have plow'd like platted Mars, now bend, now turn
Upon a tawdry front.

—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, l. 1.*
So mynre, on he lod his radiant *fila*,
Dazzling the moon. —*Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 797.*

Fila, v. a. [Fr. *filer*.] String upon a thread or wire: (whence to *file* a bill is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge).

Thou dost *file*
One lie upon another well.
—*Sir E. Renshaw, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 174.*

From the day his first bill was *filed* he began to collect reports.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scribbler.*

Fila, v. n.

1. March in a file, not abreast, but one behind another: (with *off*).

All ran down without order or ceremony, till we drew up in good order, and *filed off*. —*Tatler.*

Did all the grower atoms at the call
Of chance *file off* to form the pondrous ball,
And undetermined into order fall?

—*Sir K. Blackmore, Creation.*

2. Rank with; be strung, as it were, upon the same thread or wire.

These, I take it,
Although she love you well, ... be examin'd,
Must needs, and reason for it, be examin'd,
And by her modesty; and fear'd too light too,
To *file* with her affections; You have lost her.

—*Bosworth and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.*

Fila, s. [from A.S. *feol*, *filian* = rub.]

1. Instrument for rasping metals.

A *fila* for the mattocks and for the coulters.—*1 Samuel, xlii. 21.*
The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Fila in their hands and hammers at their side.

—*Dryden.*
The rough or coarse-toothed *fila*, if it be large, is called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenness of your work which the hammer made in the forging; the bastard-toothed *fila* is to take out of your work the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the rough *fila* made; the fine-toothed *fila* is to take out the cuts or file-strokes, the bastard *fila* made; and the smooth *fila* is to take out those cuts, or file-strokes, that the due *fila* made.—*Maron.*

2. Style; manner of writing. *Rare, Latinism* (from *limas labor* = labour of the file), implying correctness and smooth or polished work, as that of metal carefully filed.

And, were it not ill fitting for this file
To sing of hills and woods 'mongst wars and knights,
I would abuse the sterner sense of my stile.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, vii. c. 37.

3. Hard or wary person: (as, 'a cunning old file'). *Slang*.

File. *v. a.* [from *file*, the instrument.]

1. Rasp down; curtail.

They which would file away most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little less.—*Hunter, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The eminent court . . . gives their tongues
Sweetness of language; makes them apt to please;
Files off all rudeness, and unweil behaviour.

Braumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a bluntness by filing or cutting off the head of such an overgrown tooth.—*Ray*.

2. Smooth; polish.

For that old man of pleasing words had store,
And well could file his tongue as smooth as glass.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. l. 35.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue filed, and his eye ambitious.—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he fil'd.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.

File. *v. a.* Defile.

The corn is theirs, let others thresh,
Their hands they may not file.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

She lightly kept out of her fil'd bed.

Id., Faerie Queene, iii. l. 62.

For Banquo's issue have I fil'd my mind,
For them the gracious Duinian have I murder'd.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

His words deeply fashion'd,
All fil'd and mangled.

Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.

Filed. *part. adj.* Worked by the file. In the following extract polished. See *File*, s. 2.

There hath flourish'd in England so fine and
fil'd phrases, and so good and pleasant poets, as may
counterpoise the dolours of Virgil, Ovid, &c.—*Gosse, Epitaphs, Epitaphs*, &c., pref., 1863.

Fished. *s.* Fish so called, of the genus *Bullia*.

The first and strongest spine of the back in this fish is studded up the front with numerous small projections, which, under the microscope, have the appearance of so many points of enamel or pearl arising from the surface of the bone, giving a rough denticulated appearance; and hence the name of *file-fish*.—*Tarrell, British Fishes*.

Filicet. *s.* [corrupted from *Fr. feuille morte* = dead leaf.] Brown or yellow-brown colour; Poliomort. *Obsolete*.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue or *filicet*, turned up with red.—*Swift, Advice to a Servant*.

Spelt with *ph*.

One of them was blue, another yellow, and a third *filicet*, the fourth was a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale green. *Addison*.

Filial. *adj.* [Lat. *filius* = son.]

1. Pertaining to, having the character of, or befitting, a son.

My mischievous preceeding may be the glory of his filial piety, the only reward now left for so great a merit.—*Sir J. Sidney*.

He griev'd he wept, the slight air image brought
Of his own filial love, a sadly pleasing thought.

Dryden.

2. Bearing the character or relation of a son.

Where the old rattle her good influence sheds,
Springs of like leaf erect their filial heads;
And when the parent rose decays and dies,
With a resembling face the daughter buds arise.

Prior.

Filially. *adj.* In a filial manner; after the manner of a son.

There is no servant of God but serves filially.—*Bishop Hall, Holy Pascegricks*. (Ord. M.)

Filiation. *s.* Relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and filiation, between the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the denomination thereof, must needs be eternal, because the terms of relation between whom that relation grows were eternal.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Among all the sons of God, there is none like to that One Son of God. And if there be so great a disparity in the filiation, we must make as great a difference in the correspondent relation.—*Bishop Pearson, On the Creed*, art. l.

Filiety. *s.* Sonship.

It is obvious, in fact, that if we take any two correlative names, father and son, for instance, although the objects denoted by the names are different, they both, in a certain sense, connote the same thing. They cannot, indeed, be said to connote the same attribute: to be a father is not the same thing as to be a son. But when we call one man a father, another his son, what we mean to affirm is a set of facts, which are exactly the same in both cases. To predicate of A that he is the father of B, and of B that he is the son of A, is to assert one and the same fact in different words. The two propositions are exactly equivalent: neither of them asserts more or asserts less than the other. The paternity of A and the filicity of B are not two facts, but two modes of expressing the same fact. That fact, when analysed, consists of a series of physical events or phenomena, in which both A and B are parties concerned, and from which they both derive names. What those names really connote, is this series of events: that is the meaning, and the whole meaning, which either of them is intended to convey. The series of events may be said to constitute the relation; the schoolmen called it the foundation of the relation, fundamentum relationis.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, p. 45.

Filigree. *s.* [see last extract under next entry.] Older and more correct form of Filigree.

A curious filigree handkerchief, and two fair filigree plates brought out of Spain.—*Dr. Brown, Travels*, p. 147: 1695.

Adam and Eve in single-work, without filigree, upon canvas, curiously wrought with her ladyship's own hand; several filigree curiosities.—*Tatler*, no. 245.

Filigree. *s.* Ornamental work so called: (often used adjectivally). See preceding entry and last extract.

The churches of our ancestors shoot up into spires, towers, pinnacles, and filigree work.—*Swinsburne, Travels through Spain*, let. 44.

Filigree is . . . interwisted fine wire, used for ornamental gold and silver trinkets. The wire is seldom drawn round, but generally flat or angular; and soldered by gold or silver solder with borax and the blowpipe. The Italian word *Filigree* is compounded of *filum* and *grana*, or granular network; because the Italians, who first introduced this style of work, placed small beads upon it.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Filing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who files; small particle of that which is filed resulting therefrom: (often plural, as 'iron' or 'steel filings').

The filings of iron infused in vinegar, will, with a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any copper.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The chippings and filings of those jewels are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classics*.

It was enacted that every person who informed against a clipper should be entitled to a reward of forty pounds; that every clipper who informed against two clippers should be entitled to a pardon; and that whoever should be found in possession of silver filings or parings should be burned in the cheek with a red-hot iron.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 221.

Fill. *v. a.* [A.S. *fyllan*.]

1. Make full.

Jesus saith unto them, Fill the waterpots with water, and they filled them up to the brim.—*John*, ii. 7.

I am who fill

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 165.

The celestial quire, when orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld;
Birth-day of heav'n and earth; with joy and shout
The hollow universal orb they fill'd. *Ibid.* vii. 254.

He fruitful, multiply, and in the seas
And lakes and running streams the waters fill. *Ibid.* vii. 306.

2. Glut; surfeit; satisfy; content.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.—
Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine heat fools.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

He with his courtier'd Eve
The story heard attentive, and was fill'd
With admiration and deep muse to hear.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 50.

Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite can adequately fill and super-abundantly satisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings.—*Chayne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*.

With out. Enlarge by extension from within.

I only speak of him

Whom pomp and greatness sits so loose about,
That he wants majesty to fill them out. *Dryden*.

With up.

a. Make full.

Hope leaps from goal to goal,
And opens still, and opens on his soul;
Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pours the bliss that fills up all the mind. *Pope*.

b. Supply.

When the several trades and professions are supplied, you will find must of those that are proper for war absolutely necessary for filling up the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation.—*Addison, Present State of the War*.

c. Occupy by bulk.

There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to an equal height; because mountains and hills would fill up part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite.—*Blackop Burnet*.

d. Engage; employ.

Is it far you ride—

As far, my lord, as will fill up the time
Twixt this and supper. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

When applied to a supply of drink, the name of the vessel, *cup, glass, goblet*, or the like, is often understood, in which case the verb seems to be neuter.

In the cup which she hath fill'd, fill to her double.
—*Revelation*, xviii. 6.

We fill to the general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Fill up. Grow full.

Neither the Palm Meats nor the Fuzine, nor any other seas, fill up, or by degrees grow shallower.—*Woodward*.

Fill. *s.* As much as may produce complete satisfaction.

Her neck and breasts were ever open bare,
That eye thereof her babes might suck their fill.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

But thus inflam'd bespoke the captain,
Who scorneth peace shall have his fill of war.

Fairfax.

When ye were thirsty, did I not cleave the rock,
And waters flowed out to your fill?—*Isaiah*, l. 50.

Fill. *s.* [? Thill.] Place between the shafts of a carriage.

This mule being put in the fill of a cart, run away with the cart and timber.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Filler. *s.* One who, or that which, fills.

1. Anything that fills up room without use.
'Tis a mere filler, to stop a vacancy in the lecturer, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil.—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil, dedication*.
A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and suitable expressions, of forced and ineffectual conceits, and of needless fillers up to the work.—*Pope*.

2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

They have six diggers to four fillers, so as to keep the fillers always at work.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

3. One who stores abundantly.

Brave soldier, yield; thou stock of arms and honour,
Thou filler of the world with fame and glory.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

Filler. *s.* [Fr. *filet*.]

1. Band tied round the head or other part.

His baleful breath inspiring, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;
Now like a filler to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes hides her hairs.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waist, a filler binds her hair.

Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. Fleecy part of the thigh of the larger animals as prepared for the table.

The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd;

These morsels stay'd their stomachs; then the rest
They cut in legs and fillers for the feast.

Dryden, Translation of the First Book of Homer's Iliad.

3. Meat rolled together; and tied round.

Filler of a feunny make,
In the cauldron boil and bake.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

The mixture thus, by chymick art
United close in every part,
In fillets roll'd, or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd species.

Swift.

4. In Architecture. See last extract.

Pillars and their fillers of silver.—*Isaiah*, xxvii. 10.

Filler [is] a small flat face or band, used principally between mouldings to separate them from each other in classical architecture; it is also employed in Gothic architecture, and in the early English and decorated styles it is frequently worked

upon larger mouldings and shafts.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Fillet. *v. a.* Bind or fit with a fillet or bandage.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapters and filleted them.—*Ezekiel*, xxviii. 23.

Fillets. *s.* [Scotch Gaelic, *filleadh*-beg, i. e. *filleadh* and *beg*—little.] Literally, little plaid; kilt; or kind of petticoat reaching only to the knees, worn by the Scotch Highlanders.

The *fillets*, or lower garment, is still very common, and the honnet almost universal.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Filling. *part. adj.* Causing fullness or satiety.

Things that are sweet and fat are more filling, and do swim and hang more about the mouth of the stomach, and go not down so speedily.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Filling. *verbal abs.* Act of that which fills; process by which anything is filled.

1. Supply.

And why that spiteful character given to all crowds? mere fillings of his own, without warrant from his original.—*Bentley, Philonthorus Lepidensis*, § 24.

2. Act of growing full.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Filip. *v. a.* Strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.

If I do, *filip* me with a three-man hockie.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. 1. 2.*

Then let the pobbles on the hungry beach
Filip the stars; then let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun.

Id., Coriolanus, v. 3.

We see, that if you *filip* a lute-string, it sheweth double or treble.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

[*Filip*, says Skinner, is a word formed from the sound. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill* up, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered. This is Dr. Johnson's opinion; but the word may be a corruption of the Latin *alapa*, a blow, a stroke.—*Todd.*]

Filip. *s.* Jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

Yes, by my faith, master Bayley, there was a knave not fair.

Who caught one good *philip* on the brow with a dove-larre.

Gammer Gurton's Needle, act v. (Ord MS.)

Man's life is as a glass, and a *filip* may crack it.—*Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda*, 1699.

A gentleman,

If I, that so much love him, may commend him,

Of free and virtuous parts; and one, if foul play

Should fall upon us, for which fear I brought him,

Will not fly back for *filips*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

The dead epicure cannot but subscribe to the truth of Sardanapalus's tomb, which I find stored

to have a hand in a posture of filipping, reaching out of the tomb; and the motto, (*Omnia nec tanti*),

all is not worth a *filip*.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 540: 1684.

Filly. *s.* [Fr. *filie*—daughter.]

1. Young mare: (opposed to a colt or young horse).

A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Used adjectively.

I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in harmony of a *filly* fool.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. Wanton girl; flirt.

A skittish *filly* will be your fortune, Welford.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.

I am joined in wedlock, for my sin, to one of those *filles* who are described in the old poet.—*Adison, Spectator.*

Film. *s.* [A.S. *filma*] Thin pellicle or skin.

While the silver needle did work upon the sight of his eye, to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never saw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle.—*Bacon.*

Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight
Had bred.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 412.

A stone is held up by the *film* of the bladder, and so kept from grating or offending it.—*Grew, Observations on the Urinary System.*

There is not one individual so ridiculous as to pretend

to solve the phenomena of sight, fancy, or coition, by those fleeting superficial *films* of bodies.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray,
And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day.

Pope, Messiah.

Film. *v. a.* Cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects inward.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 4.

It is thine ignorant and gross infidelity that hath

film'd up thine eyes, that thou canst discern no

spiritual object.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons*, p. 251.

Fimy. *adj.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

He showed me a little excrescence that he hath

beginning upon the uttermost ball of his eye, a *fimy* matter, like the rudiment of a pin and web as they call it.—*Sir H. Wotton, Esquisse Wottoniana*, p. 441: 1624.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whose *fimy* cord should bind the struggling fly.

Dryden.

The wasps with fruitless toil
Flap *fimy* pinions off, to extricate

Their feet in liquid shackles bound, till death
Receives them of their worthless souls; such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain.

Philips.

Loose to the winds their airy garments flow,
Thin *fimy* textures of the *fimy* dew;
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes.

Pope.

Filter. *s.* Percolator; strainer.

That the water, passing through the veins of the earth, should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the salting particles will pass through a tenfold *filter*.

—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Filtration is a process purely mechanical for separating a liquid from the undissolved particles floating in it, which liquid may be either the useful part, as in the vegetable infusions, or of no use, as the washings of mineral precipitates. The filtering substance may consist of any porous matter, . . . as porous earthenware, window paper, cloth of many kinds, and sand. . . . *Filter* papers are first cut square, and then folded twice diagonally into the shape of a corner, having the angular parts cut off. . . . A *filter* covered with the sediment is most conveniently washed by spouting water upon it with a little syringe. . . . In general, relatively to the application of pressure to *filters*, it may be remarked that it cannot be pushed very far without the chance of deranging the apparatus or rendering the liquor muddy. The enlargement of the surface is generally speaking, the safest and most efficacious plan of increasing the rapidity of the filtration, especially for liquids of a glutinous nature. This expedient is well illustrated in the crossed bag *filter* now in use in most of the sugar refineries of London.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Filter. *v. a.* [L. *lat. filtrare*.] Strain through a filter.

Mixte this liquor with fair water, *filter* it through a paper, and so evaporate it.—*Grew, Museum.*

Filter. *v. n.* Percolate as through a filter.

Unless the soil is unusually stiff, the water will *filter* through.—*London, Cyclopaedia of Agriculture.*

Filth. *s.* [A.S. *filð*, from the root of *foul*.]

1. Dirt; nastiness; anything that soils or fouls.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile men vile;
Filth in favour but themselves.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet; for they are commonly found in rising grounds of great cities, which must needs take in a great deal of *filth*.

Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.

How perfect then is man? From head to foot
Drell'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root.

Sandys.

Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly dings his *filth* about;
He still has gratitude and reverence,
To spare the folks that give him peace.

Swift.

2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.

Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to plety and religion, by purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

Filthy. *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

If she do not paint, she will look so *filthy*, thou canst not love her!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 272.

It stuck *filthily* in the camel's stomach that bull, bear, and the like, should be armed, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless.—*Sir R. L. Estrenge.*

Filthiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Filthy.

1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.

Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should discover the others' *filthiness*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Corruption; pollution.

They held this land, and with their *filthiness* polluted this same gentle soil long time.

That their own mother loath'd their baseness,
And gave alior her brood's unkindly crime,
All were they born of her own native slime.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

They never duly improved the utmost of such a power, but gave themselves up to all the *filthiness* and licentiousness of life imaginable.—*South, Sermons.*

Filthy. *adj.*

1. Nasty; foul; dirty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 1.

2. Gross; polluted.

As all *glories* are not proper subjects for an epic poem of a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or *filthy* in them.—*Dryden, Translation of La Fontaine's Art of Painting.*

Filtrate. *v. a.* Strain; percolate; filter.

The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to ashes, and these ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a fiery salt.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Filtration. *s.* Method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.

We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of solution, *filtration*, and evaporation, reduced it into crystals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible.—*Boyle.*

Fimble. *s.* [see last extract.] Male hemp.

Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own, In May a good housewife will see it be sown;

And afterwards trim it, to serve at her need,
The *fimble* to spin and the carle for her seed.

Twiss, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The light summer hemp, that bears no seed, which is called *fimble* hemp.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

[*Fimble*, German *femel*, *femel-hauf*, *fimel*, the male plants of hemp which are soonest ripe, and have to be picked out by hand from among the female, left to ripen their seed. The larger and stronger growth of the seed-bearing plants probably led to their being called in England *carle*, or *male-hemp*, and this perhaps has led to the supposition that *fimble* is a corruption of *female*, as the word is commonly explained. The real signification is the act of picking out the early ripe plants, which is termed *fimble* in German, and *femeler* in the North of France, while the plants so picked out are called *fimels*, (*filcart*.) The Dutch *fimelen*, or *femelen*, is applied to any light action with the fingers, to tease wool, flax, or hemp, to trifles, genitalia digitis, frustra facitare rem frivolam. *Femel*, cannabii brevior, discoloris, convulsa, humm carptum, vulsum. (Kilian.) The verb is a diminutive of Frisian *fimpele*, to grasp at anything with the hands (Dutten); Swedish *fimla*, to grope. To *fimble*, to touch lightly and frequently with the ends of the fingers. (Forby.) Old Norse *fimla*, Provincial Danish *fimle*, to touch with the fingers, to handle.—*Widdowood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Fimbriate. *v. a.* [Lat. *fimbria*.] Fringe; hem. Rare, except in *Herakly*, where in its participial or adjectival form it means bordered, and in *Botany*, where it means fringed. (In the latter the purely adjectival form *fimbriate* is the commoner.)

Besides the divers tricking or dressing (heraldic cresses); as piercing, voiding, *fimbriating*, &c. inasmuch that cresses alone, as they are variously disguised, are enough to distinguish all the several families of gentlemen in England.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 271.

Fim. *s.* [A.S.] Part of a fish by which it balances its body, and moves in the water; (in *Ichthyology*) organ of locomotion, extremity, or limb.

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with *fins* of lead,
And hows down oaks with rudder.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Thus at half-ebb a rolling sea
Returns, and wins upon the shore;
The watry herd, affrighted at the roar,
Rest on their *fins* awhile, and stay,
Then backward take their wondrous way.

Dryden.

In most fish, besides the great *fin*—the tail—we find two pairs of *fins* upon the sides, two single *fins* upon the back, and one upon the belly, or rather between the belly and the tail. The balancing use of these organs is proved in this manner. Of the large-headed fish, if you cut off the pectoral *fin*, that is the pair which lies close behind the gills, the head falls prone to the bottom; if the right pectoral *fin* only be cut off, the fish leans to that side; if the

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ventral *fin* on the same side be cut away, then it loses its equilibrium entirely; if the dorsal and anal fins be cut off, the fish reels to the right and left; when the fish dies, that is, when the *fin* ceases to play, the body turns upwards. The use of the same parts for motion is seen in the following observation upon them when put into action. The pectoral, and more particularly the ventral *fin*, serve to raise and depress the fish; when the fish desires to have a retrograde motion, a stroke forward with the pectoral *fin* effectively produces it; if the fish desire to turn either way, a single blow with the tail the opposite way sends it round at once; if the tail strike both ways, the motion produced by the double lash is progreder, and enables the fish to dart forwards with an astonishing velocity. The result is not only in some cases the most rapid, but in all cases the most gentle, pliant, easy, animal motion with which we are acquainted. However, when the tail is cut off the fish loses all motion, and it gives itself up to where the water impels it. The rest of the *fin*, therefore, so far as respects motion, seem to be merely subsiding to this. In their mechanical use the anal *fin* may be reckoned the keel; the ventral *fin* outriggers; the pectoral *fin* the oars; and if there be any similitude between these parts of a boat and a fish, observe that it is the resemblance of imitation, but the likeness which arises from applying similar mechanical means to the same purpose. — *Paley, Natural Theology*.

All writers on animal mechanics have shown how admirably the whole form of the fish is adapted to the element in which it lives and moves. . . . The pectoral *fin*, those curled prototypes of the forelimbs of other Vertebrata, with the last segment, or hand, alone projecting freely from the trunk, . . . present a condition analogous to that of the embryonic limbs of the homologous members in the higher Vertebrata. . . . In the act of flexion, the *fin* slightly rotates and gives an oblique stroke to the water. . . . We find, moreover, as numerous and striking modifications of the pectoral *fin*, in adjustment to the peculiar habits of the species. In *Finca*, we do of the forelimbs in any of the higher classes. This *fin* may wield a formidable and special weapon of offence, as in many Silurid fishes. . . . The ventral *fin* or homologous of the hind-legs are still more rudimentary: still more embryonic, having in view the comparison with the stages of development in a land animal—than the pectoral *fin*; and their small proportional size reminds the homologist of the later appearance of the hind limbs, in the development of the land Vertebrata. . . . In most fishes the ventral *fin* merely combine with the pectoral *fin* in raising, and in preventing as outriggers the rolling of the body; but some very interesting modifications of the ventral *fin*, in relation to particular habits of certain species, may be noticed. In the *Blennius*, the Forked Hake, the Forked Beard, and some other fishes, the ventral *fin* are reduced to filamentary feelers. . . . In the large-headed thornie and juncular fishes, the loose suspension of these *fin*, and the absence of any connection with a sacral part of the vertebral column, permits their transference forwards, to aid the pectoral *fin* in raising the head. — *Quoy, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*.

Finable. adj. Capable of being fined; admitting, liable to, or deserving, a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable*. — *Bacon*.

He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable*. — *Sir J. Hayward*.

If juryman, after sworn, eat and drink, . . . they are *finable*. — *Zonlin, Law Dictionary (Orange)*, voce *Jury*.

Final. adj. [Lat. *finalis*, from *finis* = end.]

1. Ultimate; last.

And over them triumphant Death his dart shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invoked With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 401.

2. Conclusive; decisive.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final* to the war. — *Bacon*.
Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest of Ireland. — *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

3. Mortal; destructive.

At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

4. Respecting the end or motive for which an effect is produced: (as opposed to the efficient or physical cause by which it was immediately preceded). See *Teleology*.

Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also required as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper necessity *final*; so that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any means be rescued from life, observing them. — *Hucker, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

By its gravity air raises the water in pumps, siphons, and other engines, and performs all those *fin*'s which former philosophers, through ignorance

of the efficient cause, attributed to a *final*; namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuum. — *Ray*.

Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the efficient. — *Collier, Essay on Thought*.

Finale. s. [Ital.] End: (generally applied with the notion of *grandeur*, *show*, or *magnificence*, to the conclusion of anything, especially a theatrical representation in which the grand tableau in a scenic, or a great crash of music in a musical, entertainment forms the conclusion).

It was arranged that the two horsemen should first occupy the arena: . . . that Glancus and the lion should next perform their part in the bloody spectacle; and the tiger and the Nemean be the grand *finale*. — *Sir R. L. Butler, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. v. ch. ii.

Finality. s. Final character; completeness: (often, especially in modern politics, used *subjectively*, indicating a man who, having made certain concessions, considers that he has done everything needed).

He was a middle-class Whig, had faithfully supported that party in his native town during the days they wandered in the wilderness, and had well earned his share of the milk and honey when they vanquished the promised land. In the spring-tide of liberalism, when the world was not analytical of free opinions, and odious distinctions were not drawn between *finality* men and progressive reformers, Mr. Wallinger had been the popular leader of a powerful body of his fellow-citizens, who had returned him to the first reform parliament, and where, in spite of many a waning reputation, he had contrived to remain. — *Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*.

Finally. adv. In a final manner.

1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

May chance to number thee with those,
Whom patience *finally* must crown.
— *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1201.

2. Completely; without recovery.

Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of justice, but the house of Desmond only. — *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.
Doubtless many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no men's sins to answer for but their own. — *South, Sermons*.

Finances. s. Revenue; income; profit.

This sort of *finance* hath been increased. — *Bacon*.
The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual or uncertain; as be the excheats and forfeitures. — *Id.*
His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their piracy, though he practised the same trade when he was stratagem in his *finances* at the siege of Byzantium. — *Arbuthnot*.
I hope, however, he will not rely too much on the fertility of Lord North's genius for *finance*. — *Junius, Letters*, l.

With the accent on the second syllable; though Dr. Johnson places it on the first. It may be curious to observe, that we formerly used the word *finance* in the sense of *an end*; and that, in the enlarged edition of Bullock, 1636, it has found a place, but it had then been long obsolete. — *Tiedt*.
[In the forensic language of the middle ages the Latin *finis* was specially applied to the termination of a suit, and *finalis dies*, *finalis judicium*, *finalis concordia*, were respectively the day of trial, the judicial decision, or the agreement by which the suit was terminated. *Finis* by itself is frequently used for the settlement of a claim by composition or agreement, as by Matthew Paris in the life of Henry III. 'Glancus capitis fuit, et tacto facto *finis*, interpositis tunc et juramentis et christi, cunctis dominis.' 'Quod illi cunctis tunc et nullum tunc acceptum concilium intercessit ut si quo modo possent sedum cum Imperator componerent, dicerent. Nullum ulterius ab eo *finis* habebimus (we shall get no further terms from him), and junctus Romanis omnes nos de partibus illis expellet.' (Ducange). The clergy and knights who held in capite having been summoned to London to pass over with the king on military duty into France, it was announced, 'quod archiepiscopus, &c., servitium domini regi debentes possent *facere finem* pro eodem (might compound for it) si vellet.' (Bart. Cotton, p. 324.) It was then transferred to the money paid as the price of settlement, and Latin *finare*, *finire*, French *finer*, were used in the sense of paying an exaction or composition. 'Quam vero plagas aut fortis—quo evenirent—sicut supra diximus est *finantur*,' shall be compounded for, (Ducange). 'Laudis qu'il ne le laisserait point aller jusqu'à ce qu'il eût *finé* sa lux, et force lui fut *finer* sa chevalerie & eue avec lui.' (Joinville). Hence *fin* in English and the derivative *finance* in French were used in the sense of an exaction or compulsory payment. Monstrelet informs us that Jacques Coeur was made prisoner, 'pour ce qu'il eût extorqué indeument plusieurs grands *finances* sur le pays du Roi, tant en Languedoc, Languedouy, comme ailleurs.'

The name of *finance* was subsequently extended to all monies levied on the people for the behoof of the royal treasure or revenue. — *Wagwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Financial. adj. Relating to, or connected with, finance.

Europe was filled with astonishment, when they saw England borrow in one year twelve millions. It was thought, and very justly, no small proof of national strength and *financial* skill, to find a fund for the payment of the interest upon this sum. — *Burke, Observations on the present State of the Nation*: 1790.

Goldsmith, whom he did not love, and could not control, but whose *financial* skill had been greatly misused during the summer, was brought back to the Treasury, and made First Comptroller. . . . Letcher, who was the Lord President's own man, *fin* into the board, but no longer presided there. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

Financier. s. One who investigates questions, suggests measures, or directs or administers details, of Finance.

I therefore, whom only love and duty to your majesty and your royal line hath made a *financier*, do intend to prevent unto your majesty a perfect box of your coin, like a perspective glass to draw your estate nearer to your sight. — *Bacon, To King James I*, 2 Jan. 1618, *Coblet*, p. 8.

It will know that more names exercise a mighty influence on the public mind; that the most perfect trimmings which a legislator could construct would be unpopular if it were called the Star Chamber; that the most judicious tax which a *financier* could devise would excite murmurs if it were called the Shipmoney; and that the words Standing Army then had to English ears a sound as unpleasant as either Shipmoney or Star Chamber. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Finch. s. [A.S. *finc*.] Bird so called, chiefly of the genus *Fringilla*: (a generic, rather than a specific, name when standing alone; so much so that it is difficult to say to what bird the simple name applies. Hence, when its signification is definite and undoubted, it is the second element in a compound, as in *bramblefinch*, *bullfinch*, *chaffinch*, *goldfinch*, *greenfinch*, *hawfinch*).

The *finch*, the sparrow, and the lark,
The plain-song cuckoo gray,
Whose note full many a man doth mark,
And darts not answer lay.
— *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 1, song.

They sang as hylthe as *finches* sing,
Which flutter loose on golden wing,
And frolic where they list;
Strangers to liberty, 'tis true,
But that delight they never knew,
And, therefore, never missed. — *Cowper*.

Find. v. a. (pret. and past part. *found*.) [A.S. *findan*.]

1. Obtain by searching or seeking.

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more advised watch,
To find the other forth; by yent'ring both,
I oft *found* both. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

2. Come to; attain.

The sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the fruitful earth; there first receiv'd
His beams, unactive else, their vigour *find*. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 94.

3. Discover; detect.

The fox that first this cause of grief did *find*,
Gave first thus plain his case with words unkind.
— *Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale*.
Physicians

With sharpen'd sight some remedies may *find*. — *Dryden*.

Thy maid! ah! doubt no nobler theme,
Whereon thy doubts to place. — *Cowley*.

4. Reach.

They are glad when they can *find* the grave. — *Job*, iii. 22.

5. Supply; furnish: (as, 'He *finds* me in money and in victuals').

A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at first; the war in continuance will *find* itself. — *Bacon*.

He that shall marry thee, had better spend the poor remainder of his days in a dung-harpe, for two-pence a week, and *find* himself. — *Boswell and Fletcher, Woman-Hater*.

6. In Law.

To *find* a bill, there must at least twelve of the [grand] jury agree. — *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

Find in one's heart. Be either bold enough or hard-hearted enough to do or dare a thing; make up one's mind to a thing. *Harden one's heart*, as in 'Harden your heart and go in for it,' applied to one who hesitates, is a newer form with the same meaning. In the extract from Spenser (of which the note is a paraphrase) the substantive is probably omitted.

In the way to drown herself she *find*.
Rather than of that tyrant to be caught.

Spenser, Marie Queen, iii. 7, 20.
She *found* in her heart, she chime rather to drown herself than to be caught of that tyrant.—*Upton, Notes on Spenser*.

Find one's self. Fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness: (generally as a question with *how*, as 'How do you find yourself?') In French, 'Comment vous portez-vous?'—how do you bear yourself? More closely in German and Danish, 'Wie befinden Sie sich?' and 'Hvi befinde De dem?').

Pray, sir, how d'you find yourself? says the doctor.
—*Sir R. L. Rattray*.

Find out. Discover; detect; invent. Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection?—*Job*, xl. 7.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to find out every device which shall be put to him.—*2 Chronicles*, ii. 14.

There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies stick together by very strong attractions, and it is the business of experimental philosophy to find them out.—*Sir I. Newton*.

The principal part of painting is to find out and thoroughly to understand what nature has made most beautiful. *Dryden*.

What hinders then, but that thou find her out, And hurry her away by mimic force? *Addison, Cato*.

Out is added often without any other use than to add some force or emphasis to the verb.

While she proudly march'd about, Greater conquests to find out,
She beat out Susan by the foot. *Cowley*.

It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and to try if we can find out in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper.—*Addison*.

He was afraid of being insulted with Greek, for which reason he desired a friend to find him out a clergyman rather of plain sense than much learning. *Id., Spectator*.

Out omitted.

When first found in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange monstrous matter, and so shame him out of it.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

Find, s. Discovery; thing found: (specially applied, in *Numismatology*, to a collection of coins found in any particular place).

Specimens were among the find of coins at High Wycombe in 1827.—*Evans, Coins of the ancient Britons*, p. 78.

By far the most important find was that at Nunney, near Frome.—*Ibid.*, p. 144.

Finder, s. One who finds.

1. Detector: (second element in a compound, e.g. witch-finder).

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a finder of madmen.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

2. Specially. See extract.

Finders, mentioned in several ancient statutes, seem to be the same with those which we now term searchers, who are employed for the discovery of goods imported or exported without paying custom.—*Toulmin, Law Dictionary*. (Gruenger.)

Findfault, s. Censurer; enviler: (see Preface for observations on this combination (an active verb with a substantive following it) as a compound, as well as for a notice of words like Findfaulting). *Rare*.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our place, upon the mouth of all findfaults.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.*, v. 2. *Radicals, grangers, persecutors, findfaults*.—*Translations of Theocritus*, p. 48: 1828.

Findfaulting, adj. Cavilling; captious.

She doth not set business back by unequal brawling and findfaulting quarrels.—*Wallace, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 347: 1654.

Finding, verbal abs. Act of one who finds; process by which anything is found.

1. Discovery.

Go you the next way with your findings.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

With out.

The finding out of parables is a wearisome labour of the mind.—*Reverendistene*, xiii. 26.

2. In *Law*. Return made by the jury to the bill of indictment.

Where there are two distinct counts, viz. one for a riot and the other for an assault, and the grand jury find a true bill as to the assault, but condemn ignorant as to the riot, this finding bars the indictment as to the count panel just as if there had been originally only that one count.—*Toulmin, Law Dictionary*. (Gruenger.)

Findy, adj. [A.S. *findig*, applied to corn.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. *Rare, obsolete, or provincial*.

A cold May and a windy.
Makes the barn fat and findy.
means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain.—*Proverb*.

Fine, adj. [Fr. *fin*.]

1. Not coarse.

He was array'd in purple and fine linen.—*Luke*, xvi. 19.
Not any skill'd in loops of fine-ring fine,
With this so curious network might compare. *Spenser*.

2. Refined; pure; free from dross.

Two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold.—*Ezra*, viii. 27.

3. Subtile; thin.

This is a pleasant title...
The eye subtil and fine. *Tragedy of Damon and Pythias*.

When the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object in the grosser things show greater; but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the grosser medium and the object in the finer.—*Bacon*.

4. Minutely complex.

In substance he promised himself money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but these things were too fine to be fortunate and succeed in all parts.—*Bacon*.

Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too fine to be capable of it, I will not determine.—*Sir W. Temple*.

5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp.

Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be wrought upon by the finer edges or points of wit.—*Bacon*.

6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: (as, 'the wine is fine').

Let the wine without mixture or stum be all fine,
Or call up the master. *B. Jonson*.

7. Artful; dexterous.

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes' affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and shiftings of dangers and mischiefs, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof.—*Bacon*.

8. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle.

Through his fine handling, and his cleanly play,
He all those royal signs had stol'n away. *Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

Thou art too fine in thy evidence; therefore, stand aside.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, v. 3.

9. Elegant; beautiful in thought or language.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was fine.—*Dryden*.

10. Beautiful with dignity: (applied to the person).

Guido has been rather too lavish in bestowing this beauty upon almost all his fine women.—*Spence*.

11. Accomplished; elegant of manners.

He was not only the finest gentleman of his time, but one of the finest scholars.—*Fellon, Dissertation on reading the Classics*.

12. Showy; splendid.

It is with a fine genius as with a fine fashion; all those are displeased at it who are not able to follow it.—*Pope*.

The satirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impossible to be very fine and very silly.—*Swift*.

13. Ironically: (as in 'fine fellow').

That man know, Ford, her husband, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him, master drunk, that ever governed frenzy.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houses.

To find, to sleep on down, to be profuse;
A fine exchange for liberty. *Philips, Briton*.

14. Taper; slender.

Like a crane, his neck was long and fine.

Spenser, Marie Queen, i. 4, 21.
They gather'd flowers to fill their baskets,
And with fine fingers crop'd full fragrant flowers.
The tender stalks. *Id., Prothalamion*.

No looser shall the ladies apply lace!
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist
That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees and beautifully less. *Prior*.

Fine, v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. Refine; purify.

There is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold,
where they fine it.—*Job*, xxviii. 1.

2. Embellish; decorate; make fine. *Obsolete*.

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown,
To star his title with some shows of truth,
Convey'd himself as heir to the lady Lincare.
Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2.

3. Make less coarse.

It fines the grass, but makes it short, though thick.
—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Fine, s. [Lat. *finis*.]

1. End; conclusion: (now seldom used except *adverbially*, in *fine* = to conclude, to sum up all, to tell all at once).

In fine, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleased God, the powers of his spirit depending of her. *Sir P. Sidney*.

His resolution, in fine, is, that in the church a number of things are strictly observed, whereof no law of scripture maketh mention one way or other. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden*.

2. Legal fiction by which certain suits are ended. From the payment herein implied come the meanings under the next head.

The law on this subject... is... chiefly implicated with that of recovery... A *fine*... is a solemn amicable agreement or composition of a suit (whether that suit be real or fictitious) made between the defendant and tenant, with the consent of the judges; and enrolled among the records of the court where the suit was commenced; by which agreement freehold property may be transferred, settled, and limited. The most distinguishable properties of *fin* are, 1. the extinguishment of dormant titles;... 2. barring the issue in tail immediately;... 3. limiting fees to covert. These constitute the peculiar qualities on account of which a *fine* is most usually, if not always, resorted to, as one of the most valuable of the common measures of the realm; being now, in fact, a fictitious proceeding to transfer or secure real property by a mode more efficacious than ordinary conveyances.—*Toulmin, Law Dictionary*. (Gruenger.)

3. Mulet; pecuniary punishment; penalty; forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.

Ev'n this [il] night your breathing shall expire,
Paying the fine of rated treachery. *Shakespeare, King John*, v. 4.

The spirit of wantonness is sure servant out of him; if the devil have him not in de-simple, with fine and recovery, he will never, in the way of waste, attempt us again. *Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

The killing of an Irishman was not punished by our law, as manslaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a *fine* or pecuniary punishment, called an *irkfine*. *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Besides *fin* set upon plays, games, balls, and feasting, they have many customs which contribute to their simplicity.—*Addison*.

How vain that second life in others breath,
The estate which with inherit after death I
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign,
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fin*! *Pope*.
(See also last extract under *Fine* v. a.)

Fine, v. a. (Ylu a *Legal* sense). End. *Rare*.

Time's office is to fine the hate of foes,
To rat up error by opinion bred. *Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece*.
(Sarnes by li & w.)

Fine, v. a. [from the substantive.] Punish with pecuniary penalty.

To fine men one third of their fortune, without any crime committed, seems very hard.—*Locke*.

Fine, v. n. Pay a fine.

What poet ever fin'd for sheriff? or who
By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow? *Oldham*.

The kings of France indeed claimed the prerogative of forbidding the marriage of their vassal's daughters to such persons as they thought unfriendly or dangerous to themselves; but I am not aware that they ever compelled them to marry, much less that they turned this attribute of sovereignty into a means of revenue. But in England, women, and even men, simply as tenants in chief, and not as vassals, and to the crown for leave to marry whom

they would, or not to be compelled to marry any other. Towns not only *fined* for original grants of franchises, but for repeated confirmations. The Jews paid exorbitant sums for every common right of mankind, for protection, for justice. In return, they were sustained against their Christian debtors in demands of money, which superaddition and tyranny rendered enormous. Men *fined* for the king's good will; or that he would remit his anger; or to have his mediation with their adversaries. Many *fined* even, as they were, imposed in sport, if we look to the cause; though their extent, and the solemnity with which they were recorded, prove the honour to have been differently relished by the two parties. Thus the lordship of Winchester paid a tun of good wine for not reminding the king (John) to give a gristle to the countess of Albemarle; and Robert de Vaux five best palfrays that the same king might hold his peace about Henry II's wife. Another paid four marks for leave to cut (prolixia comendandi). But of all the alonms which deformed the Anglo-Norman government, none was so flagitious as the sale of judicial redress. The king, we are often told, is the fountain of justice; but in those ages it was one which gold alone could unseal. Men *fined* to have right done them; to sue in a certain court; to implead a certain person; to have restitution of land which they had recovered at law. From the side of that justice which every citizen has a right to demand, it was an easy transition to withhold or deny it. *Fines* were received for the king's help against the adverse suitor; that is, for perversion of justice, or for delay. Sometimes they were paid by opposite parties, and of course for opposite ends. These were called counter-fines; but money was sometimes, or, as Lord Lyttelton thinks, invariably, returned to the unrescued suitor. *Hutton, Vice of the State of Europe during the middle ages*, ch. viii. p. 2.

Finedraw. *v. n.* Sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

It was in my best part of kerseymeres, but, thanks to the skillful little seamstress, I got them *finedrawn*; and that with not any inconvenient delay.—*Murray, Peter Simple*.

Finely. *adv.* In a fine manner.

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly. Speech *finely* framed delighted the ears of them that read the story.—*Macpherson*, xv. 33.

The walls are painted, and represent the labours of Hercules; many of them look very *finely*, though a great part of the work has been cracked.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point.

Get you black lead, sharpened *finely*.—*Pemham, On Drawing*.

3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily.

He was alone, save that he had two persons of honour, on either hand one, *finely* attired in white.—*Bacon, New Atlantis*.

4. In small parts; subtly; not grossly.

Saltpetre was but grossly beaten: for it should not be *finely* powdered. *Boyle*.

5. Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contemptuous notice. *Ironical*.

Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a short time.—*South, Sermons*.

For him she loves:
She nam'd not me; that may be Torrimond,
Whom she has thrice in private seen this day:
Then I am *finely* caught in my own snare.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

6. Subtly; artfully.

We may rate this one secret, as it was *finely* carried, at least, in present memory.—*Sir H. Wotton, Parallels of the Duke of Buckingham and Karl of Essex*.

We think by experience, that no authority is so full of regimen, and will so *finely* force obedience, as that which is seated in the conscience; and therefore Numa Pompilius made his laws, and imposed them with a force of religious solemnity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Polemical Discourses*. (Ord MS.)

7. Wholly. *Rare; provincial*.

My wife was *finely* well to day.—*Diary of H. Earl of Clarendon*, ii. 363: 1680.

Fineless. *adj.* [from *fine* = end.] Unbounded; endless.

Poor and content is rich, and rich enough;
But richer *fineless* is as poor as winder
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

Fineness. *s.* (two n's.) Attribute suggested by Fine.

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.

Every thing was full of a choicest *fineness*, that if it wanted any thing in majesty, it supplied with increase in pleasure; and if at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with delight.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

As the French language has more *fineness* and smoothness at this time, so it had more compass,

spirit, and force in Montaigne's days.—*Sir W. Temple*.

The softness of her sex, and the *fineness* of her genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character.—*Prior*.

2. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance.

The *fineness* of clothes destroys the ease; it often helps men to join, but can never rid them of any; the body may languish under the most splendid cover.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

3. Subtlety; artfulness; ingenuity.

It [the Directory] should have been compassed with so much artifice and *fineness*, that it might have been to all the world an argument of their learning and excellency of spirit, if not of the goodness and integrity of their religion and purposes.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourse on Extempore Prayer*.

4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures.

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height; but when they come to such a *fineness* as serveth the ordinary use, they try no further.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

5. Smoothness; not coarseness.

Needwood...

Of Britain's forests all...

For *fineness* of her turf surpassing.

Dryden, Polydion, xli.

Finer. *s.* [from *fine*, *adj.*] One who purifies metal.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*.—*Proverbs*, xlv. 4.

Finery. *s.* [from *fine*, *adj.*]

1. Show; splendour of appearance; gaiety of colours.

Dress up your houses and your images,

And put on all the city's *finery*.

To consecrate this day a festival. *Southern*.

The encephaly of a lady are sometimes apt to fall short in cultivating cleanliness and *finery* together.—*Swift*.

Don't chuse your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects, or the most various scenes of sensible things.—*Watts*.

They want to grow rich in their trades, and to maintain their families in some such figure and degree of *finery*, as a reasonable Christian life has no occasion for.—*Lase*.

2. Forge at iron-works.

The refinery of cast iron, or its conversion into bar-iron in England, ... is naturally divided into three distinct parts. The first, or the *finery* properly so speaking, is executed in peculiar furnaces called running-hot fires; the second operation completes the first, and is called puddling; and the third consists in welding several iron bars together, and working them under large hammers, and between rolls. The *finery* furnaces are composed of brickwork about nine feet square, rising but a little above the surface of the ground.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, Iron.

Finespoken. *adj.* Using a number of fine phrases.

Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of finessed and *finespoken* 'chevellers of industry'.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Finespun. *adj.* Ingeniously contrived; artfully invented.

That mistress in the art of making

The *finespun* lies, that tells so dear

False words, false hopes. *Sir E. Parnham, Transition of Quares's Pastor Fido*, p. 63.

Have they not led us deep in the disclosure

Of *finespun* nature, exquisitely small?

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Men ... who did not amuse their readers with empty declarations and *finespun* theories of toleration, while they themselves were agitated with a furious iniquitable spirit.—*Bishop Lowth, Letter to Warburton*, p. 65.

Finesse. *s.* [Fr.] Artifice; stratagem.

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were not upon some *finesse*.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Lo Yala! without the least *finesse* of art.

He got applause!—I wish he'd got his part.

Churchill, The Boarist.

Finfooted. *adj.* Having feet with membranes between the toes: (Webfooted the commoner word). See Palmiped.

It is described like fowl-ped, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmiped, or fish-footed, like weasels and geese, according to the method of nature in insatiable or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon their feet.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Finger. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Flexible and divided extremity of the hand by which men catch and hold.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy *finger* laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.

2. Breadth of a finger.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the beard.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce
Through a piece of steel three *fingers* thick.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

3. Instrument of work.

Fool, that forgets her stubborn look

This softness from thy *finger* took.

Waller.

4. Touch in music: (especially applied to execution on the piano).

For the performance of the 'Gottin' up Stairs,' I have no other name but that it was a stammer. First, Miss Wirt, with great deliberation, played the original and beautiful melody, cutting it as it were out of the instrument, and *fining* off each note so loud, clear, and sharp, that I am sure Stripes must have heard it in the stable. 'What a *finger*!' cried Mrs. Ponto; and, indeed, it was a *finger*, as knotty as a turkey's drumstick, and spaying all over the piano.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xlv.

The confounded instrument never stops; when the young ladies are at their lessons, Miss Wirt hammers away at those stunning variations, and keeps her magnificent *finger* in exercise.—*Ibid.* ch. xlv.

Often used *adjectively*, or as the first element of a compound. With *end*, a common combination, we have probably two words rather than a true compound.

On taking up and contemplating an apple, there arises in consciousness, partly by presentation through the senses, and partly by representation through the memory, what seems to be one state; but what analysis proves to be an extremely complex group of many states, combined after a special manner. The greater number of these remain to be considered analytically in subsequent chapters; and can here be simply enumerated. Among them we have primarily, the existence in time of the contemplating subject and the contemplated object; we have ... that relative position of the two in space which we call proximity; that group of impressions on the *finger-end*, in virtue of which we conceive the object as not only having a position in space, but as occupying space, and a certain limited amount of space; that more complex group of tactile and motor impressions gained by moving the *fingers* about it, and constituting our notion of its tangible form; that supplementary group of impressions by which we recognize its surface as smooth; and that yet other group by which we form an idea of its hardness.—*Herbert Spencer*.

Have anything at one's *finger-ends*. Be thoroughly familiar, or off-hand, with anything.

Finger. *v. a.*

1. Touch lightly; toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *finering* them to anger me.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

2. Touch unseasonably or thievishly.

Up from my cabin,

My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark
Group'd I to find out them; had my desire;
Finger'd their packets; and, in due withdraw
To mine own room again; making so bold,
My fears forgetting manners, to unseal
Their grand cambric. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 2.

You would fain be *finering*

This old sin-offering of two hundred, Tantalus.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

His ambition would needs be *finering* the sceptre, and hoisting him into his father's throne.—*South, Sermons*.

The children packed off (as it is supposed) to the nursery, but really only to the staircase, down which they slide during the dinner-time, wlaying the dishes as they come out, and *finering* the round bumps on the jellies, and the forced-meat balls in the soup.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

3. Touch an instrument of music.

You're a fair viol, and your music the strings;
Who *finer'd* to make man his lawful music.
Would draw heaven down, and all the gods to hearken.

Shakespeare, Pericles, i. 1.

4. Handle without effort or violence.

Who touched me? with our Saviour, when the bloody-faced woman *finer'd* both the hem of his garment.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 93.

Johnny Ducks had his fiddle in his hand, holding it with the bow downwards like a bass viol, for he always played it in that way, and he occasionally *finer'd* the strings, pinching them as you do a guitar, so as to send the sound of it off, that Mr

FING

Vandykeren might suppose that they were all met for mirth. — *Murray, Barclay, vol. 1, ch. v.*
Finger-reading. *s.* Reading, for the blind, by means of letters of which the outline is thrown out in relief sufficiently strong to be felt.

Though we have no direct proof of analogous modifications in nervous structures; yet indirect proof is given by the greater efficiency that follows greater activity. This is manifested alike in the senses and the intellect. The palate may be cultivated into extreme sensitiveness, as in professional tea-tasters. An orchestral conductor gains, by continual practice, an unusually great ability to discriminate differences of sound. And in the *finger-reading* of the blind, we have evidence that the sense of touch may be brought by exercise to a far higher capability than is ordinary. — *Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Fingerboard. *s.* Board at the neck of a fiddle, guitar, or the like, where the fingers operate on the strings.

Well, though he played far sweeter than Balthar, yet Balthar's hand was more quick, and could run it inensibly to the end of the *fingerboard*. — *Life of A. Wood, p. 104.*

Fingered. *adj.* Having fingers.
Fingered and thumbed. Skelton, Poems, p. 124.

Fingering. *verb. abs.*

1. Act of touching lightly, or toying with.
 One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the mere sight and *fingering* of money, as with the thoughts of his being considered as a wealthy man. — *Grew, Cosmologic Sacra.*

2. Manner of touching an instrument of music.

Madam, before you touch the instrument, To learn the order of my *fingering*, I must begin with rudiments of art.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 1.
 She hath broke the lute . . .
 I did but tell her she mistook her frets,
 And bow'd her hand to teach her *fingering*.
Ibid, ii. 1.

3. Work exquisitely performed with the fingers.

Not any skill'd in looms of *fingering* fine,
 With this so various net-work might compare.
Spenser.

fingering. *s.* Fish so called, Salmo Sul-mulus.

It would be very desirable to discontinue the use of all the names bestowed upon this fish, except those of *Parr* and *Samlet*; the terms *Brandling*, *Fingering*, *Skirling*, *Gravelling*, *Laspring*, *Sparling*, &c., not being sufficiently defined, but referring either to some quality or habit observed in all species. — *Yarrell, British Fishes, The Parr.*

Fingerpost. *s.* Guide post with arms, pointing towards the places for which it shows the road; generally of wood, and sometimes with a hand and pointed forefinger, either painted on the arm, or figured at the extremity.

Having interred this, he threw himself in the attitude of a *finger-post*, unthinkingly and mutely suggesting that I should find myself away from his presence. — *Theodore Hook, Jack Brag.*

Fingling. *s.* Trifle. Colloquial.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle
 About the slightest *fingling*. — *Batter, Hudibras.*

Fistal. *s.* In Architecture. Finishing ornament of a spire or pinnacle.

The introduction of *fistals* was contemporary with that of crockets. — *Gleason, History of Architecture.*

Fine. *adj.* or *s.* Finical, or finikin person.

Does he think to be courted for acting the *finick* and conceited? — *Cutler, Essay on Education. (Ord MS.)*

Finical. *adj.* Nice; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance.

A whorl, glancing, super-serviceable, *finical* rogue. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.*

I cannot bear a *finical* top romancing, how the king took him aside at such a time; what the queen said to him at another. — *Sir R. L. Estange.*

Finicalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Finical.

It is for such little writers as the preacher of Lincoln's Inn to hide their barrenness by the *finicalness* of culture. — *Bishop Warburton, Letters to Hurd, vol. 50, note.*

Fifty. *v. a. [fine.]* Make fine; adorn. *Barbarous.*

The printer's profit, not my pride,
 Hath this line *finied*.
Occasion's Offering: 1654. (Nares by H. & W.)

FINI

Finikin. *adj.* Same as Finical.
 Your compass and trips
 With your legs and your lips,
 Your madams and lords,
 And such *finikin* words.
Brome, The Leveller. (Rich.)

Finig. *verb. abs.*

1. In Metallurgy. Refinery.

The *finig* pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold. — *Proverbs, xvii. 3.*

2. Clarifying.

It is good also for fuel, not to omit the slaving of it for the *finig* of wine. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*
 Instead of the blood [in sugar-refining] many refiners use a mixture of gelatinous alumina and gypsum, called *finigs*, prepared by adding a solution of alum to a body of lime-water, collecting, washing, and draining the precipitate upon a filter. Other refiners use both the blood and *finigs* with advantage. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Finis. *s. [Lat.]* End: (common by itself at the end of a book; rare with a context).

The child would thank you for your kindness,
 And read quite backward from our *finis*.
Prior, Alani. (Ord MS.)

Finish. *v. a. [Fr. finir.]* Bring to the end purposed; complete; make perfect.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to *finish* it? — *Luke xiv. 28.*
 As he had begun, so he would also *finish* in you the same grace. — *2 Corinthians, viii. 6.*
 A poet uses epistles; but epistles, taken separately, *finish* nothing. — *Browne, On the Olynthus.*

Finished. *part. adj.* Made perfect or complete.

I would make what bears your name as *finished* as my last work ought to be; that is, more *finished* than the rest. — *Pope.*

Lanuz was in every respect the man for the present emergency. He had courage and a sense of honour, he had been accustomed to eccentric adventures, and, with the keen observation and ironical pleasantry of a *finished* man of the world, had a strong propensity to knight errantry. — *Macaulay, History of England, ch. ix.*

Finisher. *s.*

1. One who puts an end to, completes, or accomplishes, anything.

This was the condition of those times; the world against Athanasius, and Athanasius against it: half an hundred of years spent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the side which had all, or else that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocence, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
 The author and *finisher* of our faith. — *Hebrews, xii. 2.*

2. Winder-up. Colloquial.

Give me your hand, lackington, and assure yourself that you need go no further on your flying tour to matrimony; my house and my heart alike are open to you both. — "This was a *finisher*," said lackington. — "You married her?" asked Dillmanton. — "I did," replied the other. — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. ii. ch. vi.*

Finishing. *part. adj.* Making perfect or complete: (as, 'He gave the *finishing* touch to his work').

Finishing. *verb. abs.*

1. Completion.

They hindered the *finishing* of the building. — *1 Kings, v. 73.*

2. Last touch of a composition.

Mallot arose to give it [the Roman history] the last *finishing* of art and genius. — *Bishop Warburton, Enquiry into the Prophecies and Miracles, p. 73.*

Finite. *adj. [Lat. finitus, pass. part. of finio = end.]*

1. Limited; bounded; terminated: (the compounds, as Infinite, Definite, &c., *commoner*).

Nervus conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for indelibility. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinity. — *Locke.*
 That supposed infinite duration will, by the very supposition, be limited to two extremes, though never so remote asunder, and consequently must needs be *finite*. — *Bentley.*

2. In Grammar. See Infinitive.

A simple sentence has in it but one subject, and one *finite* verb; as, Life is short. — *Murray, Grammar. (Ord MS.)*

FIR

Finiteless. *adj.* Without bounds; unlimited. *Rare.*

It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Finity. *adj.* In a finite manner; within certain limits; in a certain degree: (compound *commoner*).

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finity* distant from us. — *Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Finiteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Finite; limitation; confinement within certain boundaries: (compound *commoner*).

I ought now to notice the current of my passion, and love without other boundary than what is set by the *finiteness* of my natural powers. — *Norris.*

Finition. *s.* Ending; conclusion. *Rare.*

Play is nothing but the space in which quantitative bodies have essential relation and *finition*. — *Jerome Taylor, Real Presence of Christ in the Sacrament, sect. II. (Ord MS.)*

Finitude. *s.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Rare.*

Finitude, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the several degrees of affections or properties of those things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedness of these degrees of affections or properties. *Chyco.*

Finity. *s.* Character of being bounded; limitation. *Rare.*

The *finity* of sin, that in its own nature cannot merit an infinite punishment. — *An Objection answered by Richard Burchenger, M. A., in his 'Census Dei, or an Apology for God's' epistle dedicatory, p. ii. l. 12: 1675.*

Finless. *adj.* Wanting fins.

He answers me
 With telling of the maddway and the nut,
 And of a dragon and a *finless* fish.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Finlike. *adj.* Furnish in imitation of fins.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
 And outland Indian, on the stream did slide:
 Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
 Or *finlike* cars did spread from either side.
Drayton, Anna Mirabilis.

Finned. *adj.* Having fins; having broad edges spread out on either side like fins.

They plough up the turf with a broad *fined* plough. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Finny. *adj.* Furnished with fins.

Fish over the main in wat'ry pump he rides,
 His azure ear and *finny* corners smiles;
 Proclaims his name. — *Deft, a Translation of Virgil.*

Finray. *s.* In Ichthyology. Rigid, or comparatively rigid, part of the fin in fishes.

The formula of the number of *fin-rays* (in the *perch*) may be thus stated:

D 15, I 13, P 14, V 11, A 2, C 17.
 And the mode of *fin-ray* notation employed is thus explained:—D, the dorsal fin, has, in the first fin, 15 rays, all spinous; in the second fin, 1 spinous plus 13 that are soft. P, pectoral fin, 14 rays, all soft. V, the ventral fin, with 1 spinous ray plus 6 that are soft. A, the anal fin, with 2 spinous rays plus 8 that are soft. C, the tail or caudal fin, 17 rays. In counting the rays of the caudal fin, those only from the longest ray of the upper portion to the lowest ray of the lower portion, both inclusive, are enumerated. — *Yarrell, British Fishes, Perch.*

Finseal. *s.* Native freshwater fish so called, *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*; rudd; roud; shallow: (given by Yarrell in the synonymy, but not in the text).

Finthead. *adj.* Same as Finfooted.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or *finthead*, viz. some birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and swim there. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Fipple. *s. [Lat. fíbula.]* Stopper. *Rare.*

You must know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple*, that straiteneth the air much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Fir. *s.* [see last extract.] Tree so called of the genus Pinus.

He covered the floor of the house with planks of *fir*. — *1 Kings, vi. 15.*

— [The *fir*] is ever green: the leaves are single and for the most part produced on every side of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are propagated on cones, which are square. — *Miller.*

[At first sight the English word *fir* does not look very like the Latin *quercus*, yet it is the same word. If

we trace *fir* back to Anglo-Saxon, we find it under the form *furh*. According to Grimm's law, *f* points to *p*, *h* to *k*, so that in Latin we should have to look for a word the consonantal skeleton of which might be represented as *p r c*. Guttural and labial tenues change; and an Anglo-Saxon *ff* points to *quingue*, no *furh* leads to Latin *quercus*, oak. In Old High German, *foraha* in *Pinus silvestris*; in Modern German *forfir* has the same meaning. But in a passage quoted from the Lombard laws of Rothar, *foraha*, evidently the same word, is mentioned as a name of oak (*roborum aut quercum quod est foraha*); and Grimm, in his dictionary of the German language, gives *forch*, in the sense of oak, blood, life.—*Max Müller, Lectures on the Science of Language* (Second Series), lect. v. appendix.]

Used adjectivally.

The *fir-trees* rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon.—*Isaiah*, xiv. 8.

Fire. *s.* [A.S. *fyrr*.]

1. Element so called: (generally singular).

The force of *fire* ascended first on high
And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky;
Then air succeeds, in lightness next to *fire*. *Dryden*.

With *set* and *on*; *on following*. Burn, or attempt to burn.

Hercules courageously *set* upon the horsemen, and *set fire* also upon the stables where the Turk's horses stood.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.

He that *set fire* on a plain-tree to spite his neighbour, and the plane-tree *set fire* on his neighbour's house, is bound to pay all the loss, because it did all rise from his own ill intention.—*Jerome Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*.

2. Thing burning; flame; light; conflagration: (singular or plural).

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, II. 1.
So contraries on *Titus's* top couple;
Here hoary frosts, and by them breaks out *fire*.
Cowley.

Though safe thou think'st thy treasure lies,
Conceal'd in cloths from human eyes,
A *fire* may come, and it may lie
Buried, my friend, as far from thee. *Grangeville*.

3. Discharge of firearms.

War—even an offensive warfare—must in future consist in taking up such positions as shall oblige the enemy to attack, on account of the deadly *fire* to which troops advancing to the attack of a position over open ground are now exposed.—*Madison, Modern Warfare as influenced by Modern Artillery*, ch. xiii.

(See also extract under *Flinch*.)

4. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's soul my glowing breast inspire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire*! *Prior*.

5. Ardour of temper; violence of passion.

He had *fire* in his temper, and a German blunt-ness; and upon provocations, might strain a phrase.—*Bishop Atterbury*.
One of my companions was a scholar with *fire*; and the other a soldier of the same complexion. My learned man would fall into disputes, and argue without any manner of provocation or contradiction. The other was declaiming without words, and would give a shrug or an oath to express his opinion.—*Tatler*, no. 61.

6. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment.

Nor can the snow that age does shed
Upon thy reared head,
Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,
But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley*.
Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble *fire*,
Taught us that France had something to admire. *Pope*.

Thee, bold Longinus, all the nine inspire,
And warn the critic with a poet's *fire*. *Id.*

7. Passion of love; flame.

Love various hearts does variously inspire:
It stirs in gentle bosoms gentle *fire*,
Like that of love on the altar laid;
But raging flames tremendous walls invade;
A *fire* which every windy passion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden*.

Fellow of *fire*. Man of spirit. *Slang* in Queen Anne's time.

You see, in the very air of a *fellow of fire*, something so expressive of what he would be at, that, if it were not for self-preservation, a man would laugh out.—*Tatler*, no. 61.

With *set* and *on*; *on preceding*. Kindle; inflame.

Not *set the Thames on fire*. A person of whom it is said that 'he will not *set the Thames on fire*' (who will not set it on fire is not suggested) is considered as

dull, slow, stupid, or anything but otherwise. When written, the word *Thames* is spelt with a capital *T*, and as if it were the name of the river. Such it is, doubtless, generally understood to be. The Great Fire of London, or the fairs held on the frozen river during certain severe winters, and the effect of certain combustibles that blaze on water, are for the most part, referred to as the original suggesters of the metaphor. Another explanation, however, suggested by a contributor to 'Notes and Queries' (March 25, 1865), makes *tem*, or *teme*, a common name meaning sieve or sifter. The bottom of a sieve, when made of wooden laths, canvass, or other similar materials, when corn or meal has passed through it for some time, and with more than ordinary friction, may certainly grow warm, and possibly catch fire; and when worked by hand, an extremely quick worker may be said to have set the sieve alight; a slow worker, on the other hand, being one who is in no danger of ever doing so. See *Tammy*.

St. Anthony's fire. In Medicine. Erysipelas.

Erysipelas, in the sense now explained, called in Scotland the rose, in this country *St. Anthony's fire*, resembles other disorders of the same group.—*Wilson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxix.

Fire. *v. a.*

1. Set on fire; kindle.

They spoiled many parts of the city, and *fired* the houses of those whom they esteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the *fire* was at first hindered, and then appeared by the fall of a sudden shower of rain. *Sir J. Hayward*.
The breathless lady thus bewail'd, they lay,
And *fire* the pile. *Dryden*.

2. Inflame the passions; animate.

Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of pow'r,
A haughty princess, with a crown in du'r,
So *fire* your mind, in arms assert your right. *Dryden*.

3. Drive by fire.

He that parts us, shall bring a brand from heav'n
And *fire* us hence. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.

4. In *Farriery*. Canterize.

5. Discharge from, or as from, an explosive weapon.

He paralysed one half of his army by shutting it in behind the ravine, where it did not *fire* a shot.—*Madison, Modern Warfare as influenced by Modern Artillery*, ch. xiii.

With *away*.

There is a tendency in the soldiers... to *fire away* their ammunition in a reckless and aimless manner under the excitement of battle.—*Ibid.*

With *off*.

The talk is Birmingham talk. The wag of the party, with bitterness in his heart, having just quitted his laundress who is dunning him for her bill, is *firing off* good stories; and the opposition wag is furious that he can't get an innings.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

(For another example see extract under *Finger*, s. 4.)

Fire. *v. n.*1. Take fire; be kindled; be inflamed with passion: (generally with *up*). *Colloquial*.

2. Discharge any firearms.

The fainting Dutch remotely *fire*,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith*.
Fire away. Set to work. *Colloquial*.

Fire-side. *s.* [Two words rather than a compound.] Hearth; chimney corner.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be depeached, and ought to serve but for winter talk by the *fire-side*.—*Bacon*.

Love no more is made
By the *fire-side*, but in the cooler shade. *Carver*.
What art thou asking of them, after all? Only to sit quietly at thy own *fire-side*.—*Arsenal, History of John Bull*.

It was now the dusk of the evening, when a grave person rode into the inn, and committing his horse to the hostler, went directly into the kitchen, and having called for a pipe of tobacco, took his place by the *fire-side*, where several other persons were likewise assembled.—*Felding, The Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Firearms. *s.* Arms which owe their efficacy to gunpowder an inflammable and explosive mixture; guns, pistols, cannons.

Ammunition to supply their few *firearms*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Before the use of *firearms* there was infinitely more scope for personal valour than in the modern battles.—*Pope*.

Fireball. *s.*

1. Grenade; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

Judge of those invidious boasts of conscience, which, like so many *fireballs*, or mouth grenades, are thrown at our church.—*South, Sermons*.

The same great man hath sworn to make us swallow his coin in *fireballs*.—*Swift*.

2. Meteor so called; see extract.

Fireballs (called also bolides and fiery meteors) in meteorology are luminous bodies, which suddenly appear in the sky, usually at a great height above the earth, and shoot through the heavens with immense velocity, and are sometimes accompanied with the fall of an aerolite.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Fireblast. *s.* See extracts.

Fireblast, a disease or accident to which the hop-plant is much exposed, . . . is supposed by most hop-planters to depend upon the particular state of the air or weather at the time.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Fireblast (a term of very doubtful meaning, like the word blight. In agriculture it is sometimes applied to plants which are suffering from the mildew, fungi, or minute insects; but the legitimate use would appear to be applicable only when the delicate parts of plants are suddenly exposed to a brilliant sun, and the rapid transpiration which takes place in consequence dries up and shrivels their leaves.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Firebrand. *s.*

1. Piece of wood kindled.

I have caused my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to set my own house in a flame.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

2. Incendiary; one who inflames factious; one who causes mischief.

He sent Surrey with a competent power against the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber their *firebrand*.—*Bacon*.

Firebrief. *s.* Letter circulated to solicit subscriptions for sufferers from a fire.

We laugh at *firebriefs* now, although they be commended to us by his Majesty; And 'tis no treason, for we cannot guess, Why we should pay them for their happiness. *Carver, 1651*. (Nares by H. & W.)

Firebrush. *s.* Brush which generally hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to stir up the *fire*, clean away the ash from betwixt the bars with the *fire-brush*.—*Swift*.

Fireclay. *s.* Clay that resists fire.

The third coal shale or series of argillaceous coal, between the third and fourth grit rock, reckoning from the mill-stone grit upwards, which traverses Derbyshire and part of Yorkshire, and produces croston and fossil reeds in great abundance, contains a very excellent *fire-clay*, which is dug at Hease-nether-end, Wheatcroft, Birkling Lane, and other places.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Firecock. *s.* Fireplug.

Churchwardens in London and within the Bills of Mortality are to fix *fire-cocks* at proper distances in streets.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Firecross. *s.* Bloody cross with the ends burnt black, anciently used in Scotland as a token for calling the nation to arms, by being passed from hand to hand.

He sent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecross* to be carried; namely two *firecrosses* set in fashion of a cross, and pitched upon the points of a spear.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Fire-damp. *s.* See extract.

Flame requires a very high temperature for its existence; and consequently, if we can devise any mode of cooling it, it will be extinguished. A very small flame, for instance, is extinguished by bringing a large mass of metal near it, or by carefully surrounding it by a coil of wire. The metal abstracts the heat. . . . These . . . we owe to Sir H. Davy, who most ingeniously applied them in the construction of his miner's safety-lamp. Coal mines are often infected by a species of inflammable gas (carburetted hydrogen) known under the name of *fire-damp*, which, mingled in certain proportions with atmospheric air, forms a mixture which explodes upon the contact of flame. . . . At length Davy constructed a lamp upon the principles explained. It is obvious that, if we place a lighted lamp or candle within a perfect cage of wire-gauze, no flame will be able to penetrate from within to the surrounding medium

FIRE

in consequence of the cooling power of the metallic tinnæ.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 136.

Fire-drake. s.

1. Fiery serpent.

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *fire-drake*,
I charge thee thou this place forsake,
Nor of queen Mab be prattling.

Drayton, Nymphidia.

2. Ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp.

It may be 'tis but a glow-worm now, but 'twill
Grow to a *fire-drake* presently.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush.

Fire-escape. s. Machine or apparatus for the escape of persons from the upper stories of buildings on fire.

The principal parts of this machine, which is called the *sliding fire-escape*, are as follows.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia.*

Firefork. s. ? Poker; etymologically, at least, if connected with *fork*, a different word from Firefork.

Item 2 sund'ry, a *spers-freke*, a fire panne and a pair of tongs xxd.—*Inventory*, 1636. (Nares by H. & W.)

A *fire-fork*, *furca ignaria*.—*Witthall's Dictionary*, p. 166; ed. 1696. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fire-faire. s. Fish akin to the rays so called, *Raja* (Trygon) pastinaca.

The flesh is said to be rank and disagreeable, and when laid bare by skinning or cutting into, is very red, a circumstance which may account for the old name of *fire-faire*.—*Zarrell, British Fishes.*

Firefly. s. See extract.

Firefly (ic) a name commonly given to those insects which have the singular property of emitting a luminous secretion. This power is not confined to insects of one organization or order. Among the coleoptera the *Blater Noctiluca* and the female glowworm are conspicuous examples.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Firehook. s. See extract.

Instrumentum arcuatis restituentibusque incendiis accommodatum. A *firehook* such as they occupy to pull down houses set on fire.—*Nomenclator*. (Nares by H. & W.)

Firelock. s. Soldier's gun.

Prime all your *firelocks*, fasten well the stake.
Gay.

Used adjectively.

My chaunces was late to have a peerless *fire-lock* piece,
That, to my witten, was ney the like in Turke nor in Greece.
Gawwigne, Complaint of the Greene Knight. (Rich.)

Fireman. s.

1. One employed to extinguish burning houses; stoker of an engine.

The *fireman* sweats beneath his crooked arms;
A leatheren croupe his vent'rous head defends,
Boldly he climbs where thickest smoke ascends.
Gay.

2. Man of violent passions.

I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two
of them *fire-men*.—*Teller*, no. 61.

Firemaster. s. See extract.

Firemaster, in our train of artillery, is an officer who gives the directions and proportions of the ingredients for all the compositions of fireworks, whether for service in war or for rejoicings and recreations.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia.*

Firenew, or Firenew. adj. New from the forge; new from the melting-house; Brand-new.

Armado is most illustrious wight,
A man of *firenew* words, fashion's own knight.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, l. 1.

Some excellent Jews, *firenew* from the mint.—*Id.*, *Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

Upon the wedding-day I put myself, according to custom, in another s.t. *firenew*, with silver buttons to it.—*Adams, Guardian*, no. 113.

Firepan. s.

1. Pan for holding fire; vessel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepans*, [and] all the vessels thereof, thou shalt make of brass.—*Exodus*, xxvii. 3.

Four of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do rosewater and vinegar.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Receptacle for the priming-powder in a gun; pan.

Fireplace. s. Place in buildings for the fire.

The earliest *fire-places* which remain are of the twelfth century, as at the castle of Rochester and Colchester.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

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Fireplug. s. Firecock.

The turncock opened a *fireplug*, or rather a water-plug.—*Gudwin, Caleb Williams*.

Firepot. s. Inflammable missile used in sea-fights.

The Portugals seeing them still stand away, came both aboard of us, the one in the one quarter, and entered 100 of their men, having *fire-pots*, and the other in the other, and divers sorts of fireworks upon our decks, the *frigate* (as many as could lye about us) threw *fire-pots* in at the ports and stuck *fire-pikes* in her sides, all which (by the great mercy and assistance of God) we still put out.—*Taylor (the Waterpoet)*; 1654. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fireproof. adj. Proof against fire.

How thoroughly this was *fireproof* was shown by the deeds which were found in it. They were perfectly legible, notwithstanding the conflagration that had raged above them.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Fire. s. One who fires.

1. Incendiary.

Others burned Mowse, and the rest marched as a guard for defence of these *fires*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

2. One who incites or inflames.

Kindlers and *fires* of men's minds.—*Articles of Religion*; 1536.

Fireship. s. Ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themselves of the *fireship*, by cutting the spirital tackle.—*Walsman, Surgery*. A real misapplication about disaster.

Made all their usual matters incorrect: Three *fireships* lost their amiable existence before they reach'd a spot to take effect: The match was lit too soon, and no assistance could remedy this hideous defect: They blew up in the middle of the river. While, though 'twas dawn, the Turks slept fast as ever.
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 28.

Fireshovel. s. Instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *fireshovels*, prongs, and irons.—*Sir T. Brown*.

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fireshovels*, and spits, and other domestick weapons.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

I took a *fireshovel* and tongs, which I wanted extremely; as also two little brass kettles, a copper pot to make chocolate, and a gridiron; and with this cargo, and the dog, I came away.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

Firestick. s. Lighted stick or brand.

Children, when they play with *firesticks*, move and whirl them round so fast, that the motion will open their eyes, and represent an entire circle of fire to them.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

Firestone. s.

1. In Mineralogy. Pyrites, of which it is an approximate translation. Obsolete.

The *firestone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick fossil, composed of vitriol sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the several masses. The most common sort, which is used in medicine, is a greenish shapeless kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the sparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from off the stone burning itself out before the spark becomes extinguished.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

Firestone, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. In Geology. Kentish stone, Kent stone, or Kentish rag; a synonym, though not a common one, for the stone which in the parts about Maidstone and other districts, chiefly in Kent, represents the Upper Green Sand of the formation so called. With a more general import, it means any stone that resists the action of fire.

Firework. s. Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

We represent also ordnance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water and unquenchable; and also fireworks of all variety.—*Bacon, New Atlantis*.

His philosophy degenerates into levity, his magnanimity into bombast; the light of his fine mind is not sunshine, but the glister of an artificial *firework*.—*Copley, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, vol. i. appendix, *Hafmann*.

The service in the abbey was followed by a stately banquet in the hall, the banquet by brilliant *fire-*

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{*FIREWORKS*
FIRM

works, and the fireworks by much had poetry.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, vi. iv.

Firing. s.

1. Fuel.

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there scarce.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Setting on fire.

Besides the wasting of our fields, the driving away of herds, as well of people as cattle, the *firing* of villages, the ruin and havoc they made, and in every place nothing but fire and sword.—*Hollau, Translation of Livy*, p. 206. (Rich.)

3. Catching fire.

The greatest inconvenience of their wooden building is the aptness for *firing*, which happeneth very oft and in very fearful sort, by reason of the dryness and fitness of the fir, that, being once fired, burneth like a torch, and is hardly quenched till all be burnt up.—*Hacking, Voyages*, l. 486. (Rich.)

4. Discharge of firearms.

This tendency would be much increased by the increased facility of rapid firing conferred by breech-loaders. . . . It may be worth consideration whether *firing* should not be more in valleys by word of command, and less by independent files.—*Mortimer, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. xiii.

5. In Veterinary Surgery. Application of the cautery.

The utility of *firing* or applying the actual cautery is doubtful.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

Fire. v. a. [?]

1. Whip; beat; correct; chastise.

I'll *fire* him and ferret him.—*Shakespeare, Henry V*, iv. 4.

Besides, it is not only foolish, But vile, idolatrous and popish, For one man out of his own skin To *fire* and whip another's sin. *Butler, Hudibras*.

2. Drive.

Hail'd thou my business, thou couldst ne'er sit so;
'Twould *fire* thee into air a thousand mile.
Middleton, The Witch.

Fire. s. Stroke.

This is a pretty juvenile *fork* of wit for a grave ancient divine to use.—*Annotator*, &c. on *Truth*, &c. p. 211; 1683.

Fire. s. [fourth part of a barrel.]

1. Vessel containing nine galleons.

Strutt's servants got such a haunt about that shop, that it will cost us many *fires* of strong beer to bring them back again.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

2. Small vessel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder
Which made the eye so much the louder;
Now let to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *fire* of powder.
Sir J. Denham.

Fire. adj. [Lat. firmus.]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard; (opposed to soft).

The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are *firm* in themselves, and they cannot be moved.—*Job*, xii. 23.

Love's artillery then checks
The bravest works of the *firmest* sex. *Cleaveland*.
There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbish.—*Dryden*.

That body, whose parts are most *firm* in themselves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contact, is the most *firm*; and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be the most soft.—*Woodward*.

2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the *firm* persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above any thing in this world.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.

3. Solid; not giving way; not fluid.

God caused the wind to blow to dry up the abundant alluvial mud of the earth, and make the land more *firm*.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

The muddy and limous matter brought down by the Nile, settled by degrees into a *firm* land.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Firm. s. Mercantile term for the name under which a partnership carries on business.

The bill was carried by a very small majority, consisting of partners in the *firm*.—*Burke*.

Firm. s. Same as Firmán.

A privilege (was) given to Anthemius, the archbishop [of Cyrrus] in that age, to subscribe his
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name to all public acts in red letters, which was an honour above that of any patriarch, who writes his name or firm in black characters.—*Sir P. Egmont, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 90: 1670.

Firm, v. a. Rare.

1. Settle; confirm; establish; fix.

Of the death of the emperor they advertised Polyman, *Arming* those letters with all their hands and wails. *Kueller, History of the Turks*.
'Tis ratify'd above by every god,
And Jove has firm'd it with an awful nod.

Dryden, Athos and Albanian.
The powers, said he,
To you and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpose with their augury.

O thou, who farest me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and wander'd in the maze of fate!
Be present still: O goddess, in our aid
Proceed, and firm those omens thou hast made.
Lyne, Translation of the First Book of Statius.

2. Fix without wandering.

He on his earl and compass *Arms* his eye,
The masters of his long experiment.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Firmament, s. [Lat. *firmamentum*.] Sky; heavens.

Even to the heavens their shouting shrill
Doth reach, and all the *Firmament* doth fill.

The Almighty, whose hieroglyphical characters
Are the unnumber'd stars, sun and moon, written on
these large volumes of the *Firmament*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.
The clouds climb up the first ascent with pain;
And when the middle *Firmament* they gain,
If downward from the heavens my head I bow,
And see the earth and ocean hang below,
Ev'n I am seiz'd with horror.

Addison, Translation from Ovid.
What an immeasurable space is the *firmament*,
wherein a great number of stars are seen with our
naked eye, and many more discovered with our
glasses.—*Derham, Astro-Theology*.

Firmament, adj. Celestial; of the upper regions; belonging to, or constituted by, the firmament.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In *Firmament* waters dipt above.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Firman, s. [Turkish, *firman*.] Grant or licence given by Asiatic potentates.

We prepared to be gone; but could not till
Mahomet Ally-beg gave his consent. . . . At length
importunity prevailed. . . . The king's phirma was
then interpreted. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some
Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*,
p. 214.

Firmation, s. Settlement; steady.

Rare.
It is also true that man only sitteth, if we define
sitting to be a *firmation* of the body upon the ischias.
—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 176. (Ord MS.)

Firmity, s. [Fr. *fermeté*; Lat. *fermitas*.] Strength, firmness. *Rare*.

The strength and *firmity* of my ascent must rise
and fall together with the apparent credibility
of the object.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants
a safe Way to Salvation*, vi. § 7.

Firmitude, s. Stability; firmness. *Rare*.

Thy covenant implies no less than *firmitude* and
perpetuity. *Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 2.
By a general custom of the world, the right hand
is more used than the left, and by general use ac-
quireth a greater degree of *firmitude* and strength.
—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

Firmly, adv. In a firm manner.

1. Strongly; impetuously; immovably.

Though thou wert *firmer* than a rock,
How very hard particles, which touch only in a few
points, can stick together so *firmly*, without some-
thing which causes them to be attracted towards
one another, is difficult to conceive.—*Sir I. Newton, Optics*.

2. Steadily; constantly.

Himself to be the man the fates require;
I *firmly* judge, and what I judge desire.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
The common people of Lucra are *firmly* per-
suaded, that one Lucrine can beat five Florentines.
—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Firmness, s. Attribute suggested by Firm.

1. Hardness; compactness; solidity.

It would become by degrees of greater consistency
and *firmness*, so as to resemble an habitable earth.—
G. Burnet.

2. Durability; stability.

Both the easiness and *firmness* of union might be
conjectured, for that both people are of the same
language.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

3. Certainty; soundness.

In persons already possessed with notions of reli-
gion, the understanding cannot be brought to
change them, but by great examination of the truth
and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness
of the other.—*South, Sermons*.

4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.

This arduous Job with *firmness* and fortitude.—
Bishop Atterbury.

First, adj. [see Former.—superlative of Fore, q.v.] Having priority amongst more than two, in respect to order or sequence.

1. In time (as a date).

In the six hundredth and *first* year, in the *first*
month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were
dried up from off the earth.—*Genesis*, viii. 13.

2. In time: (opposed to last).

The *first* covenant had also ordinances of divine
service.—*Hebrews*, ix. 1.

3. In dignity.

Three presidents, of whom Daniel was *first*.—
Daniel, vi. 2.
'Tis little Will, the scourge of France,
No godhead, but the *first* of men. *Prior*.

4. In excellence.

Where will you go? My *first* son,
Take good Cominius
With thee. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

Used adverbially.

a. Before anything else; earliest.

He, not unskillful of his usual art,
First in dissembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring bounds and running streams he tries.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics, iv.
Heav'n, sure, has kept this spot of earth unur'd,
To shew how all things were created *first*. *Prior*.

b. Before any other consideration.

First, metals are more durable than plants; se-
condly, they are more solid and hard.—*Bacon, Nat-
ural and Experimental History*.

At first. At the beginning.

At *first* the silent venom slid with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Excepting fish and insects, there are very few or
no creatures that can provide for themselves at *first*,
without the assistance of parents.—*Beattie, Sermons*.

First-hand, Directly; immediately: (used either adjectively, as 'first-hand intelli- gence,' or adverbially, with at, as 'I got it at first-hand'.)

First and last. Throughout; on an average.

First or last. At one time or other.
But sure a general shewn on man is past,
And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden*.

Firstborn, adj. Eldest.

If the *first-born* son be hers that was hated.—
Deuteronomy, xxi. 15.

Firstfruits, s.

1. What the season earliest produces or ma- tures of any kind.

A sweetly reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 434.
The blooming hopes of my then very young patron
have been confirmed by most noble *first-fruits*, and
his life is going on towards a plentiful harvest of all
accumulated virtues.—*Prior*.

2. First profits of anything.

Although the king loved to employ and advance
bishops, because, having rich bishopricks, they car-
ried their reward upon themselves; yet he did use
to raise them by steps, that he might not lose the
profit of the *first-fruits*, which by that course of
elevation was multiplied.—*Bacon, History of the
Reign of Henry VII.*

First-fruits (primitive) [are] the profits after
avoidance of every spiritual living for the first year
according to the valuation thereof in the king's
books. They were given in ancient times to the
pope throughout all Christendom, and were *first*
claimed by him in England for such foreigners as
he bestowed benefices on here by way of provision;
afterwards they were demanded of the clerks of all
spiritual patrons, and at length of all other clerks
on their admission to benefices; by throwing off
the pope's supremacy . . . they were translated and
vested in the king.—*Toulmin, Law Dictionary*.
(Granger.)

3. Earliest effect of anything.

See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung,
From thy implanted grace in man!
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 22.

Firsthood, s. State or condition of priority.

Rare.

So that in election Christ held the primacy, the
first-hood.—*Goodwin, Works*, vol. i. serm. 6. (Rich.)

Firstling, adj. That which is first produced or brought forth.

All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd, and
of thy flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy
God.—*Deuteronomy*, xv. 19.

Firstling, s.

1. First produce or offspring.

A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock,
Choicest and best. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 434.
The tender *firstlings* of my woolly breed,
Shall on his holy altar often bleed.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil.
The *firstlings* of the flock are doom'd to die.
Pope.

2. First thing thought or done.

The slightly purpose never is struck,
Unless the deed go with it: from this moment,
The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Firstly, adv. In the first place; as first in order.

Christ shed his blood, by 's wound to save us,
And save the wound sh' old serpent *firstly* gave us.
Sylvester, On Barlas, 46. (Ord MS.)

Firstness, s. Attribute suggested by First.

Rare.

When I give . . . a *firstness* of precedence and
presidency to the pope, he tells me he is confident
I know not how much more is allowed him by the
universal consent of all Catholics.—*Hammond*, ii.
163. (Rich.)

First-rate, adj. [often as two words, i.e. in certain constructions, as, 'This is first- rate.'] Preeminent; (a word of modern adoption, from a ship of the first rate or size).

Ellipsis or defect in the *first-rate* authors often
makes the language strong and close, and pleases an
intelligent reader, by leaving something for him to
fill up, and giving him room to exercise his own
thought and sagacity.—*Blackwell, Several Classics
defended and illustrated*, i. vi. (Ord MS.)
At billiards he is said to be *first-rate*.—*Thackeray*,
Book of Snobs, ch. xxix.

First-rate, s. That which is first-rate.

Hence poets have been held a sacred name,
And placed them with *first-rate* in the lists of fame.
*Oldham, Horace's Art of Poetry, imitated
in English*.

Fisc, s. [Lat. *fiscus*.] Public treasury. *Rare*.

They had resolved (in appropriate to the *fisc*
a certain portion of the landed property of their con-
quered country. *Barb*.

Fiscal, s.

1. Exchequer; revenue.

War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be
long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt.
—*Bacon*.

2. Treasurer.

Don Pedro Rodriguez Campomanes, *fiscal* of the
council of Castille, is likewise a man of letters.—
Strachan, Travels through Spain, lib. 42.

Fiscal, adj. Belonging to the public trea- sury; coming to the public purse.

It behoveth the prince to have a vigilant eye on
such *fiscal* ministers, whose cruelty and covetous
proceedings do oftentimes occasion great hate.—*Sir
W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 62.

Fiscus, s. [Lat.] Treasury. *Rare*.

The proud are exalted, and the wicked are de-
livered, and evil men reign over us, and the covetous
snatch our little bundles of money from us, and the
fiscus snatches our rents, and every where the wisest
and the best men are oppressed.—*Jeremy Taylor*,
Sermon on the Death of Judas. (Ord MS.)

Fish, s. [from Fr. *fiche*.—see extract.] Counter or marker at cards.

[From French *ficher*, to fix, the noun *fiche* is used for a
gardener's dibble, for the iron pegs used to mark
distances in surveying, for branches stuck in the
ground to mark positions in setting out a camp;
fiche or *ficht*, the peg used in marking at cribbage
or the like. Hence, in defiance of etymology, the
term was transferred to the loose counters which
serve to mark the state of the game at cards, and
was adopted in English under the form of *fich*.—
Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.]

Fish, s. Instrument for raising the anchor.

See Fluke (of an anchor)

Fish, s. [A.S. *fisc*.]

1. Member of the division of vertebrate ani- mals so called.

There are *fishes* that have wings, that are not strangers to the airy regions; and there are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as *fishes*, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-days.—*Locke*.

Because the vicars of Peter and their disciples will not have for their teachers a Plato, a Virgil, a Terence, and the rest of the herd of philosophers, who soar aloft like the birds of the air, or dive into the depths like the *fishes* of the sea; ye say that they are not worthy to be doorkneppers, because they know not how to make verses. Peter is indeed a doorknocker—but of heaven.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, l. v. ch. xii.

2. Flesh of the same: (opposed to that of terrestrial animals).

We mortify ourselves with the diet of *fish*, and think we fare curiously if we abstain from the flesh of other animals. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Neither fish nor flesh; sometimes *Neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring*. Neither one thing nor the other.

A pretty kettle of fish. Anything made a mess of.

Fish, v. n. Be employed in catching fishes; endeavour at anything by artifice.

While others *fish*, with craft, for great opinion, I, with great truth, catch mere simplicity. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 4.

Fish, v. a.

1. Search in quest of fish or anything else.

Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit.—*Swift*.
Oft, as he *fish'd* her wretched realms for wit,
The goddess favour'd him, and favours yet. *Pope, Dunciad*.

2. In Navigation. Raise by means of the Fish.

The next day we were enforced to stand out of the way to the southward of the island Lamoudez, when we found our danger; and there we lay five days without sails, to *fish* our punts and yards, and mend our sails. *Continuation of Kneller's History of the Turks*. (Ord MS.)

Fisher, s. One who fishes.

They were *fishers*. And he saith unto them, Follow me, and I will make you *fishers* of men.—*Matthew*, iv. 19, 19.

A soldier now, be with his coat appears;
A *fisher* now, his trembling angle bears. *Pope*.

Fisherboat, s. Boat employed in catching fish.

The king went down to a miserable *fisherboat*, that Hakes had provided for carrying them over to France.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Times*: 1694.

Fisherman, s. One who gains a livelihood by catching fish.

At length two monsters of unequal size,
Hard by the shore, a *fisherman* espies. *Waller*.

Fishertown, s. Town inhabited by fishermen: (*fishing* commoner as the first element).

Others of them, that time, hurried that *fishertown* Monmouth. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.
Lime in Dorsetshire, a little *fishertown*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Fishery, s. Business of catching fish; place for fishing, or where fish are caught.

We shall have plenty of mackerel this season: our *fishery* will not be disturb'd by privateers.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Fishy, s. Disparaging (approximate) synonym for Fishwife.

Fishy, adj. Abounding with fish; stored with fish.

Thus morn in state, and calm in sprits,
My *fishy* pond is my delight.

Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious for traffick to all parts of the world, and watered with pleasant, *fishy*, and navigable rivers.—*Claudian, Romaine*.

Fishgarth, s. Fishpond; fish preserve; stew.

Previous to the year 1830, and even during some part of it, there were *fish garths* in the rivers Ouse and Hamble, but they were found so injurious to the trade of York, by preventing the free passage of ships, that the lord-mayor petitioned parliament for their removal.—*Allen, History of the County of York*, i. 68. (Ord MS.)

Fishy, s. [see Gig.] Kind of dart or harpoon with which scamen strike fish.

Canst thou with *fishy* pierce him to the quick,
Or in his skull thy barbed trident stick?

G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.
Such [dolphins] we malted as we could entice to taste our hooks or *fishy*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 25.

We saw also abundance of flying fish, and their continual enemies, the albacore and dolphin; the latter we strike now and then with a *fishy* or harpoon.—*Alkins, Voyage to Guinea, Brazil, and the West Indies*, p. 33.

Fishhook, s. Hook to catch fishes.

A sharp point, bended upward and backward, like a *fish-hook*.—*Greville, Maennu*.

Fishy, v. a. Turn to fish. Colloquial.

Here comes Romeo.—

Without his ros, like a dried herring:

O *fishy*, *fishy*, how art thou *fishy*!

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

Fishing, verbal abs. Opportunity for taking fish; art or practice of fishing.

There also would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful *fishing*.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Of recreation there is none

So free as *fishing* is alone;

All other pastimes do no less

Thum mind and body, both, possess;

My hand alone my work can do,

So I can *fish* and study too.

Isaac Walton, Complete Angler, Angler's Song.

Used adjectively.

This Bethesda, not identical with that just before mentioned by St. Luke (ix. 10), and for distinction called Bethesda Julia, the city of Philip and Andrew and Peter (John i. 44), lay on the western side of the lake, in the same direction as, and near to, Capernaum; is indeed generally supposed to have been a sort of *fishing* suburb of that town.—*Archbishop Trench, Notes on the Miracles*, no. 17.

Fishkettle, s. Caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

It is probable that the way of embalming among the Egyptians was by boiling the body in a long caldron like a *fishkettle*, in some kind of liquid balsam.—*Greville, Maennu*.

Fishlike, adj. Resembling fish.

He smells like a fish; a very ancient and *fishlike* smell.—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, ii. 2.

Fishmeal, or Fishmeal, s. Diet of fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many *fishmeals*, they fall into a kind of male green-sickness. *Shakespeare*.

Fishmonger, s. Dealer in fish; seller of fish.

I fear to play the *fishmonger*; and yet so large a commodity may not pass in silence.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

The surgeon left the *fishmonger* to determine the controversy between him and the pike.—*Sir R. L. R. R.*

Fishpond, s. Pool for fish.

Fish-ponds are no small improvement of wat'ry boggy lands.—*Mr. Turner, Husbandry*.

Fish-ponds were made where former forests grew, and hills were level'd to extend the view. *Prior*.

After the great value the Romans put upon fishes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hirtius should sell his *fish-ponds* for quadrages H.S. 35,2914. 13s. 4d.—*Arbuthnot*.

Fishpear, s. Dart or spear with which fishermen strike fish.

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed irons? or his head with *fishpears*?—*Job*, xli. 7.

Fishwife, s. Woman who sells fish about the streets.

I heard it of a *fishwife*.

A woman of fine knowledge!
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

Fishwoman, s. Woman who sells fish.

Pope's imitation of *Spenser* is a description of an alley of *fishwomen*.—*J. Walton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*.

Fishy, adj.

1. Consisting of, or inhabited by, fish.

Better pleas'd
Than Amleus with the *fishy* tune
That drove him, though enamour'd, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 167.

2. Having the qualities or form of fish.

Only the stump [in the margin, the *fishy* part] of Dagon was left to him.—*A. S. S.*
Few eyes have escaped the picture of mormals, that is, according to Homer, a monster with a woman's head above, and *fishy* extremity below.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.
He patronized, he fostered me, and I was grateful; and after having looked at me with his *fishy* eyes for a minute or two, he asked me, with a gravity

which I confess was more than adequate to the occasion, 'whether I had ever eaten mormal mormal.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. vii.

3. Bad; rank; foul: (i.e. of bad odour, as stinking fish). *Slung*.

'I thought it was all up. Didn't you, Henry Sydney?'—The most *fishy* thing I ever saw, said Henry Sydney. 'Well, we were fairly frightened here,' said Selwick. 'The first report was, that you had gone, but that seemed without foundation; but Coningsby was quite given up.'—*Diarrhoe the younger, Coningsby*, h. i. ch. ix.

Fisk, v. n. [Swedish, *faska*.] Whisk.

I saw...

Tom Tankard's cow...
Plucking about his half-acre, *fasking* with her tail.
Gammer Gurton's Needle, l. 2: 3531.

Fisking, part, adj. Whisking; busy.
A *fisking* morn'g, a running danc'd, a scolding or waundering flirt.—*Colgrave*, in v. *Tradition*.

Fissile, adj. [Lat. *fissilis*; *fissus* (cloven), pass. part. of *fundo* - cleave; *fissura* = cleavage.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone, clear as water or crystal of the rock, and without colour: colouring a red heat without losing its transparency, and in a very strong heat calcining without fusion.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Fissility, s. Capacity for being cloven.

Rare.

By which it is evident, that diamonds themselves have a grain or a *fisky* texture, not unlike the *fissility*, as the schools call it, of wood.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. iii. p. 521. (Rich.)

Fission, s. Cleaving.

Cohn observed, in *Loxodes Bursaria*, that the two individuals produced by longitudinal *fission* had almost the same size and shape as the previous single individual; whilst the two resulting from transverse *fission* seemed longer to remain as mere halves or mutilated individuals. Sometimes one of the individuals or halves from the longitudinal division will set up another act of *fission* before it has quite separated from its fellow. The circulation of the green globules is arrested during the process of spontaneous *fission*. In some species this spontaneous *fission*, which corresponds in so interesting a manner with the earliest phenomenon in the development of the ovum in the higher animals, is arrested before its completion. *Cornu, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.
Fission and *protophyta* show us that form of disintegration called spontaneous *fission*: two or four individuals being produced by the splitting-up of the original one.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*.

Fissiparus, adj. [Lat. *pario* = bring forth.] In *Biology*. Propagating by fission.

Nor is the procreative function so abundantly or so variously enjoyed by any other animal as in the *Polypodia*; they are *fissiparus*, gemmiparus, oviparus, and viviparus.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Fissipede, adj. [Lat. *pes, pedis* = foot.] Cloven-footed. *Rare*.

The pelican is described like *fissipede*, or birds which have their feet or claws divided.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 230. (Ord MS.)

Fissure, s. Cleft.

The stone was distinguished into strata or layers: these strata were divided by parallel *fissures*, that were included in the stone.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

I saw

The gaping *fissures* to revive the ruin.

Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.
In the Virginian opium the bony palate presents eight distinct perforations, besides the incisive foramina; the palatal processes of the palatine bone extend as far forward in the median line as the third molars: a long and narrow *fissure* extends for an equal distance (three lines) into the palatal processes both of the palatine and maxillaries: behind these *fissures* and nearer the nasal line are two smaller oblong *fissures*; external and a little posterior to these are two similar *fissures*, situated in the palato-maxillary suture; lastly, there are two round perforations close to the posterior margin of the bony palate.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata*.

Fissure, v. a. Make a fissure.

By a fall or blow the skull may be *fissured* or fractured.—*Wiseeman, Surgery*.

Fist, s. [A.S. *fyst*.]

1. Hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did *Fis* despite,
Up with her *fist*, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wise;
Thus *Fis* did him her hand with little grace.

Sir P. Sidney.

And being down, the villain sore did beat
 And bruise with clownish *fat* his manly face.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
 Anger causeth paleness in some; in others trem-
 bling, swelling, and lending the *fat*.—*Bacon.*
 And the same hand into a *fat* may clow,
 Which instantly a palm expanded shows.
Sir J. Denham.
 Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast,
 Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny *fat*.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Hand (meaning penmanship). *Colloquial.*
Fist. v. a.

1. Strike with the fist.
 I saw him spurning and *fisting* her most unner-
 cially.—*Dryden.*
 2. Grippe with the fist.
 We have been down together in my sleep,
 Unlinking helms, *fisting* each other's throat,
 And wak'd half dead with noisings.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

Fistulous. s. Battle with the fist; blows with the fist.

She would seize upon John's commons; for which
 they were sure to go to *fistulous*.—*Arbuthnot, His-
 tory of John Bull.*
 My invention and judgment are perpetually at
fistulous, till they have quite disabled each other.—
Swift.

Fistula. s. [Lat. = pipe.] See extracts.
 That *fistula* which is recent is the easiest of cure:
 those of a long continuance are accompanied with
 ulcerations of the gland and caries in the bone.—
Wierow, Surgery.

Fistula lacrymalis [is] a disorder of the canal
 leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs
 the natural progress of the tears, and makes them
 trickle down the cheek; but this is only the first
 and mildest stage of the disease; in the next there
 is matter discharged with the tears from the puncta
 lacrymalia, and sometimes from an orifice broke
 through the skin between the nose and angle of the
 eye. The last and worst degree of it is when the
 matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not
 only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also
 affected the subjacent bone.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Fistula [are] communications formed between
 adjoining or contiguous surfaces or organs during
 the progress of structural changes in disease. . . .
Fistula have been observed between the salivary
 ducts and the external surface; between the pharynx
 and larynx in phthisis laryngea; between the oesophagus
 and trachea; and between the pharynx or plu-
 mon and the chest.

Fistula have formed between the stom-
 ach and colon; between the former and the duo-
 denum; between the stomach and small intestine;
 between the former and the pleural cavity or lungs;
 between the stomach and portal vein, and between
 the stomach and pericardium. . . . *Fistula* between
 the gall-bladder and other parts have been fre-
 quently observed; between it and the stomach on
 very rare occasions; between it and the colon; be-
 tween it and the duodenum; between the gall-blad-
 der and the cæcum, &c.—*Copland, Dictionary of
 Practical Medicine.*

Fistular. adj. Hollow like a pipe; having
 the character of a fistula.

Such, too, is the character of the mucous mem-
 brane in *fistular* canals.—*Translation of Bichat's
 Physiology.*

Fistulary. adj. *Fistular.*
 On th' other part, Apollo, in his friend,
 Form'd th' art of wisdom, to the binding end
 Of his vowed friendship; and for further meeds
 Gave him the far-heard *fistulary* reed.
*Chapman, Translation of Hymn to
 Hermes. (Rich.)*

Fistulate. v. a. Make hollow like a pipe;
 perforate.

The tracheas or first stamina in animals are
 their tubes, pipes, or ducts, *fistulated*, or hollowed,
 to circulate the blood and juices.—*The Student,*
 ii. 375.

Fistulous. adj.

1. Full of fistular passages.
 As for the flesh of the polype, it is, to use to, *fistu-
 lous* and spongy, like unto honeycombs.—*Hol-
 land, Translation of Putzsch, p. 527. (Rich.)*

2. Having the nature of a fistula.

How the sinuous ulcers become *fistulous*, I have
 shewn you.—*Wierow, Surgery.*

Etymologically, *fistulous* (*fistulosus*)
 means 'abounding in fistulas;' so that for
 'having the character of a fistula,' the form
 in -ar is preferable, though not generally
 preferred.

Fisty. adj. Connected with the fist: (in
 the extract, *pugilistic*: *fistic* the commoner
 colloquial expression).

In twice five years the 'greatest living poet,'
 Like to the champion in the *fisty* ring,
 Is call'd on to support his claim, or show it,
 Although 'tis an imaginary thing.
 Even I—albeit I'm sure I did not know it,
 Nor sought of fooling subjects to be king,—
 Was reckon'd, a considerable time,
 The grand Napoleon of the realm of rhyme.
Byron, Don Juan, xl. 54.

Fit. s. [see last extract.]

1. Paroxysm or exacerbation of any inter-
 mittent distemper.

Small stones and gravel collect and become very
 large in the kidneys, in which case a *fit* of the stone
 in that part is the cure.—*Sharp, Surgery.*
 'Have I not been ill, corporal?' said Mr. Vandy-
 perken, whose memory was impaired for the time.—
 'Mein Gott! yes, mynheer.'—'There was something
 happened, was not there?'—'Mein Gott! yes, myn-
 heer.'—'I've had a *fit*; have I not?'—'Mein Gott!
 yes, mynheer.'—'My head swims now.'—*Maryat,
 Sunrises.*

2. Any short return after intermission;
 interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try
 A short vicissitude, and *fit* of poverty.
Dryden, Translation from Horace.
 Religion is not the business of some *fits* only and
 intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days
 and hours, but a system of precepts to be regarded
 in all our conduct.—*Rogers, Remorse.*

All *fits* of pleasure we balance by an equal degree
 of pain or languor: 'tis like speculating this year part
 of the next year's revenue.—*Swift.*

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did fit away out of her nest,
 And all his senses were with deadly *fit* oppress'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
 An ambitious man puts it in the power of every
 malicious tongue to throw him into a *fit* of melan-
 choly.—*Addison.*

4. Disorder; distemperature.

For your husband,
 He's noble, wise, judicious, and best known
 The *fit* o' th' season. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 2.*

5. Used, without an epithet of discrimination,
 for the hysterical disorders of women, and
 the convulsions of children; and by the
 vulgar for the epilepsies.

Mrs. Hall was so much curst, that she fell down-
 right into a *fit*.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
 The children upstairs are yelling, as their mind is
 cramping their miserable rickets with hot tapers,
 teasing Miss Emmy's hair out by the roots, or scrub-
 bing Miss Polly's dumpty nose with notched soap till
 the little wretch screams herself into *fits*.—*Thack-
 eray, Book of Snobs, ch. 25.*

By *fits*, or by *fits* and starts. Intermittently.

Men that are habitually wicked now and then,
 by *fits* and starts, feel certain motions of repentance.
Sir R. L. Estlin.

By *fits* my swelling grief appears,
 In rising sighs and falling tears.

Thus o'er the dying lamp th' unsteady flame
 Hanges quivering on a point, hays off by *fits*.
 And falls again, as loth to quite his hold. *Id., Cato.*

[*Fit*.—An attack of pain or illness, an intermittent
 period. Italian *fitta*, *traffita*, a thrust, a stab, a
 sharp intermittent pain. (Mittell.) From *figgere*,
traffire. Perhaps, in

whole a more probable origin may be Italian *fata*,
 Old French *fede*, *futz*, intermittent period, turn,
 time. 'Don't as grace abandoned his jurs as bono o
 par *fede* as mink; and by *fits* to the fact. (St. Bern-
 ard.) 'Tierce *fede* Mounel apela o tierce *feiz* &
 Hely returna.' (Livredes Rois.) In the latter Allus
fythe, futz.—*Wadsworth, Dictionary of English
 Etymology.*

Fit. s. [A.S. *fite* = song, *fittian* = sing.]

Part of a song, or canto of a poem; sec-
 tion or chapter of a book; strain in music;
 measure in dancing; division generally.

The first *fit* here find we.

The first *fit* of Anacrusis with King William Rufus.
Bale, Actes of English Volaries, pt. II. sign. II.
 7, b: 1650.

Who knoweth where is ere a mynatroll?
 By the name, I would faine go dancin a *fitte*.
Old Morality of Lady Juvenius.

He, sitting me beside in that same shade,
 Provoked me to plaid some pleasant *fit*.
Spenser, Colin Clouts come Home again.

The epithalamium was divided by branches into three
 parties, to serve for three several *fits* or times to be
 sung.—*Pattenham, Art of English Poets, p. 61.*

Come to the bride; another *fit*

Yet show, sirs, of your country wit.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Fit. s. Adaptation of one thing to another

(as of a coat to its wearer).

He'd . . . two shoes, and one shoe's a boot and not
 a *fit*. *T. Hood, The Last Child.*

Fit. adj. [Fr. *fait, faict* (Lat. *factus*), pass.
 part. of *faire* = make. Hence that which is
fit is as that which is fashioned or made for
 anything. A coat that fits, even if bought
 ready made, is one that looks as if it were
 made for the wearer.]

1. Qualified; proper: (with *for* before the
 noun, and to before the verb).

Men of valour, *fit* to go out for war and battle.—
 1 *Chronicles*, vii. 11.

He lends him vain Goliath's merred sword,
 The *fittest* help just fortune could afford.

Croley, David's.

This fury *fit* for her intent she chose,

One who delights in wars and human woes.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it
 the rule and measure of another man's; a use which
 it is neither *fit* for, nor capable of.—*Locke.*

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have said it were good not to use men of
 ambitious natures, except it be upon necessity, it is
fit we speak in what cases they are so.—*Newton.*

It is *fit* for a man to know his own abilities and
 weaknes, and not think himself obliged to imitate
 all that he thinks *fit* to praise.—*Bayle.*

If our forefathers thought *fit* to be grave and
 serious, I hope their posterity may laugh without
 offence.—*Addison.*

3. With the.—*Gr. τὸ ἁπλοῦς.*

The idle generalities we meet with . . . about the
 ideas of the good, the *fit*, and the becoming, have
 taken their rise from the same undue influence of
 popular epithets on the speculations of the learned.
 —*Dugald Stewart, Philosophical Essays, p. 218.*

Fit. v. a.

1. Accommodate to anything; suit one thing
 to another.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he *fitteth*
 it with planes.—*Isaiah*, xlv. 13.

Would fate permit
 To my desire I might my fortune *fit*.

Sir J. Denham.

2. Suit a person with anything: (us, 'The
 tailor *fits* his customer').

A trussmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of
 taddies, stuffed on the lame side.—*Wierow, Sur-
 gery.*

3. Be adapted to; suit any thing or person;
 become.

How evil *fits* it me to have such a son; and how
 much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness.—
Sir P. Sidney.

But the same things, sir, *fit* not you and me.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush.

As much of the stone as was contiguous to the
 marasite, *fitted* the marasite so close as if it had
 been formerly liquid.—*Boyle.*

Fit out. Furnish; equip; supply with ne-
 cessaries or decoration.

The English fleet could not be paid and manned,
 and *fitted out*, unless we encouraged trade and naviga-
 tion.—*Addison, Freholder.*

The same combination, with the order of the
 elements reversed, forms the *substantive*
 Outfit.

Fit up. Furnish; make proper for the use
 or reception of any.

He has *fitted up* his farm.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Fit. v. a. Be proper; be becoming: (as,
 'The coat *fits*').

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast

Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest.

Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Fitch. s. Same as Vetch.

Now is the season,
 For sowing of *fitches*, of beans, and of pease.

Tanner, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The *fitches* are not thrashed with a thrashing in-
 strument.—*Isaiah*, xxvii. 27.

Take thou also unto thee wheat, and barley, and
 beans, and lentils, and millet, and *fitches*.—*Ezekiel*,
 iv. 9.

Fitchet, also *Fitchew. s.* [Fr. *fissau*.]

Polecat.

'Tis such another *fitchew*! marry, a perfum'd one:

What do you mean by this haunting of me?

Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.

The *fitchet*, the fulmar, and the like creatures,
 live upon the face and within the bowels of the
 earth.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Fistul. adj. Varied by paroxysms; dis-
 ordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave;
 After life's *fistul* fever, he sleeps well.

Treason has done his worst: nor steel nor poison
 Can touch him further.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Fifty. adv. In a fit manner.

1. Properly; justly; reasonably.

Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage.—*Bacon*.
I cannot *fitly* compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may succeed, and may miss; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture; but in both lotteries there lies a pretty store of blanks for every prize.—*Boyle*.

2. Commodiously; meetly.

To take a latitude,
Run or stars are *fitly* view'd
At their brightest; but to conclude
Of longitudes, what other way have we
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be?
Kepler.

An animal, in order to be movable, must be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of separate and small solid parts, replying with proper fluids.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Fitness. s. Something adapted to a particular purpose. *Rare*.

Poor becoming: 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpose I then followed.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.

Fitness. s. Attribute suggested by Fit; propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness.

In things the *fitness* whereof is not of itself apparent, nor easy to be made sufficiently manifest unto all, yet the judgement of antiquity, concurring with that which is revived, may induce them to think it not unfit.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Fitter. s. [from *fit*.] Often used as the second element in a compound, as *gun-fitter*, &c.

1. One who, or that which, fits, or makes fit, anything.

Nowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. *Specialty*. See extract.

A *fitter* is a person who keeps an office for the sale of coals to ships. In 1660, the *fitters*, or coal-sellers, under the name of boatmen, were incorporated by a charter of Queen Elizabeth.—*Flinders, Ports of Great Britain*, p. 30. (Ord MS.)

Fitters. s. [German, *fitzen*.] Rags and tatters; pieces: (as in 'Gone to pieces,' 'All in pieces').

Where's the Frenchman?
Alas! he's all to *fitters*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country.
They were in *fitters* about prosecuting their titles to this city.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 225.

Fitting. part. adj. Becoming.

In the judicial law of Moses, adultery was punished with death; but it will not be prudent for a commonwealth to write after this copy, unless they have as great reason and the same necessity, and the same effect be likely to be consequent. It was highly *fitting* there, where it was so necessary to preserve the genealogy, and where every family had houses and inheritances, and expectations of its own; and where the crime of adultery was infinitely more inexcusable, by the perpetration of divorces and polygamy, than it can be with us.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium*, l. 384. (Ord MS.)

Fittingly. adv. In a fitting manner; properly; suitably.

It is rightly termed a new name, and very *fittingly* writ upon these Philadelphia.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, p. 138.

Which abstract terms do very *fittingly* agree with the notion we have put upon this symbolical earth.—*Id., Conjectura Cubalica*, p. 142.

Fitten. s. Fiction. *Rare*.

These things considered, I doubt not, but of your courtships, and ye will take back your *fittens* unto yourself.—*Jewish Defence*, p. 150. (Rich.)

The title of Paul the Fifth to the chair of Peter in the lawfulness of his election, is diversely reported; hath he therefore no true claim to his seat? But who ever placed Gregory's pond in Sicily? This is one of the *fittens* of his Fitz-Simons.—*Bishop Hall, The Honour of the married Clergy*, b. iii. s. 2. (Rich.) He doth feed you with *fittens*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, l. 1. (Rich.)

Five. pr. [A.S. *ff*.] Numeral so called arithmetical symbol 5.

Bunch of fives. Slang.

Fivefold. adj. Multiplied by Five. See Eight.

Fiveleaf. s. Native plants so called, of the genera *Potentilla* and *Tormentilla*, of which the five-leaved character is well marked. *Five-finger* is the only name the editor has

heard; and he doubts whether the word be really vernacular, and not a mere translation of the French *cinquefoil*. The following extract, which is from a polyglott dictionary, suggests this:

Piceleaved grass, or cinquefoil, groweth in low and shadowy places, sometimes by the water-side; it is dry in the third degree.—*Barret, Alesorio*: 1580.
Campana here he crows . . .
And from the falling-off by *fiveleaf* doth restore,
And melancholy cures by *fiveleaf* hellebore.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii.

Five. s. Colloquial for anything that counts as five: (as, 'a *five*,' i.e. stroke counting for five, at cricket).

Five. s. Game so called: (often used adjectively, as 'five court,' i.e. court in which *fives* are played).

Fives. s. [Fr. *avives*.] In *Farriery*. Disease, consisting in inflammation of the parotid glands, in horses. See *Vives*.

His horse sped with *marina*, rayed with the yellow, past cure of the *fives*, and stark-spoiled with the staggers.—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Fix. v. a. [Lat. *fixus*, pass. part. of *figo*; Fr. *fixer*.]

1. Make fast, firm, stable, or settled; establish invariably.

When custom hath *fixed* his eating to certain stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour.—*Locke*.

In Pope I cannot read a line,
But with a sigh I wish it mine;
When he can in one couplet *fix*
More sense than I can do in six. *Swift*. (Ord MS.)

2. Direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *set* to the millen earth,
Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 2.
Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,
Fix'd in the walls with wonder and surprise.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

3. Deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold that it is *fixed*.—*Locke*.

4. Transfix. *Latinism*.

While from the raging sword he vainly flies,
A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs.
G. Sandys.

Fix. v. n.

1. Rest; cease to wander.

Your kindness laments your fear,
Resolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Waller*.

2. Lose volatility.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little slit and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

With on. Settle the opinion, choice, or resolution; decide; determine; select.

If we would be happy, we must *fix upon* some foundation that can never deceive us.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

He made himself their prey.

T' impose on their belief and Troy betray;

Fix'd on his aim, and obstinately bent

To do undaunted, or to circumvent.

Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Here hope began to dawn resolv'd to try,

She *fix'd* on this her utmost remedy.

Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Ibid.*

In most bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we must *fix on*, and are most led by.—*Locke*.

Fix. s. Difficulty; quandary: (as 'being in a *fix*,' for which an equivalent phrase is 'fixing in cleft stick').

Fixation. s.

1. Stability; steadiness; firmness.

Which some would fain set up as idols to such an immovable *fixation*, as if it were impious to endeavour to remove them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 57.

A vehement desire of affection, with an unalterable *fixation* of resolution.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 32.

The *fixation* of your creed, sir, is the great object. . . . Hisbert the custom has been to fix creeds from Scripture. But Scripture you seem prepared to discard, whenever it does not please you.—*Horne, Letter to Dr. Priestley*, p. 7.

2. Settlement in a certain place.

To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*.—*Sir W. Nicolai, History of the World*.

3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion.

They are subject to errors from a narrowness of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects.—*Watts*.

4. In *Chemistry*. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be observed; the colour, the fragility or pliancy, and the volatility or *fixation*, compar'd with the simple bodies.—*Bacon*.

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals less ponderous and less material, than to make silver of lead or quicksilver, both of which are more ponderous than silver; so that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any roudness.—*Id.*

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.

Salt dissolved upon a *fixation* return to its affected cubes.—*Glanville, Synopsis Scientiarum*.

Fixed. part. adj.

1. Determined; resolute: (as 'a man of *fixed* character').

2. In *Chemistry*, chiefly in combination with air, in which case it means gas which, until liberated by something which frees it from its combination, comport itself as a solid. Usually it means carbonic acid as liberated from chalk, or the like, by the addition of a stronger acid, or the air which causes the effervescence in soda water, bottled malt-liquor, champagne, and the like, by the removal of pressure.

Fixedly. adv. In a fixed manner.

1. Certainly; firmly; in a manner settled and established.

If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is *fixedly* established by the real and secret constitutions of things.—*Locke*.

2. Steadfastly.

Her look is quaint, with which wisely beholding one, she *fixedly* looked upon another.—*Translation of Boetius*, p. 71: 1623.

From fixt.

Omnipotency, omniscience, and infinite goodness enlarge the spirit while it *fixtly* looks on them.—*Bishop Burnet*.

Fixedness. s. Attribute suggested by Fixed.

1. Stability; firmness.

The heavens, or any part of them, never stood still, but once, since they were made: but the earth was made for *fixedness* and stability.—*Bishop Hall, Romains*, p. 68.
The *fixedness* of the eternal Pates.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 114.

2. Want or loss of volatility.

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire unconsumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex ideas signified by the word gold.—*Locke*.

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

Fluid or solid comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedness* and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies.—*Boyle*.

4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution.

The peril that arises to the heart from passion, is the *fixedness* of it, when, like a revolving planet, it enters into the vortex.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Fixidity. s. Fixedness: (in the extract, a chemical term, as opposed to volatility).

Rare.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility, and yet are so combined by the first operation of the fire, that itself does scarce afterwards separate them.—*Boyle*.

Fixing. verbal abs. Act of one who fixes anything; process by which anything is fixed; settlement; fixation.

They were ineffective and insignificant, but only present entertainments of their obedience, and divertments and *fixings* of their thoughts, apt to wander to the Gentile nations.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium*, l. 300. (Ord MS.)

Fixity. s. Fixedness; fixed character; coherence of parts: (opposed to volatility).

And are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, whose heat is consumed by the greatness of the bodies, and the mutual action and re-action between them, and the light which they emit, and whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them?—*Sir I. Newton, Optics*.

Fixture. s. That which is fixed; specially, article of furniture fixed to a house, which

is generally taken as part of the house itself: (as, 'He took the *fixtures* at a fair valuation').

Questions respecting the right to *fixtures* chiefly arise between three classes of persons: 1. landlord and tenant; 2. the executor of tenant for life or tenant in tail, and the remainder man or reversioner; 3. the personal representative and the heir of the deceased owner of the inheritance.—*Toulmin, Law Dictionary*. (Gruanger.)

Fixure. s. Rare.

1. Position.

The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in't,
As we were mock'd with art.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 3.
Whose glorious *fixure* in so clear a sky.

Dryden, Baron's Wars, 1.

2. Stable pressure.

The firm *fixure* of thy foot would give an excellent
motion to thy gait.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, III. 2.*

3. Firmness; stable state.

Frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixure*.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, I. 2.

Flag. s. Kind of firework so called; (figuratively) gadabout, flighty person, flirt: (sometimes confounded with Fish-gig).

Then starts forth a *flaggys*,
And she brought a bear-*flag*.

Skelton, Poems, p. 138.

Flag. v. n. Emit a slight and transient or a slight continued noise; make a kind of hiss.

Fl- (+ b, s, &c.) As this begins a series of decidedly onomatopoeic words, the following extract is given in full.

'Flabby, Flap.'—The sound produced by the flapping of a loose broad surface is represented by the syllable *flab, flap, flag, flack, flad, flat*, varying, as usual in like cases, with the vowels *a* and *i*. Dutch *flabberen, fladderen*, to flap, flutter (Weiland); Platt Deutsch *fladdrig, flaggy, fluttering*; Dutch *flaggeren*, to flag, or hang loose (Kilian); German *fladdern, flattern, flackern*, to flap, flutter, flicker. From the first of the foregoing forms is English *flabby*, of such a nature as to give the sound *flab*, soft and limber, hanging loose. Dutch *flabbe*, a slap, a fly-flap, the flap of a wound; Platt Deutsch *flabbe*, a hanging lip. In like manner from the second form, a *flap* is any broad thin body hanging by one side so as to be able to give a blow with the flat surface, or a blow of such a nature. Then, as a loose, flapping condition is a sign of a want of elasticity, or of a faded condition in vegetable or animal structures, Provincial French *flappe*, faded, soft, rotten; *une poire flappe*. *Flappi et terni*, faded and tarnished. Italian *flappo*, flappy, withered. (Florio.) *Flack, Flaccid, Flicker*.—The third and fourth of the forms mentioned in the preceding article give rise to a wide range of derivatives. French *flac*, onomatopoeic d'un coup qu'on donne sur un corps retentissant (lécure); a slap, flap, slap, or clap, given by a thing that is thrown against a wall or unto the ground, and the report made by hands struck one against the other; *flacquer*, to make a thing to flap or clap by casting it violently against the ground. (Cotgrave.) *Flack*, a blow, especially with something loose and pliant. (Forby.) To *flack*, to hang loose, to palpitate.

"Her cold breste began to heat,
Her berte also to *flacks* and beat."

(Gower.)

German *flacken*, to move to and fro, to flicker. To *flacker*, to flutter, quiver; to

flacket, to flap about, to *flicker, fligger*, to flutter. (Halliwell.) Then signifying the quality of things which flap, French *flaque, flache*, Breton *flak*, Italian *flacco*, weak, flabby, drooping, faint; Latin *flaccere*, to be flabby, flaccid, limber. From other modifications of the same radical image we have English *slack*, Latin *laxus* (= lak-s-us), loose, and with the nasal, *languere*, to flag, to be faint. *Flag* is one of the forms by which we represent the sound of a cloth flapping. Hence a *flag* is a portion of cloth fastened by one edge to a staff in order that it may be conspicuous as an ensign floating in the wind. Then, as Latin *flaccere*, to *flag*, to fall together, to droop, to become faint. The name of *flag*, Danish *flag*, is given to several sorts of marsh and water plants with simple sword-shaped leaves. As the leaves are strong enough to stand upright of themselves, it cannot be from the notion of drooping. In most European languages the name is taken from a sword, German *schwertel*, Spanish *espadaña*, Latin *gladius*, whence French *glaiue* (also called *couteau des moissons*), corn-flag, sword-grass. (Cotgrave.) There can be little doubt that the name of *flag* also is intended to mark the sword or flame-shaped figure of the leaves, probably from the wavy motion of flame or of a brandished sword. Danish *flagre*, to wave to and fro as flame; Spanish *flamear* (of snails), to shiver in the wind; French *flambe*, iris, water-flags; *flamberge*, a sword. The name of *flammula* is given to a ramunculus with spear or sword-shaped leaves. French *flammule*, spear-wort, or spear crowfoot. (Cotgrave.) Old Norse *flag-brinn* (*brinn*, gristle), cartilage ensiformis. In the dialect of Carinthia *flegge* is a lath. The syllable *flag* is used to represent other sudden noises, as a squall, blast of wind, or wind and rain, a flash of lightning; *flaw*, a blast of wind, sudden flash of fire, storm of snow. (Jamieson.) Swedish *fluga, vind-fluga*, a flaw of wind. (Willegran.) Dutch *vlaege*, a squall. (Kilian.) Again, applied to the sound of cracking or splitting, it gives Swedish *fluga*, a crack, breach, flaw; *fluga sig*, to scale off, fly off in scales; *flaga* (as French *éclat*, a splinter, from *éclater*, to crack), what separates in such a manner, the dross of iron driven off under the hammer, a *flake* of snow (provincially also called *flag*, Halliwell), the crust of a wound; *flagna af*, to separate in scales, to flake off. Hence must be explained Provincial Danish *flag, flav*, English *flag*, a turf or sod peeled off from the surface of the ground; Old Norse *flagu*, to cut turfs, and as a noun, a sod, chips, splinters. A *flagstone* is one that separates in layers or flakes. So Danish *flise*, to splinter, and as a noun, a flaw, a flagstone; Old Norse *flis*, a fluke, a splinter; Swedish *snö-flis*, a snow-flake. No doubt the designation of a piece or separate lump of anything may be derived from the sound of a blow in a different manner, viz. from the sound of a lump thrown on the ground, as Scotch *blaud* or *dawd*, English *dod*. So we have Bohemian *flak*, a blow, a good piece, a lump of meat or the like, and this perhaps may be the origin of Old Norse *flak*, a plank, a slice, English *steaches*, the portions into which a log of timber is sawn up. (Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.)

Fläbbargast. v. a. Confound. Slang.

The aldermen and town-councillors were what is sometimes emphatically styled *fläbbargast*; they were speechless from bewilderment.—*Diercks the younger, Contingency*, b. v. ch. iii.

Flabby. adj. Soft; not firm; easily shaking or yielding to the touch.

Followed a weak pulse, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black flesh, are symptoms of weak fibres.—*Doan*.

Pulls out the race contriv'd to prop
Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift*.

Flaccid. adj. [Lat. flaccidus.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the sun: the cause I take to be is, that the part against which the sun beateth wasteth more faint and *flaccid* in the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower.—*Bacon*.

They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are unfit to pronounce the letter *r*.—*Holler, Elements of Speech*.

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce sanguis, or as they harden and produce phlegm.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Flaccidity. s. Laxity; limberness; want of tension; want of stiffness.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with immobility.—*Wiseeman, Surgery*.

Flacket. s. Flask. Rare.

And he took an ewe laden with brende, and *flacket* of wine, and a kyddle, and sent them by David his sonne unto Saule.—1 Samuel, c. xvi. 2. Bible: 1651. (Rich.)

Flag. s. Flagstone.

Part of two *flags* striated, but deeper on one side than the other.—*Woodward, On Fusils*.

Flag. v. a. [from flag = stone.] Lay down with flags as in paving.

The sides and floor are all *flagged* with excellent marble.—*Samuels*.

A white stone used for *flagging* floors.—*Woodward, On Fusils*.

Flag. v. n.

1. Hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Heads of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in the which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives, and children lie together.—*Doan*.

It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would *flag* or curl.—*Boyle, New Experiments physico-mechanical touching the Spring of the Air*.

2. Grow spiritless or dejected; grow feeble; lose vigour.

His stomach will expect victims at the usual hour, either fretting itself into a troublesome rage, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite.—*Locke*.

Fame, when it is once at a stand, naturally *flags* and languishes.—*Addison, Spectator*.

If on sublimer wings of love and praise,
My love above the starry vault I raise,
Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,
I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the dust. *Arbuthnot*.

He sees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only watches till it begins to *flag*; he goes about watching when to devour us.—*Swift*.

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads from the spleen.—*Id.*

Time! on whose arbitrary wing
The varying hours must *flag* or fly.

Whose tardy winter, fleeting spring,
But drag or drive us on to die.

Byron, Occasional Pieces, To Time.

The writers before Aristotle are censured by him for inaccuracy, in placing under the head of introductions, as properly belonging to them, many things which are not more appropriate in the beginning than elsewhere; as, e.g. the contrivances for exciting the hearer's attention; which, as he observes, is an improper arrangement; since, though such an introduction may sometimes be required, it is, generally speaking, anywhere else rather than in the beginning, that the attention is likely to *flag*.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. iv. § 1.

Flag. v. a. Let fall into feebleness; suffer to droop.

The thought of dying may cool appetite and passion; it may blunt the edge of desire, and *flag* projects, chiefly those laid at a great distance.—*Bishop Burnet, Sermons*, p. 181.

Nothing so *flags* the spirits, disorders the blood, and enfeebles the whole body of man, as intense studies.—*Richard, Grounds of the Contempt of the Clergy*, p. 22.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;
As well as Cupid, Time is blind;
Soon must those glories of thy face
The fate of vulgar beauty find.

FLAG

The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,
Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die.
Prior.

Flag. s. In Botany. In ordinary language this word applies to the leaf of several plants rather than to any particular plant as a whole. The leaf of the Typhaceæ, for instance, is often called a flag; though, when the very characteristic head, or flower, appears, no one would call the plant anything but a bulrush. Again, the common yellow Iris is called *Cornflag*, rarely *flag*; whilst the *Acorus Calamus* is the *Sweetflag*.

Such is the case in common language. In systematic Botany, with the Linnæan classification, *Flags* translates *Alga*; and has a meaning not only much wider than the ordinary one, but one which is wholly different from it. It means both the fresh and salt water cryptogamic plants, the *Algæ* and *Conferve*, not one of which is an ordinary flag, and many of which have nothing in common with the group. It is not impossible that, in this case, it may be a transformation of the word *Alga* itself.

She took an ark of bulrushes and laid it in the
flage by the river's brink.—*Ezekiel*, ii. 3.
Can bulrushes but by the river grow?
Can flage there flourish where no waters flow.

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on
flage or stones.—*L. Walton, Complete Angler.*
Cut flage roots, and the roots of other weeds.—
Mortimer, Household.

Flag. s. General term including banners, standards, signals, and colours of all kinds.

These flage of France that are advanced here,
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your endamagement.

He hangs out as many flage as he deserveth
vexill; square, if ship; if gallica, pendants.—*G. Sandes, France.*

Democritus are less subject to addition than where
there are strips of nobles; for if men's eyes are upon
the persons, it is for the business sake as flage, and
not for flage or pedicure.—*Lucan.*

Let him be girt
With all the gridy legions that troop
Under the rocky flage of Achiron,
Harpies and hydrae, or all the monstrous forms
Twist Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,
And force him to restore his purchase back,
Or drag him by the curls to a foul death.

The French and Spaniard, when your flage appear,
Forget their hatred, and consent to fear.
The interpretation of that article about the flage is
a ground at pleasure for opening a war.—*Sir W. Temple.*

In egipt's flage the golden serpents bear,
Erecting crests alike, like volucres rear,
And mingle friendly hissing in the air.

Then they, whose mothers, frantic with their
fear,
In woods and wilds the flage of Bacchus bear,
And lead his dancers with diabevoil'd hair.

Flagging. part. adj. Languishing; having a tendency to faintness, weariness, or flaccidity.

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings
Clip dead men's graves.

Juice in languor is somewhat less than blood;
for if the words be but becoming and signifying,
and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that
wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, starved,
scarcely covering the bone, and shows like stones in a
sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that;
and while they strive to hinder ill blood or
juice, they lose their good.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun,
The promise of a storm; the shifting gales
Forsake by fits, and fill the flagging sails.—*Dryden.*
My flagging soul flew under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too clump, and legs along
As if she were a body in a body.

Flag-officer. s. Commander of a squadron.
Her grandfather was a flag-officer.—*Addison, Spectator.*

FLAG

Flagellation. s. [Lat. *flagellatio*, -onis = scouring, flogging; *flagellum* = scourge, lash.] Use of the scourge.

He underwent these previous pains which customarily antecede that suffering, as *flagellation* and bearing of the cross.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

By Brightwell all descended
As morning pray'r and flagellation end.
Garth, Dispensary.

Laurentius determined on one last effort; it was prompted, as he declared, by a heavenly vision. He appeared one morning before the king, and, casting off his robe, showed his back scarred and bleeding from a recent and severe flagellation. The king inquired who had dared to treat with such indignity a man of his rank and character. The bishop averred that St. Peter had appeared to him by night, and had inflicted that piteous last merited punishment for his cowardice in abandoning his heaven-appointed mission.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. iii.

Flageolet. s. [Fr.] Small flute; small instrument of wind music.
Play us a lesson on your flageolet.
Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

Flaggy. adj.
1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense.

His flaggy wings, when forth he did display,
Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind
In gather'd full, and worketh speedily way.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

That basking in the sun thy legs may lie,
And resting there, thy flagegy pinions dry.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

2. Weak in taste; insipid.
(Graft an apple on upon the stock of a colewort,
and it will bear a great flagegy apple.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Flagitious. adj. [Lat. *flagitiosus*.]
1. Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

No villany or flagitious action was ever yet committed, but upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found that a lye was first or last the principal engine to effect it.—*South, Sermons.*

There's no working upon a flagitious and perverse nature by kindness and discipline.—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*

First, those flagitious times,
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Conspire to violate the nuptial bed.

Perjury is a crime of no flagitious a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it.—*Addison.*

But if in noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purged off, of spleen and sour disdain,
Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a death in those flagitious times.—*Pope.*

2. Guilty of crimes.
He dies, and outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still, *flagitious*, yet not great.—*Pope.*

Flagitiousness. s. Attribute suggested by Flagitious; wickedness; villany.

A and others would intentionally avoid all acts of flagitiousness and villany.—*The Student, Defence of Religion*, l. 170. 170.

Flagon. s. [Fr. *flacon*.] Vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he poured a flageon of Rhonish on my head once.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.
More mad men with him by a snail in Clunee two silver flageons.—*Bacon, A p. phlegma.*
Did they coin phlegma, bowls, and flageons
Int' officers of horse and dragons?

One flageon walks the round, that none should think
They either change, or stint him of his drink.
Dryden, Juana's Sattire.

Flagrance. s. Notoriousness; glaring offence.

They bring to him a woman taken in the fragrance of her adultery.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Flagrancy. s.
1. Burning; heat; fire.

Last caught a flagrancy in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Notoriousness; glaring impudence.
In some places they will assemble diverse of their fastest courtiers, to draw the modest beauty of a virgin out of the flagrancy of her looks.—*Sir E. Sandes, State of Religion.*

Flagrant. adj. [Lat. *flagrans*, -antis, pres. part. of *flagro* = burn.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager; (generally used figuratively). *Obsolete.*

A thing which fills the mind with comfort and
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heavenly delight, stirr'd up flagrant desires and affections, correspondent unto which which the words contain.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

2. Glowing; flushed.

See Happpo, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing flagrant to an evening mask:
No morning insects, that in muck burrow,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun.—*Pope.*

3. Red; imprinted red.
Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The devil's lash still *flagrant* on their back.—*Prior.*

4. Notorious; flaming into notice.
When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so flagrant that a man is laid aside out of perfect shame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the nation.—*Swift.*

With equal poise let steady justice sway,
And flagrant crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But till the proofs are clear the stroke delay.—*Smith.*

Flagrantly. adv. In a flagrant manner; notoriously.

An epigram of four lines [is] a species of wit as flagrantly unsuitable to the dignity, and as foreign to the nature of the lyric, as it is of the epic muse.—*Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.*

Flagrating. adj. Burning; deflagrating.

This lamp stands on the foot of an eagle or hawk, thereby, says Kircher, to represent how Typhon's destructive and flagrating power, lying hid in the sun, was made more temperate.—*Græcuhil, Art of Enchanting*, p. 336. 1708.

Flagration. s. Burning; (Conflagration the usual form).

See I in this glad farewell he doth appear,
Black with the constellations of his sphere,
Starting we num'd hard no flagration,
Hath cur'd all his fire in this one Onus.—*Londoners.*

Flagship. s. See extract.

Flag-officers [are] those who command the several squadrons of a fleet; as admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals. The flag-officers in our sea pay, are the admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral of the white, red, and blue; [a] *flagship* [is] a ship commanded by a general or flag-officer, who has a right to carry a flag in contradistinction to the secondary vessels under the command thereof. Flagstaves are the staves set on the heads of the top-gallant masts, serving to let fly, and unfurl, the flag.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia.*

Flagstaff. s. Staff on which a flag is fixed.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,
On wings of all the winds to combat flew;
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,
And bloody crosses on his flagstaffs rose.

Flagstone. s. Stone for the pavement for foot-passengers. See Fl.

Flagstones will not split, as slate does, being found formed into flag, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Flagworm. s. Grub bred in watery places, and found at the root of flags or sedges.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or a green gracie.—*L. Walton, Angler.*

Flail. s. [German, *fliegel*.] Instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear; tool of the threshers.

Our soldiers, like the night owl's lazy flight,
Be like a lazy thrasher with a flail,
Fell gently down as if they struck their friends.

When in one night, ere glitt'ring of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thrav'd the corn,
That ten day-labourers could not end.

In this pile shall reign a mighty prince,
Born for a scourge of it, and flail of sense.—*Dryden.*

The dexterous handling of the flail, or the plough, and being good workmen with these tools, did not hinder (Hudson and Cline) skill in arms and government.—*Locke.*

The thrasher, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail;
The proverb says, no fence against a flail.—*Swift.*

In the following extract it means a particular kind of flail-like weapon, which during the time of the Popish plots of the reign of Charles II. was carried by Protestants who feared, or affected to fear, danger to their persons.

Trenchard belonged to the extreme section of the Whig party. . . . He had, in the days of Popery-burnings and of Protestant flails, been one of the renowned Green Ribbon Club; he had been an active member of several story parliaments. . . . he had

led to the Continent: he had been long an exile, and he had been executed by name from the general pardon of 1688.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Flake. s.

1. Anything that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool.

Crimson circles, like red flakes in the element, when the weather is hottest.—*Sir L. Sidney*.
And from his wide devouring oven sent
A flake of fire, that flushing in his beard,
Illum all amas'd, and almost made a beard.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The earth is sometimes covered with snow two or three feet deep, made up only of little flakes or pieces of ice.—*T. Burnet*.

Small drops of a misting rain, descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured teicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clustered together into small parcels, which we call flakes of snow.—*Grew, Chymical Surgery*.

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little flakes of scurf rising up.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

2. Stratum; layer; film; lamina.

The flake of his tough flesh so firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound. *G. Sandys*.
The teeth out away great flakes of the metal, till
It received the perfect form the teeth would make.—*Morson, Mechanical Exercises*.

3. In Archaeology. Flint instrument of rude make; see extract.

As regards their form, they are grouped by Mr. Evans under three heads:—1. Flint flakes, apparently intended for arrowheads or knives; 2. Pointed weapons, analogous to lance or spear heads; 3. Oval or almond-shaped implements, presenting a cutting edge all round. The flakes offer no special peculiarities. . . . Similar articles have been used by savages in all ages and countries, where flint or obsidian was obtainable.—*Sir J. Lubbock, On the Antiquity of Man, in Natural History Review*, no. 7.

4. In Horticulture. Variety of picotee in which the colours are distributed in flakes.

Flake. v. a. Form in flakes or bodies loosely connected.

From the bleak pole no winds inelement blow,
Mold the round hail, or flake the fleecy snow.
Pope or Brome, Translation of the Odyssey.

Flaky. adj.

1. Loosely hanging together.

The silent hour steals on
And flaky darkness breaks within the East.
Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.
The trumpet roars, long flaky flames expire,
With sparks that seem to set the world on fire.

Pope.

Hence, when the snows in winter cease to weep,
And undissolved their flaky texture keep,
The banks with ease their humble streams contain,
Which swell in summer, and those banks disdain.

Sir E. Blackmore.

2. Laminar.

(For example see extract under Flaccidity.)

Flam. s. [?]

1. Freak; whim; fancy.

Hard trifles, anagrams,
Or ecstasies, or your finer flams
Of eyes and halberds, cradles and a hearse,
A pair of scissors, and a comb in verse!

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Thou hast more of
These flams in thee, these musty doubts.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

She sings admirably!
But still when any hope was, as 'tis her trick
To minister enough of those, then presently
With some new flam or other, nothing to the matter,
And such a frown, as would sink all before her,
She takes her chamber.

Id., Humorous Lieutenant.

2. Falsehood; lie; illusive pretext.

A flam more senseless than the merry
Of old arumpsey and aury. *Butler, Hudibras*.
Till these men can prove the things, ordered by
our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or,
indecent, all pretences or pleas of conscience to the
contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, flam and
delusion.—*South, Sermons*.

What are most of the histories of the world but
lies? Lies immortalized and consigned over as a
perpetual abuse and flam upon posterity.—*South, Sermons*.

I laughed in my sleeve at your solemn pleadings,
when lo! while I was valuing myself upon this flam
put upon you in New South Wales, the devil in
England, jealous possibly of any lie-children not his
own, or working after my covet, has actually insi-
gated our friend (not three days since) to the com-
mission of a matrimony, which I had only conjured
up for your diversion.—*Lamb, Distast Correspondence*.

Flam. v. a. Deceive with a lie. Slang.

For so our ignorance was flamm'd,
To damn ourselves 't' avoid being damn'd.

Butler, Hudibras.

God is not to be flamm'd off with lies, who knows
exactly what thou canst do, and what not.—*South, Sermons*.

adverb. s. [Fr.] Lighted torch.

The king seized a flambeau with seal to destroy.

Dryden.

As the attendants carried each of them a flambeau
in their hands, the sultan, after having ordered all
the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the
house, find out the criminal, and put him to death.
—*Addison, Guardian*.

Flame. s. [Lat. flamma.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not flame a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated
red hot, that is, no hot as to shine? For bodies do
not flame without emitting a copious fume, and this
fume burns in the flame.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

What flame, what lightning e'er
So quickly an active force did bear?

Cowley.

2. Fire.

Joe, Prometheus' theft allow;
The flames he once stole from thee, grant him now.

Cowley.

3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest flame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame;
In both our English souls is express'd,
Lofty and bold, but negligently dress'd.

Waller.

4. Ardour of inclination.

Amid with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame.

Pope.

5. Passion of love.

My heart's on flame, and does like fire
To her aspire.
(Come arm'd in flames; for I would prove
All the extremities of love.
No warning of th' approaching flames;
Swiftly like sudden death it came:
I lov'd the moment I beheld.

Cowley.

Id.

Granville.

6. Sweetheart: (as, 'She is an old flame of mine').

In a flame. (Figuratively) Excited.

While the west was thus rising to confront the
king, the north was all in a flame behind him. On
the sixteenth Belamere took arms in Cheshire.—
Macaulay, History of England, ch. ix.

Flame. v. n.

1. Shine as fire, or as flame; burn with emission of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire your
city is ready to flame in, with such weak breath as
this?—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 2.

Hail the Almighty Power
Hurld headlong flaming through the ethereal sky
To bottomless perdition.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 44.

A dungeon horrible on all sides round
As one great furnace flam'd; yet from those flames
No light, but rather darkness visible
Served only to discover sights of woe. *Id.* l. 61.

2. Break out in violence of passion.

Lawless fires, should such flame in you,
As I must ne'er believe.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Lover's Progress.

Flame. v. a. Inflame; excite; animate.

Much was he mov'd at that rustic sight;
And, flam'd with zeal of vengeance inwardly,
He ask'd who had that dame so foully slight.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 1, 14.

And since their courage is so nobly flam'd,
This morning we'll behold the champions
Within the list.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

Flame-colour. s. Colour of flame.

The first was Splendour in a robe of flame-colour.
—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court*.
Changing it from a red-rose crimson to flame-
colour.—*Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's History of the
Royal Society*, p. 280.

Flame-coloured. adj. Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis strong, and it does indifferently well in flame-
coloured stockings.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, l. 3.
August shall bear the form of a young man of a
stern and choleric aspect, in a flame-coloured gar-
ment.—*Pascham*.

Flame-eyed. adj. Having eyes like flames.

Nor sea, nor shade, nor shield, nor rock, nor cave,
Nor silent desert, nor the sullen grave,
Where flame-eyed Fury means to smite, can save.

Quarles, Emblems.

Flameless. adj. Destitute of, or wanting, flame or incense.

Both king, and priest, obnoxious to his hate,

Desecrate his sanctuary, and forsake
His flameless altar. *G. Sandys, Lament*, p. 4.

Flamen. s. [Latin.] Priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.

The heathen Romans had their *flamens*, and arch-
flamens, the Britons and Gauls their druids.—*For-
bes, Hippocris Dipl.*, p. 130.

A drear and dying sound
Affrights the *flamens* at their service quaint.

Milton, Ode on the Nativity.

Then first the *flamens* tasted living food;
Next his grim idol smear'd with human blood.

Pope.

Flaming. part. adj. Showing like flame: (generally used, with a wide application, in a bad sense, meaning ostentatiously gaudy as applied to articles of dress; exaggerated as applied to a narrative, e.g. 'he gave a flaming account, or description').

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And closing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior*.

Flaming. verbal abs. Act of bursting out in flames.

Which honour I to fiery flames compare;
For when they flash and flourish most of all,
Then suddenly their flames quench'd are.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 228.

Flamingo. s. Bird so called, *Phenicopterus ruber*, combining the characters of the crane (in its legs) with those in its beak, which has also the special characteristic of curving downwards) of the goose tribe.

Here [at the Mauritius island] are also species of
hawks, and sundry other birds; as godawks, hob-
bles, pame-flamingoes, geese.—*Sir T. Herbert, Rela-
tion of some Years' Travels into Africa and the
Great Asia*, p. 383.

Flaminal. adj. Belonging to the Roman priest.

Superstitious copes and flaminal vestures.—*Mil-
ton, Reason of Church Government*, li. 2.

Flammability. s. Capability of being inflamed: (Inflammability commoner).

In the sulphur of bodies torried, that is, the oily,
fat and mucous parts, consist the principles of
flammability.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Flammation. s. Act of setting on flame.

Rare.
White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and
sublimed with salt, will not endure flammation.—
Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.

Flammaceous. adj. Consisting of flame; resembling flame. Rare.

This flammaceous light is not over all the body.—*Sir
T. Browne*.

Flamy. adj.

1. Inflamed; burning; blazing.

My thoughts imprison'd in my secret wood,
With flamy breaths do issue off in sound.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance
compounded of an airy and flamy matter; and
though air and flame, being free, will not well mix-
gle, yet bound in by a body they will.—*Boon, Nat-
ural and Experimental History*.

3. Flame-coloured.

A flamy redness will overspread the heavens.—*Sir
T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into
Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 83.

Flank. s. [Fr. flanc.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the flank.
—*Pascham*.

Do not those goodly flanks and brackets march up
in your stately chargers?—*Milton, Animadversions
upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*.

2. In man. Lateral part of the lower belly.

He covereth his face with his flanks, and maketh
collops of fat on his flanks.—*Job*, xv. 27.
He mid, and poit'd in air the jav'lin sent;
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corset pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his flank descends.

Pope.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and
showered upon our men from the rampier in front,
and from the galleries that lay at us in flank.—*Boon,
Considerations on War with Africa*.
Gray was appointed to stand on the left side, in
such sort as he might take the flank of the enemy.—
Sir J. Hayward.

2. In Fortification. See extract.

Flank, *low*, covered, or retired, is the platform of the element which lies hid in the bastion; otherwise called the orillon. **Flank** is that from whence a cannon playing fresh bullets directly in the face of the opposite bastion. **Flank** *razant*, or *rasant*, is the point from whence the line of defence begins, from the conjunction of which with the curtain the shot only reach the next bastion, which happens when the face cannot be discovered but from the **flank** alone. **Flanks** simple are lines going from the angle of the shoulder to the curtain, whose chief office is for the defence of the most and place. . . . **Flanked** *nucle* . . . is the angle formed by the two faces of the bastion, which, of course, forms the point of the bastion. **Flanking**, in the general, is the act of discovering and firing upon the side of a place, body, bastion, &c. To **flank** a place is to dispose a place, or other work, in such a manner that there shall be no part of the place but what may be played on both in front and rear. Any fortification that has no defence but just right forward is faulty; and to render it complete, one part ought to be made to flank the other.—*Ross, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

Flank, *v. a.* (Overlook or command, by a strategic movement, the side of an opponent, whether in the way of men or fortifications; take anything sideways. It may apply to either an attack or a defence which consists in a counter attack.

We cannot talk in rank and file, and **flank** and rear our discourages with military allusion.—*Scott, Sermon before the Artillery Company, Works*, li. 24: 1600.

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,
Which, **flank'd** with rocks, did close in covert lay.

Flank, *v. n.* Border; touch.

That side, which **flanks** on the sea and haven,
needs no art to fortify it.—*Huller, Remains* (Tyler's ed.), l. 417.

Flanked, *part. adj.* See extract under Flank, s. 2.

Flanker, *s.* That which flanks; fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their fellows, and sore beaten by the Spaniards out of their **flankers**, were enforced to retire.—*Knutler, History of the Turks*.

Like storms of hail the stones fell down from high,
Cast from the bulwarks, **flankers**, ports, and towers.

In this disorder, a **flanker** by mischance was blown up; but the siege continued.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 100.

Flanker, *v. a.* Defend by lateral fortifications. *Rare*.

The city is compassed with a thick wall, **flanked**, and mounted about.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 40.

The castle was neither so weakly manned, nor **flanked**, as they were made to believe.—*Ibid.*, p. 277.

Flanker, *v. n.* Come on sideways. *Rare*.
Where sharp winds do rather **flanker** than blow
fully opposite upon our plantations, they thrive best.—*Reyn, Sylva*, l. iii. § 8.

Flanking, *verbal abs.* See extract under Flank, s. 2.

Flannel, *s.* [Welsh, *gwlanen* = wool.] Light woolen fabric, less close than cloth and less massy than blanketing or felling, first woven in Wales.

I am not able to answer the Welsh **flannel**.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 3.

Flap, *s.*

1. Anything (often part of a dress) that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side; motion of anything broad and loose.

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous **flap** upon the opening of the larynx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound will more easily heal by turning down the **flaps**.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

2. In Farriery. See extract.

When a horse has the **flaps**, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the bilium is like the white of an egg; cut some sinews with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure.—*Farrer's Dictionary*.

Flap, *v. a.*

1. Fan with a flap.

Yet let me **flap** this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt that stinks and stings.

Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

2. Take off by flapping down on anything.
A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a boot; the eagle **flap'd** off the former, and devoured the other.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

3. Move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of anything broad.

With fruitless toil
Flap slimy pinions off, to extricate
Their feet in liquid sharks' blood.
Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And shrinking at her window thence
The raven **flap'd** his wing.

Philips.
Flap, *v. n.* Give the sound or appearance of a flap.

'Tis common for a duck to run **flapping** and flut-
tering away, as if maddened, to carry people from be-
young.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

Flapping, *part. adj.* Acting as that which flaps.

When suffocating mists obscure the morn,
Let thy word wig, long used to storm, be worn;
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
Beneath his **flapping** hat secures his hair.

Gey, Trinia.

Flapping, *verbal abs.* Act of that which flaps.
The dire **flapping** on the shield of Turnus, and
fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the
duel.—*Dryden*.

Flapdragon, *s.* Small edible taken out of a
pan or dish of some urulent spirit to which
light has been set, and swallowed, as the
weakness of the flame allows it to be done
with impunity, while burning; sometimes
the word applies to any fanciful or unna-
tural viand which can be drunk off at a
gulp out of liquor; snapdragon.

Drinks candles ends for **flapdragons**, and rides
the wild mare with the boys.—*Shakespeare, Henry
IV. Part II.*, li. 4.

Flapdragon, *healths*, whiffs, and all such swag-
gering humours.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

Flapdragon, *v. a.* Gulp, or swallow, as a
flapdragon.

But to make an end of the ship, to see how the
sea **flapdragons** it.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*,
iii. 3.

Flapped, *adj.* Having loose and broad ears.
A whorson, beetle-headed, **flapped** knave.—
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

Flapjack, *s.* [?] Pancake; fritter.
We'll have fish for holidays, fish for fasting-days,
and moreover puddings and **flapjacks**; and thou
shalt be welcome.—*Shakespeare, Pericles*, ii. 1.

Flapmouthed, *adj.* Having loose lips.
When he [the hound] had **flap'd** his noise,
Another **flap-mouth'd** mourner, black and grim,
Against the welkin valleys out his voice,

Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis

Flipper, *s.* One who, or that which, flaps: (In
the following extract, one who endeavours
to make another remember, the metaphor
being taken from Swift's account of the
flappers, or remembrancers, of the philoso-
phers of Laputa.)

I write to you, by way of **flipper**, to put you in
mind of yourself.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Flare, *v. n.* [Danish, *flægge*.] Show like
flame: (the word differs from *blaze* in
suggesting no notion of sound; from *flash*
in suggesting no notion of dazzling or sud-
denness; and from *burn* in suggesting but
slightly the notion of heat: hence it often
applies to bright and gaudy colours, mean-
ing little more than *flam*.)

I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day.

Prior.
With ribands pendant, **flaring** 'bout her head.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 3.

Flare up. Rouse yourself; make a show.

Slang.

Flaring, *part. adj.* Having the character of
that which flares.

Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A strong regard and awe; but speech alone
Doth vanish like a **flaring** thing,
And in the ear, not conscience, ring. *G. Herbert*

When the sun begins to ding
His **flaring** beams, me, sudden, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 181.

Flash, *s.*

1. Sudden, quick, transitory blaze.

When the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heav'n, I did prevent myself
Even in the aim and very flash of it.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 3.

We see a **flash** of a piece is seen sooner than the
noise is heard.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental
History*.

One with a **flash** begins, and ends in smoke;
The other out of smoke brings glorious light.
*Lord Bacon, Translation of Horace's
Art of Poetry*.

And as **flashes**, when with heaven he strove,
Died, the fiery lightning from afar,
At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And **flashes** for **flashes** returns, and fires for fires.

Dryden, Virgil's Aeneid.

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.
Where he your gives now? your gambols? your
songs? your **flashes** of merriment, that were wont
to set the table in a roar?—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Wicked men prefer the light **flashes** of a wanton
mirth, which for awhile suspend reflection, and baffle
the sinner from himself, to such discourses as awaken
conscience.—*Rogers*.

3. Short transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a **flash**.
—*Bacon*.

4. Slang of thieves. Construction *adjectival*,
as 'a **flash**-looking woman,' 'flash man,'
'flash note.'

Flash, *v. n.*

1. Glitter with a quick and transient flame.

This salt, powdered and put into a crucible, was,
by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to
flash divers times almost like melted nitre.—*Boyle*.

2. Burst out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wrongs me; every hour
He **flashes** into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 3.

3. Break out into wit, merriment, or bright
thought.

They **flash** out sometimes into an irregular great-
ness of thought.—*Fulton, Dissertation on reading
the Classics*.

4. Cut a figure.

Can't see any disgrace in taking up a brown
munket, or the end of a woman's ear, or a knot,
anything better than bickering me, or spunging upon my
customers, and **flashing** it away in their old clothes.
—*O'Keefe, Pointe-a-la-Pic*, iii. 1.

Flash, *v. a.*

1. Strike up large bodies of water from the
surface; splash.

With his raging arms he rudely **flash'd**
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash'd.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

If the sea-water be **flushed** with a stick or oar, the
same catcheth a shining colour, and the drops re-
semble sparkles of fire.—*Carver, Survey of Corn-
wall*.

2. Trick up in a showy manner.

Off have I wash'd my savoury periods
With sugred words, to delude Gustave's taste;
And off embellish'd my entreative phrases
With smelling flowers of verbiage rhetoric,
Lamming and **flushing** it with various dyes,
To draw proud Venus to me by the eyes.

Brewer, Comedy of Languages, l. 1: 1607.

3. ? Flush.

The Israelites were so **flushed** with their former
victories, that now they think no wars or men can
stand before them.—*Bishop Hall, Achan*. (Ord
Mt.)

Flash-house, *s.* House of call for thieves.

The excesses of that age remind us of the humours
of a gang of footpads, revelling with their favourite
beauties at a **flash-house**.—*Macaulay, Critical and
Historical Essays, Italian's Constitutional His-
tory*.

Flashiness, *s.* Attribute suggested by
Flashy.

It is reported that cucumbers will prove more
tender and dainty, if their seeds be steeped a little in
milk; the same experiment may be made in arti-
chokes and other seeds, when you would take away
either their **flashiness** or bitterness.—*Bacon, Natural
and Experimental History*.

Flashy, *adj.*

1. Empty; not solid; showy without sub-
stance.

Flashy will cannot fathom the whole extent of a
large discourse.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Na-
ture of Man's Soul*.

When they list, their lean and *flasky* songs
Grate on their acranal pipes of wretched straw.
Milton, Lycidas, 123.
This mean conceit, this darling mystery,
Which thou think'st nothing, friend! thou shalt not
buy;
Nor will I change for all the *flasky* wit.

Dryden, Persius's Satires.
What a high notion of honour!—a much hand-
somer man, too, than either Tallyho or the Colonel
—Ere, he's a charming, *flasky* beau!—*O'Keefe, Fun-
tasticism, iii. 3.*

2. Insuper; without force or spirit.
Distilled books are, like common distilled waters,
flasky things.—*Bacon, Essays.*
The taste that most offend in fruits, herbs, and
roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, watery, or *flasky*.—
Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.

Flask. s.

1. Bottle; vessel.
Thou for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask;
But the Champagne is to each man his *flask*.
King.

2. Powderhorn.

- Powder in a skilless soldier's *flask*
Is set on fire. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.*

3. Quiver.

- The sun is spent, and now his *flasks*
Send forth light squibs, no constant rays.
Donne, Poems, p. 35.

Flasket. s.

1. Vessel in which viands are served.
Another plac'd
The silver stands, with golden *flaskets* grac'd.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

2. Long shallow basket.

- Each one had a little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, entailed curiously,
In which they gather'd flowers to fill their *flasket*.
Spenser, Prothalamion.

Flat. adj. [German, *platt*.]

1. Level, either in respect to the absence of
inclination or slope, or the application of
protuberances, prominences, or anything in
relief.

In the dawning of the next day we might plainly
discern it was a land *flat* to our sight, and full of
bosquage. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal: (as opposed to *erect*).

- The wood-horn people fall before her *flat*,
And worship her as goddess of the wood.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
That lamentable wound,
Which laid that wretched prince *flat* on the ground.
Daniel.

In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 361.
That Christ-church stands above ground, and
that the church of Westminster lies not *flat* upon it,
Is your lordship's commendation.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Figuratively. Insuper.

- How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.
He, like a pulling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a *flat* tamed piece.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, iv. 1.

Taste no divine! that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense, *flat* seems to this and harsh.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 107.
To one firmly persuaded of the reality of heavenly
happiness, and earnestly desirous of obtaining it, all
earthly satisfactions must needs look little, and grow
flat and unavailing.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

The wily fields,
Rejoicing in rich mold, most ample fruit
Of beautiful form produce; pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*.
Philips.

4. Dull; unamused; frigid.

- Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are
thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as
for large discourses, they are *flat* things, and not so
much noted.—*Bacon.*
Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but *flat* insipid stuff.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

5. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

- I feel my genial spirits droop,
My hopes all *flat*, nature within me woe
In all her functions weary of herself.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 304.

6. Peremptory; absolute; downright.

- His horse with *flat* urging taught him, that dis-
crete stays make speedy journeys.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
It is a *flat* wrong to punish the thought or pur-
pose of any before it be enacted; for true justice
punisheth nothing but the evil act or wicked word.
—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

You start away,
And lend no ear unto my purposes;
Those prisoners you shall keep.—I will, that's *flat*.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Thus repuls'd, our final hope
In *flat* despair: we must exasperate
The Almighty Victor to spend all his rage,
And that must end us.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 142.

If thou sin in wine or wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Faintly give pardon by submissiveness:
But he that loads, shuts that out of his story:
He makes *flat* war with God, and doth defy
With his meek clod of earth the spacious sky.
G. Herbert.

You had broke and robb'd his house,
And stole his tallanquique loaves;
And all his new-found old inventions,
With *flat* felonious intentions. *Butler, Hudibras.*
Come, pray hind, let's go abroad before the late;
For I will go, that's *flat* and plain.—*Wycherley, The
Country Wife.*

7. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound.

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make
no ring, but a *flat* noise or rattle.—*Bacon, Natural
and Experimental History.*
The upper end of the windpipe is ended with
several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate
it, as we would have our voice *flat* or sharp.—*Ray,
Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the
Creation.*

Used adverbially.

Last a passion of repent
Told me *flat*, that Desire
Was a brand of love's fire. *E. Greene, Poems.*

Flat. s.

1. Level; extended plane; even ground; low
district.

Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made,
To o'ertop old Pelion, or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 1.*
Half my power's this night,
Passing these *flats*, are taken by the tide;
These Lincoln wastes have devour'd them.
Id., King John, v. 6.

The strings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a far
greater sound, by reason of the knot, board, and
concave underneath, than if there were nothing but
only the *flat* of a board to let in the upper air into
the lower.—*Bacon.*

Because the air receiveth great tincture from the
earth, expose flesh or fish, both upon a stake of wood
some height above the earth, and upon the *flat* of
the earth.—*Id.*

It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers
distinct eminences appear a *flat* by force of shadows,
and yet the shadows themselves not to appear.—*Sir
H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

He has cut the side of the rock into a *flat* for a
garden; and by laying on it the waste earth, that he
has found in several of the neighbouring parts,
furnished out a kind of luxury for a hermit.—*Addi-
son, Travels in Italy.*

2. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where

the water is not deep enough for ships.
I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shadows and of *flats*.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

The difficulty is very great to bring them in or
out through so many *flats* and muds, if wind and
weather be not very favourable.—*Sir W. Raleigh,
Essays.*

Having newly left these grammatical *flats* and
shallows, where they stuck unreasonably, they are
now turn'd into their unballasted wits in fa-
tionless and unquiet deeds of controversy.—*Milton,
Tractate on Education.*
Full in the prince's passage hills of sand,
And dangerous *flats*, in secret ambush lay
Where the false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray.
Dryden.

Must we now have an ocean of more *flats* and
shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation?—*Bentley.*

3. Broad side of a blade.

A darted mandata came
From that great will which moves this mighty
frame,
Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,
To guard thee from the demon of the air;
My flaming sword above 'em to display,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The *flat* to sweep the visions from thy mind,
The edge to cut 'em through that stay behind.
Dryden.

4. Surface without relief or prominences.

Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull
unvaried *flat*, to make a sufficient compensation for
the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for
the precious things of the lasting hills?—*Bentley,
Sermons.*

5. In Music. Kind of additional or half note, contrived, together with sharps, to

remedy the defects of musical instru-
ments; which, taking the name of the na-
tural note next above it, and having a dis-
tinctive mark, is called a *flat*. Thus D
flat signifies a semitone below D natural.

6. Story of a building: (especially when fitted
up for the accommodation of a family on a
single story, each story being a house, as
'In Edinburgh and many continental
towns, when a family in London has to
take a house, it takes a *flat*.'

7. Person easily duped; witless person.

Flat. v. a.

1. Level; depress; make broad and smooth.

The ancients say, if you take two tips of several
fruit-trees, and *flat* them on the sides, and bind
them close, and set them in the ground, they will
come up in one stock.—*Bacon.*

With horrid shapes she does her sons expose,
Distends their swelling tips, and *flats* their nose.
Cresset.

2. Make vapid.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrap'd in a linen
cloth, being buried for a fortnight four feet deep
within the earth, though in a moist place and rainy
time, were become a little harder than they were;
otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juices some-
what *flatt'd*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental
History.*

3. Render unanimated or evanid.

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to
flat and blunder the spirit of prayer and devotion,
than unpreparedness and confused variety to dis-
tract and lose it.—*Bishop Basilike.*

It mortifies the body, and *flats* the pleasure of the
senses.—*Glaucilla, Sermons, p. 270.*

Flat. v. n. Grow flat: (opposed to *swell*).

I burst it the second time, and observed the skin
shrink, and the swelling to *flat* yet more than at
first. *Sir W. Temple.*

The hopes of these great actions promis'd by the
imperialists this summer on the Rhine began to *flat*.
—*Id., Works, i. 418. (Ord. MS.)*

Flat-cap. s. Name or nickname given to the citizens of London from the shape and fashion of their headgear.

Trade! to the city, child,
A *flat-cap* will become thee.
*Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune,
v. last scene. (Nares by H. & W.)*

Flatness. adj. Producing wind; flatulent. Rare.

Kat not too many of those apples; they be very
flatice.—*Drover, Comedy of Lingua, 1637.*

Flatting. v. With the flat put down- wards; not edgewise. See Groveling.

What a blow was there given!—An it had not
fallen *flatting*. *Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 1.*

Flatly. adv. In a flat manner.

He in those wars had *flatly* refused his aid.—*Sir
P. Sidney.*

Thereupon they *flatly* disavouch
To yield him more obedience, or support. *Daniel.*
Pray give me your advice. First, says Paul, I
will give you my opinion, which is *flatly* that you
are in the wrong; for supposing what is in the wrong,
was the subject of your contention any ways mate-
rial?—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of each
as *flatly* deny the being of God; but of them that
believing his existence, exclude him from directing
the world.—*Bentley.*

Flatness. s. Attribute suggested by Flat.

1. Evenness; level extension; want of relief
or prominence.

It appears so very plain and uniform, that one
would think the corner looked on the *flatness* of a
figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture.
—*Addison, Dialogue on the Usefulness of ancient
Medals.*

2. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness.

Deadness or *flatness* in cyder is often occasioned by
the too free admission of air into the vessel.—
Kortimer, Husbandry.

3. Dejection of fortune.

The emperor of Russia was my father;
Oh, that he were alive and here beholding
His daughter's trial! that he did but see
The *flatness* of my misery.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

4. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of spirit.

How *flat* does obscurity, *flatness*, and importu-
nity flow in upon our meditations! 'Tis a difficult
task to talk to the purpose, and to put life and
perspicuity into our discourse.—*Collier.*

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5. Dullness; insipidity; frigidity.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fatness, and others sunk into flatness.—*Pope, Preface to the Translation of Homer's Iliad.*

6. Contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the one against the bottom of the other within a pall of water, and you shall find the sound groweth more flat, even while part of the saucer is above the water; but that flatness of sound is joined with a harshness.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Flat-nosed. adj. Having a flat nose; canorous.

If she be flat-nosed, she is lovely.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 222.

What vicious clerk would fear to dwell there, where all the crew are white, be they never so black; and where flat-nosed people are the most comely.—*Bishop Norton, Discharge of five Imputations from the Romish Party*, p. 226.

Flatness. v. a.

1. Make flat.

As if for that time their round bodies flattened were.

Lucretius, Poem, p. 228.

2. Bent down to the ground.

If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or flatten it, it will rise again.—*Norimer, Husbandry.*

Flatness. v. n. Grow even or level; grow dull and insipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeit, and flatten in the very tasting.—*Sir E. D. Estrange.*

Flatter. v. a.

1. Soothe with praises; please with blandishments; gratify with servile obsequiousness; gain by false compliments.

He that flattered his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet.—*Proverbs*, xix. 2.

He flattered himself in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful.—*Psalm*, xxxvi. 2.

When I tell him he flatters flatters, He says he does; being then most flattered.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

2. Please; soothe.

A concert of voices supporting themselves by their different parts makes a harmony, pleasingly fills the ears and flattens them.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Flatterer. s. One who flatters; fawner; wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing flatteries.

Some praise proceed merely of flattery, and if he be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man; if he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the arch flatterer, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent flatterer, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and in most out of countenance in himself, that will the flatterer cuttle him to perforce.—*Bacon, Essays.*

If we from wealth to poverty descend, Want gives to know the flatterer from the friend.

Dryden.

After treating her like a goddess, the husband uses her like a woman: what is still worse, the most abject flatterers degenerate into the greatest tyrants.—*Addison, Grandison.*

The publick should know this; yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be censured for a flatterer.—*Swift.*

Flattering. part. adj. Having the character of a flatterer; fallacious.

Who always vaunt, always amiable, Hopeless of, flattering sales

Milton.

Translation of Ad Pyrrham, Hor. Carm. l. 6.

Flatteringly. adv. In a flattering manner.

Flatteringly to creep, to dissemble.—*Bale, Discourses on the Revelations*, pt. i. sign. l. iii. h. 1550.

He flatteringly encouraged him in the opinion of his own merits.—*Sir T. Browne, Microscopica*, p. 108.

His pictures of women are flatteringly drawn.—*Cumberland, Observer*, no. 58. (Ord. M.)

Flattery. s. False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness.

And hold it mean to borrow ought from flattery.

Boyle.

Simple pride for flattery makes demands.

Pope.

See how they beg an aim of flattery!

They languish, O! support them with a lie.

Young.

Flatfish. adj. Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

There are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a flatfish shape.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Flatulence. s. See Flatus.

When flatulences of the stomach or even of the

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colon is excessive, the pressure on the diaphragm and heart occasioned by it, especially if it rises from the stomach into the œsophagus, and is interrupted from escaping, causes intermissions of the pulse, most distressing feelings in the region of the heart and epigastrium, closely resembling angina pectoris, or even occasional paroxysms of this complaint; and in cases of fatty softening or degeneration of the walls of the heart, it may even cause sudden death.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Flatulency. s.

1. Windiness; fullness of wind; turgescence by wind confined.

Vegetable substances contain a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of flatulency.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness.

Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural flatulency of that airy scheme of notions.—*Glanville.*

3. See Flatus.

Flatulent. adj.

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion.—*Arbuthnot.*

Flatulent tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger; but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again.—*Quincy.*

2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a flatulent vanity.—*Glanville, Serpentina Scientifica.*

How many of those flatulent writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works.—*Dryden.*

3. See Flatus.

Flatulosity. s. Windiness; fullness of air.

Rare.

The cause is flatulosity; for wind stirred, moveth to expand; and all purgers have in them a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach and belly.—*Bacon.*

Flatulous. adj. Windy; full of flatus.

Rimbarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not flatulous nor kail-some; and so sendeth it to the mesenteric veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Her mother hath of late been much troubled (and I think as much in her fancy, which is the greater cure, as in her body,) with a pain in her side, which changed place, and therefore is sure but a flatulous infirmity.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquia Wottoniana*, p. 402.

Flatus. s. [Latin.]

1. Breath of air.

You make the soul, as being a mere flatus, to have a more precious substance, even than mere matter itself.—*Clarke, Letter to Duboult*, p. 31.

2. Wind collected in the intestines; disturbance caused by it; act of getting rid of it, for which it is a convenient euphemism.

Flatulence means the general condition of the system rather than any particular collection of wind, i.e. windiness rather than wind. Flatulency is, perhaps, the commoner term, though in the work quoted, as in many others, both are used.

Flatulency of the stomach will be considered—in respect of its idiopathic occurrence; as a symptom of other disorders; and with reference to the disturbances it tends either to induce or to aggravate.—Primary or idiopathic flatulency of the stomach is met with chiefly when the stomach is empty, or after the process of digestion in this viscus is completed; and is seldom associated either with impaired appetite, or diminished powers of digestion. It is most troublesome in the morning before breakfast, or during long fasting; or when an unusually protracted period has elapsed between meals. In such cases, the flatus often rises into the œsophagus, producing much uneasiness and often distress, owing to its exertion being prevented by the spasmodic constriction of the upper part of this tube, or by the descending innervation; and in this way a very painful spasmodic dysphagia is often produced.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Flatwise. adj. With the flat downwards; not the edge.

Its posture in the earth was flatwise, and parallel to the side of the stratum in which it was reposed.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Flaunt. v. n. [?]

1. Make a fluttering show in apparel.

You not, you loiter about alhousen, or flaunt about

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FLAW

the streets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

2. Face; carry a bold or saucy appearance.

The tropical rhetorician and the flaunting orator, the jibing satyr and scurrilous comedian.—*Bishop Selk Ward, Apology for the Mysteries of the Gospel*, p. 15: 1672.

These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to flaunt it out, being frequently vain enough to immoderate their own desires to their vanity.—*Boyle.*

3. Be hung with something loose and flying.

Fortune to men has some small difference made: One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade.

Pope, Essays.

Flaunt. s.

1. Anything loose and airy.

How would he look to see his work so noble, Wildly bound up, what would he say? or how Should I in these my borrow'd flaunts behold The sternness of his presence?

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. Ostentatious display; brag.

But thou comest hither with thy flourish, Thy flaunts, and levees, to abuse men's manners?—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Pistol One.*

Flaunting. part. adj. Displaying itself ostentatiously.

'Twas when young Eustace sought his battles in compliments and cruises, when his understanding waved in a flaunting feather, and his best contemplation looked no further than a new-fashioned doublet.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Brother.*

With ivy canopied, and interwoven

With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton, Comus*, 644.

Here, attir'd beyond our purse, we go,

For useless ornament and flaunting show;

We take on trust, in purple robes to shine,

And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine.

Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Bully Bluck and Magog Wrath, with all their fierce looks, flaunting colours, loud cheers, and desperate assaults, were, after all, only a couple of Conservative ruffians.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. v. ch. iv.

Flavoured. adj. Endowed with flavour.

Sweet grapes degenerate there, and fruits, declin'd From their first flav'rous taste, renounce their kind.

Dryden.

Flavour. s. [See last extract.]

1. Power of pleasing the taste.

They have a certain flavour, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the blinding rose, With bending hawthorn, so high their bloom disclose, Each seems to smell the flavour which the other blows.

Dryden.

[Flavour.—From French *saïce*, to smell, vent, wind, also to breathe out a scent, yield a savour (Colgrave); we had formerly *fleur*, *flours*, *flavours*, a strong smell, a stink, from whence to flavour would be an easy step, aided perhaps by the resemblance of *savour*, which is applied in like manner both to taste and smell.

'With an corrupt *flours* name mycht hyde nere.

(D. V. 78. 18.)

—*Latrum inter odorem.*

'Ane strang *flours* throwis up in the are.

(207. 28.)

—*nevanque exhalat opaca nephitis.*

'Bledit up his lang berde and hare

Quhilk scallit thus ane strange *flours* did cast.

(119. 21.)

—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*, s.

Flavour. v. a. Give flavour to anything.

Flavour it with a little spice.—*Miss Acton, Modern Cookery.*

Flavoured. part. adj. Having a fine flavour; (generally with a prefix, as well, ill, high, full).

Neptunian Albion's high testaceous food,

And flavoured Chian wines.

Dyer.

Flavous. adj. [Lat. flavus = yellow.] Yellow.

The membrane itself is somewhat of a flavous colour, and tends more towards that of gold, than any other part whatsoever.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 219: 1668.

Flaw. s.

1. Crack or breach in anything.

Wool, new-shorn, being laid casually upon a vessel of verjuice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the vessel were whole, without any flaw, and had not the lumps of wax.

—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,

Or some frail China-jar receive a flaw.

Pope, Rape of the Lock.

He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or *flaw*, and supply it immediately, else time alone will bring all to ruin.—*Swift*.

2. Fault; defect; something that weakens or invalidates

Yet certain though it be, it hath *flaws*; for that the scribes and broken do value unsound men to serve their own turn.—*Beacon, Essays*.

Traditions were a proof alone:
Could we be certain such they were, so known:
But since some *flaws* in long descents may be,
They make not truth, but probability. *Dryden*.
And laid her dowry out in law,
To null her jointure with a *flaw*. *Butler, Hudibras*.

Their judgement has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admire.—*Addison, Spectator*.

3. Sudden gust; violent blast. *Obsolete, or archaic*.

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall, 't' expel the winter's *flaw*.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 1.

What *flaws* and whirls of weather,
Or rather storms, have been aloft these three days.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

One kind of these storms they call a *flaw*, or *flawp*, which is a mighty sale of wind passing suddenly to the shore, and working strong effects upon whatever it encounters in its way.—*Carow, Survey of Cornwall*.

As a huge fish, *laid*
Near to the cold weed-gathering shore, is with a north *flaw* frigid,
Shoots back; so, sent against the ground, was fold'd Urialus.
Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.

Expect rough seas, *flaws*, and contrary blasts.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, i. 1*.

Bursting their brazen thumgum, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, and stormy gust, and *flaw*,
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Arcticas loud,
And Thræcias rend the woods, and sent upturn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 607.

And these *flaws*, though mortal fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar's frame of heav'n,
Or to the earth's dark basis underneath,
Are to the main as inconsiderable
And harmless, as not wholesome, as a sneeze
To man's less universe.
Id., Paradise Regain'd, iv. 454.

Like *flaws* in summer laying lusty corn.
Tranyson, Idylls of the King, Knid.

4. Tumult; tempestuous uproar.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head . . .
Do calm the fury of this madhead *flaw*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

The fort's revolted to the emperor,
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in: I heard the mighty *flaw*
When first it broke, the crowding engines saw,
Which choak'd the passage. *Dryden, Aurengzebe*.

5. Sudden commotion of mind.

Oh these *flaws* and starts,
Impostors to true fear, would become
A woman's story at a winter's fire.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Flaw. v. a.

1. Crack; damage with fissure.

The cup was *flawed* with such a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup.—*Boyle*.
The brassen cauldrons with the frosts are *flaw'd*,
The garment stiff with ice, at heart's is thaw'd.
Dryden.

2. Invalidate. *Rare*.

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants' goods.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Flawless. adj. Free from flaw or defect.

A star of the first magnitude, which the more high, more vast, and more *flawless* shines only bright enough to make itself conspicuous.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Flaws. s. [A.S. *flena*; *fluden*=thin cake; *flan*=custard.] Pancake.

Fill oven full of *flaws*, Glum, pass not for sleep,
To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
As flat as a *flaw*.—*Ray, Proverbs*.

Flax. s. [A.S. *flæx*.] Plant so called, of the genus *Linum*; fibres of the same: (in tl.

second extract applied to that of the distaff of the Parcae or Fates, who spun the threads of human life).
I'll fetch some *flax* and whites of eggs,
To apply to'n bleeding face.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 7.

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Then on the rock a scanty measure place
Of vital *flax*, and turn'd the wheel apace,
And turning sung.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

Flaxen. adj.

1. Made of flax.

The matron at her nightly task,
With pensive labour draws the *flaxen* thread.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

The best materials for making leucures are the *flaxen* thread that shoemakers use.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

2. Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax; also as having the colour of flax.

I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig.—*Addison*.

Flaxy. adj. Of a light colour; fair.

The four colours . . . signify these four virtues. The *flaxy*, having whiteness, appertains to temperance, because it makes 'em candid as mundam animum.'—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays, p. 16: 1654*.

Flay. v. a. Strip off the skin from anything.

They *flay* their skin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces.—*Milch, iii. 3*.

I must have been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

While the old Levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to *flay* the sacrifices.—*South, Sermons*.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting scraws, which is *flaying* off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins.—*Swift*.

It might have been supposed that the prospect of dying in Newgate, with a back *flayed* and an eye knocked out, would not have seemed very attractive.—*Macanlay, History of England, ch. xv*.

Flies. s. [A.S. *fleah*.] Wingless insect of the genus *Pulex*.

While wormwood hath seed, get a handful or twain,
To save against March, to make *flies* to refrain:
Where chamber is swept, and wormwood is sown,
No *flies* for his life dare abide to be known.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Fliesbane. s. Plant so called.

It [*fliesbane*] hath undivided leaves, which for the most part are glutinous, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for the most part scaly, and of a cylindrical form: the flower is composed of many florets, which are succeeded by seeds with a downy substance adhering to them.—*Miller*.

Fleabite. s. Bite of a flea; mark caused thereby; figuratively, trifle, or that which bears the same relation to a serious matter as a slight bodily mischief like the bite of a flea to some serious ailment or disease.

A gout, a chulick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or wearing the flesh, are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul.—*Harvey*.

Fleabiting. s. Same as Fleabite.

a. Applied to the mark.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a *fleabiting*.—*Wise-man, Surgery*.

b. Applied to the pain.

That which is but a *fleabiting* to one causeth insufferable torment to another.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 13*.

What *fleabittings* were there in comparison of those inward torments!—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, b. iv*.

The same expence that breaks one man's back, is not a *fleabiting* to another.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Fleabitten. adj.

1. Bitten by flea.

Itching, as if they were *fleabitten*, or stung with planities.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 208*.

2. Mean; worthless.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ains, like the rule
Cham of proselytry, where laymen guide,
With the lame woolpack clergy by their side.
Gloucester.

3. Applied to the colour of horses, when it consists of small reddish spots or lines on lighter ground.

A *fleabitten* horse never thins.—*Proverb*.

Fleak. s. Small lock, thread, or twist.

The business of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*.

Fleam. s. [Dutch, *vlème*.] Cattle lancet.

A case of *fleams*, as it is called by barbers, comprehends six sorts of instruments: two hooked ones, called drawers, and used for cleansing wounds a penknife, a sharp-pointed lancet for making incisions; and two *fleams*, one sharp and the other

broad-pointed: these last are somewhat like the point of a lancet, fixed in a flat handle, only no longer than is just necessary to open the vein.—*Rose, Cyclopaedia*.

Fleek. v. a. Spot; streak; dapple; variegate.

The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;
And *fleek'd* darkness, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's fiery wheels.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Let it not see the dawning *fleek* the skies,
Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise. *Savage*.
Fleek'd in her face, and with disorder'd hair,
Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare.
Cingrove, Translation from Juvenal.

Fleek. s. Spot; lock.

And *fleeks* of wool stick to their withered lips.
Theodore Martin, Translation of Calaneo.

Flection. s. See Flexion.

The one gives *flection* and extension with strength.
—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 60*.

Flector. s. See Flexor.

Their origination may be either from the back, inwardly, as the chief *flector*, the psoas, &c.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 60*.

Fledge. adj. [German, *flügge*; *flügel*=wing.] Full feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest. *Rare*.

We did find

The shells of *fledge* souls left behind. *G. Herbert*.
A stripling divine or two of those newly *fledge* probationers.—*Milton, Calaneo*.

His locks behind
Illustrous on his shoulders *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 628*.

Fledge. v. a. Furnish with wings; supply with feathers.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and fed by the old ones till they are *fledged*, and come almost to full height in about a fortnight, seems to me an argument of providence.—*Bay, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Fledgling. s. Bird just fledged.

This time he puts them forth into the danger alone, even as some loving mother-bird thrusts her *fledglings* from the nest, that they may find their own wings and learn to use them.—*Archbishop Trench, Notes on the Miracles, no. 17*.

Flee. v. n. preterite fled. [see Fly.] Run from danger; have recourse to shelter; take flight.

Behold, this city is near to *flee* unto.—*Genesis, xiv. 20*.

Were men so dull they could not see
That I've painted; should they *flee*
Like simple birds, into a net,
So grossly wove and ill set?
Waller.

None of us fall into these circumstances of danger, wait, or pain, that can have hopes of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to *flee* to but him.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.

Fleece. s. [A.S. *flise*.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

Giving account of the annual increase
Both of their lambs and of their woolly *fleece*.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineness of the *fleece*.—*Swift*.

Fleece. v. a.

1. Clip the fleece off a sheep; strip; pull; plunder: (us when a sheep is said to be robbed of his wool).

Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are tempted to take bribes, and to *fleece* the people.—*Addison*.

2. Whiten; spread over as with wool. *Rhetorical*.

Mean time, light shadowing all, a sober calm
Fleece unbounded ether.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

Fleece. s. One who fleeces; i.e. strips or plunders.

Not *fleece* but feeders; not butchers, but shepherds.—*Huntley, (i.e. Pygmalion), Breviary of the Priests, p. 203: 1657*.

Fleecy. adj. Woolly; covered with wool; having the appearance of fleeces of wool, or a fleecy character in general; with regard to either shape or colour.

Not all the *fleecy* wealth
That doth enrich these downs, is worth a thought
To this my errand. *Milton, Comus, 504*.

Let her glad valleys smile with vary corn;
Let *fleecy* flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior*.

FLEE

Flee. v. n. [Norse, *flyra, fira.*]

1. Mock; gibe; jest with insolence and contempt.

Dare the slave
Come hither, cover'd with an antick face,
To *flee* and scorn at our humanity?
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, l. 5.
Do I, like the female tribe
Think it well to *flee* and gibe?
Swift.

2. Leer; grin with an air of civility.

How popular and courteous; how they grin and
flee upon every man they meet!—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*.

With their court dog-tricks, that can fawn and *flee*,
Make their revenue out of legs and faces,
Echo my lord, and lick away a mirth.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

Flee. v. a. Mock; flout.

I was vain to drive him like a sheep before me;
I blush to think how people *flee'd* and scorn'd me.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

Flee. s. Mockery expressed either in words or looks; flout.

Mark the *flee*, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.

He shall generally spy such false lines, and such a
sly treacherous *flee* upon the face of deceivers, that
he shall be sure to have a cast of their eye to warn
him, before they give him a cast of their nature to
betray him.—*South, Sermons*.

Flee. s. One who fleers; mocker; flouter.

Damocritus, thou ancient *fleeper*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Fleet. s. [L. Lat. *flota*.—see Float.] Com-
pany of ships; navy.

Our prayers are heard; our master's *fleet* shall go
As far as winds can bear, or waters flow.
Prior.

Fleet. s. [A.S. *fleót* = ditch. *Fleet-ditch* is
a tautology.—see Float.] Creek; inlet
of water.

They have a very good way in Essex of draining of
lands that have land-floods or *fleets* running through
them, which make a kind of a small creek.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Fleet. adj. [see Float.]

1. Swift of pace; quick.

Upon that shore he eyed Atin stand;
There by his master left, when into he had
In Phœria's *fleet* lurk.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
He had in his stables one of the *fleetest* horses in
England.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

His fear was greater than his haste;
For fear, though *fleet*er than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind.
Butler, Hudibras.
He told us, that the wicket would be clear
When swallows *fleet* near high and sport in air.
Gay.

2. Light; superficially fruitful (applied to
soils); shallow (as, 'a *fleet* pun or vessel,
fleet water'). *Provincial*.

Mari coye ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless
where it is very *fleet* for pasture.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Used adverbially.

Those lands must be plowed *fleet*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Fleet. v. n. [see Float.]

1. Fly swiftly; vanish.

How all the other passions *fleet* to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash enmities despair!
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

2. Float.

Who swelling sails in Caspian sea doth croud,
And in frail wood on Adrian gulf doth *fleet*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 14.

So when this world's compounded union breaks,
Time ends, and to old Chaos all things turn,
Confused stars shall melt, celestial fire
Fleet on the floods, the earth shoulder the sea,
Affording it no shore.
R. Greene, Translation of the First Book of Lucan.

Our several navy too
Have knit again, and *fleet*.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Fleet. v. a. Rare.

1. Pass time away lightly.

Many young gentlemen *fleet* to him every day,
and *fleet* the time carelessly as they did in the golden
age.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, l. 1.

2. Skim milk; take off the cream: (whence
'fleeing dish'; *flood* in Danish means
cream).

He *fleeted* off the cream of the king's manors.—
Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James, p. 61.

Fleeten-face. s. One who has a pale,
wholey face, like cream or skimmed milk.

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FLES

You know where, you are *fleeten-face*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher*. (Mares by H. & W.)

Compare—

'The devil damn thee black, thou *cream-faced*
loon!'
(Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 3.)

Fleetfoot. adj. Swift of foot.

Like a wild bird, being tam'd with too much
handling,
Or as the *fleet-foot* roe that's tir'd with chasing.
Or like the forward infant, stilled with dandling.
Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis.

Fleeting. part. adj. Passing; transient.

O *fleeting* joys
Of Paradise, dear-bought with lasting woes!
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 741.

While I listen to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay:
That powerful nolo
Calls my *fleeting* soul away.
Waller.

As empty clouds by rising winds are lost,
Their *fleeting* forms scarce sooner found than lost.
Prior.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion,
must add something else to this *fleeting* and unre-
markable superficiality, that may bring it to our ac-
quaintance.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

Fleek. s. Jerk.

With sudden *fleek* the fatal hemp lets go
The humming *fleek*, which with a deadly blow
Pierc'd instantly the *basin's* ghastly front.
Sylvestre, Translation of Du Bartas, 190.
(Ord MS.)

Flesh. s. [A.S. *flesc*.]

1. Muscles distinguished from the skin, bones,
tendons; blood; animal food distinguished
from vegetable.

Flesh should be forlorn as long as he is in coat,
or at least till he is two or three years old.—*Locke*.
Aridity in the infant may be cured by a *flesh* diet
in the nurse.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Body of beasts or birds used in food: (as
opposed to that of *fishes*).

There is another indictment upon thee, for suf-
fering *flesh* to be eaten in thy house, contrary to
the law. *Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II*, ii. 4.
We mortify ourselves with *flesh*; and think
farce comely, if we abstain from the *flesh* of other
animals.—*Sir T. Browne*.

3. Body distinguished from the soul.

And thou, my soul, which turn'st with curious
eye
To view the beams of thine own form divine,
Know, that thou canst know nothing perfectly,
While thou art clouded with this *flesh* of mine.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

4. Animal nature.

The end of all *flesh* is come before me.—*Genesis*,
vi. 13.

5. Carnality; corporeal appetites.

Name not religion; for thou lov'st the *flesh*.
Shakespeare, Henry V, Part I, l. 1.
Feasting serves to mortify the *flesh*, and subdues
the lusts thereof.—*Bishop South, Sermons*.

6. In *Theology*. Carnal state; worldly dis-
position: (with *the*).

They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God.—
Romans, viii. 8.
The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit
against the *flesh*.—*Galatians*, v. 10.

7. Near relation: (a *scriptural* use).

Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our
flesh.—*Genesis*, xxvii. 27.
When thou seest the naked, cover him; and hide
not thyself from thine own *flesh*.—*Isaiah*, lviii. 7.

More commonly with *blood*.

The Pope, John VIII., highly approved of this
insurrection, commending it as such, because he had
overthrown the new Holiness, and had not spared
his own *flesh* as blood.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. vi.

Flesh. v. a.

1. Initiate: (from the sportsman's practice
of feeding his hawks and dogs with the
first game that they take, or training them
to pursuit by giving them the *flesh* of ani-
mals).

Full bravely hast thou *flesh'd*
Thy maiden sword.
Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, v. 4.

Every puny swordman will think him a good
tame quarry to enter and *flesh* himself upon.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

2. Harden; establish in any practice, as
dogs by often feeding on anything; inure.

These princes finding them so *fleshed* in cruelty
as not to be reclaimed, secretly undertook the mat-
ter alone.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

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{*FLESH*
FLESHING

The women ran all away, saving only one, who
was so *fleshed* in malice, that neither during nor
after the fight she gave any truce to her cruelty.—
Sir P. Sidney.

His whole troops
Raced not twenty thousand, but old soldiers
flesh'd in the spoils of Germany and France.
Beaumont and Fletcher, False One

He that is most *flesh'd* in sin, commits it no
without some remorse.—*Miles, Golden Remains*,
p. 100.

3. Glut; satiate.

The kindred of him hath been *flesh'd* upon us;
And he is bred out of that bloody strain,
That hunted us in our familiar paths.

The tyrant Ottoman spreads his victorious arms
and is *fleshed* in triumph.—*Glanville, Sermons*.

Fleshbrush. s. Brush to rub the flesh
with.

The *fleshbrush* is an exercise extremely useful for
promoting a full and free perspiration and circula-
tion.—*Chayne*.

Fleshcolour. s. Colour of flesh.

A compilation of ideas together makes up the
single complex idea, which he calls man, whereof
white or *fleshcolour* in England is one.—*Locke*.

A loose earth of a pale *fleshcolour*, that is, white
with a bluish of red, is found in a mountain in Cum-
berland.—*Woodward*.

Fleshed. adj.

1. Fat; having abundance of flesh: (gene-
rally preceded by *well*, or some modifying
adverb).

Very *well flesh'd*, and excellent fat.
Old Song, The King and Miller of Mansfield.

2. Hardened; enured.

A *flesh'd* ruffian,
That hath so often taken the strappado,
That 'tis to him but as a lofty trick
Is to a tumbler.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country.

Fleshfly. s. Fly that feeds upon flesh, and
deposits her eggs in it.

I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The *fleshfly* blow my mouth.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 1.
It is a wonderful thing in *fleshflies*, that a fly-
maggot, in five days' space after it is hatched,
arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude.—*Ray*,
Works of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.

O that a verse had pow'r and could command
Far, far away, these *fleshflies* of the land.
Cowper, Progress of Error, 324.

Fleshhook. s. Hook to draw flesh from the
cauldron.

All that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took.
—*1 Samuel*, ii. 12.

Fleshiness. s. Attribute suggested by
Fleahy; plumpness; fullness; fitness.

A diet pulling up the soul with a slimy *fleshiness*.
—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, b. ii.
With their round *fleshiness*, they [the broads]
protect and preserve the heart from outward storms.
—*Austin, Dec Homo*, p. 123.

Fleshing. s. (generally in plural.) Cover-
ing resembling the natural skin, worn by
actors, &c.

'Now, Mrs. Sleeve, mind and be very particular
with the *fleshings*.' And all the ladies who had as-
sisted at the purification of John Gay went to get
themselves measured for all *flesh-coloured* leg-
gings and blue satin slips for a piece of mythology.
—*Douglas Jerrold, Men of Character, Jack Run-
nymede*.

Fleshless. adj. Destitute of, or wanting,
flesh.

Whom wither'd skins, more dry than sapless
wood,
Cleave to their *fleshless* bones.

When *fleshless* cadavers abate not the exorbitan-
cies of the *flesh*.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*,
iii. 10.

Fleshliness. s. Attribute suggested by
Fleahy; carnal passions or appetites.

Rare.

When strong passions or weak *fleshliness*
would from the right way seek to draw him wide,
He would, through temperance and steadfastness,
Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong
suppress.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Corrupt manners in living, breed false judgment
in doctrine; sin and *fleshliness* bring forth seeds
and heresies.—*Ascham*.

Fleshling. s. Mortal set wholly upon the
carnal state. Rare.

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Their contents was to set forth the justice of God, which is to reward the spiritual, his elects, with the blessings promised; and the *fleshly*, the reprobate, with the plagues threatened.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, sign. l. 6: 1530.

Fleshly. *adj.* *Rare.*

1. Corporeal.

Nothing resembles death so much as sleep;
Yet then our minds themselves from slumber keep,
When from their *fleshly* bondage they are free.
—*Sir J. Denham*.

2. Carnal; lascivious.

Is-lial, the dissolute spirit that fell,
The sensualist; and, after Amosad,
The *fleshliest* lucubus.
—*Milton, Paradise Regained*, li. 120.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,
If men with *fleshly* mouths must be fed,
And claw with bloody teeth the breathing bread.
—*Dryden*.

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.

Else, never could the force of *fleshly* arm
Ne molten metal in his flesh outburn.
—*Spenser, Faerie Queere*.

To set forth the praises of the hoist, and to magnify a *fleshly* king.—*Esther*, xiv. 10.

Fleshment, or Fleshmēt. *s.* Animal food; flesh of animals prepared for food.

The most convenient diet is that of *fleshments*.—*Sir J. Poyer*.

In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human creatures, *fleshment* is monstrously dear.—*Swift*.

Fleshment. *s.* Initiation. *Rare.*

[He] got probes of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdu'd;
And in the *fleshment* of this great exploit,
Drew on me here. —*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Fleshmenger. *s.* One who deals in flesh; pimp.

Was the duke a *fleshmenger*, a fool, and a coward,
as you then reported him?—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

Fleshpot. *s.* Vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh. *Figuratively*, high living, from the 'fleshpots of Egypt,' for which the Israelites hankered in the wilderness.

If he take away the *fleshpots*, he can also alter the appetite.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Reason of holy Living*.

Fleshquake. *s.* Tremor of the body. *Rare.*

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers,
As they shall cry like ours:
In sound of peace or war,
No harp e'er hit the stars.
—*B. Jonson, New Inn*.

Fleshy. *adj.*

1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muscular.
All Ethiopians are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out.—*Bacon*.

We say it is a *fleshy* stile when there is much periphrasis and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent.—*B. Jonson, Diacrisea*.

2. Pulpy; plump; (with regard to fruits).

Those fruits that are *fleshy* as they cannot make drink by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water.—*Bacon*.

3. Corporeal.

Neither could they make to themselves *fleshy* hearts for stony.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xvii. 10.
He, nor man priest, sleeping his regal head, ...
Poor *fleshy* tabernacle entered.
—*Milton, Ode on the Passion*, 13.

Fletch. *v. a.* [Fr. *fleche* = arrow.] Feather an arrow.

He dips his curses in the gall of irony; and, that they may strike the deeper, *fletches* them with a profane classical parody.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, p. 185.

Fletcher. *s.* Maker of bows and arrows.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Flew. *s.* [Dutch, *flabbe*.] Lateral and hanging part of the upper lips of a dog; chap. The chief example of the word is the adjective of the next entry. Lee, who has imitated the passage, makes his hounds *flew* like tigers; perhaps thinking the word meant *flecked* or *marked*. Golding, from whose translation of the Metamorphoses Shakespeare took the word, has *great-flew*; and the chap was the part

of the hound which he meant. The dog's name, *Labros*, he evidently connected with *labrum*; and though, in reality, it was the Greek λάβρος, the error serves as well as a more accurate translation to show what part was meant.

Flewed. *adj.* Having flews.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
No *flew'd*, no sandled, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
—*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

Flexanimous. *adj.* [Lat. *flecto* = bend; pass. part. *flectus* + *animus* = mind.] Having power to bend or change the disposition of the mind. *Rare.*

That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator.—*Horrell*.

Flexibility. *s.* Capability of being bent; pliability.

a. *Physically.*

Is not the myx which differ in refrangibility differ also in *flexibility*? And are they not, by their different inflexions, separated from one another, so as after separation to make the colours?—*Sir J. Newton, Opticks*.

Corpuscles of the same set agree in every thing; but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specific gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as in bigness and figure.—*Woodcock*.

b. *Mentally.* Easiness to be persuaded; pliancy; facility of temper.

Resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self-love.—*Hammond*.

Flexible. *adj.*

1. Capable of being bent; pliant.

a. *Physically.*

Take a stock-gillyflower, tie it upon a stick, put them both into a glass full of quicksilver, so that the flower be covered; after four or five days you shall find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less *flexible* than it was.—*Bacon*.

b. *Mentally.*

Phocyon was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people.—*Bacon*.

2. Capable of being accommodated to various forms and purposes.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose.—*Rugers*.

Flexibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Flexible; capability of being bent; pliancy; pliancy.

The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable.—*Locke*.

Flexile. *adj.* Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

Every *flexile* wave
Obeys the blast; the aerial tumult swells.
—*Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

Flexion. *s.*

1. Act of bending.

To sit doth not [here] signify any peculiar inclination or *flexion*, any determinate location or position of the body, but to be in heaven with permanence of habitation.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

2. Double; bending; part bent; joint; turn towards any part or quarter.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial would be made.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside.—*Ibid.*

3. In Grammar. Inflection: (the compound being the commoner form).

The English language has properly no dialects: the style of writers has no profound diversity in the use of words, or of their *flexions*, and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of skill or care.—*Johnson, Grammar of the English Language*.

Flexor. *s.* [Lat.] In Anatomy. Muscles which acts in contracting the joints.

Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back.—*Arbutnot*.

Fléxuous. *adj.*

1. Winding; full of turfs and meanders; tortuous.

In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow crannies, and the restrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul*.

2. Bending; not straight; variable; not steady.

The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise we do not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth show the air beginneth to be unquiet.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Fléxure. *s.*

1. Form or direction in which anything is bent.

Contrary is the *fléxure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joints of their hind legs bend backward.—*Ruy*.

2. Act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy; His legs are for necessity, not *fléxure*.
—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

3. Part bent; joint.

His mighty strength lies in his able loins,
And where the *fléxure* of his navel joins.
—*G. Sandys*.

Flibbergib. *s.* Flouter. *Rare.*

And when these flatterers and *flibbergibbes* another day shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus.—*Latimer, Sermons*, fol. 39. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fliek. *v. a.* Flip.

At a state christening the lady who held the infant was tired and looked unwell, and the Princess of Wales asked permission for her to sit down. 'Let her stand,' said the Queen, *fliek*ing the snuff off her sleeve.—*Thackeray, The Four Georges, George III.*

Flieker. *v. n.*

1. Flutter.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the mid of night,
And Phosphor, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the sun, ere day began to spring;
The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *flieking* on her nest, made short ways to sing.
—*Dryden*.

At all her stretch her little wings she spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;
Then, *flieking* to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss, the last essay of love.
How hard he breathes! over the snow
I heard just now the crowing cock.
The shadows *flieker* to and fro:
The cricket chirps; the light burns low:
'Tis nearly twelve o'clock.
—*Tennyson, The Death of the Old Year*

When the light grew dim, and *flieker*d on the altar, their hands trimm'd the lamp, and fed the sacred flame.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

2. Fluctuate; move with uncertain and hasty motion.

An old lizard, that hath one foot in his grave, shall *flieker* after a young lusty wench that is bith and a bonny.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 629.

Fliekering. *part. adj.* Fluttering.

Riding o'er the *fliekering* wave.
—*Dyer, Fleeces*, b. iv.

The shades of evening were fast descending—the curtains of the chamber were not closed—the blaze of the fire had died away. The *fliekering* light fell upon the solemn countenance of Henrietta Temple, now buried in the shade, now transiently illumined by the fitful flame.—*DIsraeli the younger, Henrietta Temple*, b. ii. ch. v.

Fliekermouse. *s.* Same as Flittermouse.

Come, I will see the *fliekermouse*.—*B. Jonson, New Inn*.

Flies. *s.*

1. One who, that which, flies.

The gates are open, now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them;
Not for the *flies*. —*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 4.
Now the *flies* from and forerunners of their places carry the parliamentary power along with them.—*Bibb, Basilisks*.

2. Part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest: (as in a *jack*). See Fly in Mechanics.

The *fly*, tho't had leaden feet,
Turn'd so quick, you scarce could see't.
—*Swift*.

Fligger. *v. n.* Fleer. *Obsolete.*

Then Nature has with beauty, more with scorn,
That they must *fligger*, scoff, deride and jeer,
Appoynt their servants certain hours t' appear.
—*History of Albino and Bellina*: 1638.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Flight. *s.*

1. Act of flying.

For he so swift and nimble was of *flight*,
That from this lower tract he dur'd to fly
Up to the clouds and thence with pinions light
To mount aloft unto the crystal sky.
—*Spenser, Mulopotmos*.

2. Removal from place to place by means of wings.

For the bat bath flown
His cloister'd flight... there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.
Edgar, v. 4.

The fowls shall take their flight away together—
Fowls, by winter fore'd, forsake the floods,
And wing their heavy flight to happier lands.

Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid.

3. Flock of birds, or winged creatures, flying together.

Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest!
They take great pride in the feathers of birds, and
this they took from their ancestors of the moun-
tains, who were invited into it by the infants flights
of birds that came up to the high grounds—*Baron,*
New Atlantis.

I can at will, doubt not,
Command a table in this wilderness;
And call swift flights of angels ministrant,
Array'd in glory, on my rump attend.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, ii. 383.

4. Birds produced in the same season: (as, 'the harvest flight of pigeons').

Escape, or try to escape, through fleetness,
whether by wings or any other member.

And now, too late, he wishes for the flight,
That strength he wasted in ignoble flight.

Mir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
He thinks by flight his mistress must be won,
And claims the prize because he best did run.

Dryden, Indian Emperour.
As eager of the chase, the mail
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd;
Pan saw and he'd, and, hurrying with desire,
Pursued her flight; her flight increas'd his fire.

Pope.

With take.

The fury sprang above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, sublime through night,
She to the Larian palace took her flight.

Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid.
Winds that tempests law,
When through Arduian groves they take their flight,
Made wanton with rich odours, lose their spite.

6. Volley; shower; as much as is discharged at once.

At the first flight of arrows sent,
Full threescore Scots they slew.

Ballad of Chery Chase.
Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left
hand, jerked me like so many needles; and besides
they shot another flight into the air, as we do bombs.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels.

7. Effort of imagination giving sublimity to a composition.

Old Phidias's flights by him are reach'd,
When on that gale his wings are stretch'd.

Mir J. Denham.
He shew'd all the stretch of fancy at once; and if
he had failed in some of his flights, it was but be-
cause he attempted every thing.—*Pope.*

8. Excessive display of temper; caprice.

Strange graceless still, and stranger flights also had;
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad.

Pope, Moral Essays, ii.
Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail,
When airs and flights, and screams and scolding
fail.

9. Sally.

If there were any certain height where the flights
of ambition end, one would imagine that the in-
terest of France were lost to conserve its present
greatness.—*Mir W. Temple.*

With high.

Temple having attained his favourite ambition, to
be able to smoke 'shag,' had some thoughts of trying
opium, which he believed a higher flight, but Sing-
leton dissuaded him.—*Hansard, Singleton Postenoy,*
b. i. ch. vii.

10. Particular kind of arrow.

Here be of all sorts; flights, rovers, and but-shafts.
A flight drawn home,
A round stone from a sling.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

11. Ancient sport of shooting with arrows, called roving.

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challeng'd
Cupid at the flight.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about
Nothing, i. 1.*

12. Range of steps, or of stairs connecting one floor with another.

A flight of steps called Scala Gemonia, or steps of
wailing, ... led down towards the career, and thence
to the forum.—*Dyer, History of the City of Rome,*
book i.

Flight, adj. Quick. Rare.

So flight is melancholle to darke disgrace,
And deadly drowne to a bright good morrow?

Copley, Pig for Fortune, p. 11: 1806.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Flight-shot. s. Long shot as of a roving arrow.

The passage into it at full sea is a flight-shot over
—*Island, Illegary.*
Jack was already gone a fly-shot beyond his
patience.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 6.*

Flightiness. s. Attribute suggested by Flighty (generally in its sense of wild); irregularity of conduct; capriciousness; eccentricity.

But her innate flightiness made her dangerous.—
Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

Flighty, adj.

1. Fleeting; swift.
Thou, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. Wild; full of imagination.

You've had, my boy, a very narrow escape from a
very troublesome affair with a very flighty young
lady.—*Marryat, Jacob Faithful.*

Flinch. s. Whim; trick; cheat; petty fiction.

This is a pretty flinch.—*Beaumont and Fletcher,*
Little French Lawyer.
Here are recounted a thousand flinches, as im-
pertinent as necessary to the understanding of this
famous history. *Continuation of Shelton's Trans-
lation of Don Quixote, ch. xiv.*

Flinchiness. s. Attribute suggested by Flimsy.

There is a certain flinchiness in poetry, that seems
expedient in a song.—*Shadwell.*

Flimsy, adj. [film.]

1. Weak; feeble; without strength of texture;
unsubstantial.

Wharton and Russell wrote to the same effect. In
reply came flimsy and unmeaning excuses: 'I am
not qualified for a court life: I am unequal to a
place which requires much exertion: I do not quite
agree with any party in the State: in short I am
unfit for the world: I want to travel: I want to see
Spain.'—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xx.*

2. Mean; spiritless; without force.

Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines.
Whish was in general a flimsy and frigid writer.—
*J. Walton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of
Pope.*

Flinch. v. n. [from the root of Flick.]

Shrink from any suffering or undertaking;
withdraw from any pain or danger.

If I break time, or flinch in property
Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.
Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed
upon immortality, and look death and danger out
of countenance with the other: nor did they flinch
from duty, for fear of martyrdom. *South, Sermons.*

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may
be accustomed to bear very rough usage without
flinching or complaining. *Locke.*

Oh luxurious, that John Bull, whom I have
boasted with my friendship, should flinch at last,
and pretend that he can dispense me more money!—
Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.

Conspicuous in bravery even among those brave
English was Cutts. In that building courage which
finches from no danger, however terrible, he was
unrivalled. There was no difficulty in finding hardy
volunteers, German, Dutch, and British, to go on a
forlorn hope: but Cutts was the only man who ap-
peared to consider such an expedition as a party of
pleasure. He was so much at his ease in the hottest
fire of the French batteries that his soldiers gave
him the honourable nickname of the Salamander. —
Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxi.

Men are made uneasy; they flinch; they cannot
bear the sudden light; a general restlessness super-
venues; the face of society is disturbed, or perhaps
convulsed; old interests and old beliefs are de-
stroyed before new ones have been created.

*Huckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. ii,
ch. vi.*

Flincher. s. One who flinches, shrinks, or fails in any matter.

But make this good upon us as you have promis'd,
You shall not find us flinchers.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.
After that sharp reprehension of flinchers from
the faith, he returns to encourage and corroborate
the church in Smyrna.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of
the Seven Churches, p. 81.*

Flinching. verbal abs. Shrinking.

All this he bore without flinching.—*Buckle, His-
tory of Civilization in England, vol. ii, ch. v.*

Flinchermouse. s. See Flittermouse.

Large wings on him did grow,
Fraud'd like the wings of flinchermice.

Googe, Justice of Life, p. 9: 1565.
The other... had wings like a lacke or flinch-
ermouse. *Knight, Trial of Truth, fol. 9, b: 1590.*

Fling. v. a. pret. and past part. flung.

1. Throw.
The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 1.*
Tis fate that flings the dice! and as she flings,
Of kings maketh peasants, and of peasants kings.

Dryden.

2. Dart; cast with violence.
How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among
A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning flung.

Sir J. Denham.

3. Scatter.
Wedgwoods, with musky wing,
About the cedars balmy fling
Nard and cedar's balmy smoke. *Milton, Comus, 189.*
Every levin new transient colours flings,
Colours that change when'er they wave their
wings. *Pope.*

4. Drive by violence; throw.
A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters
out of their places with such a violence as to fling
them among the highest clouds.—*T. Baruel, Theory
of the Earth.*

5. Move forcibly.
The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so
small compass, ordered all the apartments to be
flung open.—*Addison, Spectator.*

6. Cast: (in an ill sense).
I know thy generous temper:
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It strait takes fire. *Addison, Cato.*

Fling away. Effect; dismiss.
Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition;
By that sin fell the angels.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.

Fling down. Demolish; ruin.
These are so far from raising mountains, that they
overturn and fling down some of those which were
before standing. *Woodward, Essay towards a Na-
tural History of the Earth.*

Fling off. Battle in the chase; defeat of a prey.
These men are too well acquainted with the chase
to be flung off by any false steps or doubles.—*Add-
ison, Spectator.*

Fling. v. n.

1. Plounce; wince; fly into violent and ir-
regular motions.

Neither flies it otherwise than with some wild
colt, which, at the first taking up, flings and plunges,
and will stand no ground.—*Bishop Hall, Select
Thoughts, § 50.*

The angry beast
Jegan to kick, and fling, and wince.
As if he'd been beside his sense. *Boswell, Hudibras.*
Their countenances are called by it, and this makes
them wince and fling as if they had some matter.—
Archbishop Tillotson.

2. Fling out. Grow unruly or outrageous:
(from the act of any angry horse that
throws out his legs).

Duenna's horses,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contriving 'gainst obedience.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 4.

Fling. s. Throw; cast. Figuratively, gibe;
sneer; contemptuous remark.

Esau would I have a fling at Winchester.
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, iii. 1.

No little scribbler is of wit so bare,
But has his fling at the poor wedded pair. *Addison.*
Is he love to have a fling
Both at woman-house and king,
Thought an method more commodious
Than to show their vices odious.

Swift.

Have one's fling. Enjoy one's self to the
full; run loose. Colloquial.

Flinging. verbal abs. Throwing; in the ex-
tract, throwing itself, i.e. plunging.

Fearing last, fated at too much ease, he [the
horse] was headstrong, and fell to kicking and
flinging, instead of carrying his rider well and
quietly.—*Warner, Translation of Desu's Sermons,*
p. 379: 1857.

Flint. s. [A.S.]

1. Hard splintery siliceous stone so called.

Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred,
A flint will break upon a featherbed. *Chaucer, Ind.*
There is the same force and the same refreshing
virtue in fire kindled by a spark from a flint, as if it
were kindled by a beam from the sun.—*South, Ser-
mons.*

Take this, and lay your *flint-edg'd* weapon by.
I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighbouring wood,
And strike the sparkling *flint*, and draw the food.
Prior, Henry and Rupa.

2. Anything eminently or proverbially hard.
Your tears a heart of *flint*
Might tender make. *Sponsor.*

Flinthearted. *adj.* Having a hard heart;
cruel.
Under the conduct of great Rollman,
Have I been chief commander of an host,
And put the *flint-hearted* Persians to the sword.
Tragedy of Rollman and Persius: 1890.

Flinthearted. *adj.* Same as preceding.
'Oh, pity, can she cry, '*flint-hearted* boy.'
Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis.

Flinty. *adj.* Made of, abounding in, characterized by, or having the character of, flint; hence (when applied to *temper*) hard of heart, cruel, inexorable.
He made him to suck honey out of the rock, and oil out of the *flinty* rock.—*Deuteronomy, xxi. 13.*
The gathering up of flints in *flinty* ground, and laying them on heaps, is no good husbandry.—*Saunders, Natural and Experimental History.*
Through *flinty* Tartar's bowmen, would pump forth,
And answer thanks.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 4.
Flinty hearts of men turned into flesh.—*Bishop Hall, Estate of a Christian.*

Flip. *s.* [?] Beer with spirits and sugar.
The tarpaulin and swabber is rolling at Madagascar, with some drunken sunburnt whor, over a can of *flip*.—*Uranian.*
Ay, or a bowl of punch, or a can of *flip*, Mr. Sterling, for it looks like a cabin in the air.—*G. Colman and D. Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage, ii. 2.*

Flippant. *adj.*
1. Nimble; movable: (used only of speech).
It becometh good men, in such cases, to be brisk and gay in their looks, *flippant* and free in their speech.—*Burrows, Sermon on Guisepander Treason.*
An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain *flippant*, which render it so wonderfully voluble or *flippant*.—*Addison.*

2. Pert; petulant; wagging.
Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomson.*

Flippet. *s.* Flirt. *Rare.*
How now, my wanton *flippet*?
Secondant Lady. (Nares by H. & W.)

Flirt. *v. a.*
1. Throw anything with a quick elastic motion.
Dick the scavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

2. Throw out words carelessly; blurt.
Our cousin Archy hath more privilege than any; for he often goes with his foot's-coat where the infants lie with her ladies, and *flirts* out what he lists.—*Hoswell, Familiar Letters, i. iii. 18.*

3. Move with quickness.
Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand or *flirt* your fan. *Lord Dorset.*

4. Jeer; treat with scoffs.
I am suah'm'd, I'm scorn'd, I'm *flirted*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase.*

Flirt. *v. n.* Comport one's self as a flirt; act with more show than earnestness.
With these, as with his other studies and mistresses, he just *flirted* while the humour lasted.—*Reuben Malicoll.*

Flirt. *s.*
1. Quick elastic motion.
In unfurling the fan, are several little *flirts* and vibrations, as also gradual and deliberate openings.—*Addison, Spectator.*
Before you pass th' imaginary sights,
While the spread fan ornaments your closing eyes,
Then give one *flirt*, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

2. Sudden trick.
Have licence to play,
At the hedge a *flirt*,
For a sheet or a shirt.
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

3. Pert hussey; coquette; one who loves to attract ephemeral attention.
I do not apologise here for any headstrong, unruly, wanton *flirts*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.*
Salute the skirts
Of her, to whom all ladies else are *flirts*.
B. Jonson, Masque.
Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world.—*Addison, Guardian.*

4. Jeer; gibe.
They have play'd their prizes with me,
And with their several *flirts* they have lighted dangerously;
But sure I shall be quit.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

Flirt. *adj.* Pert; wanton.
Scoury knave! I am none of his *flirt* gills.—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.*
Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a newkin, a *flirt* gillan.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

Flirtation. *s.* Quick sprightly motion: (hence the more modern acceptance, a desire of attracting notice).
Flirtation is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation.—*Lord Chesterfield, World, no. 101.*
Addison devoted several papers in the Spectator to playful satire on these toys, from whence the now general terms of *flirt* and *flirtation* have been derived.—*Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Catherine of Braganza.*
It claimed that two attorneys and a scrivener, who had come down from town to the Hertford, had been overheard, on that unhappy night, talking over their wine about the charms and *flirtations* of the handsome Quaker girl, in the light way in which such subjects are sometimes discussed even at the circuit tables and mews tables of our more refined generation.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xiv.*

Used adjectively.
A muslin noisette, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air. *Pope.*

Flirting. *part. adj.* Behaving as, or having the character of, a flirt.
The wife that gads not, giglot-wise,
With every *flirting* gill.
Translation of Bullinger's Sermons, p. 224.

Flisk. *v. n.* Flit. *Rare.*

Flisking. *part. adj.* Flitting. *Rare.*
We're fumes and flaps of feathers fond,
To flit away the *flisking* fies. *Gunsen, Pleasant Quizzes: 1890.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Flit. *v. n.*
1. Fly away; flutter; rove on the wing.
Likest it seemeth, in my simple wit,
Unto the fair sunshine in summer's day,
That when a dreadful storm away is flit,
Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

2. Remove; migrate.
It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Seventeen individuals have been seized in the Champe Elysees, by exploratory Patriotism; they *flitting* dim-visibility, by *flitting* dim-visibility.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. ii. b. vi. ch. vi.*

Flit. *adj.* Swift; nimble; quick. *Rare.*
And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,
And dandy sharp, he held; whose heads were dight in poison and in blood of malice and despite.
And life itself as *flit* as in the air we breathe.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, ii. 7.

Flitch. *s.* [A.S. *fliecc.*] Side of a hog salted and cured.
Another brought a spycke
Of a bacon *flitch*.
But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,
On birth days, festivals, or days of state,
A salt dry *flitch* of bacon to prepare;
If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.
While he from out the chimney took
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook,
And freely from the fattest side
Cut out large slices to be fry'd.
Swift, Naucis and Philemon.
He sometimes accompanys the present with a *flitch* of bacon.—*Addison.*

Flitcher. *s.* Flitch. *Rare.*
Fower *flitchers* of bacon in the chimney.—*MS. Inventory of Goods: 1668.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Flitter. *v. n.* Be in agitation.
Fends *flittered* in the ayre for fere.—*Liber Fusticelle, fol. 38, b.*

Flitter. *s.* Rag; tatter.
The box was audry's saunder, and the wig torn all to *flitters*.—*Aubrey, Miscellanies, p. 116.*

Flittering. *part. adj.*
Under such props false fortune builds her bower
On sudden change her *flittering* frames be set.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 508.

Flittermouse. *s.* [German, *flodermaus.*] Bat.
The blood of a *flittermouse*.—*Middleton, The Witch.*

Flittiness. *s.* Unsteadiness; lightness.
Had we but the same delight in heavenly objects,
did we but receive the truth in the love of it, and mingle it with faith in the hearing, this would fix that volatileness and *flittiness* of our memories, and make every truth as indelible as it is necessary.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, p. 314.*

Flitting. *part. adj.* Fluttering; flickering; roving unsteadily on the wing; wandering; moving; restless.
Himself uphig he lifted from the ground,
And with strong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which high too feeble found
Her *flitting* parts, and element unbound.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.
The especial cause of this evil and *flitting* disposition, in the common and ordinary sort of men, is their inability to discern the strength of such reasons as may be framed against them.—*Hales, Golden Remains, p. 12.*
He made a glancing shot, and mis'd the dove;
Yet mis'd so narrow, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd by the foot the *flitting* bird.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Flitting. *verbal abs.* Removal.
Seeing our whole life is but a vapour, or a *flitting*.
—*Dr. J. J. Moore, Nine Sermons, p. 55: 1821.*
Two *flittings* are as bad as one fire, i.e. household goods are as much injured by two removals as by one fire. North.—*Gross.*

Flitty. *adj.* Unstable. *Obsolete.*
Burying their brains in the mysterious toys of *flitty* motion.—*Dr. H. Moore, Song of the Soul, l. i. 11.*

Fliz. *s.* Down; fur; soft hair.
With his hol'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *fliz* up as she lies;
She trembling crows upon the ground away,
And looks back to him with beseeching eyes.
Dryden.

Fliz. *s.* [for *flux*.] Dysentery.
The father of Publius lay sick of the fever, and of a bloody *fliz*.—*Acts, xxviii. 8.* (Translation of 1678.)

Flizwood. *s.* [for *flux*.] See extract.
Flizwood is called Thalictrum, . . . but improperly. . . the Paracelsians who do vaunt and brag very much of a herbo called Sophia, adding thereto the surname Paracelsi, which they imagine to do wonders, whether this be the same plant is disputable, the controversy not as yet decided; nevertheless we must be content to accept this for the true Sophia, until some disciple or other of his do show or set forth the plant wherewith their master Paracelsus did such great matters; in English we call it *flizwood* of his faculty against the *fliz*.—*Gerarde, Herbal, p. 1068: 1633.*

Float. *v. n.* [see last extract.]
1. Lie on the surface of the water, the water buoying it up (as opposed to Sink), also leaving it comparatively free in respect to its direction, rather than acting upon it by its current; drift.
When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd mastership in *floating*.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 1.
That men, being drown'd and sunk, do *float* the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations.—*Sir T. Browne, 'ulgar Errors.*
Three blustering nights, borne by the southern blast,
I *float*; and discover'd land at last.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
His rosy wreath was dropt not long before,
Borne by the tide of wine, and *floating* on the floor.
Ibid.
Carp are very apt to *float* away with fresh water.
—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Move with buoyancy through the atmosphere.
What divine monstra, O ye gods, were these,
That *float* in air, and fly upon the seas!
Dryden, Indian Emperor.
Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind.
Pope.

3. Pass with a light irregular course: (perhaps mistaken for *fleet* or *flit*).
Floating visions make not deep impressions enough to leave in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas.—*Locke.*
[The meanings of *float* are very numerous, but they may probably all be derived from the notion of flowing water. Old High German *flotan*, German *fliegen*, Old Norse *flyt*, *flaut*, *flotid*, *at flota*, to flow; Swedish *flyta*, Danish *flyde*, to flow, and also to float; *flyta* and *strömmen*, to swim with the stream; *gufvot flyder med vand*, the floor swims with water. Anglo-Norse *flotan*, fluctuate; Scotch, to *flit*, *flit*, to flow, to float, and figuratively to abound. (Jamieson.) *Neaviger*, to sail, to *float*. (Hollyband.) The same form appears as a noun in Old Norse *flot*, a river; English *float*, a creek up which the tide flows.

In a figurative sense to *float* is to flow away, to escape, move rapidly away, whence the notion of transitory, swift, rapid. . . . The participial *floating* in the sense of what passes quickly away is very common. Italian *fluare*, transitory, fleeting (Florio); Old Norse *flotar*, *flotlogr*, English *float*, swift. The original image is the flapping movement of a resolute body, the representation of which is made to express also the wavering of a fluid surface. Platt Deutsch *flutern*, *fludern*, to flap, flutter, flicker; Bavarian *flodern*, to flutter, flicker; *fludern*, to flap, flutter, to make to flow, to float wood. . . . From the frequentative form in which the word seems earliest to have appeared was formed a root *fluk*, *flod*, *plud*, signifying undulating movement. German *pludern*, wide flapping breeches; Lithuanian *pluduranti*, to swim here and there, to drift; *pludas*, what swims on the surface, flowing; *pludis*, a raft; *pluditi*, *plauti*, to float. . . . The Anglo-Saxon *flota*, a ship, Platt Deutsch *flote*, a raft, is essentially the same word with Old Norse *floti*, Danish *flaede*, French *flote*, a fleet. The Old French *flote*, a crowd, may probably be from the notion of abundance, above pointed out as being expressed by English *flote*. From the form of the root ending in a *d* instead of *t* we have Gothic *flotas*, Old Norse *flot*, Swedish *flod*, English *flod*, a flowing water, river, inundation, tide. . . . The change of *d* into *s* gives Anglo-Saxon *flotas*, *flawas*, and English *flaw*, Dutch *vloed*, *vloeden*, Platt Deutsch *flugen*, to flow. With these latter forms may be claimed Bohemian *plaviti*, to swim, Polish *plawiti*, to float, convey by water, to hover in the air; Russian *plavat*, to swim, sail, navigate; *plaviti*, to float; *plavok*, the float of a net; Serbian *plaviti*, to overflow, to skim milk; *plaviti*, to swim, to float with the stream. Again, we have Russian *plaviti*, *plaviti*, to swim, float, sail, flow; *plaviti*, swimming. Thus we are brought to Latin *fluere*, to flow, *fluvius*, a river, and Greek *fluere*, to fluctuate, sail, swim, navigate, *fluere*, a ship. Some of the derivatives of Latin *fluere* are the participle *fluens*, and *fluens*, wave, would indicate that the original root of the verb had a final *e*, instead of *t* or *d* as in *flod*, *flut*, but this is only another instance of that equivalence of labials, dentals, and gutturals in representing many kinds of natural sounds already exemplified under *flabby*, where it was shown that the roots *flab*, *flap*, *flad*, or *flap*, *flack*, *flut*, are used with apparent indifference in expressing a flapping, flickering, fluttering action. The sense of shallow is probably derived from the notion of swimming on the surface, skimming the surface. Shallow is what keeps near the surface. So we have Bohemian *plaviti*, to swim, flow, float; *plaviti*, swimming, navigation; Polish *plyt*, a float or raft; Bohemian-Polish *plytki*, shallow. Platt Deutsch *flut*, shallow. On this supposition we must regard the resemblance to *flut* as accidental, though it must be confessed the words resemble each other both in sound and sense in a remarkable manner. French *plat* and Friulan *flack* signify both flat and shallow; Dutch *clack*, flat, *clack*, a shallow estuary; Swedish *flata* *flöjen*, a shallow in the sea. (Serenius.)—Waldwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.]

Float. v. a.

1. Cover with water; flood.

Proud Pictulus floats the fruitful lauds,
And leaves a rich manure of golden sands.
Dryden, Translation of the Kæcid.
Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half
floated by a deluge.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make:
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake.
Pope.

2. Give buoyancy to anything; set or keep afloat; (specially applied to commercial schemes, as 'float a company').

In the following the construction is only apparently active, being like 'stay a night.'
On frothy billows thousands float the stream,
In cumbersome mail.
Philips.

Float. s.

1. Act of flowing; rise of tide; (opposed to ebb). Obsolete.

Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us con-
tentions are now at their highest float.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, prof.*
There is some disposition of bodies to rotation,
particularly from east to west; of which kind we
conceive the main float and reflux of the sea is,
which is by consent of the universe, as part of the
diurnal motion.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Any body so contrived or formed as to lie on the surface of the water; raft; apparatus for buoying persons in water.

That they should bring cedar-trees from Libanus,
which should be brought by floats to the haven of
Joppa.—*1 Esdras, v. 22.*
They took it for a ship, and, as it came nearer, for
a boat; but it proved a float of weeds and rushes.—
Sir R. L'Estrange.
A passage for the weary people make;
With cedar floats the standing water show,
Of many stones make bridges if it flow.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

3. Cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish.

You will find this to be a very choice bait, some-
times casting a little of it into the place where your
float swims.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler.*

4. Measure among bankers, i.e. makers of embankments.

Banks are measured by the float or floor, which is
eighteen foot square and one deep.—*Mortimer, Hus-
bandry.*

5. Wave. Rare.

For the rest o' the fleet,
Which I dispers'd, they all have met again,
And are upon the Mediterranean float.
Shakespeare, Tempest, l. 2.

Floatation. s. Quality of floating.

Archimedes is the father of naval architecture as
a science, . . . and in order to understand the prin-
ciples of floatation, we must understand his great law
of displacement, . . . that a floating body displaces a
weight of water equal to its own weight.—*J. Scott
Russell, The Modern System of Naval Architecture,*
vol. i. ch. ii.

Floater. s. One who, or that which floats.

Pity the floaters on the Ionian sea.
*Boswell, Translation from Ovid's
Metamorphoses, l. iv.*

Floatergrass (Fliotergrass). s. Native grass so called, Poa (Glycerium) fluitans, less properly Catabrosa aquatica.

Floater-grass hath a long and round root, some-
what thick. . . . Spike floater-grass, or spiked floater-
grass, groweth at the top of each slender creeping
stalk one spiked ear and no more; the other many;
which maketh a difference betwixt them; otherwise
they are one like the other. . . . Likewise in English
it is called floater-grass and floater-grass because
they swimme and floate in the water.—*Gerardus,
Herball, p. 15: 1553.*

Floating. part. adj. Lying on the surface of water, the water simply buoying it up, rather than acting upon it by its current; with several special applications which, however, give two words rather than a compound: (sometimes the import is material, as in 'floating batteries'; sometimes figurative, as 'floating capital,' i.e. free to be used as occasion requires, as opposed to money sunk in any particular speculation or investment).

(For examples see Floatation and Flooring.)

Floating. verbal abs. Act or condition of that which floats.

What more necessary while we are at sea, in the
floatings of this world, than the faithful adviser?—
*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of
the English, p. 391: 1654.*

Floaty. adj. ? Given to float loosely and without any definite direction, rather than made for a straight course.

The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length
of a ship, especially if she be floaty, and want sharp-
ness of way forwards.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Floccipend. v. a. [fluere = lock of wool; pendo = balance, value.] Value lowly. Rare.

Many other ridiculous articles they layd to hym,
whiche the cares of every honest creature knowynge
the duetie of the subject to his pryncce, would abhorre
and succipend.—*Math. Henry VII. an. 4. (Rich.)*
By reason whereof he should be floccipendit, and
had in contempte and disdayne of the Scottish
people.—*Id. ib. an. 11. (Rich.)*

Flock. s. [from Lat. fluere = lock of wool.]

1. Lock of wool.

A house well furnish'd shall be thine to keep;
And, for a flock bed, I can hear my sheep.
Dryden.

2. Shreddy or flocculent pieces; drugs.

Not to leave any floccs in the bottom of the cup.—
*Nash, Complaint of Pierce Penniless: 1592. (Sarus
by H. & W.)*

Flock. s. [from A.S. flocc.]

1. Company; (usually of birds or beasts).

She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will she love when the rich golden shaft
Hath kill'd the flock of all affections else
That live in her? *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, l. 1.*

2. Aggregation of sheep: (distinguished from herds, which are of oxen).

The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
Those rare and solitary, those in flocks
Feasting at once, and in broad herds upspring.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 400.
France has a sheep by her, to show that the riches
of the country consisted chiefly in flocks and pas-
ture.—*Addison.*

3. Body of men.

The heathen that hath fled out of Judaea came to
Nicanor by flocks.—*2 Maccabees, xiv. 14.*

Flock. v. n. Gather in crowds or large num- bers.

Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor of
all sorts flocked together to the great master's house.
—*Kautila, History of the Turks.*

Stilph, when the people flocked about him, and
that one said, The people come wondering about
you, as if it were to see some strange beast; No,
saith he, it is to see a man which Hogenes sought
with his lantern at noon-day.—*Bacon.*

Seeing the spirits swelling the nerves cause the
arm's motion, upon its resistance they flock from
other parts of the body to overcome it.—*Sir A.
Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

The wife of the town came thither:
'Twas strange to see how they flock'd together:
Each strongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel of that day.
Sir J. Suckling.

The Trojan youth about the captive flock.
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock. *Sir J. Denham.*
People do not flock to courts so much for their
majesties' service, as for making their fortunes.—*Sir
R. L'Estrange.*

Flock. v. a. Crowd. Rare.

Though in the morning I began to roo,
Good follows trouping, flock'd me so,
That make what haste I could the sun was set,
Ere from the gates of London I could get.
Taylor (the Water-Poet): 1600. (Sarus by H. & W.)

Flocking. s. Little member of a flock; lamb.

But she takes not as much for curing of a thousand
mortal people, as I have spent in turpentine and
tarre to keep my flockings cleanly in a spring-time.
—*Brome, Queen and Conscience: 1639. (Sarus by
H. & W.)*

Flog. v. a. [Lat. flagrum, flagellum = lash.]

Lash; whip; chastise.
'Flog him; flog him well, doctor,' cried Mrs. B.—
Coleridge, Table Talk.

Flog. v. n. Be employed in flogging.

The schoolboy's desire is a play day,
The schoolmaster's joy is to flog.
Gay, Songs and Ballads.

Flogging. verbal abs. Act of one who flogs.

I surely have some friend amongst the writers of the
Monthly Review; for I have not only escaped a
flogging, but am treated with great civility.—*Shen-
stone, Letters, vi. (Ord MS.)*

Flood. s. [A.S. flōd.]

1. Body of water; sea; river.

His dominion shall be also from the one sea to the
other, and from the flood unto the world's end.—
Psalm, lxxii. 8.
Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing floods.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

You see this confluence; this great flood of vi-
tors.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, l. 1.

2. Flow; flux: (as opposed to ebb or reflux); rising or swelling of a body of water.

We seek to know the moving of each sphere,
And the strange causes o' th' ebb and floods of Nile.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

3. General deluge: (with the).

It is commonly opinioned that the earth was
thinly inhabited before the flood.—*Sir T. Browne,
Vulgar Errors.*

4. Catamenia.

Those that have the good fortune of miscarriage,
or being delivered, escape by means of their floods,
revelling the humours from their lumps.—*Marston,
Discourses of Conceptions.*

Flood. v. a. Deluge; cover with waters.

Where meadows are flooded late in spring, roll
thru with a large barley-roller.—*Mortimer, Hus-
bandry.*

Floodgate. s. Gate by which the water-course is closed or opened at pleasure.

As if the opening of her mouth had opened some
great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could
not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground.
—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Yet there the steel staid not; but inly late
Deep in his flesh, and opened wide a red floodgate.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

His youth and want of experience in maritime
service had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even
before the sluice and floodgates of popular liberty
were yet set open.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
The rain descended for forty days, the catenars
or floodgates of heaven being opened.—*T. Burnet,
Theory of the Earth.*

Flooding. s. In Medicine. Uterine hæmor- rhage.

The diseases which give rise to uterine hæmor-
rhage are principally cancer, fibrous tumour or
polyp; . . . affections which may . . . produce

frequent attacks of bleeding—sometimes so severe as to amount to *fluor*.—*Tanner, Practice of Medicine*, p. l. ch. vii. § 9.

Flook. s. Same as Fluke.

What will my swelling pavilion's furze usage?
No more can I sustain this tempest's rage,
Than anchor's *flook*, drop on loose ground astorm.
Anonymous, Fletcher's Morals, iii. 411. (Ord MS.)

Floor. s. [A.S. *flor*.]

1. Pavement; foundation; part on which one treads.

His stepmother, making all her gestures counter-
fit affliction, lay almost groveling upon the *floor* of
her chamber. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

He rent that iron door
Where entered in, his foot could find no *floor*,
But all a deep descent as dark as hell.

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing
floor. — *Ruth*, iii. 8.

Look how the *floor* of heaven
Is thick lay'd with patterns of bright gold:
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quivering to the young eye'd cherubim.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
The ground lay strewn with pikes so thick as a
floor is usually strewn with rushes. — *Sir J. Heyward*.

2. Story; flight of rooms.

He that building stays at one
Floor, or the second, hath erected none.

J. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy,
and five sleeping, cooking, &c. rooms, on the fourth *floor*.
— *Leah, Letter to a Gentleman*.

The huge pit ceiling is approached by steps, and
so tall that it might be let off in *floors*, for sleeping-
rooms for all the Arabian family. — *Thackeray, Book
of Noah*, ch. xviii.

Floor. v. n. Make, or furnish with, a floor.

Hewn stone and timber for casplings, and to *floor*
the houses. — *2 Chronicles*, xxxiv. 11.

Thus treated, even newly sown boards will *floor*
far better than a many years dry seasoning, as they
call it. — *Boyle, Sylva*, p. 822. (Ord MS.)

Floor. v. n. Knock down; stun. *Slung*.

(Our question . . . *floored* successively almost every
witness in favour of abolition to whom it was ad-
dressed. — *Saturday Review*, February 10, 1861.)

Floorer. s. Blow (*real* or *figurative*) which
floors a person. *Slung*.

Flooring. verbal abs. Foundation; pave-
ment.

'Mosaic is a kind of painting in small pebbles,
cocks, and shells, of sundry colours; . . . but of
most use in pavements and *floorings*. — *Sir H. Wot-
ton, Religioe Walpoleana*, p. 63.

The *flooring* is a kind of red plaster made of
brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked
into mortar. — *Adams*.

He had volunteered to take the command of a
flooring battery which was a raft, consisting merely
of a number of beams nailed together, with a *flooring*
to support the guns; it was square, with a
breast-work full of port-holes, and without masts,
carrying twenty-four guns, and one hundred and
twenty men. — *Smithy, Life of Nelson*.

When a gallery is to serve at once for several dis-
tinct purposes, a greater height is given to it, and a
flooring is laid on at a certain level. — *Ure, Dic-
tionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Flop. s. Contact of anything with a sound
like that of a soft tenacious substance.

Flop. v. n. Flap; plump down.

Flop. adv. In a flopping manner: (as, 'it
fell down *flop*').

Flopping. part. adj. Falling with a *flop*.

A blackbird was frightened almost to death with a
huge *flopping* kite that she saw over her head. — *Sir
R. L'Etienne*.

Flora. s. [Lat. — the goddess of flowers;
and, as such, a proper rather than a com-
mon name.] List of the flowers of
a district; product in the way of vegetable
species of a district. See *Fauna*, with
which it is often joined; sometimes con-
trasted.

Collections of botanical descriptions may be of
different sorts, as:—1. Monographs, or descriptions
of one genus, tribe, or class: as Lindley's *Monogra-
phia Rosarum*, 2. *Flora*, or an enumeration of the
plants of any one district or country: as Smith's
Flora Britannica, 3. Gardens, or an enumeration,
descriptive or nominal, of the plants cultivated in
any one garden: as Aston's *Hortus Kewensis*, 4.
General works, in which all known plants are de-
scribed. — *London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*,
p. 40.

Floral. adj.

1. Relating to either the goddess Flora, or
flowers.

Let one great day
To celebrated sports and *floral* play
Be not aside.

2. In *Botany*. Appertaining to, or consti-
tuting, the flower: (as opposed to *stem* or
leaves).

Some botanists call bracts either the leaf from the
axil of which a flower is developed, . . . or else all
those leaves which are found upon the inflorescence,
and are situated between the true leaves and the
calyx. Others refuse the name of leaf to any
organ except such as are manifestly dissimilar to
the ordinary foliage; and this is the common prac-
tice, more leaves, to which flowers are axillary,
being called *floral* leaves. — *Lindley, Introduction to
Botany*, i. l. ch. ii. sect. 4.

Soon after the appearance of the calyx, the margin
of the central tubercle becomes raised into five
smaller tubercles, which are rounded, alternating
with the segments of the corolla, and thus represent-
ing the *floral* whorl which immediately succeeds it.
— *Id. ib. b. l. ch. ii.*

Flórentine. s. Custard so called.

I went to Florence, from whence we have the art
of making custards, which are therefore called
Flórentine. — *Wife's Interpreter*, p. 23. (Nares by
H. & W.)

If stealing custards, larks, and *Flórentines*,

By some late statute be erected treason,
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-Hater, v. 1.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Flóret. s. [from Lat. *flor*, *flor-is*.] Small
or imperfect flower.

Suppose the flowers of a simple umbel to be de-
prived of their pedicels, and to be seated on a re-
ceptacle or enlarged axis and have a capitulum or
flower-head. If this is surrounded by an involucre,
the compound flower, as it is inaccurately called by
the school of Linnaeus, of composites is produced.
. . . The flowers of *flórets* borne by the flower-head
in its circumference are usually flat or ligulate, and
different from those produced in its circumference.
Those of the former station are called *flórets* of the
ray, and those of the latter *flórets* of the disk. —
Lindley, Introduction to Botany, b. l. ch. ii. sect. 4.

Flóret. s. [Fr. *flóret*.] Fencing sword.

In such fencing just has proved earnest, and *flórets*
have all turned to swords. — *Dr. H. More,
Government of the Tongue*, p. 121.

Flórage. s. Bloom; blossom. *Rare*.

And where the trees unfold their bloom,
And where the banks their *flórage* bear.
J. Scott, Ode.

Flóricultural. adj. Appertaining to Flori-
culture.

A *flóricultural* catalogue as copious as that which
we have given of culinary plants and fruits would
greatly exceed our limits. Plants grown for orna-
ment are so numerous, that we cannot particularize
separately the culture of each individual species;
but, with the exception of some of the more choice
sorts, as the *flóret* flowers, &c., must collect them
into groups. . . . *Flóret* flowers are so called as
being those either originated by *flóret* by means
of hybridation or otherwise; or so improved by
cultivation as to appear quite different from what
the same flower was in its original state. . . . The
Dutch were the first to bring this department of
gardening into notice, and more particularly by the
great excellence to which they arrived in the culture
of *flóret* bulbs. — *London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*,
5170-1.

Flóriculture. s. [Lat. *cultura* — cultivation.]

See *extract*.

Flóriculture we consider as comprehending what-
ever relates to the culture and arrangement of
plants, whether ligneous or herbaceous, grown
chiefly on account of their flowers, or as objects of
taste or curiosity. . . . *Flóriculture* is obviously of
limited interest and utility compared with horti-
culture. — *London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*,
5015.

Flórid. adj. [Lat. *flóridus*.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with
flowers.

Our *flórid* and purely ornamental garlands, de-
lightful unto sight and useful as of more free elec-
tion. — *Sir T. Browne, Miscellaneous*, p. 92.

2. Bright in colour.

Our beauty is in colour inferior to many flowers;
and when it is most *flórid* and gay, three fits of an
ague can change it into yellowness and leanness. —
Jerry Taylor, Rule and Reason of holy Living.
The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be
flórid, when let out of the vessel, the red part em-
gearing strongly and soon. — *Arbuthnot, Nature and
Choice of Aliments*.

3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with de-
corations.

The *flórid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the
passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are
exalted in the soul, by showing their objects out
of their true proportion. — *Dryden*.

How did, pray, the *flórid* youth offend,
Whom speech you took, and gave it to a friend?

Pope.
Leo, no doubt, felt his strength; he could cope
with the minds of the people, and make the pulpit
what the rostrum had been of old. His sermons
singularly contrast with the *flórid*, declamatory, and
often imaginative and impudently style of the
Greek preachers. They are brief, simple, severe,
without fancy, without metaphysical subtlety, with-
out passion: it is the Roman censor unimpaired
with nervous majesty on the view of the people;
the Roman praetor detailing the law, and delivering
with authority the doctrine of the faith. — *Milman,
History of Latin Christianity*, ch. iv. h. ii.

The first letter which William unrolled seemed to
contain only *flórid* compliments; but a pen of clas-
sical was lighted; a liquor well known to the diplo-
mats of that age was applied to the paper; an
unwary steam filled the closet; and lines full of
grave meaning began to appear. — *Macaulay, His-
tory of England*, ch. xv.

Flóridity. s. Florid character.

There is a *flóridity* in the face from the good di-
gestion of the red part of the blood. — *Sir J. Flóger,
Præternatural State of the animal Humours*.

Flóridly. adv. In a florid, showy, and im-
posing manner.

If they see a man talk seriously, they talk *flóridly*
non sense. — *Life of A. Wood*, p. 274.

Flóridness. s. Attribute suggested by Flori-
d.

1. Freshness of colour.

Another infallible indication is the nature and
flóridness of the plants, which it officiously pro-
duces. — *Evelyn, Terra*.

2. Vigour; spirit. *Obsolete*.

The ancient Greeks as so much extol it [dancing],
deriving it from the name and *flóridness* of the
warm-spirited blood. — *Felltham, Rhetoric*, l. 74.

3. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers
with his *flóridness*, yet he may take a care that he
disguise them not by flatness. — *Boyle*.

Flórimor. s. [*flour velour*.] Plant so
called; see *extract*.

This plant is called in Greek *ἀνάρδος*, because
it does not wither or wax old; in Latin *Ananthurus*,
purpureus; in Dutch *Sanuit blommee*; in Italian
Flor velluto; in French *l'asse velours*; in English
Floure gentile, purple Velvet flower, *Flórimor*, and of
some *Floure velour*. — *Gerard, Herball*, p. 325; 1632.

Flórin. s. Coin of various value first made
by the Florentines: (that of Germany is in
value 2s. 4d.; that of Spain, 4s. 43d.; that
of Palermo and Sicily, 2s. 6d.; that of Hol-
land, 2s.; and that of England, 2s.).

You mistake the value of the *flórens*, such as was
used in Chaucer's time; which taking the name
of the workmen, being Florentines, were called
flórens; as sterling money took their name of Ex-
terlinges, who refused and coined the silver in
the time of King Henry the second. — *F. Thynne, An-
timoniensis on Myrtil's Chryser*.

In the imperial chamber the proctors have half a
flórin taxed and allowed them for every substantial
recess. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

The first gold that King Edward III. coined, was
in the year 1343; and the pieces were called *flórens*,
because Florentines were the coiners. — *Cannon, Remains*, p. 242.

Flórist. s. Cultivator of flowers; flower
fancier.

I have the honour of employment from the king,
in a place of his delight, which doth so consist
with the opportunity of my charge here that it hath
given me acquaintance with some excellent *flórist*,
as they are styled; and likewise with mine own dis-
position, who have ever thought the greatest pleasure
to consist in the simplest ornaments and elegancies
of nature. — *Sir H. Wotton, Letter to the Earl of
Hodderness*, 1623.

Some botanists or *flórist* at the least.

Pope, Dunciad.
And while they break
On the charm'd eye, th' exulting *flórist* marks
With secret pride the wonders of his hand.

Thomson, Seasons, Spring.
The art of representing by flowers, leaves, plants,
&c., vegetable nature in her ornamental productions,
constitutes the business of the artificial *flórist*. —
Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.
(See also *Flóricultural*.)

Flósculous. adj. Composed of flowers;
having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnosous covering,
and the second a dry and *flósculous* coat. — *Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Floss. s. [?] In *Metallurgy*. See extract.
Floss of the puddling furnace is the fluid gas floating upon the iron produced by the vitrification of the oxides and carbin which are present.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Floss. s. [Italian, *flossia*.] See extract.
After separating a downy matter from the outside of the cocoons, called *floss*, they are thrown into warm water.—*Aikin, Arts of Life*. (Ord MS.)

Floss-silk. s. See extract.
Floss-silk is the name given to the portions of revolved silk broken off in the *flossure* of the cocoons, which is rarely like cotton or wool, and spun into a soft coarse yarn or thread, for making handkerchiefs, neckties, and other common silk fabrics. . . . The female peasants of Lombardy generally wear clothes of homespun *floss-silk*. Of late years by improved processes pretty fine fabrics of this material have been produced both in England and France.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Flota. s. See *Flotilla*.
The stir here [at Cadix] is prodigious during the last months of the stay of the *flota*.—*Swinsburne, Travels through Spain*, lib. 24.
She will sit out armaments upon the ocean, by which the *flota* itself may be intercepted; and thus the treasures of all Europe, as well as the largest and surest resources of the Spanish monarchy, may be conveyed into France.—*Burke, On the present State of Affairs*: 1793.

Flota. v. a. Skim. Obsolete.
Such cheques, good Clakey, ye *skoted* too nigh.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Flotilla. s. Etymologically a diminutive of *Flota*, meaning a comparatively small fleet preceeding the larger one; more generally applied to a company of flat-bottomed vessels drawing but little water, as opposed to ships. Flota has generally the same meaning, but as an English word it is much rarer.
The second object was to profit by
The moment of the general consternation,
To attack the Turk's *flotilla*, which lay nigh
Extremely tranquil, anchor'd at its station.

Myron, Don Juan, vii. 24.

Flotium. s. In *Law*. Goods from a wreck that drift without an owner, or are washed ashore. See *Jetson*.

Flotium is, where wrecked goods continue swimming on the surface of the waves.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

Flou. v. n.
1. Move with violence in the water or mire; struggle or dash in the water.
With his broad fins and forked tail he leaves
The rising surge, and *floues* in the waves.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

2. Move with weight and tumult.
Six *flouing* Flanders mares
Are e'en as good as any two of theirs.
Prior.

3. Move with passionate agitation.
When I'm duller than a post,
Nor can the plainest word pronounce,
You neither *flou*, nor fret, nor *flouce*.
Swift.

Flouce. v. a. [see *Frounce*.] Deck with flourishes.
Nin was *flouced* and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl.—*Addison, Spectator*.

They have got into the fashion of *floucing* the pattern so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lutealring.—*Pope*.

Flouce. s. [?] 1. Gesture indicating impatience; starting off from anything.
While thus I debated, in reverie centered,
An acquaintance, a friend as he called himself, entered;
An underbred free-spoken fellow was he,
Who smiled as he looked at the venison and me.
'What have we got here?—Why this is good eating!
Your own, I suppose, or is it in waiting?'
'Why, whence should it be?' replied I, with a *flouce*;
'I got these things often, but that was a bouncer;
'Some lords, my acquaintance, that settle the nation,
Are pleased to be kind—but I have outation.'

Goldsmith, The Banquet of Venison.

2. Anything sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.
Nay, off in dreams invention we bestow,
To change a *flouce* or add a furbelow.
A muslin *flouce* made very full, would be very agreeable.—*Id.*

Furbelows and *flouces* have been disposed of at will, the stays have been lowered behind.—*Guaridan*, no. 148.

Miss Emily Ponto at the piano, and her sister Maria at that somewhat exploded instrument, the harp, were in light blue dresses that looked all

junior and spread out like Mr. Green's balloon when inflated.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xiv.

Flounder. s. Native fish of the genus *Pleuronectes*, so called.

Like the *flounder*, out of the frying-pan into the fire.—*Candem*.

Flounders will both thrive and breed in any pond.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

The *flounder* is one of the most common of the flatfish, and in the sea and near the mouths of large rivers all round our coast, being more particularly abundant where the bottom is soft, whether mud, clay, or sand. All the bays, creeks, and inlets of Orkney produce it, according to Mr. Low; and it is taken in abundance in different parts of Scotland, where it is called *skate* and *Maycock skate*—a term having reference to the flattened form of the fish. It is common at Berwick and Yarmouth, at which latter place it is called a *but*—a northern term; and these *flounders* that are caught in the extensive backwaters behind Yarmouth, where there is a considerable deposit of mud, are in consequence so dark in colour as to be distinguished from the lighter-coloured ones caught on the sands of the sea by the name of black-butts. This similarity in colour between certain *skates* and the bottom upon which they are found has been already referred to as affording security to the defenceless from the attacks of their enemies, and exhibits a beautiful instance of the design employed for the preservation of species.—*Yarrell, British Fishes*.

Flounder. v. n. [Dutch, *flodderen*.] Struggle with violent and irregular motions: (as a horse in the mire).

Down goes at once the horseman and the horse;
That courser stumbles on the fallen steed,
And *flounder*ing throws the rider off his head.
Dryden.

The more inform'd, the less he understood,
And deeper sunk by *flounder*ing in the mud. *Id.*
He plung'd for mure, but found no bottom there;
Then writ and *flounder'd* on, in mure despair. *Pope*.

Flour. s. [The same word as *Flower* in 'flowers of brimstone,' &c., where it applies to a powder. The spelling with u differentiates the terms.] Meal of corn.
I can make my audit up, that all
From me do lack receive the *flour* of all,
And leave me but the bran.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Flourish. v. n. [Lat. *florere*, *florresco*.]
1. Be in vigour; not fade.
The righteous shall *flourish* like the palm-tree.—*Psalms*, xlii. 12.

Where'er you tread, the blushing flow'rs shall rise,
And all things *flourish* where you turn your eyes.
Pope.

2. Be in a prosperous state.
Harry, that prophesied thus should 't be king,
Dull comfort thee in sleep; live thou, and *flourish*.
Shakespeare, Richard III., v. 3.

Miss Kelly we never see; Talford not this half year: the latter *flourishes*, but the exact number of his children, God forgive me, I have utterly forgotten; we single people are often out in our count there.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth*.

3. Use florid language; speak with ambitious copiousness and elegance.
Whilst Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and *flourishes*, and gives example instead of rule.—*Baker*.

They dilate sometimes, and *flourish* long upon little incidents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their themes.—*Watts, Logick*.

4. Describe various figures by intersecting lines; play in wanton and irregular motions.
Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoking, *flourish'd* o'er his head.
Pope, Dunciad.

5. In *Musical*. Play some prelude without any settled rule.
To *flourish* as musicians or men of fence do, before they play earnestly; to prove or assay what he can do, before he comes to the thing.—*Barret, Dictionary*: 1580.

6. Make flourishes.
(For example see *Flourish*, s. 4.)

Flourish. v. a.
1. Adorn with vegetable beauty.
With shadowy verdure *flourish'd* high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy.
Penton.

2. Work with a needle into figures.
All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourish'd* into many works.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain*.

3. Move anything in quick circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applause
flourish'd their snakes, and toss'd their flaming brands.
Crashaw.

Against the post their wicker shields they crush,
flourish the sword, and at the plankton push.
Jephtha, Translation of Juvenal.

4. Adorn with embellishments of language; grace with eloquence ostentatiously diffusively.

The labours of Hercules, though *flourish'd* with much fabulous matter, yet containeth set forth the content of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating giants, monsters, and tyrants. *Bacon*.

As they are likely to over *flourish* their own case, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered.—*Collaer*.

5. Adorn; embellish; grace.
To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,
Fifth that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the device.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

Flourish. s.
1. State of prosperity. Rare.
The Roman monarchy in her highest *flourish* never had the like.—*Hume, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. vi.

2. Bravery; beauty; ambitious splendour.
I call'd thee then vain *flourish* of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,
The presentation of but what I was.

Shakespeare, Richard III., i. 2.

The *flourish* of his soldier youth,
Was the pride of naked truth.
Crashaw.

3. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness; furbelowed elegance.
This is a *flourish*, there follow excellent parables.
—*Bacon*.

We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow the *flourish* of poetry thereon, or those commendatory conceits which popularly set forth the eminence of this creature.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The apprehension is so deeply rivetted into my mind, that such rhetorical *flourishes* cannot at all loosen or brush it out.—*Dr. H. More, Devises Dialogues*.

Villanias have not the same countenance, when there are great interests, plausible colours, and *flourishes* of wit and rhetoric interposed between the sight and the object.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

The so much repeated ornament and *flourish* of their former speeches was commonly thus thrust ward they spoke, tho' least believed by them.—*South, Sermons*.

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he shuns his crimes:
He hurls with *flourishes* his long language;
'Tis fine, say'st thou; what, to be prais'd and hang?
Dryden.

4. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.
A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and printed, and takes some pleasure in beholding the neat characters and *flourishes* of a bible curiously printed.—*Boyle*.

They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the *flourishes* about a great letter that signify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*.

You never wrote what I call a schoolmaster's hand, like C—; nor a woman's hand, like S—; nor a misal hand, like Porson; nor an all-of-the-wrong-side-sloping hand, like Miss H—; nor a dramatic, Mele-and-Persian, peremptory hand, like R—; but you ever wrote what I call a Grecian's hand.

... By your *flourishes*, I should think you never learned to make crotchets or corkers, or *flourish* the governors' names in the writing-school; and by the tenor and cut of your letters, I suspect you were never in it at all.—*Lamb, Letters*.

I have seen, ere now, an original Rembrandt (with a *flourish* to the R at which the best of sceptics would not dare to cavil) dated 1680.—*Nath. Dutch Pictures, The Shadow of a young Dutch Painter*.

5. Musical prelude.
The late's light genius now does proudly rise,
Heav'd on the surges of swain rhapsodies;
When *flourish*, meteor-like, doth curl the air
With flash of high-born fancies here and there
Dancing in lofty measures. *Crashaw, Poems*, p. 88.

Flourisher. s. One who flourishes (in pride, or in prosperity).
They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they may,
For not our greatest *flourisher* can equal him in pow'r.
Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.

Flourishing. part. adj. Vigorous; prosperous.

Yet even during this internal feud, Latin Christendom was gathering into a separate unity. The churches of Gaul and Spain appeal at once to Rome and to Carthage; Arles, indeed, in southern Gaul, may still have been Greek. But the high character

of Cyprus, and the flourishing state of the African churches, combined with their facility to endow them with this concurrent primary in the West.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. i. ch. i.

Flourishingly. adv. In a flourishing manner.

1. Ostentatiously.

She is *flourishingly* decked with gold, precious stones, and pearls.—*Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus*, pt. ii. act. i. v. b. 1030.

2. In an embellished manner of speaking.

To utter his mind eloquently, *flourishingly*, and finely.—*Barret, Alceste*, 1540.

Flowery. adj. [from *flour*.] Menly. Rare.

The shaft the wheel, the wheel the treble turns, And that the stone which grinds the *flowery* corns. *Sylvester, Du Bartas*, 4th day, 1st week. (Ord. MS.)

Flout. v. a. Mock; insult; treat with mockery and contempt.

He mock'd us when he beg'd our voices; Certainly he *flouted* us down-right.

The heretical spirit of Luther, for I cannot be *flouted* out of that word, hated the brotherhood of their elders.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 42.

Flout. v. n. Practise flouting or mockery; behave with contempt; sneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut off this argument?—*Shakspeare, As you like it*, i. 2.

With talents well endu'd To be scurrilous and rude; When you perty raise your snout, Flout and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. *Swift*.

Flout. s. Mock; insult.

He would ask of those that had been at the other's table, Tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given?—*Bacon*.
He opened it, and read it out, With many a smile and leering *flout*. *Butler, Hudibras*.

How many *flouts* and jeers must I expose myself to by this repentance? How shall I answer such an old acquaintance when he invites me to an intemperate cup?—*Chalmers, Sermons*.
Their doors are barr'd against a bitter *flout*; Shalt, if you please; but you shall snarl without. *Dryden*.

Flouter. s. One who flouts or jeers.

Democritus, that common *flouter* of folly.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the Reader.
What's that to you, Goodman *flouter*?—*Deamont and Fletcher, Little French Lawyer*.

Flow. v. n. [A.S. *flowan*.]

1. Run or spread as water.

Fields of light and liquid either *flow*, Purged from the pond'rous drops of earth below. *Dryden*.
Endless tears *flow* down in streams. *Swift*.

As opposed to *standing waters*.

With *flow* floats the standing water *flow*; Of many stones make bridges, if it *flow*. *Dryden*.

2. Rise; not ebb.

This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between. *Shakspeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4*.

3. Melt.

O that thou wouldst rend the heavens, that the mountains might *flow* down at thy presence!—*Isaiah*, lxi. 1.

4. Proceed; issue.

The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which *flows* from speculation or discourse.—*South, Sermons*.

5. Abound; be crowded.

The dry streets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman*.

Flow. v. a. Overflow; deluge.

Watering hops is scarce practicable, unless you have a stream at hand to *flow* the ground.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Flow. s.

1. Rise of water: (opposed to *fall*).

Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to solve the *flow* and motions of these seas, illustrating the same by water in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the motion of the vessel.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.
The ebb of tides, and their mysterious *flow*, We as art's elements shall understand. *Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*.

2. Sudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of suffering bravely is as far above that of enterprising greedily, as an unblemished conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental *flow* of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood.—*Pope*.

3. Stream of diction; volubility of tongue.
Teaching is not a *flow* of words, nor the draining of an hour-glass; but an effectual procuring that a

man know something which he knew not before, or to know it better.—*South, Sermons*.

Flower. s. [Fr. *fleur*; Lat. *flor*, *floris*.]

1. Part of a plant which contains the reproductive organs.

Though the same sun with all-diffusive rays
Brush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We praise the stronger effort of his power,
And always set the gem above the *flower*. *Pope*.

2. Flowering plant in general.

If the blossom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a *flower*; such are daisies, tulips, and carnations.—*Watts*.

As late each *flower* that sweetest blows,
I pluck'd, the garden's pride,
Within the petals of a rose
A sleeping Love I spied. *Coleridge*.

3. Ornament; embellishment.

The nomination of persons to those places, being so prime and inseparable a *flower* of his crown, he would reserve to himself.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

This discourse of Cyprinus, and the excellent *flowers* of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator.—*Hakewill, Apology*.

4. Best part of anything.

Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:
In *flow*'s of age you perish for a song. *Pope*.
The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the poetical do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, by reason of their poetical form.—*Hosier, Ecclesiastical Poils*.
The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest subjects; the *flower* of the nation is consumed in its wars.—*Addison*.
He is not the *flower* of courtesy, but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb.—*Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 5.

The London clergy, then universally acknowledged to be the *flower* of their profession, held a meeting.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

4. Fine parts of a solid obtained by sublimation, as common sulphur, or '*flowers* of brimstone.'

Flower de Luce. s. [Fr. *fleur de lis*.] Native plant so called; cornflag; iris.

The iris is the *flower de luce*.—*Poacham*.
The goodly *flower-de-luce*. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, xv.

Flower. v. n.

1. Be in flower; be in blossom; bloom; put forth flowers.

Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden *flower'd*,
Opening their various colours. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 517.

2. Be in the prime; flourish.

Whilome in youth, when *flower'd* my youthful spring,
I like a swallow swift I wander'd here and there;
For heat of breathless heat me did no sting,
That I of doubtful danger had no fear. *Spenser*.

3. Froth; ferment; muddle: (as *new-bottled beer*).

These above water were the best, and that beer did *flower* a little; whereas that under water did not, though it were fresh.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

4. Come off as flowers by sublimation.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flower'd* off, and are, as it were, the burnings of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

Flower'd. adj. Devised or decorated with figures in imitation of flowers.

Child, child, talk not to me of charity. Who gives twenty pounds to charity? But you are a strippling. You know nothing of the world. Besides, charity begins at home. Twenty pounds would buy me a complete suit of *flower'd* silk, trimmings and all.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Floweret. s. Small flower.

Sometimes her head she fondly would agitate
With gaudy garlands of fresh *flowerets* light,
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

That same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,
Now now within the pretty *floweret's* eye,
Like tears that did their own disease bewail. *Shakspeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

To be the sylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,
With *flowerets* deck'd, and fragrant smells. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 377.

Then laughs the childish year with *flowerets* crown'd,
And lavishly perfumes the fields around;
But no substantial nourishment receives,
Infirm the stalks, unsolid are the leaves. *Dryden, Fables*.

Flowering. part. adj. Displaying, adorning with, flowers; showing itself as a plot of ground in the season of flowers.

So forth they march'd in this goodly sort,
To take the solace of the open air,
And in fresh *flowering* fields themselves to sport. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.
To leafless shrubs the *flowering* palms succeed,
And odorous myrtle to the noisome weed. *Pope, Messiah*.

Flowering. verbal abs.

1. State of blossom: (as, '*flowering* of bulbous plants').

2. Frothiness. [see *Flower*, v. n. 3.]

An extreme clarification doth spread [the spirits so smooth that they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowering*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Flowery. adj. Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

Day's harbingers
Come dancing from the East, and leads with her
The *flowery* May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose. *Milton, Song on May Morning*.

To her the shady grove, the *flow'ry* field,
The streams and fountains, no delight could yield. *Pope*.

Flowing. verbal abs. Rise of the water; flow.

In religious forms, what ebblings and *flowings* have been, and daily are, as to the vulgar opinion!—*Cervus Taylor, A Rightful Humaneism*, p. 184.
We must have perpetual ebblings and *flowings* of mirth and melancholy.—*Novell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 42.

Flowing. part. adj.

1. Waving.
He was clothed in a *flowing* mantle of green silk, interwoven with flowers.—*Spectator*.

Turner ran no serious risk. . . . A warrant was, however, issued for his apprehension; and his friends had little hope that he would long remain undiscovered; for his nose was such as none who had seen it could forget; and it was to little purpose that he put on a *flowing* wig, and that he suffered his beard to grow.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

2. Overflowing; abundant; liberal.

Then shall our names
Be in their *flowing* cups freshly remember'd. *Shakspeare, Henry IV. iv. 3*.

3. Gliding smoothly: (especially applied to composition).

This discourse of Cyprinus, and the *flowing* of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* eloquence.—*Hakewill, Apology*.
Did sweetest words adorn my *flowing* tongue
Than over man pronounced, or angels sung. *Prior*.

Flowingly. adv. In a flowing manner.

On the whole, affairs went on *flowingly* enough.—*Dierail the younger, Coningsby*, b. vii. ch. v.

Flowingness. s. Attribute suggested by *Flowing*. Applied to *Language*. Stream of diction.

Dr. Tillotson polished over whatever was left rough in the compositions with his smooth language, and *flowingness* of his easy eloquence.—*Nichols, Defense of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England*, introd.

Flowk. s. Fluke, as flounder.

Amongst these the *flowk*, sole, and plaice follow the tide up into the fresh waters.—*Cervus, Survey of Cornwall*.

Floweretry. s. Flowery work.

Nor was all this *floweretry*, and other ecstacy on the cedar, lost labour, because concealed.—*Fulcr, A Pleasant Sight of Palestine*, pt. i. b. iii. ch. iii. (French).

Fluctuant. adj. [Lat. *fluctuans*, -antis; pres. part. of *fluctuo*; *fluctuatio*, -onis.] Wavering; uncertain. Rare.

Such is the *fluctuant* condition of human generation, and of those relations which arise from thence, that he, which is in this day a son, the next may prove a father, and in the space of one day more, without any real alteration in himself, become neither son, nor father, losing one relation by the death of him who legal him, and the other by the departure of him that was begotten of him.—*Blotus Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to stand wishing and hankering as a venture, how is it possible for any man to be at rest in this *fluctuant* wandering humour and opinion!—*Sir E. D. Strange*.

Fluctuate. v. n.

1. Roll to and again as water in agitation; move with uncertain and hasty motion.

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The tempter . . .

Now part puts out and, as to passion mov'd,
Fluctuates disturb'd.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 653.

2. Be in an uncertain state; feel sudden vicissitudes.

As the greatest part of my estate has been hitherto of an uncertain and volatile nature, either tith upon me, or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Fluctuating, *part. adj.* Rolling to and fro as a wave; oscillating; uncertain.

The fluctuating fields of liquid air,
With all the curious motions whirling there,
And the wide regions of the land proclaim
The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Fluctuation, *s.*

1. Fluctuating motion of the water.

Fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, currents, shelves, and every interjacency irregularizes.—*Sir T. Browne*.

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.

It will not hinder it from making a proselyte of a person, that loves fluctuation of judgement little enough to be willing to be eased of it by any thing but error.—*Boyle*.

3. Violent agitation.

I have seen a crowd of disorderly people rush violently, and in heaps, till their utmost border was restrained by a wall, or had quitted the fury of the first fluctuation and watery progress; and by and by it returned to the contrary with the same earnestness, only because it was violent and ungoverned.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Dying*, v. § 8.

Flue, *s.* [?] Small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.

A gardener has, to a certain degree, the command of rain and sunshine, by the help of his watering-pots, glasses, hot-beds, and flues.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 8.

Fluellen, *s.* [Welsh, rather than English, but recognized in the English botanical synonymies.] Native plant of the genus Veronica, especially the Paul's Betony, Veronica serpyllifolia: (the Veronica hybrida is called *Welsh Speedwell*).

These plants are comprehended under the general name Veronica. . . . We do call them in English Paul's Betony or Speedwell: in Welsh it is called *Fluellen*; and the Welsh people do attribute great virtues to the same.—*Gerard, Herball*, p. 629: 1633.

Fluency, *s.* Fluency. *Rare*.

Poetry indeed hath a fluency of expression.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 478: 1654.

Fluency, *s.*

1. Flowing character, especially in respect to equability and copiousness; (applied to language and style) volubility, smoothness.

Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet, morals for the serious, and pleasures for admirers of points of wit.—*Garth, Preface to Translations from Ovid*.

We reason with such fluency and fire,
The braux we battle, and the burn'd tire.
The common fluency of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both.—*Swift, Thoughts on various Subjects*.

2. Affluence; abundance. *Obsolete*.

Those who grow old in fluency and ease,
. . . behold him tend on seas.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

God riches and renown to men imparts.
Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a fluency receive,
But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Id.*

Fluent, *adj.* [Lat. *fluens*, -entis, pres. part. of *fluo* = flow.]

1. Flowing.

Motion being a fluent thing, and one part of its duration being independent upon another, it doth not follow that because anything moves this moment, it must do so the next.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Ready; copious; voluble.

These have some natural dispositions, which have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a fluent and luxurious speech.—*Bacon*.

I shall lay before you all that's within me,
And with most fluent utterance.—*Sir J. Denham, Sophy*.

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Fluent, *s.*

1. Stream; running water. *Rare*.

Confusing in these lands, that sed'ious strive
To cut th' outrageous fluent; in this distress,
Ev'n in the sight of death. *Philips*.

2. In Mathematics. See Fluxions.

They must know to find fluxions from fluents.
Bishop Berkeley, Analyst, § 47.

Fluently, *adv.* In a fluent manner; with ready flow; volubly; readily; without obstruction or difficulty.

To speak divinely, or by inspiration, was the usual phrase whereby they expressed speaking fluently, pathetically, and with coherence.—*J. Spenser, Variety of vulgar Prophecies*, p. 74.

Fluid, *adj.* Having parts easily separable; not solid.

If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is humid.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Fluid, *s.*

1. Anything not solid.

The doctrine and laws of fluids are of the greatest extent in philosophy.—*Chambers*.

2. (Generally plural.) In Physiology. Any animal juice: (as opposed to solids).

Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not imprudently, altered the whole course of the fluids.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scribner*.

Fluidity, *s.* Quality opposed to stability; want of coherence between the parts.

Heat promotes fluidity very much by diminishing the tenacity of bodies: it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increases the fluidity of tenuous liquids; as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

A disease opposite to this spissitude is too great fluidity.—*Arbuthnot*.

Fluidly, *adv.* In a fluid manner. *Rare*.

This being fluidly disposed did run into these places which were hollow.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, (Orel MS).

Fluidness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Fluid.

What if we should say that fluidness and stability depends so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the same parts may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too?—*Boyle*.

Fluke, *s.* [German, *pfug* = plough.] Broad part of an anchor which takes hold of the ground.

For having with her pecked beak-head stricken a fishermen's ship, with the violence of the blow, shook out her own nether, which by one of the flukes (no doubt) took first hold of it, as if it had been a grappling hook, by the pro of the other ship.—*Holland, Translation of Linn.*, p. 102. (Rich.)

Fish is a machine employed to hoist and draw up the flukes of the ship's anchor towards the top of the bow, in order to slow it after it has been cast. It is composed of four parts, viz. the pendant, the block, the hook, and the tackle.—*Falmer, Marine Dictionary*, (Hume.)

Fluke, *s.* [A.S. *floc*.]

1. Flounder.

2. Hydatid so called from its likeness to a flounder.

A little fluke, in general appearance much like a miniature flounder, lives, steeped in gall, in the biliary vessels.—*Walton, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lxxiii.

Fluky, *adj.* Furnished with a fluke or flukes.

No loud-mouthed voice call with harsh command,
To leave the fluky anchor from the sand.
Rose, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, l. iii. (Rich.)

Flummery, *s.* [German, *pfummerei*, from *pfum* = plume.] The ordinary derivation is from the Welsh, *flumry*, described as fermented and subacid outment, and either the same as, or closely allied to, the Irish and Scotch sowins.

If the exact nature of the true English dish were known, the question of origin would be simplified; but the import of the word is not uniform. In Miss Acton's work, the only notice of it is 'Jaumange, or jaume manger, sometimes called Dutch flummery; and jaume manger is the viand to which the editor has oftentimes heard the word flummery (simply, i.e. without

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the prefix *Dutch*) applied. There are no plums (as suggested by *pfummerei*) in this, but neither are there outs (as in *flumry*). Meanwhile, the dish is more like the cheese (as dunsom cheese) of a green or yellow plum than anything else, and it is suggested that this was the original dish; also that it was a German one, a view of which the word *Dutch* improves the probability.

Milk and flummery are very fit for children.—*Locke*.

Flummery, *s.* [? *flam*.] Nonsense.

I tell you, madame, 'tis all flummery.—*Fiddling, Tom Thum*.

I tell you I don't. I only love to hear men's arguments, and I into their flummery.—*What do you call flummery?*—*Flattery, you blockhead!* I dish too often served up by a paltry poor man to paltry rich ones.—*Colman the younger, The poor Gentleman*, ill. 1.

Flunkey, *s.* Livery servant: (sometimes the word refers to the gorgeousness of dress of the more magnificent kind of footman, and sometimes to servility of manner).

I don't frequent opera and parties in London like you young flunkies of the aristocracy.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, li. 40.

Suddenly, in the midst of their pride, a little bell was rung, a side door opened, and (after setting down their royal mistress) her Majesty's own crimson-footmen, with queuelets and black plumes, came in. It was pitiable to see the other poor John slink off at this arrival! Not one of the lowest private plumes could stand before the royal flunkies. They left the walk; they sneaked into dark lodges, and drank their beer in silence. The royal plunk had possession of the entrance, and the royal plunk dinger was announced, when it retired, and we heard from the pavilion where they dined conversative cheers, and speeches, and Keatsish fire. The other flunkies we never saw more. My dear flunkies, so absurdly concealed at one moment, and so abject at the next, are but the types of their masters in this world.—*Id., Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

Fluor, *s.* [Lat.] Fluid state.

The particles of fluids which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a minuteness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep them in a fluore, are most easily separated and rarified into vapours.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Fluor [spar.] See extract, and next entry.

Fluor-spar seems subordinate to metallic veins; as to those of lead in Derbyshire; of tin, in Saxony and Bohemia; but it is found also in masses or veins, either in crystalline rocks, associated with quartz, heavy spar, &c.; as in Auvergne, France, Vesuvius, Norberg, in Sweden; Norway; Peterburgh; near Hull; Gourock, in Scotland, &c.; or among secondary limestones, slates, and sandstones, in Derbyshire, Cumberland, Cornwall, and New Jersey. It exists also in the amygdaloids of Scotland, and in the volcanic products of Monte Somma at Vesuvius. The variously-coloured specimens called Derbyshire spar are worked upon the turning lathe into vases and other ornamental objects. *Cer, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Fluorine, *s.* In Chemistry. Elementary substance, belonging to the same class as chlorine, iodine, and bromine.

Fluorine has not hitherto been isolated, for its powers of combination are such, that nothing has been found capable of resisting its action. It is found as a component of a few minerals only; one of these, however, commonly called fluor-spar, is very abundant; it is a compound of fluor and calcium, or a fluoride of calcium. Fluorine has also been detected in some varieties of bone, and in the enamel of the teeth.—*Brande, Chemistry*, p. 265.

Flurry, *s.*

1. Gust or storm of wind; hasty blast.

The boat was overtaken by a sudden flurry from the north.—*Swift*.

2. Hasty; confusion.

One is kept in perpetual alarm, and flurry of spirits, for the first or second time of assisting at this diversion [a bull-fight].—*Swainburne, Travels through Spain*, l. 40: 1770.

Flurry, *v. a.* Keep in agitation; alarm.

After so long a journey through the still wastes, and silent stupid towns of Spain, where every thing bears the mark of languor and indolence, we were at first quite flurried and confounded with the hurry in the garrison, the perpetual noise and confusion, and the reports of the soldiers going through their firing exercise.—*Swainburne, Travels through Spain*, l. 20: 1770.

Flush, *v. n.* [Dutch, *flusen* = flow.]

1. Flow with a rush.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and sudden expansion of the blood in the

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ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, doth suddenly, and all at once, *flush* up and run over the vessel.—*Ray*.
It *flushes* violently out of the cork for about a quart, and then stops.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. Come in haste.
Oh your crush'd nostrils stink your opilation,
And make your pent powers *flush* to wholesome arteries.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

3. Glow in the skin; produce a colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood.
Thus Eve with countenance blithe her story told,
But in her cheek daintier *flushing* glow'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 830.

What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood, which *flushes* smily in your face?
Dryden, State of Innocence.

4. ? Flush.
A flake of fire that, *flushing* in his beryl,
Him all amaze'd.
Spenser.

Flush. v. a.
1. Colour; redden; (properly) redden suddenly.
The glowing dunes of Zama's royal court,
Have fiercer *flush'd* with more exalted colour.
Addison, Cato.

Some court, or secret corner seek,
Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek.
Gay, Trivia.

2. Flute; elevate; give the appearance of sudden joy.
Such things as can only feed his pride, and *flush* his ambition.—*South, Sermons*, li. 105.
A prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories and successes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*.

3. In Sporting. Put up; spring.
If the place but affords
Any store of lucky birds,
As I make 'em to *flush*
Each owl out of his bush.
J. Johnson, Manque of Owls.
The titlark is *flushed* with the least noise, and shoots with a rapid flight.—*Bewick, History of British Birds*.

Flush. adj.
1. Fresh; full of vigour.
He took my father ground, full of broad,
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;
And how his audit stands, who knows, save Heaven?
Shakespeare, Hamlet, lii. 3.

I love to wear clothes that are *flush*,
Not preening old rags with plash.
Clarendon.

2. Affluent; abounding. *Colloquial or slang*.
Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail.—*A. Smith*.
Ay, my dear fellow, I play, and pleasure, and—
What the devil, man, melancholy! Come to sport here at the races, eh? *flush*!—Why faith, lackland, as to cash, my affairs at present are little better than your own.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, i. 1.

3. Concited; elevated in opinion.
Content not yourselves with some part of it; that you read the Gospel, or New Testament, but neglect the Old, as is the practice of some *flush* notionalists.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 297.

4. Even or level as to surface; with a continuous level surface.
A *flush* dock is one which stretches fore and aft upon one line without any falls or intervals.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary*.

Flush. s.
1. Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow: (specially of blood; hence the redness (as of the cheeks) caused thereby).
It is some opinion, as well amongst the officers of the mint as the merchants, that neither the great *flush* of gold that is come into the mint since the proclamation, nor on the other side the great scarcity of silver, can continue in proportion as it now doth.—*Bacon, Certificate of Mint*, (Ord MS.).
Never had any man such a low, or a widower, in the *flush* of his extravagancies for a dead wife.—*Sir E. L. Estrange*.

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the puls of the arteries themselves.—*Ray*.
Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the care of acquiring.—*Rogers, Sermons*.

2. Bloom; growth; abundance.
No busy steps the grass-grown footway tread,
For all the bloomy *flush* of life is fled.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village.
A horse turned out in the spring to take the first *flush* of grass.—*Stevens, Note on King Lear*.
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3. Term for a number of ducks: (as a *quoy* is for partridges).
As when a fulton bath with nimble flight
Flows at a *flush* of ducks furby the brook,
The trembling fowl . . .
Do hide themselves from her astonying look
Amongst the flags and covert round about.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, li. 5. 54.

Flush. adj. and alc. [Spanish, *fluz*.] All of a suit: ('*flush* hand,' '*flush* suit,' and 'I am *flush*,' being phrases employed in the game of cribbage).

Flasher. s. [German, *fleischer* = butcher.] Common name of the lesser butcher-bird: (given by Bewick in the synonymy, though not in the text).

Flushing. verbal abs. Colour in the face by sudden afflux of blood.
Ere yet the salt of most unwholesome tears
Had left the *flushing* in her galled eyes,
She married.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, l. 2.

To cover any pimples and lears, or to remove any obstructions, or to mitigate and quench excessive *flushings*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 62.
What can be more significant than the sudden *flushing* and confusion of a blush?—*Collier, Essay on the Aspect*.

Flushness. s. Attribute suggested by Flush; abundance.
Whose interest it is, like hornblows, to hide the magnanimity of their battles by the *flushness* of their feathers.—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Hooker*, p. 37: 1601.

Fluster. v. a.
1. Make hot with drinking; make half drunk.
Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,
Have I to-night *fluster'd* with flowing cups,
And they watch too.
Shakespeare, Othello, li. 3.

2. Confound; hurry.
All endeavours must be therefore used either to divert, blind up, stupefy, *fluster*, and amuse the senses; or else to juggle them out of their stations.
Swift, Fragment.
Fluster. s. Sudden impulse; violent flow; hurry.
Let no present *fluster* of fortune, or flow of riches, either transport the man himself with confidence, or the souls about him with admiration.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 235.
But when Cucka adds to his natural impudence the *fluster* of a bottle, that which fools called fire when he was sober, all men abhor as outrage when he is drunk. The hint in the morning was only saucy, is in the evening immititious.—*Tuttor*, no. 232. (Ord MS.).

Flustered. part. adj. Tipsy.
Being pleased with two or three imaginary bumpers of different wines, equally delicious; and a little vexed with this fantastic treat; he pretended to grow *flustered*, and gave the Harmerd a good box on the ear.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 162.

Flustering. part. adj. Bustling; flurrying; flurried.
The Apostle seems here most peculiarly to have directed this encomium of the gospel, as a defence to the philosophers of his time, the *flustering*, vainglorious Greeks.—*South, Sermons*, li. 215.

Flustering. verbal abs. Fluster.
It seldom happens that the sportsman and his dog can force the coat to spring from its retreat; for it will, in a manner, bury itself in the mud rather than take wing, and when it is very closely pursued and compelled to rise, it does it with much *flustering* and apparent difficulty.—*Bewick, History of British Birds, The Coot*.

Flute. s. [Fr.] Musical pipe; instrument so called.
Th' oars were silver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, li. 2.

The soft complaining *flute*,
In dying notes discovers
The woe of hopeless lovers,
Whose dirge is whisp'rd by the warbling lute.
Dryden.

Flute. v. a. Cut columns into hollows.
Channelled, *fluted*, furrowed, streaked.—*Colgrasse*, in v. *Canold*, and *Sherwood*.

Fluting. s. See extract.
Flutings, or *flutes*, . . . are used in all the orders except the Tuscan; in the Doric they are twenty in number, and are separated by a sharp edge or arris; in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite, their number is twenty-four, and they are separated by a small fillet.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

Flutist. s. Performer on the flute.
The Scythian king Akus, when he heard that ad-

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mirable *flutist* Anticleris, detained there by him as a prisoner of war, playing upon the flute as a compensation, swore he had rather hear his own horse neigh.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, li. 173. (Ord MS.).

Flutter. v. a.
1. Take short flights with great agitation of the wings.
As an eagle stretch up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, and sprueth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him.—*Isaiah*, xxiii. 11.
Think you've an angel by the wings;
One that gladly will be nigh,
To wait upon each morning sigh;
To *flutter* in the balmy air
Of your well-perfumed pray'r.
They fool, and, *flut'ring*, by degrees withdrew.
Cresshaw, Dryden.

2. Be in agitation; move irregularly; be in a state of uncertainty.
The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and how long she *flut'ed* upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surprised.—*Howell, Vocal Portrait*.
Excess muddles the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high.—*Ure*.
It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agreement or disagreement of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter* about, or stick only in sounds of doubtful signification.—*Locke*.

3. Act the clown, or frivolous character. Though *flutterer*, as applied to an oscillating, vacillating, undecided person, is a word which might easily give origin to the meaning of the term, in the following extract, it is more probable that the real derivation is from the proper name, Sir Fopling *Flutter*, a character of the kind suggested by his name, in a well-known and popular play by Sir G. Etherege.
No rag, no scrap of all the bean or wit,
That once so *flut'ed*, and that once so writ.
Pope, Dunciad.

Flutter. v. a.
1. Cause to flutter; drive in disorder like a flock of birds suddenly aroused.
Like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
flut'ed your Volucres in Corioli.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 5.

2. Disorder the position of anything.
Then might ye see
Cows, hoods, and habits, with their wearers, toss'd
And *flut'ed* into rage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, lii. 499.

Flutter. s. Vibration; undulation; oscillation; quick and irregular motion.
An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modest *flutter*, and the timorous *flutter*.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Fluttering. part. adj. Having the character of that which flutters; oscillating; unsteady; inconstant.
Encom we these, my friends! event and chance,
Produc'd by atoms from their *flut'ring* dance.
Prior.
His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively.—*Watts*.

Fluttering. verbal abs. Agitation: (often of mind).
In sweet confusion lost,
And dubious *flutterings*, he a while remain'd.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.
I watch'd the little *flutterings*,
The doubt my mother would not see;
She spoke at large of many things,
And at the last she spoke of me;
And turning look'd upon your face,
As near this door you sat apart,
And rose, and, with a silent grace
Approaching, press'd your heart to heart.
Trueman, The Miller's Daughter.

Fluviatile. adj. [Lat. *fluvialis*; *fluvius* = river.] Belonging or related to, or connected with, a river.
The valley of the Ouse, between Newhaven and Lewes, is one of the several estuaries from which the sea has retired within the last seven or eight centuries; and here, as appears from the researches of Dr. Mantell, strata thirty feet and upwards in thickness have accumulated. At the top . . . is a bed of peat. . . . Next below is a stratum of blue clay, containing freshwater shells of about nine species, such as now inhabit the district. . . . Lower down, the layers of blue clay contain, with the above-mentioned freshwater shells, several marine species well known on our coasts. In the lowest bed, often at the depth of thirty-six feet, these marine testacea occur with-

out the slightest mixture of *fluviatile* species, and amongst them the skull of the narval or sea-unicorn has been detected. Underneath all these deposits is a bed of pipe-clay derived from the subjacent chalk.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, ch. xlix.

Flux. *s.* [Lat. *fluxus*, either pret. part. of *fluo* (= flowed), or (with the second syllable long) a substantive from the same root = flowing.]

1. Act of flowing; passage.

The simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference.—*Sir K. Digby*.

By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. State of passing away and giving place to others.

Whether the heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive, and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss of blackness.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to determine.—*Locke*.

In the constituent matter of our body, turning naturally to another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted, nor the *flux* and alteration sensible.—*Hutcheson*.

Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and stand in need of recruits to supply those words that are continually falling.—*Fellous, On the Classics*.

He assented to the opinion of Heraclitus, that all sensible objects are in a constant state of *flux*.—*Whewell, Philosophy of Discovery*.

3. In *Medicine*. Any evacuation; flow or issue of fluid matter; purging; looseness; dysentery; bloody flux.

Quinines stop *fluxes* of blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Rat eastern spice, secure From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture.—*Larz Matifex*.

4. Defluxion; excretion.

Givet is the very mucous *flux* of a cat.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

5. Concourse; confluence.

Left and abundant of his velvet friends: The right, quoth he: thus misery doth part The flux of company.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. 1.

6. In *Metallurgy*. Substance added in the fusion of metals to promote reduction.

White *flux* is the residuum of the deflagration, in a red-hot crucible, of a mixture of two parts nitre and one of cream of tartar. . . . Black *flux* is obtained when equal parts of nitre and tartar are deflagrated. . . . Limestone, fluor-spar, borax, and several earthy or metallic oxides are employed as *fluxes* in metallurgy.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Flux. *adj.* Inconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

A corporation, which is likewise a *flux* body, may be punished for the faults, and liable to the debts, of their predecessors.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus*, ch. xlii.

Our argument for such a translation is the *flux* nature of living languages.—*Archbishop Newcome, Historical View of the English Biblical Translations*, p. 233.

Flux. *v. a.* Rare.

1. Melt; waste as by melting.

He maketh his cure more dilatory, and at the same time *fluxes* his body and his purse.—*Moral State of England*, p. 34: 1670.

2. Cause a flux or evacuation.

A liquor which, being injected into one dog's veins, made him die presently apoplectic, and poured down another dog's throat, *fluxed* him.—*Minutes of Royal Society*, iv. 440. (Ord MS.)

3. Pass off as liquid; send gliding or flowing; slip off. Rare.

He might fashionably and genteelly. . . have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 216.

Fluxation. *s.* State of passing away and giving place to others.

They [the Siamois] believe a continual *fluxation* and transmigration of souls from eternity.—*Leclerc, Short Method with the Deists*.

Fluxible. *adj.* Not durable; changing. Rare.

Though it be questionable, whether I wear the same flesh which is *fluxible*, I am sure my hair is not the same; for I went *fluxen*-haired out of England, but you shall find me returned with a very dark brown.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, l. 1, 31.

Fluxidity. *s.* Easiness of separation of parts; possibility of liquefaction. Rare.

Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversion of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here below.—*Boyle*.

Fluxion. *s.*

1. Act of flowing.

A running, flowing or floating of waters.—*Cal-grace*.

2. Mutter that flows.

The *fluxion* increased, and abscesses were rais'd.—*Wierman*.

3. In *Mathematics*. See extract: (Differential Calculus now the commoner term).

A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those who design the learned professions as the business of life.—*Watts*.

Foreigners usually define the method of *fluxions* as the arithmetical, or analysis, of infinitely, or rather indefinitely, small variable quantities. . . . Sir I. Newton, and, after him, the English authors, call these infinitely small quantities moments, considering them as the momentary increments or decrements of variable quantities; e.g. of a line considered as generated by the flux of a point, or of a surface generated by the flux of a line. Accordingly, the variable quantities are called fluent or flowing quantities; and the method of finding either the *fluxion*, or the *flux*, the method of *fluxions*. M. Leibnitz considers the same indefinitely small quantities as the differences, or differentials, of two quantities; and calls the method of finding these differences the differential calculus. . . . Flowing quantities, i.e. such as, in the genesis of figures by local motion, are continually increasing and diminishing, are certainly very properly denominated *fluxes*; and as all figures may be conceived as so generated, the infinitely small increments or decrements of such quantities are very naturally denominated *fluxions*. Besides this difference in the name, there is another in the notation. . . . Setting aside these circumstances, the methods are the same.—*Dr. Cyclopaedia*.

Fluxionary. *adj.* Relating to (mathematical) fluxions.

You may apply the rules of the *fluxionary* method.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*.

Fluxional. *adj.* Same as Fluxionary.

In algebraic and *fluxional* calculations, we should find a like variety of particular truths, included in general theorems.—*Hutcheson, Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue*, 31. (Ord MS.)

Fluxionist. *s.* One skilled in the doctrine of fluxions.

Whether an algebraist, *fluxional*, geometrical, or demonstrator of any kind can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*.

Fluxive. *adj.* Rare.

1. Flowing with tears.

These often bath'd she in her *fluxive* eyes, And often bleed, and often 'gan to tear.—*Shakespeare, Lear's Complaint*.

2. Wanting solidity; loose; flux.

Their arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table.—*B. Johnson, Discourse*.

Fluxure. *s.* Rare.

1. Act or power of flowing.

Humour, we thus deduce it, To be a quality of air, or water, And in itself holds these two properties, Moisture and *fluxure*.—*B. Johnson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

2. Fluid matter.

The swollen *fluxure* of the clouds.—*Dryden, Baron's Wars*, ii. 16.

Fly. *v. n.* pret. *flew*; past part. *flown*. [A.S. *fleogan*.]

1. Move through the air with wings.

Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.—*Guicciard*, l. 20.

These men's hastiness the wiser sort of you do not commend: ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not *flown* so unadvisedly abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Pass through the air.

Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward.—*Job*, v. 7.

3. Pass away, with the idea of swiftness or escape; move with rapidity.

An strappings whip the top for sport, On the smooth pavement of an empty court. The wooden engine *flies* and whirls about.—*Dryden*.
Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhyme, Help thee to pass the tedious time, Which else would on thy hand remain; Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again.—*Prior*.

4. Part with violence; break; shiver; burst asunder with a sudden explosion.

Glad to catch this good occasion, Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff And corn shall *fly* asunder.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, v. 1.

How oft desir'd to *fly* from Lear's throat, And live in shades with her and love alone.—*Prior, Solomon*.

I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove, Forsake mankind, and all the world but love.—*Pope*.

With *at*. Spring with violence upon; fall on suddenly.

Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they will come forth and bark and *fly* at him.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being miserable, when an injured conscience shall *fly* at him, and take him by the throat.—*South, Sermons*.

This is an art that flies at all learning, and enquires especially into *flutes*.—*Id.*

With *off*. Revolt.

The traitor Rhyllax Flew off at once with his Numidian horse.—*Addison, Cato*.

With *out*.

a. Burst into a passion.

How easy is a noble spirit discern'd, From harsh and sulphurous matter that *flies* out in contumelies, makes a noise and stinks.—*B. Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy*.

Pammon is apt to rattle, and pride will *fly* out into contumely and neglect.—*Collier, Essay on Friendship*.

b. Break out into license.

You use me like a coarse spur and rein'd: If I *fly* out, my florences you round.—*Dryden*.
Epiphany, when unopposed *fly* out into all the paganism of worship; but when they are hard pressed by arguments, the close intrenched behind the council of Trent.—*Id.*

c. Start violently from any direction.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly* out in right lines, if they were not restrained.—*Beutley, Sermons*.

Fly in the face. Act in defiance.

Fly in nature's face. But how, if nature *fly* in my face first?—Then nature's the aggressor.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

This would discourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly* in his face, and he must expect only danger to himself.—*Swift, Drapier's Letters*.

Fly low. Keep quiet, so as to escape observation; comport one's self unostentatiously and unambitiously: (as the second element in a compound, *highflyer*, *highflying*, the word conveys the opposite meaning).

Young General Egalité, it would seem, should have among the bravest on this occasion. Doubtless a brave Egalité,--whom however does not Demosthenes rather talk of often than need were? The mother-society has her own thoughts. As for the elder Egalité he *flies* low at this time; appears in the Convention for some half-hour daily, with mildness, preoccupied or impassive quasi-contemptuous countenance; and then takes himself away.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. iv.

Let fly. Discharge.

The noby cavalier, o'ercharg'd, *lets fly*, And bursts, unaiming, in the rending sky.—*Granville*.

Fly and flee are, as far as origin goes, the same words; and the former, when taken generally, and with the *wing* as an instrument or organ of *flight* kept out of view, may be used, as has been seen, for the latter. In *flight*, the convertibility of the two notions is clearer still. It may mean *flying* as a bird, or *running away* as a routed regiment, indifferently. With the verb, however, there are two points of difference. (1) *Flee* cannot be used for *fly* (with wings) to the same extent that *fly* can be used for *flee*. (2) The *preterites* and *past participles* of the two verbs are different, *fled* being proper to *flee*, and *flew* and *flown* to *fly*; and these forms are not interchangeable. The confusion between *flown* from *flow*, and *flown* from *fly*, as when we say, 'the meadow was *overflown* (overflowed) with water,' is wholly inaccurate. The fact, however, of its being

occasionally used shows that a tendency to confusion has begun.

Fly. v. a.

1. **Shun; avoid; decline.**

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;
Pursuing that which flies, and flying what pursues.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.
O Jove, I think
Foundations fly the wretched; such I mean,
Where they should be relieved.
Id., Cymbeline, iii. 6.

If you fly physic in health altogether, it will be too strange for your body when you shall need it.
Id., As you like it, iv. 1.
O whether shall I run, or which way fly
The sight of this so happy accident?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1511.

2. **Refuse association with.**

Sleep flies the wretch; or when with cares oppressed,
And his toss'd limbs are weary'd into rest,
Then dreams invade.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

3. **Quit by flight.**

Declines, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed plumes bore,
The first who sail'd in air.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

4. **Attack by a bird of prey.**

If a man can tame this monster, and with her fly
Other ravelling fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth.
Id., As you like it, iv. 1.
Fly every thing you see to the mark, and censure it freely.
Id., As you like it, iv. 1.

Fly. s. [A.S. fleog.]

1. **Winged insect of many species.**

As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their sport.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.
My country neighbours begin to think of being in general, before they come to think of the fly in their shirt, or the tar in their corn.
Locke, Essay, ii. 2.
To prevent the fly, some propose to sow ashes with the seed.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. **Part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equalizes the motion of the rest.**

If we suppose a man tied in the place of the weight, it were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the fly or balance of the jack, to draw him up from the ground.
Bishop Wilkins, Discourse of a New Invention, 1601.

3. **Parasite. Latinism.**

Courtiers have flies,
That buzz all news unto them.
Mortimer, Virgin Martyr.

4. **Light carriage so called.**

A blue-hunter with Power, Retrenchment, and Reform worked on it would serve every purpose, and express besides the real political opinions of the country. And if so, the queen and the lord mayor may be brought in time to see the wastefulness of state coaches, in an age when a private carriage would answer all requirements, and when an American president finds it possible to discharge all his state duties by means of two post-horses and a fly.
Saturday Review, February 10, 1866.

5. **In Mechanics. See extract.**

Fly, in mechanics, is an apparatus employed to equalize and regulate the velocity and power of many machines which require such regulation from the inequality either of the moving power, or of the resistance it has to overcome. A fly acts upon the principle that any body being put in motion with a certain velocity at a certain expense of power, will continue to move until its motion is stopped by a resistance equal to its momentum or sum of the power and velocity which first caused its motion. This principle is carried into effect by various forms of the apparatus; the mass being generally made to revolve upon a centre, and the parts on the opposite sides of the centre being balanced. Two, four, or any number of equal weights, placed on the opposite ends of the arms or radii which are affixed to an axis, constitute a fly. If the weights be supposed to touch each other, or to loop or ring of one piece be substituted, its form will be much improved; and it is now termed a fly-wheel, and is the manner in which the fly is most generally used.
Rees, Cyclopaedia.

Flybitten. adj. Stained by the bites of flies.

The German hunting in water-work is worth a thousand of these bed-baignings, and these flybitten tapestries.
Shakespeare, King Henry IV. Part II. ii. 1.

Flyblow. s. Egg of a fly.

As fast, and thick as fly-blows.—*Deansmont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country.*

Flyblow. v. a. Taint with, or as with, flies; fill with maggots.

I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to flyblow my words, to make others distrust them.
Bishop Hillingford.

Flyblow. v. n. Lay eggs as a fly in meat.

So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and flyblow in the setting sun.
Pope.

Flyblown. part. adj. Tainted by flies.

a. **By the egg.**

Like a flyblown cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow.
Swift.

b. **By the excitement; less properly, unless the sense be purely figurative, for stale.**

She writes out a little card in her neatest hand, and after long thought and labour of composition; in which the public is informed that 'A Lady who has some time at her disposal, wishes to undertake the education of some little girls, whom she would instruct in English, in French, in Geography, in History, and in Music—address A. O., at Mr. Brown's; and she confides the card to the gentleman of the Fine Art Repository, who consents to allow it to lie upon the counter, where it grows dirty and flyblown.'
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

Flyboat. s. Kind of light fast-sailing vessel; canal boat.

With three neat fly-boats, which with them do take
Six ships of Sandwich, up the fleet to make.
Dryden, Agincourt.

Flycap. s. Light (morning, as opposed to night) cap so called, used as a kind of half dress, as opposed to a wig, or elaborate headress in the way of curls and powder; the ordinary modern morning cap as it began to be in use.

You frighten me—let me put on my fly-cap—I would not be seen in this flure for the world.
Edman and Garrick, The Claudine Marriage, v. 2.

Flycatcher. s.

1. **Catcher or hunter of flies; contemptuous name for an entomologist.**

The swallow was a flycatcher as well as the spider.
Sir R. L. Estlin.
There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a flycatcher.
Dryden.

2. **Native bird (of passage) so called, of the genus Muscivora.**

Mr. White observes that the flycatcher, of all our summer birds, is the most mute and the most familiar. It visits this island in the spring, and disappears in September; it builds in a vine or sweet-brier, against the wall of a house, or on the end of a beam, and sometimes close to the post of a door, where people are going in and out all day long; it returns to the same place year after year; the female lays four or five eggs, marked with small rusty spots; the nest is carefully made, and consists chiefly of moss, frequently mixed with wool and strong fibres, 'so heavy,' says Buffon, 'that it appears surprising how so small an artificer could make use of such solid materials.' This bird feeds on insects, which it catches on the wing; it sometimes watches for its prey, sitting on a branch or post, and, with a sudden spring, takes it as it flies, and immediately returns to its station to wait for more; it is likewise fond of cherries. Mr. Latham says it is known in Kent by the name of the cherry-sucker. It has no song, but only a sort of inward wailing note, when it perceives any danger to itself or young. It breeds only once, and retires early. When its young are able to fly, it retires with them to the woods, where it sports with them among the higher branches, sinking and rising often perpendicularly among the flies which hum below.
Bewick, History of British Birds, i. 106.

3. **Model (often of a bird) in wax, or something of the same sort, that attracted flies from furniture; diversion.**

The pretty man do for fly-catchers; they keep the men off us.
Bilas Marnor, ch. ii.

Flyer. s.

1. **One who, or that which, flies or runs away.**

Enforced flight is no disgrace; such flyers fight again.
Warner, Albion's England, iii. 14.
They hit one another with darts, as the others do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the fier.—*Id., Naufrag, Tracts.*
He grieves so many Britons should be lost; Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield, To save the fliers than to win the field.
Waller.

2. **One who, or that which, flies as with wings: (often the second element in a compound, as Highflyer. In the following extract the elements are separated).**

You, Philander, are too high a flier for me; you are so much in the altitude, &c.
Goodman, Winter Evening Conference, pt. iii.

3. **In Mechanics. See Fly.**

Flyfishing. s. Angling with a fly, natural or artificial.

I shall next give you some other directions for fly-fishing.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Flynap. s. Fan or flapper to keep flies off.

Your order appointing certain denizens with fly-naps to drive away flies, when the pope celebrated, were very superfluous.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Anti-christ, p. 81: 1616.*
How fly-naps of church-censure houses rid Of insects, which at curse of friar died.
Olden, Satires upon the Jesuits.
Then 'mongst the rout he flew as swift As weapon made by Cyclops,
And bravely quill'd sedition a buzz
By dint of mussy fly-naps.
Song of St. George for England.

Flying. verbal abs. Act of that which flies.

New men, that in the flying of a wheel
Cry down the past,
Temngun, Godden.

With off.

Doubt to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all the night I mean fetches;
The images of revolt and flying off.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

Flying. part. adj. Having, or supposed to have, the speed of that which flies: (as, the 'Flying Post,' 'flying artillery').

Flying-fish. s. Fish so called, of the genus Exocoetus.

The greatest recreation we had, was to view such large schools of flying-fishes, as, by their interposed multitude, for some time darkened the sun; a fish beautiful in its eye; the body, though no larger than a small herring, yet big enough for those cumbersome fish, which, so long as moderns were as wily as fly 200 years or more, and 40 feet high.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 53.*

Several instances being on record of a species of flying fish having been either captured or seen at different parts of our coast, the subject requires to be noticed here; although the exact species, or even whether more than one species may not have occurred, has not as yet been positively decided. Pennant states that in June 1735, one was caught at a small distance below Carmarthen, in the river Towy, being brought up by the tide, which flows as far as the town.—*Furvell, British Fishes.*

Flyleaf. s. In Bookbinding. Blank leaf at either the beginning or end of a book.

(For example see Frontispiece.)

Flypowder. s. Oxide of arsenic, used for killing flies.

Flypowder [is] the black-coloured powder obtained by the spontaneous oxidation of metallic arsenic in the air.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Flywheel. s. See Fly in Mechanics.

Foal. s. [A.S. fol;] the same word as the Latin pullus (equinus).] Young horse, colt, or filly.

Also flew his steed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a foal of Peguana's kind.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.
Twenty also-asses and ten foals.—*Genesis, xxxii. 15.*

Foal. v. a. Bring forth a foal.

Give my horse to Timon: if he find me straight
Ten able horses.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, ii. 1.
Such colts as are
Of generous race, straight, when they first are
Walk proudly.
Id., Translation of Virgil's Georgicks.

Foal. v. n. Be disburdened of a foal.

About September take your mares into the house, where keep them till they foal.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Foam. s. [A.S. fem.] White substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth.

The foam upon the water.—*Isaiah, x. 7.*
They have dashed themselves in pieces, and are forced to retire back again in empty passion and swim.—*Scott, Works, ii. 31.*

Foam. v. a. Cast out froth; throw forth as foam: (with out).

Raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame.—*James, ii. 15.*

Foam. v. n.

1. **Froth; gather foam.**
Caesar fell down at the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless.—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.*
2. **Be in a rage; be violently agitated.**
His foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth.—*Mark, ix. 18.*
Foamy. adj. Covered with, or having the nature of, foam.

More white than Neptune's foamy face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace.
Sir P. Sidney.
Behold how high the foamy billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the jester's side.
Dryden.

Fob. *s.* [provincial German, *suppe*.] Small pocket.

Who pick'd a fob at holding forth.
Hunter, Hudibras.
When were the dice with more profusion thrown?
The well-fill'd fob, not empty'd now alone.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
He put his hand into his fob, and presented me
In his name with a tobacco-stopper.—*Addison, Epitaph.*

Two pockets he called his fobs; they were two
Large silks squeezed close by the pressure of his belly.
Swift.

Orphans around his bed the lawyer wees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purses, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cull's fob.
Id.
Your gentleman brother sets my mouth a-water-
ing after liberty. Oh that I were kicked out of
Lendinall with every mark of indignity, and a
compulsion in my fob! The birds of the air would
not be so free as I should.—*Lamb, Letter to Burton.*

Fob. *v. a.* [German, *foppen*—banter, make a fool of.] Cheat; trick; defraud.

Shall there be a gallows standing in England when
thou art king, and resolution thus fob'd as it is
with the rusty curb of old father antick the law?
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 2.

He goes pressing forward, till he was fobbed again
with another story.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*
"Ay, sir," says he, "you're laquy who are near
His grace, and have the favour of his ear;
But let me tell you, if you'll recommend
This person here, your point will soon be gained.
And, sir, I'll die, if my own sword wit
Don't fob his minims, and displace 'em quite,
And make yourself his only favorite."
Oldham, Imitation of Horace.

You, that know not how to submit to a father,
presume to have a sufficient stock of duty to under-
go a wife? I should have been finely fobbed, indeed,
very finely fobbed.—*Congreve, Love for Love.*

With off. Shift off; put aside with an arti-
fice; delude by a trick.

You must not think to fob off our disgrace with a
tale.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.*
For they, poor knives, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But these will not be fob'd off so.
They must have wealth and power too.
Hunter, Hudibras.

By a Rurina vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchased liquor mine,
The rascal fob'd me off with only wine.
Addison.
Being a great lover of country sports, I absolutely
determined not to be a minister of state, nor to be
fob'd off with a partner.—*Id., Freckler.*
And all this to show off the little lord, thinks I,
All this in honour of a stupid little characterised count
of dragons, who can barely write his own name,
while an eminent and profound moralist like—some-
body—is fob'd off with cold mutton and relays of
pic.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. 22.*

Focal. *adj.* Relating to, consisting in, a focus.
Schellhammer demands whether the convexity
or concavity of the drum collects rays into a focal
point, or scatters them. *Darwin, Physico-Theology.*

Focus. *s.* [Lat. = hearth.] Small space where
straight lines of any kind from different
directions, after converging, meet, and
after meeting diverge. The lines to the
meeting of which it generally applies
are chiefly rays, i.e. mathematical radii, or
rays of either light or heat. The latter
gives the meaning nearest to its original
import, i.e. a point whereon fire is con-
centrated, as in burning-glasses.

1. In *Optics*.

The point from which rays diverge, or to which
they converge, may be called their focus.—*Sir I.
Newton, Opticks.*

The focus of a glass is the point of convergence or
concurrence, where the rays meet and cross the axis
after their refraction by the glass.—*Harris.*

2. In *Geometry*. See Hyperbola and Pa-
rahola.

3. It often means the distance between the
point of convergence and meeting, rather
than the point of meeting itself; this use
being common where the machinery for
obtaining a focus is imperfect, and the
focus itself only approximate. Here, a

wrong focus, a bad focus, means a wrong
distance or adjustment.

The proximate cause [of nearsightedness] is the
adunation of the rays of light in a focus before the
retina.—*Hopper, Medical Dictionary, Myopia.*

Fódder, also **Fóther** and **Fádder.** *s.* [A.S.
fóðer—kind of carriage or cart so called;
load.] See extract.

Fódder is the name of a weight by which lead and
some other metals are sold in this country. It
varies in its amount in different parts of the king-
dom; being, in Northumberland, estimated at 21
cwt., and in other counties 22, 23, and even more
cwt.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and
Miners.*

Fódder. *s.* [A.S. *fóðer*.] Dry food stored
up for cattle against winter; food gene-
rally for cattle.

Their cattle, starving for want of fódder, corrupted
the air.—*Knutla, History of the Turks.*
Being not to be raised without wintering, they
will help to force men into improvement of land by
a necessity of fódder.—*Sir W. Temple.*
(Of grass and fódder thou dearest the dams,
And of their mother's dugs the starving lambs,
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

Fódder. *v. a.* Supply with fodder; give a
meal to any domestic animal; feed.

Natural earth is taken from just under the turf of
the best pasture ground, in a place that has been
well fúdder'd in.—*Encyc. Cæsarum hortense.*
Fódder winter horse.

Well fúdder'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns,
with an many cowyards to fúdder cattle in.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Straw will do well enough to fúdder with.—*Id.*

Foe. *s.* [A.S. *fih*.] Enemy; persecutor;
opponent: (the old plural, *foens*, spell *foen*).

Ere he had established his throne,
He fought great battles with his savage foes,
In which he them defeated ever more.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Among the daughters of the Philistines
I chose a wife, which angered me no fur.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1102.

Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry foe.
Pope.

Foe. *v. a.* Treat as an enemy. *Rare.*
In his power also was to foe or friend.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 11. 6.

Fóehold. *s.* Enmity. *Rare.*
Have you forgotten S. Hierome's and Rufinus's
deadly fóehold, which was rung over the world?
*Bishop Hall, Copies of certain Letters, ch. ii.
p. 325. 1620.*

Composals of these inbred fóeholds.—*Dr. Jackson,
Works, ii. 522.*

Fóelike. *adj.* In the character of an enemy.
Id.

Fóelike hath bent his bow; his hostile hand
Advanc'd, and slain the beauty of the land.
G. Sandys, Lament, p. 4.

Fóelman. *s.* Enemy; antagonist.
When by report of subjects I did hearo
How *foemen* were arrived on my shore,
I gathered all my soldiers void of fear.
Mirour for Magistrates, p. 17.

Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily spoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fall.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Art not running shall not lack,
To preserve thee, still to keep,
What thy envious *foemen* seek.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman pleased.

On they sweep. Oh glorious city!
Must thou be a theme for jilts?
Fight, like your first sire, each Roman!
Alaric was a gentle *foeman*
Match'd with Bourbois's black hindtill
Rouse then, thou Eternal City!
*Byron, The Deformed Transformed, pt. ii.
sc. i. Chorus, st. 5.*

Though the son who slew his mother
Shed Rome's blood, he was your brother.
Twas the Roman curbed the Roman;
Breunus was a baffled *foeman*. *Ibid, st. 8.*

Fog. *s.* [Lat. *fogugium*.] Aftergrass;
grass which grows in autumn after the hay
is mown.

The thick and well-grown fog doth mat my
smoother blades. *Drayton, Polyolbion, xii.*

Fog. *s.* [Norse, *fog*, *fok*.] Thick mist;
moist dense vapour near the surface of the
land or water.

Lower mists and fogs than those which covered
Greeno with so long darkness, present great altera-
tions in the sun and moon.—*Sir W. Raleigh, His-
tory of the World.*

Fog. *v. a.* Render misty, dark, or obscure.
Rare.

Fog not thy glory with so foul eclipses.
Tragedy of Solomon and Perach. (Ord MS.)

Fog. *v. a.* [see *Fogger*.] Make shift.
We'll not for us, then send, quoth he,
Where wouldst thou fog to get a fee? *Dryden.*

Fogger. *s.* [As a current word in the pre-
sent English, this exists only in the com-
pound pettifogger. That it is possibly a
word of direct Norse origin, is suggested
by the word *foged*, in import nearly equi-
valent to *bullie* in Scotland, and in origin
a transformation of the Latin *advocatus*.
On the other hand, Wedgwood, from whom
the notice of *fog* is taken, connects it with
fudge [*judge*], and the German *fügen*—
suit; in the extract, however, it may be
merely a derivative of *fog*.] Pettifog-
ger.

I shall be exclaim'd upon to be a beaverly fogger,
greedily hunting after heritage.—*Trevelin in Eng-
lish: 1814. (Nares by H. & W.)*

Fogginess. *s.* Attribute suggested by
foggy; cloudiness; mistiness.

Your poverty shall exceed the boy's dulness and
useless fogginess of many of them amidst their
plenty.—*Bishop Gualo, His expositio, p. 201. 1053.*

Foggy. *adj.* Having the character of a
fogger.

The foggy protraction of money.—*Milton, Of
Reformation in England, b. ii.*

Fogging. *s.* Art of a fogger.
He gives himself up wholly to scrape a livelihood
from curing diseases, or fogging in regular cases.—
Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams, p. 24.

Foggy. *adj.*
1. Misty; chuddy; dunk; full of moist va-
pours.

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist
Of our self-love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt when most they do us ease.
Sir P. Sidney.

Let not the air be subject to any foggy incense-
ness, from fogs or mists near adjoining. *Sir H.
Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

About Michelmont, the weather fair, and by no
means foggy, retire your rarest plants.—*Encyc.
Cæsarum hortense.*

2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.

I will pass over your course foggy, drowsy con-
cept, that there are few or none simple monarchies
in the world.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Locke-
man, p. 35. 1693.*

3. Stuffy; puffy.

A great number of goodly horses died there, which
being foggy-fat, and delicately brought up in cold
stables, could not endure the vehemence of the heat.
—*Knutla, History of the Turks, iii. 34. (Ord MS.)*

The sun, dust, and drought, without employment
of any weapon against them, doth do their foggy
bodies and limbs that earnest courage. *Time's Store-
house, p. 20. (Ord MS.)*

She was not dwarf-like statur'd, nor too tall,
Nor foggy fat, nor set compass'd lean.
*Id. second, Trivia Britannica, p. 1000.
(Nares by H. & W.)*

Travelling on the way, the weather being extremely
hot, and the horse no less fat and foggy with over
much former use, it fell thence and died. *Copley,
Wits, Fits, and Fancies: 1614. (Nares by H. & W.)*

Fogram. *s.* Fugy.

Never mind, old fogram: run away with me.—
O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, ii. 3.

Fogy. *s.* [Danish, *fjog*.] Imbecile old man.
Old Livermore, old Ray, old Chutney, the East
India director, old Cutler the surgeon, &c., that so-
riety of old fogies, in fine, who give each of their dinners
round and round, and dine for the mere purpose of
gutting—these, again, are dinner-giving snobs.—
Thackeray, Book of Snobs.

Fob. *interj.* Word denoting abhorrence.

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own choice, complexion and degree,
Whereas we see in all things nature tends,
Fob! one may smell in such a will most rank,
Foul disproportion, thoughts unnatural.
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

Foible. *adj.* [Fr. *foible*.—now used perhaps
only as a substantive, signifying defect, a
weak side. *Foible*, with fences, is the
weakest part of a blade, in contradistinction
to *fort* the strongest.] Weak.

The fencing-masters, when they present a foyle or
seuret to their scholars, tell him it hath two parts;

one of which he calleth the fort or strong, and the other the *foible* or weak.—*Lord Herbert of Chertbury, Memoirs*, p. 40.

Foible. s. Weak side; failing.

He knew the *foibles* of human nature.—*Friend, History of Physics*.

The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their own *foible*, and therefore they easily shun the attacks of argument.—*Watts, Logic*.

Foil. v. a. [from Fr. *foir*.] Put to the worst;

defeat, though from a complete victory.

Stranger that your fingers should the pencil *foil*.

Without the help of colours or of oil! *Faller*.

But I, the comfort of the thunderer,

Have wad'd a long and unsuccessful war;

With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,

And by a mortal man at length am foil'd.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, b. 1.

Foil. v. a. [Fr. *foir*—trample.]**1. Defeat; puzzle: (as a hound in hunting).**

Whilst I am following one character, I am cross'd in my way by another, and put up such a variety of old creatures in both sexes, that they *foil* the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase.—*Johnson*.

2. Trample; insult.

King Richard, commonly called Richard Cœur de Lion, not brooking so proud an indignity, caused the emblems of Leopold to be put'd down, and *foiled* under foot.—*Kudlin, History of the Turks*, w. F.

Foil. s. [Fr. *refouir*—turn the edge or point; blunt.]**1. Blunt sword used in fencing.**

He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall have tribute of me; the adventurous knight shall use his *foil* and target.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. Defeat; mischance; advantage gained

without a complete conquest: (perhaps connected with the verb. Wedgwood suggests *affouir*—make a fool of anyone, as a third original, the imports of which have confused or been confounded).

We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One sudden foil shall never breed distrust.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.

Whosoever overthroweth his unto in such sort, as that either his back, or the one shoulder, and contrary he do touch the ground, shall be accounted to give the foil; if he be endangered, and make a narrow escape, it is called a *foil*.—*Curren, Survey of Curriers*.

No after many a *foil* the temper proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fall.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 500.

When we shall level me to impotence,
And sweating pleasure leave me on the foil.

Southern.

Foil. s. [from Fr. *feuille*; Lat. *folium*—

leaf.] (in its undoubted sense, except as a technical word, commoner as the *second element* in a compound, tin-foil, &c.)

1. Leaf; gilding.

A stately palace, built of squared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but not like strong nor thick,
And golden foil all over them display'd.

Spenser, Perie Queen.

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glittering foil

Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies.

Milton, Lycidas, 78.

2. Unless connected with the strong as opposed to the weak side (and the two meanings run into one another), something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre.

As she a black silk cap on him begun
To set off for foil of his milk-white to sorrow.

Sir P. Sidney.

Like bright metal on a sallow ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall show more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 2.

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to write the foil closely to itself, and thereby better augment its lustre: the foil is a mixture of mastic and burnt ivory.—*Greve, Museum*.

No diamonds owe a lustre to their foil,
And to a Bentley 'tis we owe a Boyle.

Pope.

3. Reflector of light set behind a transparent medium.

Foil, among looking-glass-grinders, is a sheet of tin with quicksilver, or the like, laid on the back-side of a looking-glass, to make it reflect.—*Chambers*.

Foin. v. a. [Fr. *foigner*—make a feint.]

Push (generally, but not necessarily, after a feint) in fencing.

He hew'd, and lash'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows.

And every way did seek into his life;

No plate, no mail, could wail so mightily throws,

But yielded passage to his cruel knife.

Spenser, Perie Queen.

He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out: he will *foin* like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman, nor child.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

He was fain to defend himself from the bear a great while, the bear continually *foining* at him with his great tusks.—*Carroll, Life of Volney*.

Then both, no moment lost, at once advance

Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance;

They lash, they *foin*, they pass, they strive to bore

Their corsets, and the thinnest parts explore.

Dryden.

Foin. s. Thrust; push.

At hand strokes they use not swords, but pollaxes, which be mortal as well in sharpness as in weight, both for *foines* and down-strokes.—*Robinson, Translation of More's Utopia*, ch. x. 1551.

Come, no matter for your *foins*.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 4.

I had my words, and *foins*, and quarter-blows.—

Wine Woman of Hagadah, 1634.

Foin. s. [N.Fr. *foison*, from Lat. *fusio*,

-onis—pouring out, abundance.] Plenty;

abundance.

Pay justly the tithe, whatsoever they be,

That God may in blessing send *foins* to thee.

Tasso, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Be wifful to kill, and mofkfull to store,

And look for no *foins*, I tell thee before.

Ibid.

Nature should bring forth,

Of its own kind, all *foins*, all abundance,

To feed my innocent people.

Shakespeare, Troilus, ii. 1.

As these that feed grow full, as blossoming time

That from the seedness the bare fallow brings

To teeming *foins*; so her plenteous womb

Expresseth his full till and husbandry.

Id., Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Foin. v. a. Push or shove in illegitimately.

Least negligence or partiality might admit of *foins* in abuses and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings.—*Curren, Survey of Curriers*.

Force law, and *foin* it into some by-lane.

Of some old rotten roll. *Dryden, Jan Sebastianus*.

Foin. s. [see Fusty.] Thing illegitimately

intruded.

This plank, this painted *foin*, this cockle-hoat.

Deamond and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

Foin. s. One who foins; falsifier; insinuator.

Flows able are at needs to stand and keeps the state,

When fleeing *foins*, fit for Tiburno fraies,

Are food-sick, faint, or, heart-sick, run their waken.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 453.

Foin. s. Attribute suggested by

Foisty; fustiness; mouldiness.

Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up sweet,

Least *foins* make it for table meet.

Tasso, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Foin. s. Mouldy; fusty.

The old madhatter, London legend; and the *foin* and renewed festival.—*Flower, Antiquities of the City of London*, p. 1619.

Foin. s. [from A.S. *fold*.]**1. Ground in which sheep are confined.**

His eyes be open'd, and he beheld a field

Part arable and tith; whereon were shaves

New reap'd; this other part, sheep-walks and *foins*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 420.

In thy book record their groans,

Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient *foins*

Shain. *Id., Sonnets On the late Massacre in Piedmont*.

2. Place where sheep are housed.

Build ye cities for your little ones, and *foins* for your sheep.—*Namers*, xxii. 24.

Time drives the flocks from field to *foin*,

When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold;

And Phœbe becometh dumb,

And all complain of cares to come. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

3. Flock of sheep.

And this you see I scarcely drag along,

Who yearning on the rocks has left her young,

The hope and promise of my falling *foin*.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

4. Limit; boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're distinctly roll'd;

Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *foin*.

Creech.

Fold. s. [from Saxon *fold*.] Double; com-

plication; involution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon another.

She in this trice of time
Commits a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many *folde* of favour.

Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrouded in a number of *folde* of linen, besmeared with gums.

—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body,

and let the *folde* be large; the parts should be often traversed by the flowing of the *folde*.—*Dryden, Translation of the French Art of Painting*.

The inward coat of a lion's stomach has stranger *folde* than a human, but in other things not much different.—*Arbuthnot*.

As the second element in composition.

But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; some an hundred *fold*; some sixty *fold*; some thirty *fold*.—*St. Matthew*, xiii. 8.

Fold. v. a.**1. Shut sheep in the fold.**

The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,

Now the top of heav'n doth hold.

Milton, Comus, 53.

She in pens his flocks will *fold*.

And then produce her dairy store,

With wine to drive away the cold,

And unbought dainties of the poor.

Dryden, Translation from Horace.

2. Double; complicate.

As a vesture shut them *fold* them up.—*Hebrews*, i. 12.

They be *folded* together as thorns.—*Nahum*, i. 10.

3. Enclose; include; shut.

We will descend and *fold* him in our arms.

Shakespeare, Richard II. i. 3.

Fold. v. v. Close over another of the same kind; join with another of the same kind.

The two leaves of the one door were *folded*, and the two leaves of the other door were *folded*.—*1 Kings*, vi. 34.

Folding. verbal abs. Act of one who folds.

Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little *folding* of the hands to sleep.

Proverbs, vi. 10.

We see that the *folding* of sheep helps around, as well by their warmth as by their compact.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Foliateous. adj. Consisting of laminae or leaves.

A piece of paper, consisting of an outer crust, of a rudely tawky spar, and a blue talky foliateous spar.

—*Wandsworth, On Fossils*.

Foliate. s. Leaves; tufts of leaves; apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely encrusted with fruits and foliage, that run twisting about them from the very top to the bottom.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

When swelling buds their old rinds shed,

And gently burst into fruit, the wise

Spare not the little offspring, if they grow

Rebustant. *Philips*.

Foliate. v. a. Work so as to represent foliage. *Rare*.**Foliated. part. adj.** Worked as foliage.

There is in this place one very great square, in the middle of which appears an huge composite *foliated* column.—*A. Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 54.

Behold his chair, whose fractur'd seat inflame

An aged russion hides! rep't to with dust

The *foliage* of velvet, pleasing to the eye,

Of great Eliza's reign, but now the square

Of every guest, that on the spectrum bed

Sits down culling. *Shenstone, Economy*, pt. iii.

Foliate. v. a. Beut into plates or leaves.

Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, cleaveth.—

—*Bacon*.

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Foliation. s. Lending; (which it translates).**1. In Architecture.** See extract.

Feathering, or *foliation*, ... an arrangement of small areas or *foils* separated by projecting cusps, ... may be otherwise explained to consist in placing a *foil*-arch within a plain arch that will fit it, which is then said to be *foliated*.—*Ulmsey of Architecture*.

2. In Mineralogy. See extract.

After studying the crystalline rocks of South America, Mr. Darwin proposed the term *foliation* for the laminae or plates into which gneiss, mica-schist, and other crystalline rocks are divided. Cleavage, in minerals, may be applied in three divisional places which render a rock flexible although it may appear to the eye to be nearly homogeneous.

Foliation may be applied to those alternating layers or plates of different mineralogical nature of which gneiss and other metamorphic schists are composed.

—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, ch. xxvi.

Foliate. s. Leafage; (the two words translating one another). *Rare*.

They wreathed together a *foliate* of the fir-tree.

—*Shakespeare, Creation and Fall of Man*, p. 203.

Fóller. s. Goldsmith's foil. *Rare.*

Concerning the preparing these *foliers*, it is to be observed, how and out of what substance they are prepared.—*History of the Royal Society*, ii. 489.

Fólio. s. [Lat., ablative case of *folium* = leaf.] Book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

I am for whole volumes in folio.—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.
Plumblins and plumes made less program in knowledge, though they had read over more folios.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

At this moment Glastonbury, who was standing at the other end of the room examining a large folio, and who had evidently been very uneasy during the whole conversation, attempted to quit the room.—*Diarracti the younger, Henrietta Temple*, b. i. ch. v.

Fóliomort. adj. Older form of Filemort, of which it is an Italian equivalent: (*folio* = leaf; *morte* = dead).

A flinty pebble was of a dark green colour, and the exterior cortex of a *foliomort* colour.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Fóliot. s. [Italian, *foletto*.] A common, rather than a proper, name for Puck or Robin Goodfellow.

Terrestrial devils are wood-nymphs, *foliots*, fairies, robins, goodfellowes, &c.—*Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 47.

Another sort of these [demons] are, which frequent forlorn houses; which the Italians call *foliots*, most part innocuous.—*Ibid.*

Fólious. adj. Having the character of a leaf; thin and unsubstantial as a leaf.

Folious appearance, and not the central and vital interiors of truth.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 3.

Folk. s. [A.S. *folc*.]**1. People.**

Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather listening to his dolor dolorous discourses of their own and other *folks* misfortune.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Dorinda having married his sister, had his marriage in short time blessed, for so are *folks* wont to say, how unhappy never the children after grow, with a woman.—*Ibid.*

When with greatest art he spoke,
You'd think he talk'd like other *folks*;
For all a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools.

Butler, Hudibras.

As the word is essentially collective, the use of it in the plural is excusably considered as vulgar. Its use, however, as applied to two collections, is legitimate. *Peoples* is getting used in this way.

Let the *peoples* spin for ever down the ringing grooves of time. (Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.)

Peoples, however, as *populations*, is likely to become a current plural before *folks*, from a more essentially collective word. It may mean, for instance, *nationalities*, or *popular bodies*, which *folks* is not likely to do.

Old good man Dobson of the green
Remembers he the trees has seen,
And goes with *folks* to show the sight.

Swift, Baulis and Philémon.

Never tell me what people say, whilst I am happy in the arms of him I love. Some *folks* rail against other *folks*, because other *folks* have what none *folks* would be glad of.—*Felding, The Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou shalt judge the *folks* righteously, and govern the nations upon earth.—*Psalm*, lvi. 4.

3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others.

The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between;
And the old *folks*, time's doting chroniclers,
Say it was so a little time before.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 3.

Anger is a kind of lunacy: as it appears well in the weakness of children, women, old *folks*, and sick *folks*.—*Bacon*.

Fólkland. s. Copyhold land, in contradistinction to bookland (*bockland*) or charterland.

They held their small portions of land as an inheritance . . . not by charter, but by a sort of prescription: this was called *folklend*.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, ii. 7.

Fólklore. s. [whether formed out of the English elements *folk* and *lore*, or taken

direct from the German *volkslore*, this is a word of recent origin, coinage, or introduction. Sometimes it is spelt as two words, sometimes as *folklore*. How the first element is pronounced is another question; generally, perhaps, with the / in *folk* sounded, rather than as *fook*. It is oftener used as the heading of a notice than in the context of influential writers.] System of popular legends, traditions, or superstitions.

That all the peculiar and popular observances of our ancestors and our peasantry, which are now (1852) classed under the Teutonic appellation of *folklore* (*volkslore*) should have been originally brought from the countries of these Teutons . . . appears so natural that few will object and fewer still deny.—*Dr. W. Ellis, Shakespeare's Puck and his Folklore*.

As English *folk lore* possesses an interest for the readers of 'Notes and Queries,' I venture to suppose that the proverbial and proverbial phrases of the French language also will not be devoid of attraction.—*Notes and Queries*, (second series), vol. xii. p. 382. Some of the most remarkable incidents of Greek mythology are to be found in the *folk-lore* of English counties.—*Use, Tales of Thebes and Argos*, introd. note.

Fólkmete. s. Meeting of people.

Those hills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations: the one is that which you call *folkmete*, built by the Saxons, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

To which *folkmete* they all, with one consent, Agreed to travel. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 6. Piers held a court every fortnight, which they called the *folkmete* or levee, and there became religiously bound to each other, and to the public, for their own peaceable behaviour, and that of their families and dependants.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, ii. 7.

Fólkmeester. s. Upholder of folkmetes; demagogue. *Rhetorical.*

These matters are not for pragmatics and *folk-mesters* to babble in.—*Milton, Coleridge*. (Ord. M.)

Fólkright. s. Popular right.

When any new chapters, hence called capitula, had been added to the ancient law or *folkright*, special messengers (missi) were dispatched into the provinces to obtain the assent and signature of the free men, and the chapters thus ratified became henceforth the law of the land.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England*, b. ii. ch. vi.

Fóllite. s. [Lat. *folliculus*, diminutive of *folliculus* = bellows.]**1. In Anatomy.** Cavity in any body with strong coats.

Although there be no eminent and circular *follicle*, no round bag or vesicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifest receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Three forms of these glands [of the mucous membrane of the small intestines] have been distinguished: 1. The *follicles* of Lieberkuhn—forming or depressions so small as not to be visible without the aid of a glass; 2. *Linnæus's glands*, *follicles* visible to the naked eye; 3. The *glands* of Peyer.—*Baly, Translation of Müller's Elements of Special Physiology*, b. ii. sec. iv. ch. ii.

2. In Botany. Seed vessel with one valve.

A *follicle* has one cell, and bursts lengthwise.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary*.

Fóllular. adj. Connected with a follicle or follicles: (in the extract anatomical ones).

Thus, having typhus fever to deal with, we seek for *follicular* ulceration of the intestines, and often find it.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xvi.

Fóllul. adj. Full of folly.

The common people call wit, mirth, and fancy, folly: a foolish and *folllul* they use indiscriminately.—*Shenstone*.

Fóllow. v. a. [A.S. *fulgum*.]**1. Go after (not before, or side by side); pursue; chase.**

I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a man, than *follow* him like a dwarf.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

Where ranks full thickest was indeed the place To seek Sebastian, through a track of death I *follow'd* him by groins of dying foes. *Dryden*.

2. Accompany; not forsake.

Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain God is as here, and will be found alike Present, and of his presence many a sign

Still *following* thee, still compassing thee round With goodness and paternal love, his face Express, and of his steps the track divine.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 349.

3. Attend as a dependant.

And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and *followed* Saul to the battle.—*1 Samuel*, xvii. 13.
Let not the muse then flatter lawless way,
Nor *follow* fortune where she leads the way. *Pope*.

4. Succeed in order of time.

Such *follow* him as shall be registered,
Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scroll.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 335.
Signs *following* signs, lead on the mighty year. *Pope*.

5. Be consequential in argument: (as effects to causes).

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And venture, if that fall them, shrink and fear
What yet they know must *follow* to endure
Exile, or ignominy, or bonds or pain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 294.

6. Imitate; copy as a pupil; be of an opinion or party.

Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse, we had rather *follow* the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
All patterns are sure to be *followed* more than good rules.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

7. Obey; observe as a guide or direction.

If all who do not *follow* oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who *follow* the council of Trent are no Christians.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.
Fair virtue, should I *follow* thee,
I should be naked and alone,
For thou art not in company,
And scarce art to be found in one. *Evelyn*.

8. Pursue as an object of desire.

Follow peace with all men.—*Hebrews*, xii. 14.
Follow not that which is evil.—*3 John*, 11.

9. Confirm by new endeavours; keep up indefatigably: (often with up, as 'he follows up his first attempts').

They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been *followed up* on them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

10. Attend to; be busied with.

He that undertaketh and *followeth* other men's business for gain, shall fall into snare.—*Ecclesiasticks*, xxi. 9.

Fóllow. v. n.**1. Come after another, either in time or place.**

The faunus shall *follow* close after you.—*Jeremiah*, xlii. 16.
Welcome all that lead or *follow*
To the oracle of Apollo. *B. Jonson*.
Attend servilely.

Such smiling rages as these soothe every passion,
That in the nature of their lords rebels:
As knowing nought, like dogs, but *following*.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

3. Be consequential.**a. As effect to cause.**

If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness misled him, the miscarriages that *follow* on it must be imputed to his own election.—*Locke*.

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great mischiefs cannot but *follow*.—*Id.*

b. As inference to premises.

Though there are or have been sometimes dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does not *follow* that there must be such in every age, nor in every country.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Dangerous doctrine must necessarily *follow*, from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's paternal power.—*Locke*.

4. Continue endeavours; persevere: (often with up; the use of on, as in the extract, rare).

Then shall we know, if we *follow on* to know the Lord.—*Hosea*, vi. 3.

Fóllower. s. One who follows.**1. One who comes after another: (not before him, or side by side).**

Little gallant, you were wont to be a *follower*; but now you are a leader; whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels?—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 4.
No sleep, no stay, but clouds of mand'ring,
Spur'd and cast backward on the *followers*' eyes. *Dryden*.

2. One who observes a guide or leader.

The understanding that should be eyes to the blind family of the will, is blind itself; and as brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind follower, under the conduct of a blind guide. — *South, Sermons.*

3. Attendant or dependant.

No follower, but a friend.

Pope

4. Associate; companion.

Grief is an impudent guest,
A follower every where.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.

5. One under the command of another.

I hold it no wisdom to leave into the Irish chiefs too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their followers from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. — *Spencer, View of the State of Ireland.*
And sure'd Anna, when his ships were lost,
To leave his followers on a foreign coast.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

6. Scholar; imitator; copier.

Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ. — *1 Corinthians, xl. 1.*

The true profession of Christianity involuntarily engages all its followers to do good to all men. — *Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Every one's idea of identity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his followers have. — *Locke.*

The church of Smyrna professed their worthy loved the martyrs, as the disciples and followers of our Lord; and because of their exceeding great affection to their King and their Master. — *Nelson.*

The studious hand of a man of mind,
Follower of God, or friend of human kind,
Part of patriot, rose but to restore
The faith and moral nature gave before.

Pope, Essay.

7. Acknowledged lover or sweetheart of a maid-servant, who has, or would have, access to her in her place of service; young man who keeps company with her. 'No followers allowed' may be seen in advertisements.

To tell Mrs. Jones who yesterday censured her cook Betty for fourteen pound a year, having lent her down from fourteen guineas by a companion about the beer; and who, after various squabbles, finally turned out pretty Susan, the housemaid, into the glisty Vanity Fair of London, for gossiping on area steps with divers followers — or the Honourable Mrs. Browne Browne, who keeps Victrola sitting up till daylight just to rub her mistress's gown, and last week threatened, though she did not dare, to dismiss the fine upper nurse, because during the brief minute or two after dessert, when master had appeared, mamma, who rarely sees him at any other time, and never meddles with his education, physical or moral, was shocked to hear from his rosy lips a 'mumchance' word — to say to these ladies that the 'women' they employ are of the same feminine flesh and blood, would of course need minimal account. — *A Woman's Thoughts about Women, by the Author of John Halifax Gentleman.*

Following, part. only. Subsequent.

Loving encreased design'd
For death, the following day, in bloody fight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 277.

Following, verbal abs.

1. Retinue; body of followers.

Fortunately the expounder of this doctrine had but a small following. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. I. ch. v.*

2. Vocation; calling; business.

In every age men in general attend more to their own immediate pursuits and followings than to the claims of disinterested patriotism. — *S. Turner, History of England during the middle Ages, v. vii. ch. v.*

Folly. s. [N.Fr. *folle*, from *fol*.]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.

This is folly, childhood's guide,
This is childhood's her side.

Hawthorne.

2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

She hath wrought folly in Israel, to play the whore in her father's house. — *Isaiah, xlii. 21.*
They have committed lewdness and folly in Israel.
— *Judges, xx. 6.*

To plunness honour's bound

When majesty to folly falls.

Shakespeare, King Lear, I. 1.

She turn'd to folly, and she was a whore.

Id., Othello, v. 2.

3. Act of levity or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom: (plural).

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush
To see his thus transformed to a boy.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Thy hum'rous vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot.
Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,
Whom folly pleases, or whose follies please.

Prior.

Pope, Imitations of Horace.

Foment. r. a. [Fr. *fomentier*; Lat. *fomento*, from *fuco* = cherish.]

1. Cherish with heat.

Every kind that lives,

Fomented by his virtuous power, and warm'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 337.

2. Bathe with warm lotions.

He fomented the head with opiates to procure sleep, and a solution of opium in water to foment the forehead. — *Arbuthnot.*

3. Encourage; support; cherish.

They love their givings, and foment their deeds no less than parents do their children. — *Sir H. Wallon.*
Blame then thyself, as reason's law requires,
Since nature gave, and thou fomentedst my fire.

Dryden.

They are troubled with those ill humours, which they themselves infused and fomented in them. — *Locke.*

Foment. s. Encouragement.

What is this but to invite new desolations, which God in kindness must send to take away the opportunities and foment of our ruining sins? — *Alcott, Sermons. (Oral MS.)*

Fomentation. s.

1. In Medicine. See extract.

Fomentation callets forth the humours by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultice, draweth gently the humours out; for it is a gentle fomentation, and hath within a mixture of some stupefactive. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The medicines were prepared by the physicians, and the labours or fomentations by the nurses. — *Arbuthnot.*

Fomentation is partial bathing, called also stupping, which is applying hot fluids to any part, dipped in undiluted decoctions, whereby the streams breathe into the parts, and diseases obstructed humours. — *Quincy.*

2. Encouragement.

This gentleman loveth Italy in present tranquillity, though not without a little fear of some alteration on the side of Savoy; which prince seems to have great and unequal thoughts; and I fear, they will lack an executioner from abroad. — *Sir H. Wallon, Reliques of Voltaire, p. 276.*

And dive in silence for distinguished names,
Dishevelled fomentation of your pride!

Young, Night Thoughts, v.

Foment. s. One who foments; encourager; supporter.

These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body politic at home, being like humours stirred in the natural without evacuation, so did they produce disadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been that the raisers and fomenters of them had never sprung up. — *Howell.*

The kindler, fomenting, and advance of the whole German war. — *Beaumont, The Peace of Germany, p. 113. 1635.*

A perpetual foment and nourisher of sin. — *Hale, Sermons, Golden Remains, p. 25.*

Fond. adj. [?] This is not only the oldest, but principally the commonest, use of the word.

1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious.

That the Grecians or Gentiles ever did think it a fond or unlikely way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not heard. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He was wonten out of all love of learning by a fond schoolmaster. — *Ascham.*

Tell these sad women,
'Tis fond to live in wretched strokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

Grant I may never prove so fond
To trust man on his oath or bond.

Id., Timon of Athens, I. 2, grace.

I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than sleep, fonder than ignorance.

Id., Troilus and Cressida, I. 1.

Fond thoughts n' 'll into some idle brain;
But one belief of us, is ever wise.

Sir J. Denham, On the Immortality of the Soul.

How subtly to detain three I devise,
Inviting thee to hear while I write;

Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 206.

So fond are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves 't invite.

Id., Sermon Against the Devil, 1682.

'Twas not revenge for griev'd Agello's wrong
Those men's ears on Mida's temple hung;
But fond repentance of his happy wish.

Waller.

But reason with your fond religion fights;
For many gods are many infidels.

This is fond, because it is the way to cheat thyself.
— *Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly.

Not with fond shekels of the tested gold,
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.

I'm a foolish fond wife. — *Addison.*

Like Venus I'll shune,

Be fond and be fine.

Id.

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted; doting.

Some are so fond to know a great deal at once,
and love to talk of things with freedom and boldness before they thoroughly understand them. — *Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

With of.

Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too fond of it. — *Dryden.*

I, fond of my well-chosen seat,

My pictures, medals, books complete.

Prior.

Fond. v. a. Treat with great indulgence; caress; cocker.

Howe'er unjust your jealousy appear,

It does my pity, not my anger move;

I'll fond it as the forward child of love.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

When amidst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrant hugs, and fondles thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,
Thou may'st infuse the venom in her veins.

Id., Translation of the Æneid.

Fond. r. a. Be fond of; be in love with; dote on.

How will this fudge? My master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

Fondle. r. a. Treat endearingly.

Fondled and flattered by his foolish relatives, he knew nothing of the wholesome discipline of opposition. — *M. Turner, History of England during the middle Ages, h. v. ch. 1.*

Fondling, part. only. Endearing.

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to use any fondling expressions. — *Swift.*

Fondling. s.

1. Person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

Quote you well in feld and town,

And of all the fondlings make a deliverance.

Mystery of Constance, Day 1512.

Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for fondlings are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are least cockered make the best and wisest men. — *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

The best of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may show it to be a fondling of our own. — *Locke.*

Any body would have guessed Miss to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Bred a fondling and an heirless,

Dressed like any lady my'ress,

Cocker'd like the servants' round,

Was too good to touch the ground.

Swift.

2. Fool.

We have many such fondlings, that are their wives' packhorses and slaves. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 603.*

Fondly. adv. In a fond manner.

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.

Most shallowly did you these arms commence,

Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak fondly, like a frantic man.

Id., Richard II. iii. 3.

Felicitous fondly mischiev'd, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man, and the blood be sucked. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The military mould
For their proud foes, that fondly brav'd their fate.

A. Philips.

Some valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind;
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men.

Pope.

Under those sacred laws secure
From cannon lightning of the skies,
He fondly thought he might endure

The flashes of Arctotis's eyes.

Swift.

Fondness. s. Attribute suggested by Fond.

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgement.

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To cover fetters, though they golden be.

So many absurd and indeed ridiculous consequences do follow the *fondness* of this argument.—
Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Laudableness, p. 55.

2. Foolish tenderness.

My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds.

Addison, Cato.

Whose *fondness* could conjure her mortal offspring
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove.

Prior.

3. Tender passion.

Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;
My very hate is construed into *fondness*.

A. Phillips, Distrest Mother.

Corinna, with that youthful air,
Is thirty and a hit I spare:
Her *fondness* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl.

Swift.

4. Unreasonable liking.

They err that either through indulgence to others,
or *fondness* to any sin in themselves, substitute for
repentance any thing that is less than a sincere re-
solution of new obedience, attended with faithful
endeavour, and most fruits of this change.—
Hammond, On Fundamentalism.

Not that he had any *fondness* to the number it-
self.—*Norris, Discourses on the Beatitudes*, p. 245.

Font. s. [Fr. *font*; Lat. *fontis*, *fontis*; A.S. *font* and *font*.] Stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

The presenting of infants at the holy *font* is by
their godfathers.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I have no name, no title;

No, not that name was given me at the *font*.
Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. 1.

Font. s. [Fr. *font*, from *fontaine* = cast.] In Printing. Assortment of letters and accents. See also *Font*.

I caused a *font* of Irish letters to be cast.—*Boyle, Letter in Birch's Life of R. Boyle*, p. 417.

Fontanel. s. [Fr. *fontanelle*.]

1. Issue; discharge opened in the body.

I see some full bodies, that can enjoy no health
without strong evacuations, blood-lettings, *fonta-
nels*.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 21.

Artificial issues, made in any part of the body,
are by physicians called *fonticuli*, or little fountains.
—*Hammann, Periphrasis and Annotations on the
New Testament*, St. Mark, iv. 23.

2. See *extract*.

The parietal bones and the frontal do not coalesce
until the third year after birth, so that, before this
period, there is an obvious interspace, commonly
called *fontanel*, and scientifically the anterior *fontanel*.
There is also a lesser space, occasionally, between
the occipital and parietal bones, termed the posterior
fontanel.—*Hopner, Medical Dictionary.*

Fontange. s. Knot of ribbons on the top of the headress. *Rare; obsolete if ever naturalized.*

These old-fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above
the head: they were pointed like stoupes, and had
long loose pieces of craps, which were fringed, and
hung down their backs.—*Addison.*

Food. s. [A.S. *foða*.]

1. Victuals; provision for the month.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and *food*.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

Much *food* is in the tillage of the poor.—*Proverbs*,
xiii. 23.

They give us *food*, which may with nectar vie,
And was that does the about us supply. *Waller.*

2. Anything that nourishes.

Give me some music: music, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 3.

O dear son Edgar,

The *food* of thy abused father's wrath,
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 1.

Food. r. a. *Food*. *Obsolete.*

He was *fooded* forth in vain with long talk.—*Bar-
ret, Alceste*, 1280.

Foodst. adj. Fit for food. *Rare.*

I see not how in those round blazing beams
One should imagine any *food-st* limit.
Nylander, Translation of De Bartsa,
(Nares by H. & W.)

Foodful. adj. Fruitful; full of food; plen-
teous.

Vol. I.

Where wert thou when I made
The *foodful* earth, and her foundation laid?
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 55.
There Thyson was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the *foodful* earth.

Dryden.

An analogy most fruitful, and more *foodful* than
the old Egyptian statue with three tier of breasts.
—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Fooding. s. Food for livelihood. *Rare.*

As soon her *fooding* house, some good, some bad,
Will's Recreation: 1654. (Nares by H. & W.)

Foodless. adj. Not affording food; barren.
The dry and *foodless* wilderness. — *G. Sandys*,
Psalms lxxiv.

The *foodless* wilds
Pour forth their brown inhabitants.

Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Foody. adj. *Rare.*

1. Eatable; fit for food.

To vetches, v. the she drew;
And into well sew'd socks pour'd *foody* meal.

Chapman.

2. Abounding in a supply of food.

Who brought them to the stable feed from Ida's
foody stream. *Chapman, Translation of
the Iliad*, xi. 105. (Nares by H. & W.)

Food. s. [Fr. *ful*, *fool*.]

1. One to whom nature has denied reason;
natural; idiot.

Does then call me *food*, boy? — All thy other titles
thou hast given away; that thou wast born with.
—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

It may be asked whether the eldest son, being a
food, shall inherit paternal power before the younger,
a wise man. — *Locke.*

He thinks his stars he was not born a *food*. *Pope.*
The *food* hath said in his heart there is no God.—
Psalm, xiv. 1.

2. Term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought knowing, you must first put the
food upon all mankind. — *Dryden, Preface to Trans-
lation of Juvenal.*

3. One who counterfeits folly; buffoon;
jester.

Where's my knife, my *food*? Go you, and call my
food hither. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.
I sworn, although their drudge, to be their *food* or
jester. *Milton.*

Used adjectively.

If this disguise sit not naturally on so grave a per-
son, yet it may become him better than that *food's*
coat. — *Sir J. Ingham.*

Play the fool. Act like one void of com-
mon understanding; play pranks like a
hired jester; jest; make sport.

I returning where I left his armour, found an-
other instead thereof, and armed myself therein to
play the *fool*. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

I have played the *fool*, and have erred exceed-
ingly. — *Shakespeare, As You Like It*, 21.

Well, thus we play the *fools* with the time, and
the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us.
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

In it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty
to play the *fool*, and draw shame and misery upon a
man's self? *Locke.*

Fool's errand.

While he was pleasing himself with thoughts so
agreeable to his temper, he learned that he had been
deceived, and had been used as an instrument for
deceiving the nation. His mission to Hungerford
had been a *fool's errand*. The king had never
meant to abide by the terms which he had in-
structed his commissioners to propose. — *Macaulay,
History of England*, ch. 25.

Make a fool of. Disappoint; defeat.

"Twere as *fool* as dead as to drink when a man's
a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to
break promise with him, and make a *fool* of him. —
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

Fool. r. n. Trifle; toy; play; idle; sport.

Fool not; for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave, *G. Herbert.*
If you have the luck to be court-*fools*, those that
have either wit or honesty, you may *fool* withal, and
spare not. — *Sir J. Ingham.*

It must be an industrious youth that provides
against age; and he that *fools* away the one, must
either beg or starve in the other. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

But my Lord Poynington's married, and one
would not *fool* with him for his lady's sake; it may
make her mense. — *Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

Fool. v. a.

1. Treat with contempt; disappoint; frus-
trate; defeat.

And shall it in more shame be further spoken,
That you are *fool'd*, deceived, and shook off?
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

G I

Him ever-weening
To over-reach; but with the serpent meeting,
Food and envenom'd. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 878.
If men be not to be deceived and *fool'd* about their
spiritual estate, they cannot take a surer course
than by taking their neighbour's word for that,
which can be known only from their own heart. —
South, Sermons.

I am tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which *fools* us young, and beggars us when old.

Dryden.

I would advise this blinded set of men not to give
credit to those, by whom they have been so often
fool'd and imposed upon. — *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Infatuate; make foolish.

If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts,
Against their father, *fool* me not so much,
To bear it tamely. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 4.

When I am read, thou feign'st a weak applause,
As if thou wert my friend, but lack'st a cause;
This but thy judgment *fools*; the other way
Would both thy folly and thy spite betray.

R. Jonson.

It were an handsome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;
And he's so *fool'd* with downright honesty,
He'll never believe it. — *Sir J. Ingham, Sophy.*

A long and eternal adieu to all unwise pleasures;
I will no longer be *fool'd* or imposed upon by them.
— *Calamy, Sermons.*

A base of Holland, whose cares of growing still
richer and richer, perhaps *fool* him so far as to
make him enjoy less in his riches than others in
poverty. — *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Cheat; (as, 'to *fool* one of his money').

Fool. s. [?] Viand made of gooseberries
scalded and pounded, and of cream.

Thou fish dill of *fool*.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 1.
Fall to your chessmen, curds, and cloutie
cream.

Your *fool*, your lawns. *R. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

To make out the dinner full certain I am
That *fool* is anchovy, and *Regulus* is hush;
That *Hickey's* a rapier, and, by the same rule,
Magnanimous Goldsmith a gooseberry *fool*.

Goldsmith, Retaliation.

Foolbold. adj. Foolishly bold; foolhardy.

Rare.

Some in corners have been *foolbold*. — *Conclusion
of Leland's Journey, enlarged by Bale*, l. 3. h.

Foolborn. adj. Begotten by a fool.

Reply not to me with a *foolborn* jest.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

Foolery. r.

1. Habitual folly.

Foolery, sir, they walk about the orb like the
sun; it shines every where: I would be sorry, sir,
but the *fool* should be as soft with your master as
with my mistress. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*,
iii. 1.

He keeps the house of pride and *foolery*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

2. Act of folly; trifling practice.

Talk not much with a *fool*, and go not to him that
hath no understanding. Beware of him, lest thou
have trouble; and thou shalt never be deceived with
his *foolery*. — *Revelations*, xii. 13.

I shall do that that's fit, and
And fit to cross your *foolery*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.
It is mere *foolery* in multiply distinct particulars
in trading of things, where the difference lies only
in words. *Boileau.*

3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in
any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected. — *Sir
W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

We are transported with *fooleries*, which, if we
understood, we should despise. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Foolhappy. adj. Lucky without contrivance
or judgment.

As when a ship, that flies fair under sail,
An hidden rock escaped unawares,
That lay in wait her wreck for to befall;
The mariner, yet half amazed, stares
At perils past, and yet in doubt he dares
To joy at his *foolhappy* oversight.

Swifter, Purse Queen.

Foolhardiness. s. Attribute suggested by
Foolhardy; mad rashness; courage with-
out sense.

There is a difference betwixt daring and *foolhardi-
ness*; Lucan and Milton often ventured them too
far, our Virgil never. — *Dryden, Translation of Du
Roissey's Art of Printing.*

A false pleasing parasite would . . . call his *fool-
hardiness* valour, and then he may go on boldly,
because blindly. — *South, Sermons*, ii. 347.

But will you therefore be so much a *fool*
To write at random, and neglect a rule?
Or, while your faults are set to general view,
Hope all men should be blind, or pardon you?

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Who would not such *foolhardiness* condemn,
Where, though perdition you may escape from
blame,
Yet (since you never can expect, or claim?)
Oldham, Horace's Art of Poetry
imitated in English.

Foolhardiness. *s.* Foolhardiness; adventu-
riveness without judgement. *Obsolete.*

More large in strength than wise he was,
And reason with *foolhardiness* over-ran;
Stern melancholy did his courage pass,
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining
brass. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Foolhardy. *adj.* Daring without judgement;
madly adventurous; foolishly bold.

One mother, when as her *foolhardy* child
Did come too near, and with his talous play,
Half dead through fear, her little babe rev'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Some would be so *foolhardy* as to presume to be
more of the caldred-cottell of God Almighty than
the angels *Heavenly.*

Wary ye, I beseech *foolhardy*,
To expose themselves to vain security;
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honour's got by such a main. *Butler, Hudibras.*

At a later period, when he had paid dearly for his
foolhardy contempt of public opinion, it was the
fashion at Saint Germain's to excuse him by throw-
ing the blame on others.—*Maccarty, History of*
England, ch. viii.

Foolish. *v. a.* Make a fool of anyone.

Right servile fear, with errors *foolish'd*.
Aylmer, The Barrow. (Ord MS.)

Fooling. *verb. al.* Making a fool of any-
one; playing the fool.

I, in this kind of merry *fooling*, am nothing to
you; so you may continue and laugh at nothing
still.—*Shakspeare, Twelfth, li. 1.*

He must be happy that knows the true measures
of *fooling*.—*Sir R. L. Estcourt.*
Is this a time for *fooling*? *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Foolish. *adj.*

1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.

Pray do not mock me
I am a very *foolish* fond old man;
Purseless and upwards, not an hour more nor less;
And to deal plainly,
I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shakspeare, King Lear, iv. 7.*

He, of all the men that ever my *foolish* eyes looked
upon, was the best deserving a fair lady.—*Id.,*
Merchant of Venice, l. 2.

2. Imprudent; indiscreet.

Like Romans; neither *foolish* in our stands,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus, l. 6.*

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

It is a *foolish* thing to make a long prologue and
to be short in the story itself.—*2 Macbeth, li. 32.*

What could the head perform alone,
If all their friendly aids were gone?
A *foolish* figure he must make;
He nothing else but sleep and ake. *Prior, Alma.*

He allows himself in *foolish* hatreds and resent-
ments against particular persons, without consider-
ing that he is to love every body as himself.—*Law.*

Foolishly. *adv.* Weakly; without under-
standing; (in *Scripture*) wickedly.

Although we best fair winter sun looks bright,
And *foolishly* are glad to see it at its height;
Yet so much sooner comes the long and gloomy
night. *Swift.*

Foolishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Foolish; folly; want of understanding;
foolish practice; actual deviation from the
right.

Foolishness being properly a man's deviation from
right reason, in point of practice, must needs con-
sist in his pitching upon such an end as is unsuit-
able to his condition, or pitching upon means un-
suitable to the compassing of his end.—*South,*
Sermons.

Charin'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And shape my *foolishness* to their desire. *Prior.*

Foolscap. *s.* Term denoting the size
of the sheet of paper: (as *pot, foolscap,*
&c., *pot* being the smallest, and *foolscap*
the second in the ascending scale to *atlas-*
paper).

'Action, my dear friend,' said Daly, 'action is the
thing—you may sigh and swear away four sides of
foolscap—most appropriate paper—and what then?
You have done nothing but record sentiments which
the circumstances of a few years may entirely alter,
and pledged yourself to a constancy which events
may try, and even overthrow.'—*Thursdell Book, Gil-*
bert Gurney, vol. l. ch. vi.

Used adjectively.

He looked on with the same grave, attentive sto-
lidity, occasionally nodding his head, as he was
wont of yore when he received a deputation on
sugar duties or joint-stock banks, and when he
under, as was his custom when particularly per-
plexed, an occasional note on a sheet of *foolscap*
paper.—*Disraeli the younger, Contingent.*

Foolship. *s.* Rink or condition of a fool:
(in the extract a contumacious parody of *cor-*
ship, lordship, and other titles of honour).

The law will allow her honorable alimony out of
your *foolship's* fortune.—*Cowley, Cutter of Coleman*
Street.

Fool's-stones. *s.* Tubers, like testicles, of
the native plant *Orchis Maro* (Gr. *μυρὸς*
= foolish, foolish person, fool).

Long purples
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
(*Hamlet, iv. 7.*)

The grosser name is the word under notice.

These kinds of *Fool's stones* do grow naturally
to their best liking in pastures or fields that seldom
or never are dug or manured. They flower in
May and June. Their stones are to be gathered for
medicine in September, as are those of the *Dog's*
stones.—*Gerard, Herbal, p. 209: 1633.*

Fooltrap. Sure to catch fools in: (as a
flytrap).

Let's, at first, were *fooltraps*, where the wise,
Like spiders, lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

Foot. *s.* plural *feet*. [*A.S. fōt, plural fēt.*]

1. Part upon which we stand.

The queen that bore thee,
Off her upon her knees than on her *feet*,
Died ere'st thou did'st live. *Shakspeare, Twelfth, li. 3.*
His affection to the church was so moderate, that
he never deserted it till both it and he were over-
run and trod under *feet*.—*Lord Clarendon, History*
of the Great Rebellion.

2. That by which anything is supported in
the nature of a foot: (as, 'The *foot* of a
table').

3. Lower part; base.

You'll towers, whose wanton tops do buss the
clouds,
Must kiss their own *feet*. *Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 3.*

Fretting, by little and little, wades away and eats
out both the tops, and sides, and *feet* of mountains.
—*Hakewill, Apology.*

4. End; lower part.

What dismal cries are those?—
Nothing; a trifling sum of misery,
New added to the *foot* of thy account.
Thy wife is seiz'd by force, and borne away. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

5. Act of walking.

Antiochus departed, winking in his pride to make
the land navigable, and the sea passable by *foot*.—*2*
Macbeth, v. 21.

6. On *foot* (written sometimes *o'foot*, whence
afoot)

a. Walking; without carriage.

Israel journeyed about six hundred thousand on
foot.—*Exodus, xli.*

b. In motion.

The centurions and their charges billeted already
in the entertainment, and to be on *foot* at an hour's
warning.—*Shakspeare, Coriolanus, iv. 3.*

7. Infantry; footmen in arms: (in this sense
it has *no plural*).

Laudas gathered three score thousand choice men
of *foot*, and five thousand horsemen.—*1 Macbeth, iv.*
24.

Himself with all his *foot* entered the town, his
horse being quartered about it.—*Lord Clarendon,*
History of the Great Rebellion.

Thrice horse and *foot* about the fire are led,
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead. *Dryden.*

8. Footing.

See on what *foot* we stand; a scanty shore,
The sea behind, our enemies before. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.*

In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to
imply that we are not upon the same *foot* with
our fellow subjects in England.—*Swift, The Drap-*
per's Letters.

There is no well wisher to his country without a
little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a
better *foot*.—*Swift.*

I ask whether upon the *foot* of our constitution,
as it stood in the reign of the late King James, a
king of England may be deposed?—*Id.*

What colour of excuse can be for the contempt
with which we treat this part of our species, the

negroes, that we should not put them upon the com-
mon *foot* of humanity, that we should only set an
insignificant fine upon the man who murders them?
—*Addison.*

9. Level; square; par. *Obsolete.*

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest,
men's necessities would draw upon them a most sud-
den undolug, in that they would be forced to sell their
means, be it lands or goods, far under *foot*.—*Bacon,*
Essays.

10. Certain number of syllables constituting
a distinct part of a verse.

Feet, in our English versifying, without quantity
and joints, be sure signs that the verse is either born
deformed, unnatural, or lame.—*Archam, School-*
master.

Didst thou hear these verses?—O yes, I heard
them all, and more too; for some o' them had in
them more *feet* than the verses would bear.—*Shake-*
speare, As you like it, li. 2.

And Sydney's verse halts ill on Roman *feet*. *Pope.*

11. Motion; action.

While other poets are something rank on *foot*,
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with slender to marry. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.*

In the government of the world the number and
variety of the ends on *foot*, with the secret nature
of most things to which they relate, must make a
distinct remark of their coarctivity in some cases
very difficult, and in some unattainable.—*Ure.*

12. Step.

This man's son would, every *foot* and anon, be
taking some of his companions into the orchard.—*Sir R. L. Estcourt.*

13. Measure containing twelve inches, sup-
posed to be the length of a man's foot:
(when it signifies measure, it retains its
singular form even when the numeral is
two or more than *two*; the import being
collective rather than truly plural).

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrap'd in a linen
cloth, being buried for a fortnight's space four *feet*
deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy
or rotten.—*Bacon.*

Set on *foot*. Originate; bring into existence

or activity.

If such a tradition were at any time set on *foot*, it
is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain en-
tertainment; but much more difficult how it should
come to be universally propagated.—*Archbishop*
Tillotson.

Foot. *v. n.*

1. Dance; tread wantonly; trip.

Lowly the vale and full of horror stood,
Brown with the shade of a delicious wood;
The moon was up and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That fleetly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*

2. Go on foot.

By this the dreadful beast drew nigh to land,
Half flying and half *footing* in his haste. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by
night. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.*

With it. In the following instances (as in
go it, &c.) apparently active.

The man set the boy upon the ass, and *footed* it
himself.—*Sir R. L. Estcourt.*

Unless he also turns vagabond, and *foots* it to Jeru-
salem, or wanders over this or that part of the
world, to visit the shrine of such or such pretended
saint.—*South, Sermons.*

Foot. *v. a.*

1. Spurn; kick.

You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
and *foot* me as you spurn a stranger car over your
threshold.—*Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 3.*

For there the pride of all her heart will bow,
When you shall *foot* her from you, not she you.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

2. Settle; begin to fix.

What confid'ancy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shakspeare, King Lear, iii. 7.*

3. Tread.

Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold;
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Hid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thus, witch, aroynt thee right. *Shakspeare, King Lear, iii. 4, song.*

There haply by the ruddy daniel men,
Or shepherd boy, they *foot* the green. *Tickell.*

4. Hold with the foot.

The holy eagle
Scoop'd, as to *foot* us. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline, v. 4.*

We are the earth, and they,
Like moles within us, leave and cast about;
And till they find and clutch their prey,
They never cool, much less give out. *G. Herbert.*

5. Supply with feet: (in the extract it means the part for the feet).

New spur-leathers, or stockings by this time
fused. — *Bishop Hall, Characteristics, The Vain-
glorians.*

Football. s.

1. Ball commonly made of a blown bladder, cased with leather, driven by the foot.

Am I so round with you as you with me,
That like a football you do spin me thus?
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, II. 1.

One rolls along a football in his fury,
One with a broken trinebeon deals his blows.
Dryden.

2. Sport or practice of kicking the football.

Such a winter-piece should be beautified with all
manner of works and exercises of winter; as foot-
balls, felling of wood, and sliding upon the ice. —
Pemham.

As when a sort of lucky shepherds try
Their force at football, care of victory
Makes them salute so rudely, breast to breast,
That their encounter seems too rough for jest.
Waller.

It was sensible the common football was a very
imperfect imitation of that exercise. — *Arbuthnot
and Pope, Martinus Scribblers.*

Footbands. s. Soldiers that march and
fight on foot.

To whom valiant Audley, in their faint recoyle,
With his foot-bands alone did give the foyle.
Mitron for Magistrate, p. 305.

Footboy. s. Low menial; attendant in
livery.

Was it discretion, lords, to let this man,
This honest man, wait like a lousy footboy
At chamber-door? *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 2.*
Whenever he imagines advantages will redound
to one of his footboys by oppression of me, he never
disputes it. — *Swift.*

Footbreadth. s. Space which a foot might
cover.

I will not give you of their land, no not so much
as a footbreadth [in the margin, the treading of
the sole of the foot]. — *Deuteronomy, II. 5.*

Footbridge. s. Bridge on which passengers
walk; narrow bridge.

Falmouth's shepherd, fearing the footbridge was
not strong enough, hauled it so long, till he broke
that which would have borne a bigger burden. — *Sir
P. Sidney.*

Footcloth. s. Sumpter cloth: (thence applied
to a horse with housings).

How should he worship'd be, and reverenc'd,
Ride with his furs and footcloths?
B. Jonson, Talpore.

Milan, and many other cities in Italy, danced at
this music, made a footcloth of their master's li-
very, and from this time dated themselves free
states. — *Feller, Italy War, p. 105.*

I still will be a justice in the war
And ride upon my footcloth.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Prophetess.

Footed. adj. Shaped in the foot.

Muzzled and tailed like a bear, and footed like a
goat. — *Grew.*

Footfall. s. Setting down of the foot.

For every trifle are they set upon me;
Sometime like awakes, that men and chatelats me,
And, after, like me; then like hedge-hogs, which
in tumbling in my barefoot way, and mount,
Their prick at my footfall.
Shakespeare, Tempest, II. 2.

Footfight. s. Fight on foot: (in opposition
to that on horseback).

So began our footfight in such wret, that we were
well entered to blood of both sides. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Footgear. s. Apparel for the foot; shoes
or boots.

Four gentlemanlike, handsome, well-dressed
French soldiers waded for a time beside our car-
riages; wonderfully clean and neat; and had such
art of picking their steps, that their foot-gear
told us higher than the ankle to the muddy
pibrochings these good people found themselves en-
gaged in. — *Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. III. b. I.
ch. vii.*

Footguards. s. pl. Footsoldiers belonging
to those regiments called, by way of dis-
tinction, the guards.

The army was scarcely less ill-served than the
clergy or the gentry. The garrison of the Tower
had drunk the health of the imprisoned bishop.
The footguards stationed at Lambeth had, with
every mark of reverence, welcomed the primates
back to his palace. Nowhere had the news of the

acquittal been received with more clamorous del-
lida than at Hounslow Heath. — *Morley, History of
England, ch. ix.*

Foothold. s. Space to hold the foot; space
on which one may tread surely.

Getting more universal foothold in other persons,
by disabbling her deformed enemy. — *Dr. H. More,
Conjectura Cabalistica, p. 212.*

As to properly producing empire, it is required
that it should have some certain root or foothold,
which except in land it cannot have, being other-
wise, as it were, upon the wing. — *Harrington,
Oceano, p. 28.*

All fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left
it no little foothold, that the first least laid it flat
upon the ground. — *Sir R. J. Estrange.*

He's at the top; he has nothing above him to transpire
to, nor any foothold left him to come down by. — *Id.*

Footing. s.

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you nether deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and adventure as a night
As to overwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unsteadfast footing of a spear.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

As Noah's place, which return'd no more,
Did show thee footing found, for all the flood.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

2. Support; root.

Set cloven stakes; and wondrous to behold,
Their sharpness ends in earth their footing place,
And the dry poles produce a living race.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

3. Basis; foundation.

All these sublime thoughts take their rise and
footing here: the mind stirs not one jot beyond
these ideas which sense or reflection have offered. —
Locke.
The reasoning faculties of the soul would not
know how to move, for want of a foundation and
footing in most men, who cannot trace truth to its
foundation and original. — *Id.*

4. Place; possession.

Whether they mention exhalations are,
Fir'd by the sun, or sent up from above;
Or each some more remote and slippery star,
Which loses footing when to mortals shew.
Dryden.

5. Tread; walk.

As he forward mov'd his footing old,
So backward still was turned his wrinkled fier.
Spenser.

I would outlive you did not hold,
But hark, I hear the footing of a man.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Break off, break off! I feel the different sound
Of some elastic footing near about this ground.
Milton, Comus, 145.

6. Dance.

Make holiday: your eye-straw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country footing. *Shakespeare, Tempest, IV. 1.*

7. Steps; road; track.

He grew strong among the Irish: and in his
footing his son continuing, hath increased his said
name. *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or
like footings up and down, impossible to be traced.
— *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

8. Entrance; beginning; establishment;
equality: (the notion being founded on
that of level ground, whereon two person
stand with equal advantages).

Ever since our nation had my footing in the
land, the state of England did desire to perfect the
tranquillity. — *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of
Ireland.*

The defeat of coherent Bellasis gave them their first
footing in Yorkshire. — *Lord Clarendon, History of
the Grand Rebellion.*

No useful arts have yet found footing here:
But all untaught and savage does appear.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

9. State; condition; settlement: (common
with same).

(Gaul was on the same footing with Egypt, as to
taxes. — *Arbuthnot.*

Many weeks had not passed after this interview,
before Horatio and Zenobia were what they call on
a good footing together. All ceremonies except the
last were now over: the writings were now drawn,
and every thing was in the utmost forwardness,
preparative to the putting Horatio in possession of
all his wishes. — *Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph
Andrews.*

10. In Architecture. See extract.

Footing of a wall [is] courses of stone at the base,
which project beyond its face, and thus give it greater
stability. — *Glossary of Architecture.*

Footlicker. s. Slave; humble fawner; one
who licks the foot.

Do that good mischief which may make this
island
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Culliban,
For ay thy footlicker. *Shakespeare, Tempest, IV. 1.*

Footman. s.

1. Soldier who marches and fights on foot.

The numbers loved by her lieutenant did consist
of footmen three millions, of horsemen one million.
— *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

2. Servant in livery.

He was carried in a rich clurid, litter-wise, with
two horses at either end, and two footmen on each
side. — *Bacon.*

What am I doing? How do I suffer this passion
to creep imperceptibly upon me! How many days
are past since I could have submitted to ask myself
the question? — *Mary a footman! Distraction! Can I
afterwards bear the eyes of my acquaintance?*

But I can retire from them; retire with one in
whom I propose more impudence than the world
without him can give me! . . . He! and do I doubt
thou on a footman! I despise, I detest my passion.
— *Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Footmanship. s. Art or faculty of a runner.

The Irish archers saying this, suddenly broke up,
and committed the safety of their lives to their
nimble footmanship. — *Sir J. Haywood.*

Yet, says the fox, I have killed more of them with
my wiles and shifts than ever you did with your
footmanship. — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Footpace. s. [? *foot pace*] Dais; landing.

Stairs, a mat, a footpace of velvet. — *Newcastle.*

A footpace [is] a part of a pair of stairs, whereon,
after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place,
where you make two or three paces before you as-
cend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascend-
ing the rest of the stairs. — *Morson.*

Footpad. s. Highwayman who robs on
foot: (not on horseback).

He was waylaid by two footpads. — *Goldsmith, Ke-
nny.*

Footpath. s. Narrow way which will not
admit horses or carriages.

Know'st thou the way to Dorset? —
Both stile and gate, horseway and footpath.
Shakespeare, King Lear, IV. 1.

Footpost. s. Post or messenger who travels
on foot.

For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare
weekly appointeth a footpost, whose dispatch is well
near as speedy as the horses. — *Curce, Survey of
Cornwall.*

Foots. s. See Molasses.

Footsore. part. adj. Sore and worn at the
feet.

The heat of the ground made me footsore. — *De
For, Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Footstep. s.

1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot.

Clear-sighted Reason wisdom's judgement lends,
And Sense, her vassal, in her footsteps trends.
Sir J. Denham.

A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in,
if he thinks that he is in the right way, wherever
he has the footsteps of others to follow. — *Locke.*

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our
system, if there we may trace any visible footstep
of Divine Wisdom and Beneficence. — *Headly, Ser-
mons.*

Footstool. s. Stool on which he who sits
places his feet.

Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat,
And made our footstool of security.
Shakespeare, King Henry VI. Part III. v. 7.

They whose secret wills lie to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
By these mysterious links to fix and tie
Men to the footstool of the Deity.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

Let echoing anthems make his praises known
On earth, his footstool, as in heav'n his throne.
Lord Bacon.

By the phrase of worshipping his footstool, no
more is meant than worshipping God at his foot-
stool. — *Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Foot. s. Coxcomb; man of small under-
standing and much ostentation; pretender;

one fond of show, dress, and bluster; im-
pertinent.

A whole tribe of fops,
Got 'twixt asleep and waking.
Shakespeare, King Lear, I. 2.

When such a positive abandon'd fop,
Among his numerous absurdities,
Stumbles upon some tolerable line,
I first to see them in such company.
Lord Bacon.

The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is
no better than a fop in a gay coat. — *Sir R. L'E-
strange.*

In a dull stream, which moving slow,
You hardly see the current flow;
When a small levee obstructs the course,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but cluff, and straws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with every wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, fops, and rakes, for cluff and straws. *Swift.*
If a girl can but rally merrily upon the sober ad-
monition of a parent, she concludes she is the siller
person, takes herself for a wit and the other for a fop,
(a high word, devised only to fright all serious-
ness and sobriety out of the world,) and learns not
only to disobey, but to contemn.—*Dr. H. More,*
Lady's Calling, bk. ii. l. 17. (Orel MS.)

Fopdoodle. s. Fop.

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And lundled you like a fopdoodle. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Fopling. s. Petty fop; underate Coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloë's toilet gain a part,
And, with his tailor, share the fopling's heart. *Tickell.*

I hate the lewd rake, the dressed fopling despoil,
Lusty M. W. Montague.

Intrusion with a fopling's face,
Ignorant of time and place. *Granger, Ode on Solitude.*

Foppery. s.

1. Folly; impertinence.

I was three or four times in the thought they
were not fairies; and got the multitudes of my mind,
The sudden surprise of my powers, drove the cross-
ness of the foppery into a received belief, in the
spirit of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they
were fairies.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor,*
v. 3.

This is the excellent foppery of the world, that
when we are sick in fortune, often the surfeits of
our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters
the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains
on necessity. *Id., King Lear, l. 2.*

2. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in
their fopperies, than to be suffered to break loose
from that subjection which your superstition kept
them in.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
But though we fetch from Italy and France,
Our fopperies of time, and mode of dance,
Our sturdily Britons worn to borrow name. *Granville.*

I wish I could say quail fopperies were wholly
absent from graver subjects.—*Swift.*

3. Article of foppish dress; part of a fop's toilet or wardrobe.

And as my satire bursts again,
See fatter'd foppery strew the plain. *Shenstone.*
Cambrics, laces, velvets, and many other prohibited
fopperies.—*Guthrie.*

Foppish. adj. Having the character of, or relating to, a fop.

Fools we're but less grace in a year;
For wise men are grown foppish,
And know not how their wits to wear,
Their manners are no apish. *Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 4, song.*

With him the present still some virtue have;
The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave;
The stolid negligent, the foppish neat;
The dull are airy, and the sly discreet. *Garth.*

The Romans grew extremely expensive and fop-
pish; so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men
that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it
still to women.—*Arbuthnot.*

Foppishness. s. Attribute suggested by Foppish.

I have seen parts of dress, in themselves extremely
beautiful, which at the same time subject the wearer
to the character of foppishness and affectation.—*Shenstone.*

Foppity. s. Trifler.

Why does this little foppit laugh always.
Cowley, Cather of Coleman Street: 1633.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Fop. prep. Word for word, this is the Latin
pro, the letter-change between words be-
ginning with *p* in Latin and *f* in English
giving us one of the most generally recog-
nized rules in English philology; *fish = pis-
cia, fell = pellis*, &c., being similar examples
of it. In meaning there is a similar corre-
spondence. Thirdly, the relations between
for and *fore* are, to a great extent, parallel
with those between *pro* and *pra*; the latter
meaning *before*, especially in composition.
Hence, the two forms may, up to a certain

point, be conveniently considered together.
For further remarks, see Former and
Further. It is difficult to say in what
particular action the practice of treating
an object that stood before another as an
equivalent to it originated; and this is be-
cause the actions that might suggest it are
numerous. To choose, as an illustration,
only one of them—the man that in a con-
test steps forward in front of one of his
fellows is likely to both give and take
blows, glory, death, or any other of the
fruits of fighting, in his stead; and where,
by so doing, he serves the purpose in-
tended equally well, he is not only a substi-
tute but an equivalent. This view, per-
haps, gives us the best key to the numerous
details connected with its use. In con-
sidering, however, the several shades of
meaning deducible from this notion of fore-
ness, we must, as with most other particles,
be careful to attribute the impart of the
combination to the right part of it. The
following extracts, for instance, are ar-
ranged, in the previous editions, under a
separate heading, i.e. *Notwithstanding*.

This for anything we know to the contrary, might
be the self-same form which Philopseus ex-
presseth. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
God's desertion shall, for ought he knows, the
next minute supervene.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of
Christianity.*
Predictability supposes that a thing may or may not
be so, for any thing yet certainly determined on
either side. *South, Sermons.*

For anything that legally appears to the contrary,
it may be a contrivance to fright us.—*Swift, The
Dropper's Letters.*

If such vast masses of matter had been situated
nearer to the sun, or to each other, as they might as
easily have been, for any mechanical or fortuitous
agent, they must necessarily have caused a con-
siderable disorder in the whole system. *Hentley.*

It is clear, however, that taken by itself
the word *for* has only its ordinary import;
the equivalent to *notwithstanding* lying in
the words which follow, the form of
which, even when it does not contain the
words to the contrary, always suggests
them. In short, it suggests an objection;
one, however, which is pronounced insuffi-
cient; or one to which the counter-statem-
ent is, at least, deemed an equivalent.

1. In exchange, in recompense, in return for, in place, instead, in supply, or in the character, of anything.

We take a falling meteor for a star. *Cowley.*
He made considerable progress in the study of this
law, before he quitted that profession for this of
poetry.—*Dryden.*

To make him copious is to alter his character;
and to translate him line for line is impossible.—*Id.*

Most of our ingenious young men take up some
cried-up English poet for their model, adore him,
and imitate him, as they think, without knowing
wherein he is defective.—*Id.*

Now for so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and for the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health;
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Id., Translation of Persius.*

First the wily wizard must be caught;
For unconstrain'd him, he nothing tells for nought.

We can only give them that liberty now for secur-
thing, which they have so many years exercised
for nothing, of railing and scribbling against us.—*Swift.*

2. From the notions connected with equality the derivative meanings are numerous; that of cause (viewed in respect to its adequacy in relation to its effect) being one of them. And, as this is the case with the so-called final as well as the efficient causes, the word for finds a place in propositions which convey the notion of aims or intentions, of things aimed at, or of results intended.

a. Cause efficient. Because or on account of.

That which we for our unworthiness are afraid to
crave, our prayer is, that (had for the worthiness of
his son would notwithstanding you-hast to grant.
—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The governor, sailing out, took great store of
victual and warlike provision, which the Turks had
for haste left behind them.—*Knutson, History of the
Turks.*

Persons who have lost most of their grinders,
having been compelled to use three or four only in
chewing, wore them so low that the inward nerves
lay bare, and they would no longer for pain make
use of them.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in
the Works of the Creation.*

b. Cause final.

How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when goal becomes her object:
For this the foolish, over-careful fathers
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains
with care.
Their bones with industry: for thus, engross'd
The cask'd lumps of strong delicious gold:
For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their souls with arts and martial exercises.

The kingdom of God was first rent by ill counsel;
upon which counsel there are set, for our instruc-
tion, two marks.—*Bacon.*

Whether some hero's fate,
In words worth dying for, he celebrates. *Cowley.*
For he writes not for money, nor for praise,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Sir J. Denham.*

There we shall see a night worthy dying for,
that blessed Saviour, who so highly deserves of us.—*Boyle.*

It is not disposed to be a fool, and to be misera-
ble for company.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
Let them, who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their words like mine, for noble ends. *Dryden.*

Some pray for riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain. *Id.*

For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart. *Id., Translation of the Æneid.*

3. a. In the character of, with a likeness to, considered as, anything: (the word which follows being often an adjective, as dead for dead person, certain or sure for certainty, and the like).

I hear for certain, and do speak the truth.
The gentle York is up. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.*

Now, now for sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to lance be restor'd. *Hilton, Paradise Regained, ii. 35.*

Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill for ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 223.*

The council-table and star-chamber held for ho-
nourable that which pleased, and for just that which
prolited.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion.*

The martling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pavement cast his knight:
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

If a man can be fully assured of anything for a
truth, without having examined, what is there that
he may not embrace for truth?—*Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, for an ungrateful woman. *A. Philips.*

Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, should the form desert? *Gay.*

b. With respect, regard, or reference to, or in the way or matter of, anything.

It was young counsel for the person, and violent
counsel for the matter.—*Bacon, Essays.*
Authority followeth old men, and favour and po-
pularity youth; but for the moral part, perhaps,
youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for
the political.—*Id.*

Comments are rather gazed upon than wisely ob-
served in their effects; that is, what kind of com-
ment for magnitude or colour, produces what kind of
effects.—*Id.*

As he could see clear for those times, through su-
perstition; as he would be blinded, now and then,
by human policy.—*Id., History of the Reign of
Henry VII.*

He hath these honours couched in preserving
their memories, and praising their virtues; but for
any matter of worship towards them, he utterly
denies it.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Now for the government, it is absolute monarchy;
there being no other laws in China but the king's
command.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the
sense in general; but for particulars and circum-

stances, he continually lops them.—*Pope, Preface to the Iliad.*

Lo, some are vellum, and the rest are good,
For all his birdship knows, but they are wood.
Id., Moral Essays, iv.

Preceded by as.

As for Maramaldin the general, they had no just cause to dislike him, being an old captain of great experience.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

c. In advantage of, for the sake of, in behalf of, or conducive or beneficial to, anything.

An ant is a wise creature for itself; but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard.—*Bacon.*
Shall I think the world was made for one,
And men are born for kings, as beasts for men,
Not for protection, but to be devour'd?

Dryden, Spanish Friar.
It can never be for the interest of a believer to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it.—*Addison, Spectator.*

d. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.

To suppose the laws for which ye strive are found in Scripture; but those not against which we strive.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity, pref.*

It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cause, when I have no often drawn it for a good one.—*Jirgelen.*

Love was for Venus, but he fear'd his wife. *Id.*
There is a natural immutability, and eternal reason for that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

They must be void of all zeal, for God's honour, who do not with vigils and tears intercede with him.—*Bishop Sandridge.*

Arcturion is for poetical justice.—*Tennis.*
They are all for rank and foul feeding.—*Felton.*

For all. Notwithstanding.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more womanish; since I desire you, for all my apparel, there is nothing I desire more fully than to prove myself a man in this enterprise.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

For all the carabulades of the Christians the English bulwark was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of September part thereof was blown up.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

But as Noah's picture, which return'd no more,
Did show she had long lived for all the flood.

Sir J. Innes, Immortality of the Soul.
They resolve, for all this, do proceed
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*

If we apprehend the greatest things in the world of the emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented, for all that, to let them govern at home.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

She might have passed over such business; but my rabble is not to be mumbled up in silence, for all her pertness.—*Dryden.*

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition.—*South, Sermons.*

For all the world. Wholly; exactly.

A pretty ring
That she did give, whose proxy was,
For all the world, like ruler's poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

For as much (often spelt as one word, and generally, if not always, followed by as).

In regard that; in consideration of.
For as much as in public prayer we are not only to consider what is useful in respect of God; but there is also in men that which we must regard: we somewhat incline to length, lest overquick dispatch should give occasion to sleep, that the thing itself be not little accounted of.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered of, I will search into a tradition concerning his travels.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

For as much as he hath pleased Almighty God of his goodness to give you safe deliverance, and hath preserved you in the great danger of childbirth, you shall therefore give hearty thanks unto God.—*Book of Common Prayer, Churching of Women.*

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any further protection, make war upon Christians for the propagation of their law; so the Christians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the precaution.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged the free use of spa water.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

For my heart. However much I may strive.
I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him for my heart.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, i. 2.
I cannot for my heart leave a room, before I have thoroughly examined the papers passed upon the walls.—*Addison, Spectator.*

For my life. If my life depended on it.

For that. Because; since. *Obsolete.*

I would go forward in this course of seeking hard places and phrases in authors, but for that I have now much other business that nearer concerns me.—*Minsheu, Spanish Grammar, p. 12.*

I don't not but great troops would be ready to run; yet for that the worst men are most ready to remove, I would wish them chosen by discretion of wise men.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Many excesses of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or felled; for that the natural sap of the tree corrupteth into some preternatural substance.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

That omitted.
Jealousy would not be answer'd so:
They are not ever jealous for a cause,
But jealous for they're jealous.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 4.
Heaven defend your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business want.
For she is with me. *Id., i. 3.*

Nor would I have breast with unsmooth pride,
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;
But, for his great Creator would the same,
His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame.

Fairfax.
Solyman had three hundred field-pieces: for why,
Solyman, purposing to draw the emperor into battle, had brought no pieces of battery with him.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

Placed before the to of the Infinitive Mood, when intention is signified. *Obsolete.*

Who shall let me now
On this vile body for to wreak my wrong?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

A large posterity
Up to your happy palace may mount,
Of blessed souls for to increase the count. *Id.*
Those things may serve for to represent how just cause of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain.—*Bacon.*

For conj. Word by which the reason is introduced of something advanced before, generally suggesting and anticipating an objection.

Heav'n doth with us as we with torches steal,
Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 1.
Old husbandmen I do maintain know,
Who for another year die, plough, and sow:
For never any man was yet so old,
But he'd his life one winter more would hold.

Sir J. Denham.
Thus does he foolishly who, for fear of any thing in this world, ventures to displease God; for in so doing he runs away from himself, and falls into the hands of the living God.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

For. Particle in composition. See Forjudge and Forswear.

Forage. v. n. [Fr. *fourrager*.]

1. Rove; range; scour a country in search of spoil, generally of provisions.

As in a stormy night
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey. *Sir J. Denham.*

There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam went abroad to forage for them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nor dare they stray
When rain is promise'd for a stormy day;
But near the city walls their warlike take,
Nor forage far, but about expeditions make.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

2. Rove generally. *Rare.*

Forage and run
To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him ere he come so nigh.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 1.

3. Ravage. *Rare.*

His most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility.
Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2.

Forage. v. a. Plunder; strip; spoil.

They will both strengthen all the country round, and also be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to forage and over-run the whole land.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The victorious Philistines were worried by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army.—*South, Sermons.*

Forage. s.

1. Search by foraging.

One way a hand select from forage drives
A herd of bevers, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow around; or fleecy flock,
Fews and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their booty. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 616.*

2. Provisions so sought or obtained.

Some of the public magazines provide,
And some are sent now forage to provide.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

3. Provisions in general.
Provided forage, our spent arms renew'd.
Dryden, Fables.

Forager. s.

1. One who forages.

When that the general is not like the hive,
To whom the foragers shall all repair,
What honey is expected?
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

This forager on others' wisdom.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

2. Applied to beasts consuming or seeking fodder.

Down so smooth a slope,
The fleecy forager will gladly browse.
Mason, English Garden.

Foraging. verbal *abs.* Act of one who forages; predatory inroad; roving in search of provisions.

A Libyan tiger drawn from his wilder foraging.—*Jersey Taylor, & rime, p. 216: 1831.*
I chose to observe some kind of military advantages to await him at his foraging, his waterings, &c.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnium.*

Foraging-cap. s. Easy fitting light cap, worn by, or fit for, soldiers on a foraging party.

He had a flat foraging cap on his head, which was as large as a buffalo's, and his person was clothed in blue pantaloons, as tight as the ankle, rapidly increasing in width as they ascended, until they diverged of the hips to an expanse which was something between the sublime and the ridiculous.—*Murray, Snarkygone, vol. i. ch. iv.*

Foramen. s. pl. *foramina*. [Lat.] Perforation; small or moderate-sized opening, made, or like one made, by a perforating instrument; (common in *Anatomy*); the *foramina* of the body being numerous, and, as such, distinguished by specific names; whence such combinations as *foramen orale*, *rotundum*, &c. From the frequency of its combination with a second word of which the Latin character is evident, *foramen* is but imperfectly naturalized. Hence, it is entered rather on the strength of its derivatives, some of which, however, are in the same predicament, rather than as a truly Anglicized word).

Foraminifera. s. [Lat. *fero*=bear, carry.]

In *Zoology*. Term, imperfectly naturalized, applied to a class of the most simply organized members of the animal kingdom, the majority of which have a shelly envelope provided with small perforations or foramina. They form a division of the larger class *Rhizopoda*, or *Rhizopods*, with which, when first applied, the term *Foraminifera* was co-extensive. Its import has since been limited. *Foraminiferous*, and *foraminated*, are adjectives applied to their organization.

This term [*Rhizopoda*], first proposed by M. Dujardin, has been adopted as much more appropriate than that of *Polychaeta* or *Foraminifera*, which are only applicable to part of the class. . . . We find a few minute perforations on the septa, on whose presence it has been proposed to distinguish the entire group as that of *Foraminifera*.—*Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, § 283.*

The shells of *Foraminifera* vary from dimensions perfectly microscopic to the diameter and proportions of a crown piece.—*Anders, Geology, ii. 65.*

Foraminous. *adj.* Full of foramina; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and foraminous bodies, in the first erection of the wound, will denude it; but in the passage of the sound they will admit it better than harder bodies.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Foray. s. See *Forray*: (the spelling is now with one r; this being the preferable form).

Flew foot on the corral,
Sage counsel in lumber,
Red hand in the foray,
How sound is thy slumber!

Scott, Lady of the Lake, coronach, canto iii.

Forbath. *v. a.* Bathe; embrace. *Rare.*
With conquerors' hands *forbath'd* in their own blood.

Shakespeare, Induction to Measure for Measure.

Forbear. *v. n.* pret. *forbore*; past part. *forborne*. Abstain; pause; delay; intermit.

I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in choosing wrong,
I lose your company, therefore *forbear* awhile.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Forbear, my son, the hermit cries;
'Nay tempt the dangerous gloom;
For yonder faithless phantom flies
To lure thee to thy doom.'

Goldsmith, Edwin and Angelina.

Forbear. *v. a.*

1. Decline; avoid voluntarily.

Forbear his presence, until time hath qualified
The heat of his displeasure. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 2.*

So angry boils the combat do *forbear*,
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*

2. Abstain from, shun to do; or omit, anything.

There is not any one action whatsoever which a
man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture
will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. — *South, Sermons.*

3. Squire; treat with clemency.

With all lowliness and meekness, with long suf-
fering, *forbearing* one another in love. — *Ephesians, iv. 2.*

4. Withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is
with me, that he destroy thee not. — *2 Chronicles, xxxv. 21.*

In the following examples the government
is that of a clause.

He *forbore* to go forth. — *1 Samuel, xxiii. 13.*

The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themselves *forbear*. *Sir J. Denham.*

At this he started and *forbore* to swear;
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear. *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.*

Forbearance. *s.*

1. Care of avoiding or shunning anything;
negation of practice.

True nobleness would
Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iv. 1.

This may convince us how vastly greater a plea-
sure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin,
than can possibly accompany the commission of it. — *South, Sermons.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or *forbear*
doing any particular action, according as his duty
or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the
mind. *Locke.*

2. Command of temper.

Have a continual *forbearance*, till the speed of
his race grow slower. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 2.*

3. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.

Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity
in our own country to justify such a proceeding;
but only to display the mildness and *forbearance*
made use of under the reign of his present majesty.
— *Addison, Freholder.*

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kind-
ness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbear-
ance*. *Rogers.*

Forbearer. *s.* One who forbears.

The West as a father all goodness doth bring,
The East, a *forbearer*, an unnumber of things.
Tasso, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Forbearing. *verbal abs.* Forbearance.

By love *forbearing* is a prince persuaded, and a
soft tongue breaketh the bone. *Proverbs, xxi. 15.*

Forbid. *v. a.* preterite *forbade*; past part.
forbidden and *forbid*. [A.S. *forbendan*.]

1. Prohibit; interdict anything.

A witch, a queen, an old cunning queen; have I
not *forbid* her to my house? — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.*

The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural
morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a
strict observance of what it commands, but espe-
cially of what it *forbids*. *South, Sermons.*

The climate and holy race
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Command to forbear anything.

She with no sweet a rigorous *forbid* him, that he
durst not rebel. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

They have determined to consume all those things
that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws.
Judith, xi. 12.

3. Oppose; hinder.

The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the

plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it.

— *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight! *Dryden.*

4. Accuse; blast. *Obsolete.*

He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.*

Apparently neuter in phrases like 'God *for-
bid*,' where either it is understood or the
government is that of a clause.

Now the good gods *forbid*,
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her son!

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Forbiddance. *s.* Prohibition; edict against
anything.

Commands do not so much what our desires as
forbiddance. — *Bishop Hall, Kinsman, p. 27.*
How hast thou yielded to transgression
The strict *forbiddance*? how to violate
The sacred fruit forbidden!

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 903.

Forbidden. *part. adj.* Prohibited.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that *forbidden* tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and our woe, . . .
Sing, heavenly muse. *Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 1.*

Forbiddenly. *adv.* In a forbidden manner.

With all confidence he swears, as he had went,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Forbiddenness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Forbidden; state of being forbidden.

The sinfulness of swearing does consist, not in the
diversity of our oaths, but in their *forbiddenness*. —
Boyle, Against unbecoming Swearing, p. 37.

Forbider. *s.* One who, or that which, for-
bids; one who enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accusation of God, making the
fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *for-
bider* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited.

— *Sir T. Browne.*

Other rare, periphrases,
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *Forbider*. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 813.*

Forbidding. *part. adj.* Raising abhorrence;
repelling approach; causing aversion.

Tragically was made *forbidding* and horrible. — *A.
Holl.*

Forbidding. *verbal abs.* Hindrance; oppo-
sition.

But all these poor *forbiddings* could not stay him;
He in the worst sense constrains their denial:
The doors, the wind, the glove that did delay him,
He takes for accidental things of trial.

Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.
Whom, and her race, only *forbiddings* drive.

Jonson, Progress of the Soul.

Force. *s.* Waterfall. See *Force*.

Force. *v. a.* [for *force*; Lat. *farco*.] Stuff.

He 's not yet through warm; *force* him with
joints;
Pour in, pour in; his ambition is dry.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Wit harled with malice, and malice forced with
wit. — *Ibid. v. 1.*

Force. *s.* [Fr. *force*.]

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the *force*
of his will. — *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.*

A ship, which hath struck wall, doth run
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Doune.*

2. Violence; constraint.

Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,
Which now they hold by *force* and not by right.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 2.

The shepherd Paris wore the Spartan leids
By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;
But I by free consent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.

Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness
of the place where God is worshipped, hath, in re-
gard of us, great virtue, *force*, and efficacy; for that
it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion. —
Hosker, Ecclesiastical Policy.

No definitions, no suppositions of any sort, are of
force enough to destroy constant experience. — *Locke.*
Justinus repeats the complaints of the army against
perpetratory influence. I love this army too well
not to wish that such influence were less. Let Ju-
stinus point out the time when it has not prevailed.

It was of the least *force* in the time of that great
man, the late duke of Cumberland, who, as a prince
of the blood, was also as well as willing to stem a
torrent which would have overcome any private
subject. — *Sir W. Draper, Letters of Junius, xc. iv.*

With *full*.

To my great annoyance, we sat rather late,
For Bobby and I had a furious debate

About singing and cooking—Bobby, of course,
Standing up for the latter fine art in *full force*.
Moore, The Fudge Family in Paris.

4. Validness; power of law.

A testament is of *force* after men are dead. —
Hebrews, ix. 17. Not long in *force* this charter stood;
Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood.

Sir J. Denham.

5. Armament; warlike preparation: (often
in the plural).

They that stood under the shadow of Heh-
bon, because of the *force*. — *Jeremiah, xlviii. 45.*
The secret of the power of Muslim consisteth in a
victorious army, compounded of miscellaneous *forces* of
all nations. — *Bacon.*

A greater *force* than that which here we find,
N'er press'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind.

Walter.
Those victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able
to sustain your arms. — *Dryden.*

6. In *Physics*. Cause of change. See *extrinsec*.

It is . . . not difficult to lead any person of a specu-
lative habit of thought to see that the retardation
which constantly takes place in the motion of all
bodies when left to themselves, is, in reality, the
effect of extraneous *forces* which destroy the velo-
city. . . . Every change in the velocity of the moving
body must have a cause; and if the change em, in
any manner, be referred to the presence of other
bodies, these are said to exert *force* upon the moving
body; and the conception of *force* is thus evolved
from the general idea of cause. *Force* is any cause
which has motion, or change of motion, for its effect,
and thus, all the change of velocity of a body which
can be referred to extraneous bodies, — as the air
which surrounds it, or the support on which it rests,
— is considered as the effect of *forces*. . . . Gravity is
a uniform accelerating *force*; such a uniform *force*
having this for its character, that it makes the velo-
city increase in exact proportion to the time of
motion. The relation which the spaces described by
the body bear to the times in which they are de-
scribed, is obtained by mathematical deduction from
this definition of the *force*. . . . The clear definition
of a uniform accelerating *force*, and the proposition
that gravity is such a *force*, were co-ordinate and
contemporary steps in this discovery. In defining
accelerating *force*, reference to *force*, or *forces*, was
necessarily made to the second of the general notions
respecting causation, — that causes are measured
by their effects. *Force*, in the cases now under
our notice, is conceived to be, as we have already
stated, any cause which, acting from without,
changes the motion of a body. It must, therefore,
in this acceptance, be measured by the magnitude
of the changes which are produced. But in what
manner the changes of motion are to be employed
as the measures of *force*, is learnt from observation
of the facts which we see taking place in the world.
... *Force*, motion, momentum, are terms which
were employed, though in a loose manner, from the
very outset of mechanical speculation. And so long
as these words retained the vagueness of common
language, it would have been a needless and barren
trouble to say that 'the momentum is proportional
to the *force*,' or that 'a body moves as much motion
as it communicates to another.' But when 'mo-
mentum' and 'quantity of motion' are defined to
mean the product of mass and velocity, these two
propositions immediately become distinct state-
ments of the third law of motion and its con-
sequences. In like manner, the assertion that
'gravity is a uniform *force*' was asserted to, before
it was settled what a uniform *force* was; but this
assertion only became significant and useful when
that point had been properly determined. — *Whewell,
History of Scientific Ideas, etc. vii.*

Speaking with reference to physical phenomena,
it is difficult to separate the idea of causation from
that of *force*; and these have been regarded as
identical by some philosophers. . . . If, again, adopt-
ing the view which looks to causation as a *force*, we
could say that water could be caused to flow only by
gravitation, we might say abstractedly that gravita-
tion was the cause of water flowing; but this we
cannot say; and if we seek and examine any other
example, we shall find that causation is only pre-
dicable of it in the particular case, and cannot be
supported as an abstract proposition; yet this is
constantly attempted. — *Graves, Correlation of Physical
Forces, p. 16.*

Force. *v. a.*

1. Compel; constrain.

Dangers are light, if they once seem light, and
more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. —
Bacon.

I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig
and Tory. — *Swift, Examiner.*

The actions and operations did *force* them upon
dividing the single idea. — *Brown, View of Epic
Poetry.*

2. Overpower by strength.

O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art run'd
To have wrought such wonders with an man's jaw,
I should have *forced* thee soon with other arms.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1094.

9. Impel; press; draw or push by main strength.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an ax against them.—*Deuteronomy*, xl. 19.
 Slumping, the spear descended on his chine,
 Just where the bone distinguish'd either side;
 It struck so fast, so deeply lured lay,
 That scarce the victor *forc'd* the steel away.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

4. Enforce; urge.

Three blustering nights, borne by the southern blast,
 I float'd, and discover'd land at last;
 I lech on a mounting wave my head I bore,
 Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

5. Drive by violence or power.

This way of flattering their benefactors out of part, contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*
 To free the ports, and open the Punick land
 To Trojan guests, host, lieutenant of fate,
 The queen might *force* them from her town and state.
Dryden.

6. Gain by violence or power.

My heart is yours; but, oh! you left it here
 Abandon'd to those tyrants' hope and fear:
 If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word,
 Could you not that, nor that small part afford?
Dryden.

With out. Extort.

The heat of the dispute had *forced* out from Luther expressions that seem'd to make his doctrine run higher than really it did.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

7. Storm; take or enter by violence.

Try wail'd so high,
 Atrides might as well have *forc'd* the sky. *Waller.*
 Heav'n from all eyes wisely did provide
 This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;
 Who with four hundred feet, and forty horse,
 Dare boldly go a new-found world to force.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

8. Ravish; violate by force.

Force her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

9. Man; strengthen by soldiers; garrison. *Obsolete.*

Here let them lie,
 Till famine and the axe cut them up;
 Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be ours,
 We might have met them starveling, heard to hear.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 5.
 If you find that any great number of soldiers be newly sent into Oronoque, and that the passages be already *forc'd*, then be well advised how you hand. *Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*

10. In *Horticulture*. Accelerate growth by artificial means.

To *force*, in any country, the fruits which come to perfection in the open air in that country (as the apple, pear, cherry, gooseberry, &c. in Britain, and analogous climates on the continent), can only be considered as a luxurious waste of wealth.—*Brande and Coxe, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Fencing.*

Force. v. n.

1. Lay stress upon. *Obsolete.*

That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armour put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind; the which being espyed by some that stood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advised him not to fight that day; to whom the duke answered, I *force* not of such fooleries; but if I have any skill in smithing, as in such I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change copy from a duke to a king.—*Gower, Remains.*

2. Endeavour.

Forcing with gifts to win his wanton heart.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, April.

3. Use violence.

And now he strength can add unto his will,
 Forcing to do that did him foul unknown.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, li. 8, 20.

Forced. part. adj. [for *forc'd*.] See Force-meant.

Forced. part. adj.

1. Constrained; enforced; obtained by compulsion; compulsory.

All the wretched shifts of a beggar'd exchequer were tried. *Forced* loans were raised, great quantities of goods were bought on huge credit and sold for ready money.—*Mercator, Critical and Historical Remarks, Lord Nugent's Memorials of Hampden.*

2. Unnatural.

With these *forc'd* thoughts, I prythee, darken not
 The mirth o' the feast.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and *forced* conceits.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. In *Horticulture*. See *Forcing*.

4. Violent.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sere,
 I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
 And with *forc'd* fingers rub:
 Scatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton, Lycidas, 2.

Forcedly. adv. In a forced manner; violently; constrainedly; unmutually.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most aptly agree to that structure of the abyss and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and *forcedly* to the present form of the earth and the waters.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Forcedness. s. Attribute suggested by Forced; distortion.

Against the *forcedness* and incongruity of this scene much might be said.—*Worthington, On the Millennium*, p. 2.

Forcful. adj. Violent; strong; driven with great might; impetuous.

Why, what need we
 Command you with you of this, but rather follow
 Our *forcful* instigation?
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.
 Against the steel he threw
 His *forcful* spear, which, hinging as it flew,
 Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

Forcless. adj. Having little force; weak; feeble; impotent.

These *forcless* flowers like sturdy trees support me.
Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis.
 Love, only love, her *forcless* numbers mean.
Collier, Ode, iii.

Forclet. s. [for *fortalice* or *fortlet*.] Small fort; blockhouse.

By reason whereof the poor physicians, and rustical people payne almost without care, or suspicion of evil, were overcome or taken with the burlesome or the cold attain to any tosse or *forclet*.—*Hall, Henry VI.* an. 18. (Rich.)

Forcemeat. s. [forced + meat.] In Cookery. *Forcing.*

The coarse and unpalatable compounds so constantly met with under the denomination of *forcemeat*, even at tables otherwise tolerably well served, show with how little attention they are commonly prepared.—*Miss Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 112.
 (For another example of *forc'd meat*, see *Finckering*.)

Forceps. s. [Lat.] In *Midwifery*. Large pair of pincers.

The *forceps* consist of two separate blades curved at the upper end to accommodate them to the shape of the head of the child, . . . where the handles commence . . . joined . . . so as to act as one instrument.—*Bois, Otopedion.*

Forcer. s. One who, or that which, forces; specially, the embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker, which acts by attraction.

The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or *forcers*.—*Wilkins, Deedalus.*

Forcible. adj.

1. Strong; mighty; (opposed to *weak*).

That punishment, which hath been sometimes *forcible* to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
 Who therefore can invent
 With what more *forcible* we may offend
 Our yet unwounded custom?
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 403.

2. Violent; impetuous.

A most eager and *forcible* tyrant [tyrant].—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, sign. A. a. lii.: 153 b.
 Jersey, belov'd by all; for all must feel
 The influence of a form and mind,
 Where kindly grace and constant virtue dwell,
 Like mingled streams, more *forcible* when join'd:
 Jersey still at thy altars stand,
 Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*

3. Efficient; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken; and so likewise in oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their smell more.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Prevalent; of great influence.

How *forcible* are right words!—*Job*, vi. 25.
 God hath assured us, that there is no inclination or temptation so *forcible* which our humble prayers and desires may not frustrate and break sunder.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

5. Done by force; suffered by force.

He swifter far
 Me overtook, his mother all dismay'd,
 And in embraces *forcible* and foul
 Inguerd'ring with me. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 791.

The abdication of king James, the advocate on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void.—*Nesbit.*

Forcibly. adv. In a forcible manner.

1. Strongly; powerfully.

The Gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* upon two of the most swaying and governing passions in the mind, our hopes and our fears. *Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. By violence; by force.

He himself with greedy great desire
 Into the castle enter'd *forcibly*. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and against their will, except female wars and bondwomen, was much capital.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

This doctrine brings us down to the level of horse and mule, whose mouths are *forcibly* bollen with bit and bridle.—*Hudson.*

Forcing. verbal abs.

1. Act of urging or enforcing.

The *forcing* of wrath bringeth forth strife.—*Proverbs*, xxx. 33.

2. Compulsion.

No doubt you may compel her;
 But what a mischievous, multiplying fortune
 May wait upon this will of yours, as commonly
 Such *forcings* over act in ladies and rich!
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

3. In *Horticulture*. See *extract*.

Forcing . . . [is] the art of accelerating the growth of plants, so as to obtain fruits or flowers at seasons when they are not produced naturally in the open air. . . . The chief difficulty in accomplishing this is the want of light; and hence the earlier in the season that any *forced* crop is produced, the greater is its deficiency in colour and flavour.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Fencing.*

Forcival. adj. Having the character of a forcip.

Mechanics made use heretofore in *forcival* organs, and instruments of incision.—*Sir T. Browne, Cygni's Garden*, ch. ii. (Rich.)

Forcipated. adj. Formed like a pair of pincers to open and enclose.

The beards have antennae, or long horns before, with a long fibration or *forcipated* tail behind. *Sir T. Browne.*

When they have seized their prey, they will so tenaciously hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters. *Leitch, Phisico-Theory.*

Forcipation. s. Act of nipping, squeezing, or tearing, with (sometimes *hot*) pincers: (formerly a mode of punishment).

A punishment of less torment far than either the wheel, or *forcipation*, yea, than simple burning.—*Bacon, the relations of a Lark* in 1525.

Forcloss. v. a. [see *Forjodge*.]

1. Shut up; preclude; prevent.

They are *forclosed* from the ministration.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, sign. C. i. li.: 153 b.
 But greenish waves, and hewle lowering skies,
 All comfort else *forclosed* our exil'd eyes.
Mirrors for Magistrates, p. 415.

The embargo with Spain *forclosed* this trade. *Coxe.*

2. *Forclose* a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

The mortgagee may call upon the mortgagor to redeem his estate presently, or in default thereof to be for ever *forclosed* from redeeming the same.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Forclosure. s. Act of a mortgagee depriving the mortgagor of the right of redemption.

(For example see *Mortgage*.)

Ford. s. [A.S.]

1. Shallow part of a river where it may be passed without swimming.

Jacob passed over the *ford* Jabbok.—*Genesis*, xxxii. 22.

Her men the paths rode through made by her sword;
 They pass the stream, when she had found the *ford*. *Fairfax.*

2. River; stream.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
 The *ford*, and of itself the water flies
 All taste of living wight. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 611.

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor muleplod'd
 Permit my ghost to pass the Nigleman *ford*;
 But rise, prepar'd in black to mourn thy peris'd lord. *Dryden.*

Ford. v. a. Pass without swimming.

Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand

sand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
Fording his current where thou find'st it low.

Sir J. Denham.

Fordable, adj. Capable of being forded; passable without swimming.

Many pleach the Scheldt upon the Euphrates, where the same beginning to be *fordable*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

A countryman waded a river up and down, to try where it was most *fordable*; and where the water ran too smooth, he found it deep; and, on the contrary, shallowest where it made most noise.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fordé, v. a.

1. Ruin; destroy.

Resolving him with prayer, and with praise, If either salves, or oils, or herbs, or charms, A *fordé* might from dore of death mote raise, He would at her request prolong her husband's days.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, l. 5, 41.

He hath commission from thy wife and me To leave Cordelia in the prison, and To lay the blame upon her own despair, That she *fordé* herself.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

2. Weary; overcome.

The heavy ploughman *fordé*, All with weary task *fordé*.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.

Fordáil, v. a. Make dull. *Rare.*

Fordálled, part. adj. Made dull. *Rare.*

What will of tears may serve To feed the draughts of my *fordálled* eyes?

Tasso and Glanville. (Sares by H. & W.)

Fore, adj. [See *For*.] *Fore* is far less common as a separate word than as an *element* in a compound; either as the *second*, as in *be-fore*; or as the *first*, as in the numerous words of the forthcoming entries. With some of these the accent varies, so that what one speaker pronounces as a compound another may utter as two words. In a few instances the meaning is equivalent; it being doubtful whether the element be *fore* or *for*. Thus in the 'Introduction to the Mirror for Magistrates,' we find the words '*foreward* with wounds.' Taken by itself, this is much more likely to mean simply *cut-up, cut-about, cut-to-pieces*, than either *cut in front*, or *cut beforehand*. But the spelling favours *fore*. This, however, may be faulty. Yet the context favours the spelling being '*this face foreward* with wounds.' Yet even here *cut about* or *mangled* is the better sense; the fact of the wounds having been received in front being sufficiently indicated by *fore*.

The compounds of *fore* fall into two natural and well-marked classes when it denotes an action, i.e. when the result is a verb, the meaning may almost always be got at by rendering *fore* by *beforehand*, and transposing the elements, as *fore-see, see beforehand*. Here the *beforeness* is priority in time. What applies, in this respect, to verbs, applies also to substantives derived from them, as *foreboder, foreboding*, &c. With substantives *not derived from verbs*, the *beforeness* is anteriority in space, and *fore* is adequately rendered by *in front* or *fore part of*. Upon this difference we may found a rule of considerable generality for the accent. When *fore*—in front, gives a substantive as its compound, it is accented; when it means beforehand and gives a verb, it is not.

Such is the rule. It is one, however, which very slight shades of meaning traverse. Though no one says anything but *foreward* and *forebode*, such a word as *forecast* in the sense of *forethought* is pronounced in two ways (*forecast* and *forecást*). This is because there are two conflicting rules. The substantive, as compared with the verb, should stand in the way of accent as

'*a survey*' does to '*I survey*.' Such a substantive, however, is by no means one of the character of *foreward* or *foreman*. As compared with these it is wellnigh a verb.

Another meaning of *fore* is one which it takes when followed by a past participle, as in *fore-cited, fore-said*, where it = *above* as an element in similar compounds. They are chiefly used in reference to something contained in an earlier part of the work or speech in which they appear, and are connected with the notion of *order* or *arrangement*. They can, of course, be invested with the form of a verb by cutting off the final consonant, by which means *fore-cited fore-quoted*, &c. give *fore-cite, fore-quote*. The existence, however, of such verbs as these is only formal; where they exist at all they exist with a different meaning. A passage or statement referred to as one that has gone *before*, must necessarily be referred to by a past or preterite form. Words, then, like *fore-cited*, are participles with the word *fore* prefixed, and in many cases, perhaps in all, two words rather than a compound. Here, also, the accent is variable. So it is in another class of compounds, i.e. that wherein *fore* is simply *antological*, as in *forefront*. Finally, when the compound exceeds two syllables, there is unsteadiness. This, however, arises from the form of the word rather than its meaning; dissyllables being, as a general rule, held together as compounds more firmly than longer and more complex combinations. Upon the whole it is probable that most of the combinations in which *fore* is a prefix give two words rather than a compound; the only class of true and undoubted compounds being that of which *foreward* and *foreman* are examples—i.e. the class wherein *fore* relates to place, and the word which follows it is a substantive. And it may be remarked that herein further change is going on; the *fore* being in many words pronounced *for*, at the risk of creating confusion. See *Forefather*, *Forswear*, and the Preface.

Anterior; that which is before; not behind.

Though the eye is an orb or spherical area of the world, yet the eye strongest and go farthest in the *fore line*: from the first local impression.—*Bacon*.

2. Coming first in a progressive motion.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them.—*Cheyne*.

Fore, adv. Anteriorly; in the part which appears first to those who meet it.

Each of them will wear six diamond earrings and four neckers, needing no other addition than a slight *spare deck fore and aft*, which is a slight deck throughout.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Raleigh*.

Foreandmónish, v. a. Warn before, or in anticipation of, the event.

Foreandmónishing him of dangers future and invisible.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 12.

Foreadvise, v. n. Warn before, or in anticipation of, the time of action or the event.

Thus to have said, As you were *foreadvise'd*, had touch'd his spirit, And tried his limitation.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Forealléged, part. pref. Alleged before; Forecited.

Seneca, in the *forealléged* place, sets it peremptorily down as his resolute opinion, that the excellent wit that ever was, yet cannot get to excel in any more than one thing.—*Fotherby, Athanasius*, p. 102.

Good authors make it justly questionable whether these *forealléged* marriages should be discreetly clung with a slu.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Con-*

Forearm, s. In *Anatomy*. Part of the arm between the elbow and wrist (sometimes it includes the hand); corresponding parts in the forefeet of quadrupeds.

In our water-vole the acromion of the scapula is low and bent downward; its inferior process is feebly developed. The deltoïd process of the humerus is prominent and well-defined, compressed, and bent downward. There is a minute perforation between the condyles, but none above the humerus.

The bones of the *fore-arm* are in contact and closely united, except at the narrow space near their proximal ends. The radius is represented by its metacarpal bone. The humerus has a third trochanter, with two patella in front of, and two subella behind, the condyles. I have found, also, a small ossification at the anterior end of each scapular cartilage. The fibula is ankylosed to the tibia at both its extremities.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Forearm, v. a. Provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion, that, during his passion, whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive.—*South, Sermons*.

He *forearms* his care With rules to push his fortune, or to bear.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*.

Forebode, v. n. Prognosticate; foretell; fore-know; be present of; feel a secret sense of something future.

Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore: My heart *forebodes* I never shall see you more.

My soul *foreboded* I should find the brow Of some fell monster, screen'd with barbarous power.—*Dryden*.

Foreboder, s. One who forebodes; prognosticator; soothsayer.

Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of small prophet; a crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a *foreboder*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Foreboding, part. adj. Presaging; ominous. An ancient seer, skill'd in future fate, With these *foreboding* words restrain'd their late.—*Dryden*.

Foreboding, verbal abs. Presage; perception beforehand.

The atheists can never wholly extinguish these horrible *forebodings* of conscience.—*Bentley, Sermons*, l.

The melancholy *forebodings* of inconceivable misery and ruin.—*A. Smith, Theory of moral Sentiments*, li. 2.

Forebond, s. External boundary. *Rare.*

And soon they three departed thence and rode forth as fast as ever they myght tyll they came to the *forebond* of that mount.—*Morte d'Arthur*, l. 153. (Sares by H. & W.)

Foreby, prep. [? from *for*.] Near; hard by; fast by.

Not far away he hence doth won *Foreby* a fountain, where I late him left.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Forecást, v. a.

1. Scheme; plan before execution.

He shall *forecást* his devices against the strong holds.—*Daniel*, xi. 24.

2. Adjust; contrive antecedently.

The feast was *forecást*; the time so well *forecást*, That just when the desert and fruits were plac'd, The fowl's alarm began.—*Dryden, Theodora and Honoria*.

3. Foresee; provide against.

It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecást* consequences.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables*.

Forecást, v. n. Form schemes; contrive beforehand; calculate.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom Ordained have, how can frail fleshly sight *Forecást*, but it must needs to issue come?—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Forecást, s. [for accent see remarks under *Fore*.] Contrivance beforehand; scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecást*, But while he thought to steal the single ten, The king was silly finger'd from the deck!—*Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III*, v. 1.

He makes this difference to arise from the *forecást* and predetermination of the gods.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Models*.

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man, Saw inspiration from whence their life began: Memory and *forecást* just returns engage; That pointed back to youth, this on to age.—*Pope*.

Forecastle. s. See second extract.

The commodify of the new cook-room the merchants have found to be so great, as that, in all their ships, the cook-rooms are built in their *forecastles*, contrary to that which had been anciently used.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Remains.*

Forecastle in a ship is that part where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulk-head: that part of the *forecastle* which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow.—*Larrie.*

Forecited. part. pref. Quoted before or above.

Graves in of opium, that the alteration mentioned in that *forecited* passage is continued.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Foreconceive. v. n. Preconceive. *Rare.*

Expecting or *foreconceiving* that Nemesis and retribution will take hold of the authors of our hurt.—*Bacon.*

Forecovert. s. Same as Forefence. *Rare.*

There were cunning mechanics also, that planted engines and pieces of ordnance, to batter the walls, such as well as they were discharged make a horrible and deadly noise. And verily of undermining and the fabricates *fore-covert* and defence, Nevitta and Darnalpinus had the charge; but the emperor himself gave direction for skirmish, as also for saving the frames and engines as well from fire as millic.—*Holland, Ammianus Marcellinus: 1009.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Foredated. part. pref. Dated before the true time.

An abortive and *foredated* discovery.—*Milton, Remains of Church Government urged against Prelacy, h. ii.*

Foredeck. s. Anterior part of the ship.

I to the *foredeck* went and thence did look For rocky Scylla.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Foredesign. v. a. Design or plan beforehand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been *foredesigned* by the wise Author of nature.—*Chrysostom, Philosophical Principles.*

Foredetermine. v. a. Determine or decree beforehand.

When we ascribe power unto God, 'Thine is the power,' we attribute unto him a power that is infinite, a power which can effect whatsoever his will hath *foredetermined*.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, p. 170.*

Foredoom. v. a. Predestinate; determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move To Lathum, and the ruin *foredoomed* by Jove.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall *foredoomed* Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Foredoom. s. Judgement.

And Jove's unmoved sentence and *foredoom* On Priam king, and on his town so bent, I could not fin but I must there lament.
Shakespeare, Induction to the Mirror for Magistrates.

Foreend. s. Anterior part.

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid More pious debts to heaven than in all The *fore-end* of my time.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, III. 3.
In the *fore-end* of it, which was towards him, grew a small green branch of palm.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Forefather. s. Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our *forefathers*, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence their own *forefathers* have come, it cannot be displeasing to understand the place of our first ancestor.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The accent as above given is probably the commonest at present. That it was not so a century ago is suggested by the following extracts.

Blest peer! his great *forefathers'* every grace Reflecting, and reflected in his race.
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude *forefathers* of the hamlet sleep.
Gray, Elegy written in a Country Churchyard.

That the rule under Fore applies to dissyllables rather than to trissyllables has

been already stated. It may be added that in the word under notice, *fore*, contrary to its general application with substantives, relates to time rather than place.

Forefeeling. s. Premonitory feeling; feeling in anticipation.

The signs that went afore, and the voyes that gave warning from heaven, and the opening of the temple of its own accord seemed to be *forefeelings* of God's wrath that was to light upon them.—*Trenness of Christian Religion. (Ord. MS.)*

Forefence. s. Defence of a front or frontage.

Rare.

Whiles part of the soldiers make the *forefence* abroad in the fields.—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus. (Nares by H. & W.)*

Forefind. v. a.

1. Prohibit; avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;
No, *heav'n's forefind*: I would not kill thy soul.
Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.

Perhaps a fever, which the gods *forefind*,
May bring your youth to some untimely end.
Dryden.

2. Provide for; secure. *Rare.*

Down with the nose,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that his particular *forefind*,
Smells from the general wail.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Forefinger. s. Finger next to the thumb; index: (accent in first extract on the middle syllable).

An antique stone
On the *forefinger* of an altar-stone.
Shakespeare, Hamlet and Juliet, l. 4.
Polydorus shall be drawn, as it were, acting her speech with her *forefinger*.—*Shakespeare, On Drawing.*
Some wear this on the middlefinger, as the ancient Gauls and Britons; and some upon the *forefinger*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Forefoot. s. Anterior foot of a quadruped; slang for hand.

Give me thy fist, thy *forefoot* to me give.
Shakespeare, Henry V. II. 2.
He ran fiercely, and snout at Heliodorus with his *forefoot*.—*2 Maccabees, iii. 25.*
I continue my line from thence to the heel; then making the breast with the eminency thereof, bring out his *forefoot*, which I finish.—*Shakespeare, On Drawing.*

Forefront, or Fore front. s. Anterior part, or front, of anything.

Thou shalt put it on a blue lace, that it may be upon the mitre; upon a *forefront* of the mitre it shall be.—*Exodus, xxviii. 37.*
Set ye a pin in the *forefront* of the lodest battle.
2 Samuel, xi. 13.
The *forefront* of the house stood toward the east.
Exodus, xlviii. 1.
That temple had two parts; first, the *forefront*, the porch, the walk before it; and secondly, the temple itself.—*Hals, Greek and Roman, p. 131.*

Perhaps I shall most simply make myself intelligible by stating plainly and frankly a proposition which I wish to illustrate by various examples, as it has been exemplified in various ages and countries. The proposition is this: that every great advance in intellectual education has been the effect of some considerable scientific discovery, or group of discoveries. Every improvement of the mental discipline of those who stand in the *forefront* of humanity has followed some signal victory of their leaders; every addition to the means of intellectual harvest, some more than ordinary beauty of the intellectual soil, bestowed on the preceding years.—*Whewell, Lecture on Intellectual Education.*

Foregame. s. First plan; first game.

Since life is but as a game at tables, if the *foregame* be not to thy wish, neither wine nor curse; but raise thy ear to an aftergame.—*H. hitcock, Present Manners of the English, p. 29.*

Forego. v. a. Go before; be past.

It is to be understood of Cain, that many years *foregone*, and when his people were increased, he built the city of Enoch.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Foregoer. s.

1. Ancestor; progenitor.

Honours best thrive,
When rather from our acts we then derive
Than our *foregoers*.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, II. 3.

2. One who goes before another.

O Mercury, *foregoer* to the evening
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, b. ii.

Foregoing. part. adj. Preceding.

This *foregoing* remark gives the reason why imitation pleases.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the *foregoing* speculations.—*Addison.*

Foreground. s.

1. Ground in front.

A gorgeous pavilion was erected, probably on a plain near the city, capable of containing not only the bridal party, but the guests whom the king had invited to the banquet. . . . In the *fore-ground* without, tables were spread for the rest of the immense multitude.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. iv.*

2. In *Painting*. Part of the field or expanse of the picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can stand on the *foreground* of the picture: the question therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being universal, and the figures supposed in an open field.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Forehand. s.

1. Part of a horse which is before the rider.

God bless me, how long since I saw you!—good horse you're on;—you look thin;—admirable condition;—what have you been doing?—grand action;—a't we belaboured!—*Shakespeare, fore-hand*—revelled old Queensbury! but in the month; gone to the devil;—what are the odds? Lord Chester asked Tyrrel to go home with us. The invitation was readily accepted.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham, ch. xlii.*

2. Chief part. *Obsolete.*

The great Achilles whom opinion crowns,
The sinew and the *fore-hand* of our lust.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, I. 3.

Forehand. adj. Done sooner than is regular.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Forehanded. adj.

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and *forehanded* care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living.*

2. Formed in the foreparts.

He's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*; mark but the cleanness of his shapes too.—*Dryden.*

Forehead. s.

1. Part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breast of Hercules,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's *forehead* when it spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, I. 3.

Some saved copy'd, while I slept, each grace,
And moulded every feature from her face;
Each majesty show from her *forehead* rose,
Her cheeks such blushing east, such rays her eyes.
Dryden.

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; audacity.

Here, see the *forehead* of a Jesuit!—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy, p. 61.*

A man of confidence presseth forward upon every appearance of advantage; where his force is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence: these men of *forehead* are unquarrelled in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions.—*Cotton.*

I would thus know to what branch of the legislature they can have the *forehead* to apply.—*Swift, Presbyterian Plea.*

Forehear. v. n. Be informed before: (with of).

The Turks, whom they account for barbarous,
Having *foreheard* of Basilisk's worth,
A number underprop us with their shoulders.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

Forehend. v. a. See II. end.

Like as a fearful dove . . .
Having furrow'd copy'd a tassel cent,
Which after her his nimble wings doth strain,
Doubteth her haste for fear to be *forehend*,
And with her pinnas cleaves the liquid firmament.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 4. 39.

Forehorse. v. a. [see remarks under Fore.] Cut in front.

His face *forehend*'d with wounds.
Shakespeare, Induction to Mirror for Magistrates.

Forehorse. s. Foremost horse of the team.

As if
We were two carriers at two several ways,
And, as the *fore-horse* guides, cry God be with you.
De Witt and Plancher, Cæcilia.
The *forehorse* jingles on the road,
The waggoner lugs on his load.
Cotton.

Foreign. *adj.* [Fr. *foreign*; from Lat. *foras* = out of doors, abroad.]

1. Not of this country; not domestic.

Your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.
The learned correspondence you had in foreign parts.—*Milton.*

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation: (with *to*).

Fame is a good so wholly foreign to our natures,
that we have no faculty in the soul adapted to it,
nor any organ in the body to relish it, placed out of
the possibility of fruition.—*Addison.*

I must dissemble,
And speak a language foreign to my heart.

Id., Cato.

With *from*.

This design is not foreign from some people's
thoughts.—*Swift.*

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a foreign man still: which so griev'd him,
That he ran mad and died.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 2.

4. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold in their ill-natur'd land
Indure,

J. Phillips, Cyder.

Foreigner. *s.* One who comes from another country; not a native; stranger.

Joy is such a foreigner,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know
Ned how to entertain him. *Sir J. Denham, Sophy.*
To this false foreigner you give your throne,
And wrong a friend, a kinsman, and a son.

Dryden, Translation of the Kuchel.
Water is the only native of England made use of
in punch; but the lemon, the brandy, the sugar,
and the nutmegs, are all foreigners.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear
in a greater lustre, either to foreigners or subjects.—*Swift.*

Foreignness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Foreign; remoteness; want of relation to something.

Let not the foreignness of the subject hinder you
from endeavouring to set me right.—*Locke.*
Moreover he had a swarthy foreignness of complexion,
which boded little honesty.—*Silas Marner, ch. viii.*

Forejudge. *v. a.* See Forjudge.

Forejudgement. *s.* Judgment formed beforehand.

But seldom seen, forejudgement proveth right.
Spenser, Maiorcan, 320.

Foreknow. *v. a.* Know beforehand; have prescience of; foresee.

We foreknow that the sun will rise and set, that
all men born in the world shall die again; that after
winter the spring shall come; after the spring,
summer and harvest; yet is not our foreknowledge
the cause of any of those.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
Calends the sacred sever, who had in view
Thine present and the just, and things to come
foreknow.

Dryden, Translation of the first Book of the Illiad.

Foreknowable. *adj.* Possible to be known before the event.

It is certainly foreknowable what they will do in
such and such circumstances.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Foreknower. *s.* One who knows what is to happen.

He who make God the foreknower . . . of evil.—
Shakespeare, Fortress of the Faith, Act 4 b: 1503.

Foreknowingly. *adv.* As that which foreknows or is foreknown.

No interest can be so great as to be put in balance
against a man's life and his soul; and he does
very frequently serve his ends who seemingly and
foreknowingly loses his life in the prosecution of them.—
Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy, sect. 12, v. (Ord MS.)

Foreknowledge. *s.* Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal foreknowledge,
seeth us not without our actual and real adoption
into the fellowship of his saints in this present
world.—*Hudson, Ecclesiastical Poetry.*

I hope the foreknowledge you had of my return
for you, in the reason that you do not dislike my
letters.—*Pope.*

Forel. *s.* [Lat. *forellus, forulus*; Fr. *fourreau*] Kind of parchment; sheepskin dressed on one side only, commonly used for covers of account-books.

No manner of persons shall sell this present book,
unbound, above the price of two shillings and
two-pence; and bound in forel for six. *Id.* and not
above.—*The Books of the Common Prayer, last leaf: fol. 1510.*

Foreland. *s.* Promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; cape.

As when a ship, by skillful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or fordland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft she steers, and shifts her sails.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 513.

Forelay. *v. a.*

1. Lay wait for; entrap by ambush.

Some secret detector hath forlaid thee by a
whispering misintimation.—*Scamondale Sermon,*
p. 30: 1614.

A serpent shoots his sting at unawares;
An ambush'd thief forlaid a traveller:
The man lies number'd, while the thief and snake,
One gains the thicket, and one thrills the brake.

Dryden, Fables, Patience and Ariste.

2. Contrive antecedently; prevent.

That our serious humilitations may forelay his too
well deserved judgements.—*Bishop Hall, Remains,*
p. 15.

3. Lay down beforehand.

These grounds being forelaid and understood, I
affirm, first, that presbyters, &c.—*Mede, Discourses,*
p. 110: 1612.

Foreleader. *s.* One who leads others by his example.

Would God that we learned not, by the fore-
leader before named, to charge and conjure each
other into the pledge!—*Guicciardine, Diet for Drunkards:*
1570.

Forelend. *v. a.* Give beforehand. *Obsolete.*

As if that life to loss they had forelent.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, iv. 3, a.

Forelist. *v. a.* Raise aloft any anterior part.

No dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled brand;
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of new comen guest.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Forelock. *s.* Hair that grows from the fore part of the head.

Tell her the joys that time will not be staid,
Unless she do him by the forelock take. *Spenser.*
Hymenitum looks

Round from his parted forelock manly hung,
Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad,
As if that life to loss they had forelent.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 301.

Zeal and duty are not slow,
But on occasion's forelock watchful wait.

Id., Paradise Regained, iii. 172.

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald be-
hind, signifying thereby that we must take time by
the forelock; for, when it is once past, there is no
receiving it.—*Swift.*

Forelook. *v. a.* Look, look out, beforehand.

Then did I forelook
And saw this day mark'd white in Clelia's cheek.
H. Jonson, King's Entertainment.

Foreman. *s.* First or chief person; head manager.

He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has
been several times foreman of the petty jury.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The blasting process is employed when the fore-
men of the workshop & man-chamber judge that a
hole well-placed may separate enough of ore to pay
the time, the repair of tools, and the gunpowder ex-
pended.—*Cave, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Foremast. *s.* Lower mast in the forepart of a vessel.

At half-past three the foremast went in three
pieces, and the bowsprit was found to be sprung in
three places.—*Southey, Life of Nelson, ch. iv.*

Foremast man. *s.* One who furls the sails, and takes his course at the helm.

Kid soon threw off the character of a privateer,
and became a pirate. . . . He began by robbing Mus-
solinians, and speedily proceeded from Mussolinians
to Armenians, and from Armenians to Portuguese.
The Adventure (Galley took such quantities of cot-
ton and silk, sugar and coffee, cinnamon and pep-
per, that the very foremast was removed from a
hundred to two hundred pounds weight, and that the
captain's share of the spoil would have enabled him
to live at home as an opulent gentleman.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xiv.*

Foremean. *v. a.* Intend beforehand.

As being the place by destiny foremean.

H. Jonson, Masques.

Forementioned. *part. pres.* Mentioned or recited before.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice
of the forementioned figure on the pillar.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Foremost. *adj.* [If we simply look to the words *fore* and *most*, there is nothing anomalous in *foremost*, thus spelt and thus divided. If, however, we also take cognizance of *former*, complications arise. There is no *e* in the first syllable of *former*. Without an *e* few spell *foremost*. *Foremost*, however, and *formost* are in origin different words. Occasionally, indeed, they are distinguished in *speaking*. In *spelling*, however, *foremost* has prevailed; nor is it the intention of the present editor to unsettle the existing orthography by a separate entry of *formost*; the difference of import between the two words being of the slightest. Still, the difference of origin is worth notice.

Foremost is simply what the first view suggests, *fore* + *most*.

Formost is the A.S. *forma* + *st*, the ordinary sign of the superlative degree.

It may be added that *forma* is by no means the only word of its class. The *m* (the *m* in the Latin *primum*) having the same power in the words *innermost*, *utmost*, *aftermost*, *midmost*, &c., in all of which we get the elements *m* and *st* in a separate form, and therewith evidence of the accidental character of their coincidence with the independent word *most*. Among which, note the forms like *innermost*, which give not only comparative, but in the way of a superaddition, a superlative inflexion as well. For further remarks see *Former*, and also *Further*, *Fore*, and *For*.

1. First in place.

All three were set among the foremost ranks of
fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force
to perform what they did attempt. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Our women in the foremost ranks appear;
March to the light, and meet your mistress there.

Dryden.

The bold Sempronius,
That still broke foremost through the crowd of pa-
trians,

As with a hurricane of zeal transported,
And virtuous even to madness. *Addison, Cato.*

It was later before Athens was permitted to do
justice to the services of her great citizen (Demo-
sthenes), who indeed had never had her esteem. The
time at length came when his nephew Demetrius
might safely propose a decree, by which the honours
of the pythium, and of the *foremost* seat at public
spectacles, were granted to his descendants, and a
brazen statue was erected in the agora to himself.—
Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. lvi.

2. First in dignity.

These ride foremost in the field.

As they the foremost rank of honour held. *Dryden.*

Foremostly. *adv.* Among the foremost.

Rare.

But when he saw his daughter dear
Casting on most *foremost*,
He wrung his hands, and tore his hair,
And cried out most piteously.
*Old Ballad of Jephthah, Percy's Reliques of
ancient Poetry, i. ii. 3.*

Foremother. *s.* Female ancestor.

I would have you, my daughters, so to look to
your feet, when you enter into the house of God,
that your devotions through irreverent unceremo-
niousness prove not the sacrifice of fools. It was the
modesty and humility of some of your foremothers
not to seat themselves in the church, before they
had performed a reverent respect to the minister
then officiating.—*Bishop Prideaux.*

Forenamed. *part. pres.* Named before or above.

And such are more ones,
As Curius and the forenamed Lentulus.

H. Jonson, Cato's Conspiracy.

Foreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Fore*.

Rare.

Time is but a measure of moving, wherein there is
both a *foreness* and an *afterness*.—*Trouness of
Christian Religion. (Ord MS.)*

Forenoon. *s.* Time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: (opposed to afternoon).

The manner was, that the forenoon they should run at tilt, the afternoon in a broad field in manner of a battle, till either the strangers or the country knights won the field.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the convenience of forenoon's and afternoon's diversion.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Forenotice. *s.* Information of an event before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives some forenotice of it.—*Rymer, On Tragedy*.

Forensic. *adj.* [Lat. *forensis*.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Person is a forensic term, appropriating actions and their merit; and so belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness.—*Locke*.

The forum was a public place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases; thence all sorts of disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of forensic disputes.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

His manner in earlier life was remarked as excellent; and though it probably partook even then of that over-precision which, in his later years, sometimes bordered upon the ridiculous, it must certainly have been above the common order of forensic delivery to earn the reputation which has remained of it.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III. Lord Loughborough*.

The legal learning of Mackenzie was not profound; but, as a scholar, a wit, and an orator, he stood high in the opinion of his countrymen; and his renown had spread even to the coffee-houses of London and to the cloisters of Oxford. The remains of his forensic speeches prove him to have been a man of parts, but are somewhat disfigured by what he doubtless considered as Ciceronian graces, interjections which show more art than passion, and elaborate amplifications, in which epithet rises above epithet in wholesome climax.—*Macleay, History of England*, ch. vi.

Foreordain. *v. a.* Predestinate; predetermine; preordain.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work of an great importance, by foreordaining some short collect wherein briefly to mention thanks.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

Foreordination. *s.* Predetermination.

Whether this foreordination were in St. Jule's intent or meaning a foreordination from eternity.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 171.

Forepart. *s.*

1. Part first in time.

Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's light all the forepart of the day.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

2. Part anterior in place.

The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the forepart of breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger or fracture.—*Rog. Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Forepast. *part. pref.* Bygone; previous.

None . . . with shrieks, sobs, sighs, and tears, Did tell the woes of their forepast years.
Sackville, Induction to Mirour for Magistrates.
Now cease, ye dainties, your delights forepast; Enough it is that all the day is years.

My forepast proofs, howe'er the matter fall, Shall tax my fears of little vanity, Having vainly fear'd too little.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 3.
Such is the trend which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all forepast sins, and of a new covenant.—*Maimon, On Fundamentals*.

Forepointer. *s.* Indicator. *Rare*.

Hopes above Fortune are the forepointers of deep falls.—*Watts's Commonwealth*, p. 331. (Ord. 318.)

Forepossession. *adj.*

1. Holding formerly in possession.

He must give place to such an owner, as that the same was never in him to be by the forepossession elders; and must be removed in one day out of the possessions, which his ancestors had continued in many score years.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 11: 1580.

2. Preoccupied; prepossessed; preengaged.

The testimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely forepossessioned with prejudice.—*Bishop Sanderson*.

So late it will stand, that to the reading of Scripture comes forepossession with some opinion.—*Hobbs, Golden Remains*, p. 4.

Forepromise. *v. a.* Promise beforehand.

Answer was returned, that it was forepromised to one of my fellow-chaplains.—*Hobbes, Specimen in his Life*.

Foreprise. *v. a.* Rate beforehand.

God hath foreprized thines of the greatest weight, and hath therein precisely defined as well that which every man must perform, as that which no man may attempt; leaving all sorts of men, in the rest, either to be guided by their good discretion, if they be from subjection to others; or else to be ordered by such commandments and laws, as proceed from those superiors under whom they live.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy*, v. § 71.

Forerank. *s.* First rank; front.

Yet leave our cousin Catharine here with us; She is our capital demand, comprised Within the forerank of our articles.

Shakespeare, Henry T. v. 2.

Forerach. *v. n.* In Naavigation. Sail better than another ship; get before it: (as, 'one ship foreraches upon another').

Foreride. *v. n.* Signify by tokens.

With fruit full hope his aged breast he fed Of future good, which his young toward years Did barely promise; and to him foretold, That he in time should sure prove such an one, As should be worthy of his father's throne.

Spenser, Muirpoodman.

Foreriding. *s.* Previous perusal.

By reason of your fore-riding of Suetonius, you shall find yourself, for a good part of the story, furnished beforehand.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 273.

Forerited. *part. pref.* Mentioned or enumerated before.

But him resassent The forecited practices, whereof We cannot feel too little, hear how much.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 2.

Foreremembered. *part. pref.* Called to mind, or mentioned, before.

My words concerning St. Gregory, and his times, are these, after the foreremembered imitation.—*Hobbes, Montaigne, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 230.

Foreright. *adv.* Right forward; onward.

Can ye look? Is there a safety left yet But foreright?

Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

Foreright. *adj.* Ready; forward; quick.

All soundly on the cushions slept, even till the night was worn; And when the Lady of the Light, the ray-fingered moon, Rose from the hills, all fresh arose, and to the ramp retired, While Phoebus with a foreright wind their swelling bark inspired.

Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. i.

A foreright gale of liberty.—*Manning, Eccequid*.

Forerun. *v. a.*

1. Come before as an earnest of something following; introduce as an harbinger.

Against ill chances men are ever merry; But heaviness forepays the good event.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Was wet, and twilight from the east came on, Foretelling night. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 582.
She bids me hope; oh heavens, she jilts me! And pity still forewarns approaching love, As lightning does the thunder.

Drayton, Spanish Friar.

2. Precede; have the start of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not for-run, all that is or will be practised in London.—*Gravel*.

Forerunner. *s.*

1. Harbinger; messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a forerunner come from a seventh, the prince of Morocco.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, v. 2.

A creek was sacrificed as the forerunner of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine beauty, the daughter of providence.—*Bishop Stillington*.

My older brothers, my forerunners came, Rough draughts of nature, ill design'd, and lame; Blown off, like blossoms, never under to bear; Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care.

Dryden, Astrucos.

2. Ancestor; predecessor.

Arthur, the great forerunner of thy blood.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

3. Prognostic; sign foreshowing anything.

O Ere! more further change swells us with, Which woe's by those make signs in nature shows, Forerunners of his purpose.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 103.

Loss of sight is the woe of life, and usually the forerunner of death.—*South, Sermons*.

The keeping insensible perspiration up in due measure is the cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from that due quantity, the certain forerunner of a disease.—*Arbuthnot*.

Already opera prepares the way.

The sure forerunner of her gentle away.

Pope, Dunciad.

Forerid. *part. adj.* Described or spoken of before.

Those forerid lands.

So by his father bid.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 1.

Foreray. *v. a.* Predict; prophecy; foretell.

Let ordinance Come as the gods foreray it.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Forerid. *v. a.* See beforehand; see what has not yet happened; have prescience; foreknow.

The first of them could things to come forerid; The next, could of things present best advise; The third, things past could keep in memory.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

If there be any thing forerid that is not usual, be asured for it by any hearty though a short prayer, and an earnest resolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes.—*J. v. Taylor*.

Forerid. *v. n.* Look out, or be on the watch, for anything: (with to, as in 'See to it').

Rare.

A king against a storm must forerid to a convenient stock of treasure.—*Bacon*.

Forerider. *s.* One who foresees things.

There are some such very great foreriders, that they grow into the vanity of pretending to see, where nothing is to be seen.—*Lord Halifax*.

Forerider. *v. a.* Grasp beforehand.

Proceed, illustrious, happy chief, proceed; Foreride the caravans for thy law observed.

Titus, Second Part of Aeschylus and Aeschylus.

Foreridow. *v. a.* Fore signify; typify.

That the great excellency and efficacy of our Saviour's death and passion might appear, it was by manifold types foreshowed and in diverse prophecies foretold. *Burton*, vol. ii. s. 27.

Forerid. *s.* Anterior part of the ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the forerid.—*Acts*, xxvii. 30.

Forerid. *v. a.* See Foreridening.

Forerid. *part. adj.* See Foreridening.

Foreridening. *s.* See second extract.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the foreridening, because they make the parts appear little. *Drayton, Translation of the Eccequid's Act of Painting*.

Foreridening . . . is the art of conveying to the mind the impression of the entire length of an object when it is represented in an oblique and receding position; in which case the actual vision of it is shortened in a line on the eye line side; e.g. a stick held with the end towards the observer appears shortened to the view, and that in a degree according to the angle under which its lengthened side is seen. . . . Such a view is called a foreridened view; and the representation foreridening it.—*Ross, Cyclopaedia*.

Foreridow. *v. a.*

1. Discover before it happens; predict; prognosticate.

Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moses had foreridow.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

The dreams that troubled them did foreridow this.—*William*, xviii. 17.

Oh, that same drawing in your nether lip there, Foreridow no goodness, lady.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose, Whose purple blush the day foreridow.

Sir J. Denham.

You chose to withdraw yourself from public business, when the breeze of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent shifting of the wind foreridow a storm.—*Drayton*.

2. Represent before it comes.

What elm is the law but the gospel foreridow? What other the gospel than the law fulfilled?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

Foreshow. *s.* Sign; that by which anything is foreshown.

With vermeil drops at ev'n his tresses bleed,
Foreshowers of future heat.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, xiii. 84.

Foreshower. *s.* One who predicts a thing.
That they might be thought the effectors of what they were the foreshowers.—*Spencer, On Prodiges, p. 261.*

Fore-side. *s.* Superficial appearance; outside.

Now when these counterfits were thus uncaused
Out of the fore-side of their surgerie, . . .
All gau to jest and gibe full merrie.
Spencer, Faerie Queene, v. 3, 30.

Fore-sight. *s.*

1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep beneath: while thou to fore-sight wak'st;
As once thou slept'st, while she to life was form'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 367.

2. Prentice care of futurity.

He had a sharp fore-sight, and working wit,
That never idle was, no once could rest a whit.
Spencer, Faerie Queene, i. 1.
In matters of arms he was both skilful and industrious, and as well in fore-sight as resolution present and great.—*Hayward.*
Difficulties and temptations will more easily be borne or avoided, if with prudent fore-sight we arm ourselves against them.—*Rogers.*

Fore-sightful. *adj.* Prescient; provident.

Death gave him no such pang as the fore-sightful care he had of his silly successor.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Fore-sighty. *v. a.* Betoken beforehand; foreshow; typify.

Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Pauls did but fore-sighty.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Yet as being past times noxious, where they light
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,
They oft fore-sighty, and threaten ill.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 462.

Fore-shin. *s.* Prepace.

Their own hand
An hundred of the faithless he shall slay,
And for a dower their hundred fore-shin pay,
Be Michael thy reward.
Cowley, Davideida.

Fore-shirt. *s.* Pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect?
No other obligation?
That promises more thousands: honour's train
Is longer than his fore-shirt.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

Fore-speak. *v. n.* Foresay; foreshow; foretell; predict.

My mother was half a witch; never any thing that she fore-speak, but came to pass.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.*

Fore-speaking. *s.* Prediction.

Old Godfrey of Winchester thinketh no ominous fore-speaking to lie in names.—*Camden, Remains.*

Fore-sparrer. *s.* One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,
To show how early summer was at hand,
As this fore-sparrer comes before his lord.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 3.

Forest. *s.* [N.Fr. *forest*; Fr. *forêt*.]

1. Wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, because in a forest of many wolves, sheep cannot choose but feed in continual danger of life.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There be airs which the physicians advise their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champains, but prairie, and not overgrown with heath; or else timber-lands, as in forests.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Forest [in] properly a wilderness, or uncultivated tract of country, but as such were commonly overgrown with trees, the word took the meaning of large wood. We have many forests in England without a stick of timber upon them.—*Wegwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

2. In Law.

The manner of making forests is this: the king sends out his commission, directed to certain persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to affect: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made, that none shall hunt any wild beasts within that precinct, without licence; after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a forest by matter of record. The properties of a forest are these: a *forre*, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands

of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the forest; the courts; the officers for perambulating the vert and venison, as the justices of the forest, the warden or keeper, the verderers, the foresters, agisters, regarders, bailiffs, and bendles. The chief property of a forest is the awl-mote, which is no less incident to it than the court of pyepowders to a fair.—*Cowell.*

Forest. *adj.* [Italian, *foresto*.] Sylvan; rustic.

In a lodge, or forest house.—*Sir G. Duck, History of King Richard III. p. 118.*

Forestall. *v. a.*

1. Anticipate; take up beforehand.

If thou be under-gunner, spend not all
That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it,
And give men turns of speech: do not forestall
By lavishness thine own and others' wit,
As if thou mad'st thy will.
What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid?
Milton, Comus, 362.

2. Hinder by preoccupation or prevention; seize or gain possession of before another; buy before another in order to raise the price.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like mischief forestall.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 1.
I will not forestall your judgment of the rest.—*Pope.*

3. Deprive by something prior: (with of).

This night forestall him of the coming day!
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 5.

Forestaller. *s.* One who anticipates the market; one who purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his master's rate, or sit still and starve; whilst, by this means, this new sort of engrossers or forestallers having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, at the price upon the poor landholder.—*Locke.*

Forested. *adj.* Invested with the character of a forest.

Whereby she [the Newforest] became first forested.
Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 1.

Forester. *s.*

1. Officer of the forest.

Forester, my friend, where is the hush,
That we may stand and play the murderer in?—
Here ly, upon the edge of yonder copse.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

2. Inhabitant of the wild country.

Foresters and borderers are not generally so civil and reasonable, as might be wished.—*Evelyn.*

3. One who understands the nature and the laws of forests.

You are cried up, my lord, to be an excellent horseman, huntsman, forester.—*Howell, Letter to Lord Lindsay, iv. 16.*

The greatest forester, they say, that ever was in England, was King Canutus the Dane; and after him, St. Edward; at which time Liber Rufus, the Red-book for Forest-Laws, was made.—*Ibid.*

4. Forest-tree.

This nemes is more conspicuous in flowers, and the horiaceous offspring, than in foresters.—*Evelyn.*

Fore-taste. *v. a.* Taste by anticipation; have prescience of.

Fore-tasted. *part. adj.* Tasted by anticipation.

He repented him of his foretasted meal.—*De Foe, Moll Flanders.*

Fore-taste. *s.* Taste beforehand, real or imaginary, of anything.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury: it is the fore-taste of heaven, and the earnest of eternity.—*South, Sermons.*

Fore-tell. *v. a.* preterite and past part. fore-told. Predict; prophecy.

What art thou, whose heavy looks foretell
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Mercia's king,
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did foretell.
Dryden.
When great Glyse sought the Phrygian shores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue foretold;
Heaven seal'd my word, and you those deeds behold.
Pope.

Fore-tell. *v. n.* Act as a foreteller; prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise foretold of these days.—*Acts, iii. 24.*

Fore-teller. *s.* One who foretells; predictor; foreshower.

Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the fore-teller of them was able to foresee them.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

By the close and scrutinising attention of minds the most persevering and careful, it was ascertained that even the distant stars were subject to this law; and, at last, to place as it were the seal of assurance to its never-failing truth, it became, in the minds of Leverrier and Adams, the fore-teller and the discoverer of an orb rolling in the depths of space, so large as to equal nearly sixty earths, yet so far away as to be invisible to the unassisted eye.—*Paraday, Lecture on Mental Education.*

Fore-telling. *verbal abs.* Declaration of something future.

These predictions are very rare fore-tellings, wimt to be lapped in obscure folds.—*Felltham, Resolves, l. 82.*

Fore-think. *v. a.*

1. Anticipate in the mind; have prescience of anything.

Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himself another terror than he had fore-thought, or could imagine.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her soul fore-thought the flood would change his game.
Dryden.

2. Contrive antecedently.

Blessed be that God which hath given you an heart to fore-think this, and a will to honour him with his own.—*Bishop Hall.*

Fore-thinking. *part. adj.* Provident.

What's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
Thou wise, fore-thinking, weighing politician!
Smith.

Fore-thought. *s.*

1. Consideration of future events and contingencies.

Devices by last will and testament are always more favoured in construction, than formal deeds, which are presumed to be made with great caution, fore-thought, and advice.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

2. In Law. As an approximate translation of the N.Fr. *pre-pense* (=thought beforehand; *penser*=think), it means previous planning; preparatory contrivance; intention; being usually combined with *malice*, or some equivalent term. Hence, its character is often, in appearance, adjectival: e.g.

The second is, where a man is slain upon fore-thought malice, which the law terms murder.—*Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Virgo.*

Only, however, in appearance; the true form being *malice en fore-thought* (*malice pre-pense*), changed into a fore-thought, and, less correctly, into of-fore-thought.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by uprightness of fore-thought, or by the folly of oversight, or evil counsel.—*Sir E. R. Rieu.*

In the extract from Bacon the preposition is dropped, and the substantives transposed.

Fore-token. *s.* Preventive sign; prognostic.

It may prove some ominous fore-token of misfortune.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They mistook nothing more in king Edward the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a fore-token of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened.—*Camden, Remains.*

Fore-token. *v. a.* Foreshow; prognosticate as a sign.

The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good;
Whilst strange prodigious signs fore-taken blood.
Daniel.

Fore-tooth. *s.* Tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; incisor.

The fore-tooth should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge, like chisels.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Fore-top. *s.*

1. Dressing of the front hair.

You must first have an especial care so to wear your hat, that it oppress not confusedly this your predominant or fore-top.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Fair trees, those comely foretops of the field,
Are cut to maintain head-tires.

Turner, Rosenger's Tragedy.

So may your hats your foretops never press,
I touch'd your ribbons, sacred to your dress.

Dryden.

2. In Navigation. Platform at the head of the foremast.

Each after other came in statelike dance,
And nimble capping on the purple wave,
With little foretops did the welkin brave.

Two large pieces fell into the main and fore-tops
of the Swifsure, without injuring any person.—
Southey, Life of Nelson, ch. iv.

Foretime. *v. a.* Time beforehand. This may, of course, apply to musical instruments generally. It is best known, however, as a special coinage in the way of a pun in Dryden's caricature of a verse attributed to Cicero:

'O, fortunatam natam me Consule Romam.'

Thus rendered:

Fortune foretold the dying notes of Rome,
Till I, thy Consul sole, consoled thy doom.

Translation of the Tenth Satire of Juvenal.

Foreward. *s.* [see Forward, *adv.*] Van; front.

They that marched in the foreward were all
mighty men.—*Macbeth, ix. 11.*

Forewarn. *v. a.* Admonish; caution; give notice beforehand; inform previously of any event.

I will forewarn you whom you shall fear: fear
him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast
into hell.—*Luke, xii. 8.*

Young Chorusus, who by love was led
To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,
Hath lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetic maid.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Forewarning. *verbal adv.* Admonition, caution, or warning, beforehand.

And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
Rejected my forewarning, and disdain'd
Not to be trusted.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 374.*

Forewind. *v. a.* Go before. *Rare.*

And now they be to heaven forewent.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Forewind. *s.* Favourable wind; wind that blows a vessel right forward in its course.

Long sail'd I on smooth seas, by forewinds borne.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 25.

Forewish. *v. a.* Wish or desire beforehand. *Rare.*

The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them
lay, to procure that the good commonly forewish
might in time come to effect.—*Kueller, History of the Turks.*

Forewoman. *s.* Female manager; female president.

Her forewoman was a professed Platonist, that
had spent much of her time in exhorting the sex to
set a just value upon their persons, and to make the
men know themselves.—*Taylor, no. 253. (Oral MS.)*

The jury, however, found him guilty, and represented
by their forewoman that such discoveries
were apt to smother the imagination; and that by a
concentration of ideas, the word linen implied many
things that were not proper to be stirred up in the
mind of a woman who was of the prosecutor's quality,
and therefore gave it as their verdict that the
linendraper should lose his tongue.—*Ibid.*, no. 259.
(Oral MS.)

Forfalt. *v. a.* [from Fault, and hence a different word from Forfeit.] Fine. *Rare*
(For example see next entry.)

Forfalsure. *s.* Fine.

In the same Parliament Sir William Crockett
was also forfalsured for divers causes. . . This for-
falsure was concluded. &c.—*Holme's.*

Forfeit. *s.* [N.F. *forfuit*, pass. part. of *for-
suaire*; Lat. *forfacio* and *forisfacio*.]

1. Fine; mulct; penalty; escheat.

Thy slanders I forgive, and therewithal
Remit thy other forfaits.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1

The execution leaves to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy penal forfeit from thyself.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 506.

2. Person liable to punishment or penalty

Obsolete.

Your brother is a forfeit of the law,
And you but waste your words.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

3. (In plural). Something deposited, and to be redeemed by a jocular fine, whence the game of forfeits.

None, happily, cards adopt;
Or if to forfeits they thus sport confine,
The happy folk, adjacent to the fire,
Their stations take; excepting one alone
(Sometimes the social mistress of the house)
Who sits within the centre of the room,
To cry the pawns.

E. J. Thorne, Christmas, v. 280: 1795.

4. (In plural). Table of penalties.

Laws for all faults,
But laws so countenanced that the strong statutes
Stand like the forfeits of a barber's shop,
As much in mock as mark.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
Kenrick . . . produced the following as a specimen
of such rules, professing to have copied them near
Northallerton, in Yorkshire:—

Rules for acutely Behaviour.
First come, first serve—then come not late,
And when arrived keep your state;
For he who from three rules shall swerve,
Must pay the forfeits—no observe.

Who enters here with boots and spurs
Must keep his nook; for if he stir,
And gives with armed lust a kick,
A pint he pays for every prick.

Who rudely takes another's turn
A forfeit may may manners learn.

And he who can or will not pay,
Shall hence be sent half-trimmed away,
For, will he, will he, if in fault
He forfeit must in meal or malt;
But mark, who is already in drink,
The canikin must never clink.

(Nares by H. and W.)

Forfeit. *v. a.* Lose anything as forfeit.

If then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great estate to him and his for ever;
If willfully he forfeit it again,
Who doth become his heir, or blame the giver?

Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.
Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited
all right to happiness.—*Boyle.*

A father cannot alien the power he has over his
child: he may perjure to some degrees forfeit it,
but cannot transfer it.—*Locke.*

Forfeit. *adj.* Forfeited.

All the souls that are were forfeit once;
And he that might the vantage best have took,
Found out the remedy.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.
Straight all his hopes exhaust'd in empty sunde,
And his long toils were forfeit for a look.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil.
Methought with wondrous ease he swallow'd down
His forfeit honour to betray the town.

Id., Indian Emperor.

Forfeitable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, forfeited.

To the trackless deep they trust
Their forfeitable cargo.—*Crowe, Lewin's Hill.*

Forfeiter. *s.* One who forfeits anything.

And men in dangerous bonds pray not alike;
Though forfeiter you cast in prison, yet
You clasp young Cupid's tables.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

Forfeiture. *s.*

1. Act of forfeiting.

His father's care,
That for the want of issue took him home,
(Though with the forfeiture of his own fame,
Will look upon his safety.

Benjamin and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.
The Court is as well a Chancery to save and debar
forfeitures, as a court of common law to decide
rights; and there would be work enough in Germany
and Italy, if imperial forfeitures should go for good
titles.—*Bacon, Considerations touching a War with Spain.*

2. Thing forfeited.

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by
former kings, must not, without high reason, be re-
voked by their successors; nor forfeitures be exacted
violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously.—*Jeremy
Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.*

The next branch of the king's ordinary revenue
consists in forfeitures of lands and goods for of-
fences; bona confidentia, as they are called by the
civilians, because they belong to the fiscus or im-
perial treasury; or, as our lawyers term them, for-
feitures; that is such wherein the property is gone
away or departed from the owner.—*Sir W. Black-
stone, Commentaries on the Laws of England, b. 1.
ch. vill. 10.*

It was easy to demand impossible things, to as-
sume the breach of the stipulations on which the
count had received absolution, and to claim the
forfeiture.—*Nilman, History of Latin Christianity,
b. ix. ch. viii.*

Forge. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *futscher*—shove on.] In Navigation. See extract: (with on or over).

To *forge over* is to force a ship violently over a
shoal, by the effort of a great quantity of sail.—*Fai-
coner, Marine Dictionary.* (Hurley).

Forge. *s.* [Fr. *forger*; Italian, *forgia*; L. Lat.
forgia and *forqua*.]

1. In Metallurgy. See third extract.

In other part stood one who at the *forge*
Labouring, two massy chods of iron and brass
Hud mottled.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 665.*
The over-labour'd Cyclop from his task retires,
The *Eolian forge* exhausted of its fires.

Pope, Translation of the

First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.
Forge is the name either of the furnace where
wrought iron is hammered and fashioned with the
aid of heat, or the great workshop where iron is
made malleable. The former is called a smith's
forge, the latter a shingling-mill.—*Ure, Dictionary
of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Place, generally, where anything is made
or shaped.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange
conceit, that to serve God with any set form of com-
mon prayer is superstitious.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity.*

3. Forging.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy, the mat-
ter being ductile and acquiescent and obedient to the
stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn,
formed, and moulded.—*Bacon.*

Forge. *v. a.*

1. Form by the hammer; work into shape.

The queen of martials,
And Mars himself conducted them; both which
being *forg'd* of gold,
Must needs have golden furniture.

Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.
These are still but sparks of odium and worm,
which fly from the vulgar anvils and hammers;
which commonly both overheat, and overblow;
what they undertake to *forge* or reform.—*Jerome
Taylor, Artificial Handicrafts, p. 102.*

If the substantial subject be well *forged* out, we
need not examine the marks which irregularly fly
from it.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, li. 2.*

2. Make in general; contrive; turn out.

He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
Till he had *forg'd* himself a name 't' th' fire
Of burning Rome.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 1.*

His heart's his mouth;
What his breast *forgets*, that his tongue must vent

Those names that the schools *forgot*, and put into
the mouths of scholars, could not admitance
into common use, or within the reach of public
approbation.—*Locke.*

3. Falsely attribute.

We I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
For my more having would be lost as sin;
To make me huger more, that I should *forge*
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Forger. *s.* One who forges.

1. As a maker in general.

Tough holly and smooth birch must altogether
burn;
What should the builder serve supplies the *forger's*
turn.—*Drayton, Polyolbion, song 17.*

2. As a falsifier.

As in stealing, if there were no revolvers there
would be no thieves; so in slander, if there were
fewer spreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of
libels.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Forgery. *s.*

1. Crime of falsification.

A *forger*, in setting a false name to a writing,
which may prejudice another's fortune, the law
punishes with the loss of ears; but less inflicted on
adequate penalty for doing the same thing in paint,
though books sold under a false name are so many
forgeries.—*Swift.*

Forgery, or the crime of falsification, is an offence which
was punished by the civil law with deprivation or
banishment, and sometimes with death. It may,
with us, be defined (at common law) to be 'the
fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the
prejudice of another man's right; for which the
offender may suffer fine, imprisonment, and pillory.
And also by a variety of statutes, a more severe
punishment is inflicted on the offender in many par-
ticular cases, which are so multiplied of late as al-
most to become general.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Com-
mentaries on the Laws of England, b. iv. ch. xvii. 5.*

2. Smith's work.

[He] ran on embattled armies clad in iron:
And, weaponless himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forgery*

Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybeate super'd steel, and fruck of mail
Admirable proof. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 129.

Forget. *r. a.* preterite *forgot*; past part. *forgotten*, or *forgot*.

1. Lose memory of anything; let go from the remembrance.

When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,
And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me must more be heard.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.
Forget not thy friend in thy relics.—*Becketianus*,
xxvii. d.

No sooner was our deliverance completed, but
we *forgot* our danger and our duty.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

A fox their passion, but their prize a not,
Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*.

Pope, Moral Essays, ii.

2. Not attend to anything; neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea,
they may *forget*: yet will I not *forget* thee.—*Isaiah*,
lix. 4.

If we might *forget* ourselves, or *forget* God; if we
might disregard our reason, and live by humour and
fancy in anything, or at any time, or at any place, it
would be as lawful to do the same in every thing, at
every time, and every place.—*Locke*.

Forget-me-not. *s.* Native plant so called,
Myosotis palustris.

[The extract from Dr. A. Prior, which, lengthy as it is, gives only a part of his criticism, should be read first. Except so far as he cautions the reader against interpreting too liberally the words, 'all other botanical authors,' the editor takes no important exceptions to the doctrine laid down in it. That no botanical author, till within the last forty years, applies the name *Forget-me-not* to the *Myosotis palustris*, is only correct in respect to English authors, and in respect to the word itself in the English form. In the edition of Neumich, of 1773, to go no further, the German *Vergissmeinnicht*, the Danish *forglemmig*, and the Russian *nezabudnyy* (all with the same meaning as the English combination) are to be found, and in each case it is the *Myosotis* to which they are attached. On the other hand, the term is given *nowhere else*. The English for the *Myosotis* of Neumich is the old term, *Monse-eur scorpion-grass*; and the English for both the *Ajuga Chamæpitys* and the *Veronica Chamædrys* is not *Forget-me-not*. In other words, the combination is ignored altogether as an English name. Nor does this arise from carelessness. Over and above the ordinary entries, Neumich adds a note upon the beauty of the plant and the popularity of the name. He evidently thinks it so truly and decidedly the proper appellation for the *Myosotis*, as not to recognize it with any other sense; for he certainly knew how Gerard named the *Ajuga*, even if he were ignorant of what certain other English herbalists called the *Veronica*. Hence, if the true application of the word be to this last-named flower, the Danish, German, and Russian synonyms are exceptional. As exceptions, however, they are important. Neither do they seem to be of recent origin. Add to this that the sentimental element appears in some of its other synonyms: '*Je länger je lieber*' (the longer the dearer) in German; *Jonsfrids-følge* and *Stolig Henrik* in Norse. The same languages also illustrate the unsteadiness of import, viz. to the Euphrasia (Eye-bright), and the *Anagallis aquatica* (*Veronica Anagallis*).

Upon the whole, however, the main facts, over and above priority of application, point towards the *Veronica*. A flower with proper name, and that a female one,

lends itself to sentiment better than a flower with a common one. Flowers, too, that characterize the month of May do the same. Thirdly, the different applications are most easily deduced by taking the *Veronica* as the starting point—the *Veronica Chamædrys*. As the latter, it might extend to the *Tenacium*—*Tenacium Chamædrys*, and *Tenacium Scordonia*—*Germander*: as the former, to the *Veronica Anagallis* and (see below) *Beccabunga*. See *Germander*, *Veronica*.

The editor, who knew the *Forget-me-not* some forty-five years back, knew it only as a *Veronica*, and thinks such is the case with his contemporaries in general. The story to the effect that a young lady wanted a plant growing on the edge of an island, that her lover swam for it, and that he sunk just as, giving her the flowers, he uttered the sentiment, is given by Mills in his 'History of Chivalry'; not, however, in the main text, but in a note, and as a communication from Dr. A. Thompson, but without any special evidence that the flower thus immortalized was the *Myosotis*. The Brooklime (suggested by the *Anagallis aquatica*, and a *Veronica*) may have been the flower. At any rate, the English application of the word to the *Myosotis* is both recent in origin, and doubtful in respect to propriety.]

Forget-me-not (is) a name that for about forty years has been assigned to a well-known blue flower, a *Myosotis*, but which for more than two hundred years, had in this country, France, and the Netherlands, been given to a very different plant, the ground-pine, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, on account, as was said, of the nauseous taste that it leaves in the mouth. It is to this plant exclusively that we find it assigned by Lyte, Lobel, Gerard, Parkinson, and all our herbalists from the middle of the fifteenth century; and by all other botanical authors who mention the plant, inclusive of Gray in his 'Natural Arrangement,' published in 1821, until it was transferred, with the pretty story of a dissolute lover, to that which now bears it. This had always been called in English *Monse-eur scorpion-grass*, in German, *Fuchel*, . . . gives the name *Veronica* to the *Veronica Chamædrys*. . . In Denmark, a corresponding name, *Forgetmig* is given to the *Veronica Chamædrys*. At the same time, it would seem that in some parts of Germany the *Myosotis palustris* was known as the *Echium amicum*, and *Veronica nemus*, as at the present day. This latter seems to be the plant to which the name rightfully belongs, and to which it was given in reference to the blossoms falling off and flying away. —*Speedwell*, from its blossoms falling off and flying away as soon as gathered: '*Speedwell*' being equivalent to '*Forwell*?' '*Good-bye*?' a common form of valediction in old time, and synonymous with '*Forget-me-not*,' a name that appears to have been first given to this plant. Dr. J. Prior.

The *Veronica* is probably meant in the following extract.

And now these vivid hours are gone,
Like mine own life to me thou art,
Where Past and Present, wound in one
Do make a garland for the heart:
So sing that other song I made,
Half-sung of with my happy lot,
The day, when in the chestnut shade
I found the blue *forget-me-not*.

Tennyson, The Miller's Daughter.

Forgetful. *adj.*

1. Not retaining anything in the memory.

But did'st thou tell me so?
I am *forgetful*.—*Benjamin and Fletcher, Philaster*.

2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.

Let such belink them, if the sleepy drench
Of that *forgetful* lake benumb not still,
That in our proper motion we were
Up to our native seat. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 73.
But when a thousand rolling years are past,
So long their punishments and penance last,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood,
In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cares
Of their past labours, and their irksome years.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers.—*Hebrews*,

Have you not been enough to bear with me,
When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,
Makes me *forgetful*?

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

1. In fact, a real interest have,
Which to my own advantage I would save;
And with the usual courtier's trick, intend
To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior*.

Forgetfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Forgetful*.

1. Oblivion; cessation of remembrance; loss of memory.

O gentle sleep!
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frightened thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in *forgetfulness*?

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

All birds and beasts he hush'd; sleep steals away
Thy wild desires of men and toils of day;
And hushes, descending through the silent air,
A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care.

Pope, Translation of

the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charged with
forgetfulness of her duty.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical*
Polity.

Forgetive. *adj.* Inventive. *Rare*.

Good sherris sack ascends me into the brain, dries
me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes it ap-
prehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble dumps,
which, delivered to the voice, becomes excellent wit.
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 3.

Forgetter. *s.* One who forgets.

I think her

A strange *forgetter* of herself.
—*Benjamin and Fletcher, The Captain*.

Forgetting. *verbal abs.* Inattention; forgetfulness.

I am not willing to discover the *forgettings* of re-
verend men.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of*
Theology.

Forgettingly. *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

I fear I have (*forgettingly*) transgress'd against
the dignity of the court.—*B. Jonson, Volpone*.

Forging. *verbal abs.* Manufacture at a forgo.

In England there are employed for the *forging*
and drawing out of the iron, cast-iron hammers of
great weight, and cylinders of different dimensions,
for beating out the balls or extending the iron into
bars, as also powerful saws. *See, Dictionary of*
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Iron.

Forgive. *v. a.*

1. Pardon a person; not punish.

I do beseech you *grant* for clarity;
If ever any notice in your heart
Were hid against me, now *forgive* me frankly.—
Sir Thomas Love, I beseech you *forgive* you,
As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Shoely provok't, she easily *forgets*. *Prior*.

2. Pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven*
their iniquity.—*Isaiah*, xxxiii. 24.

Could alter high deers, I to that place
Would speed before thee, and be harder heard,
That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty and influence *not forgive*,
To me committed, and by me exposed.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 922.

3. Remit; not exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that servant was moved with compas-
sion, loosed him, and *for-gave* him the debt. —*Mt-*
thews, xviii. 27.

Forgiveness. *s.*

1. Act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *for-giveness*. —*Daniel*, ix. 9.

2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness* to
them that have sinned against thee.—*Apostolical*
Prayer of Manasse.
Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee—
Nor time on me. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 2.
Forgiveness to the injured does belong;
But they never pardon who commit the wrong.

Joyden.

3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin to
every one who repents.—*South, Sermons*.

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.

Here are introduced more heroic principles of
meekness, *forgiveness*, bounty, and magnanimity,
than all the learning of the heathens could invent.
—*Bishop Sprat*.
Mercy above did hourly plead
For her resemblance here below;
And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow.

Dryden.

Forgiving. *part. adj.* Having the character of one who readily forgives; placable.

Parable and *forgiving*, he was, nevertheless, cold and unympathizing. — *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir W. Temple.*

Forgo. *v. a.* Quit; give up; resign.

Having all before absolutely in his power, it remained so still, he having already neither forgiven nor *forgone* any thing thereby unto them, but having received something from them. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to pre-fer one good thing before another: to leave one for another's sake, to *forgo* manner for the attainment of higher degrees. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at one time, has proved painful or unseasonable at another; and therefore they see nothing in it, for which they should *forgo* a present enjoyment. — *Locks.*

Forismatic. *adj.* Foreign; alien. *Rare.*

Salutating ourselves principally to *forismatic* potentates and powers. — *Bishop Barret, History of the Reformation: Narrative of the Monks of the Benedictines, 30 Hen. VIII.*

Fork. *v. n.* Become tired. *Rare.*

For too hasty *forking* of his reigns, Sleeping in bed this wretched wretch hath slain. — *Mirror for Magistrates (Rich.).*

Forisfamiliar. *v. a.* Put a son in possession of land in the lifetime of a father.

Preached the eldest son had not received a provision in lands from his father, as the royal law would roll it, had not been *forisfamiliar* in his lifetime. — *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Forjudge. *v. a.* This is the true spelling of what is spelt *forejudge*, the French being *forjurer*. So far as it means *forjudge*, it does so in a secondary sense. See *Judge*.

Fork. *s.* [Lat. *furca*.]

1. Instrument divided at the end into two (less properly into more than two) points or prongs.

a. Larger, used in husbandry.

At midsummer down with the hrombles and hromks.

And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes. — *Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.* They had a file for the *forks*, and for the coulter, and for the *forks*. — *1 Samw'l, xiii. 21.*

b. Smaller, used at table.

Upon my projects of the *forks*. — *Fucka!* what be they? — The laudable use of *forks*, brought into custom here as they are in Italy.

H. Jonson, Decit is an Ass.

Then you must learn the use And handling of your silver *fork* at meals; The metal of your glass; these are main matters With your Italian. — *Id., Volpone, iv. 1.*

I observed a custom in all those Italian cities and towns through the whole I passed, that is not used in any other country that I saw in my travels. . . . The Italian, and also most strangers that are contentant in Italy, do always at their meals use a little *fork* when they eat their meats. For while with their knife, which they hold in one hand, they cut their meat out of the dish, they fasten their *fork*, which they hold in the other hand, upon the same dish, so that whosoever be he that, sitting in the company of any others at meal, should inadvertently touch the dish of meat with his fingers from which all at the table do eat, he will give occasion of offence unto the company, as having transgressed the laws of good manners, in so much that, for his error, he shall be at the least brow-beaten if not reproached in words. . . . I myself thought good to imitate the Italian fashion by this forked cutting of meat, not only while I was in Italy, but also in Germany, and sometimes in England since I came home; being once quipped for that frequent use of my *fork*, by a certain learned gentleman, a familiar friend of mine, Mr. Laurence Whitaker, who in his merry humour doubted not to call me at table *forkester* only for using a *fork* at table, but for no other cause. — *Cornwall, Cradition.*

I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. — *Swift.*

2. Barb of an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft. — Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade The region of my heart. — *Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.*

3. Point.

Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients that represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting. — *Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

4. Divarication in general, i.e. of a road or a river: (in the extract applied to the branches of a tree).

The true squirrels, unlike those of the sub-genus *Tamias*, live almost entirely in trees, and build their nests on a *fork* of the branches. — *Seebohm, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds.*

5. Gibelet. *Obsolete, Lutinism.*

They had run through all punishments, and just 'scaped the *fork*. — *Butler, Remains, li. 165.*

6. Dilemma; alternatives; choice between two evils.

Archbishop Marston is famous for the dilemma which he proposed to parliament and others whom he solicited to contribute. He told those who lived handsomely that their civility was manifest by their rate of expensiveness. These, again, whose course of living was less sumptuous, must have grown rich by their economy. Either class could well afford assistance to their sovereign. This piece of logic, unanswerable in the mouth of a privy councillor, acquired the name of Marston's *fork*. Henry doubtless rejected great profit from these ineffectual exactions, mis-called benevolences. — *Hallam, History of England, vol. i. ch. i.*

Fork. *v. n.* Shout into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

The corn beginneth to *fork*. — *Mortimer, Householdry.*

Fork. *v. a.* Slang.

1. Steal.

2. Hand; deliver: (as, 'Fork out the money').

Forked. *adj.*

1. Opening, or splitting, like a fork, into two or more parts.

Sailed he, for all the world, like a *forked* radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iii. 2.*

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish, A *forked* mountain, or high promontory.

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Come, shall we go and kill our venison? And yet it looks me the poor dappled fools Should in their confines, with *forked* heads, Have their round hanches par'd.

Id., As you like it, ii. 1.

He would have spoke: But hies for hies return'd with *forked* tongue

To *forked* tongue. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 517.*

Ye dragons, whose contagious breath Peaches the dark retreats of death,

Change your fierce hissing into joyful song, And praise your Maker with your *forked* tongue. — *Roscommon.*

2. Zigzag: (as 'forked lightning').

3. Having two or more meanings.

I oft have heard him say, how he admird Men of your larger profession, that could speak To every cause, and things were contraries, Till they were horse again, yet all be law; That with most quick agility, could turn, And re-turn a make knots and undo them: Give *forked* count. — *H. Jonson, Volpone.*

Forkhead. *s.* Point of an arrow.

It soizeth, no way enter might: But back rebounding, left the *forked* keen. Knows it fled away, and might no where be seen. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

Forky. *adj.* Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take The crooked tadpole and speckled snake; Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey, And with their *forky* tongue and pointless sting shall play. — *Pope, Maccab.*

Forl. *v. n.* [? *Forlino*.] Overlie.

Knit with a golden baidrick, which *forl* Alward her snowy breast, and did divide Her dainty paps, which like young fruit in May, New little can to swell; and being tuck Through her thin weed their paps only signifi'd. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

Forlone. See *Farlorn*.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore Of swift Ruracos, or on Cythus's gulf Where all the nymphs have her *forlone*.

That wretched world be 'mad for to labour, And mortal life 'gan kild, as thing *forlone*. — *Ibid.*

Thus fell the trees, with noise the desert roar; The branks their ravens, the birds their nests *forlone*.

Id., King Lear.

Forlorn. *adj.* [A.S. *forloren*, pass. part. of *forleasan*; *geceoren* = chosen, and *geforren* = frozen, illustrate a similar change. The *forlone* of the preceding extracts, except where used as a verb, has arisen out of a confusion with this form.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for that they want to learn; Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*.

Spenser, Midder Hobbes's Tale.

Tell me, good Robinol, what pangs they greet? What! hath some wolf thy tender limbs yorn? Or is thy language broke that sounds so sweet? Or art thou of thy loved lady *forlorn*?

Id., Shepherds' Calendar.

In every place we heard the lamentation of women and children; every thing showed the heaviness of the time, and seemed as if another lost and *forlorn*. — *Kudlos, History of the Turks.*

Their way Lies through the perple'd paths of this drear wood: The madding horror of whose shady bowers Threats the *forlorn* and wandering passenger.

Milton, Comus, 30.

My only strength and stay! *forlorn* of thee, Whether shall I betake me, where shall I?

Id., Paradise Lost, x. 921.

The good old man, *forlorn* of human aid, For vengeance to his heavenly patron pray'd.

Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

2. Taken away.

What is become of great Aemites' son? Or where hath he laid up his mortal blade, That hath so many lonely conquests won? Shall his force *forlorn*, and all his glory gone?

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

3. Small; despicable. *Lutrinism.*

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iii. 2.*

Used substantively.

Henry

Is of a king become a banish'd man, And forc'd to live in Scotland *forlorn*.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part III, iii. 1.

Advice, whether I shall, or ought to be, premitt'd upon by the imperfections of my own sex, to give way to the importunities of yours. I assure you I am surrounded with both, though at present I *forlorn*. — *Teller, no 210.*

Forlorn hope. Soldiers who are sent, first to the attack, and are therefore doomed or expected to perish. See *Hope*.

Forlornness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Forlorn*.

Men abashed God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness; even whilst they conquered the *forlornness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it. — *Bayle.*

Our natives without a foreign decree, without an importation of sin, could never have been guilty to such a *forlornness*, as could never have designed such contradictions to religion and nature. — *Manasseh, Diavolus, x. 154.*

Form. *s.* [Lat. *forma*; *forma* = I form; *formatus* = formed; *formatio*, -onis.]

1. External appearance of anything; representation; shape.

It stood still; but I could not discern the *form* thereof. — *Job, iv. 16.*

2. In *Physics*, as opposed to *Matter*.

Matter, as wise philosophers say,

Cannot without a *form* subsist;

And *form*, say I as well as they,

Must fail, if matter brings no gist. — *Swift.*

The antithesis has been at different times presented by means of various images. One of the most ancient of these, and one which is still very instructive, is that which speaks of sensations as the matter, and ideas as the *form*, of our knowledge; just as ivory is the matter, and a cube the *form*, of a die. . . . Matter and *form* cannot by any means be detached from each other. All matter must have some *form*; all *form* must be the *form* of some material thing. If the ivory be not a cube, it must have spherical or some other *form*. And the cube, in order to be a cube, must be of some material; — if not of ivory, of wood, or stone, for instance. A figure without matter is merely a geometrical conception; — a modification of the idea of space. Matter without figure is a mere abstract term; — a supposed union of certain sensible qualities which, so insulated from others, cannot exist. Yet the distinction of matter and *form* is real; and, as a subject of contemplation, clear and plain. Nor is the distinction by any means useless. The speculations which treat of the two subjects, matter and figure, are very different. Matter is the subject of the sciences of mechanics and chemistry; figure, of geometry. These two classes of sciences have quite different sets of principles. If we refuse to consider the matter and the *form* of bodies separately, because we cannot exhibit matter and *form* separately, we shut the door to all philosophy on such subjects. . . . The word *figure*, according to its Latin etymology, at first implied this process by which matter is invested with *form*. Thus Virgil speaks of the thunderbolt as *informis*; by the hands of Brontea, and Scropea, and Pyramon. And Dryden introduces the word in another place: — Let others better mould the running mass Of metals, or inform the breathing brass.

Even in this use of the word, the *form* is something superior to the brute manner, and gives it a new significance and purpose. And hence the term is again used to denote the effect produced by an intelligent principle of a still higher kind:—

'He informed

This ill-shaped body with a daring soul.
And finally even the soul itself, in its original condition, is *formed* upon as matter, when viewed with reference to education and knowledge, by which it is afterwards moulded; and hence these are, in our language, termed *information*. If we confine ourselves to the first of these three uses of the term, we may correct the erroneous opinion of which we have just been speaking, and retain the metaphor by which it is expressed, by saying that ideas are not *transformed*, but *informed* sensations.—*W. Russell*.

3. Formula.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argument to those forms.—*Locke*.

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions on the mind, than those which accompany any transient *form* of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship.—*Addison*.

4. ? Shape; ? beauty: (in which latter case it is a *Latinism* from *formu* = beauty, a secondary meaning).

He hath no *form* nor comeliness.—*Isaiah*, liii. 2.

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he spoke, though it look'd *form* a little, Was not like madness.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show. (as opposed to *matter* or *substance*).

Then those whom *form* of laws Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause.—*Dryden*.

Hence 'for *form*'—*nominally* as opposed to *really*.

7. Ceremony; external rites.

A long table, and a square table, or seat about the walls were things of *form*, but were things of substance; for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business; but in the other *form*, there is more use of the counsellors' opinions that sit lower.—*Bacon, Essays*.

How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?

Is it a compliment of *form*, or love?

A. Philips, *Disinterested Mother*.

8. Stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode.

He who affirmeth speech to be necessary amongst all men, throughout all the world, doth not thereby import that all men must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the necessity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain *form* to be necessary in them all.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

9. Long suit.

I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting with her upon the *form*, and taken following her into the park.—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, I. 1.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back; and a *form* is a seat for several persons, without a back.—*Watts, Logic*.

10. As applied to horses. See extract.

But what is the recognised *form* of the racehorse? I must here explain to the tyro that the word *form* is used with two very different significations by racing men. . . . In the common interpretation it is synonymous with shape, and merely denotes the mechanical development of the individual. But, in the language of the turf, when we say that a horse is in *form*, we intend to convey to our hearers that he is in high condition and fit to run. Again, the word is used in still another sense, for we speak of a horse's *form* when we wish to allude to his powers on the turf, as compared with other well-known animals. Thus, if it be supposed that two three-year-olds, carrying the same weight, would run a mile and a half, and come in abreast, it is said that the *form* of the one is equal to that of the other.—*Watts, The Horse*, ch. vi.

11. Class; rank of students.

It will be necessary to see and examine those works which have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first *form*.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

12. Lair of a hare.

Geyfe a gentyl name wyl have anny game,
And fynd me the forme where I lyte,
For drede of losynge of his name,
I wot wele he wyle not use hyte,
For an acurid bred he wyle me se,
Or he wyl let his hounde rene.—*Complaint of the Hare: Poem of the Fifteenth Century*.

Now for a clod like hare in *form* thy peer;
Now bolt and ender squirrels leap do move;
Now the ambitious lack, with mirror clear,
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,

Listening and fearful of the storm

Of horns and hoards, clap back her ear,

Afraid to keep or leave her *form*?

Prior.

13. Idea; essence; and thence (with confusion between causes and conditions, matters of time on one side and space on the other) force. Nevertheless, this is Bacon's use of the word.

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or stricter to abridge the number of arguments, we find grace expressly mentioned as their true essential *form*, and elements as the matter whereunto that *form* doth adjoin itself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, It had a soul and spirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential *form* of the universe.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The expectation of arriving at ultimate causes or essences continued long after the speculation of the ancients had been abandoned, and continued even to the present day to be a very general notion of the objects to be ultimately attained by physical science. Francis Bacon, the great remodeler of science, entertained this notion, and thought that, by experimentally testing natural phenomena, we should be enabled to trace them to certain primary causes or causes whence the various phenomena flow. These he speaks of under the scholastic name of *formae*—a term derived from the ancient philosophy, but differently applied. He appears to have understood by *form* the essence of quality; that in which, abstracting everything extraneous, a given quality consists, or that which, superimposed on any body, would give it its peculiar quality; thus the *form* of transparency is that which constitutes transparency, or that by which, when discovered, transparency could be produced or superinduced. To take a specific example of what I may term the synthetic application of his philosophy:—In gold there meet together yellowness, gravity, malleability, fixedness in the fire, a determinate way of solution, which are the simple natures in gold; for he who understands *form* and the manner of superinducing this yellowness, gravity, ductility, fixedness, tenacity of fusion, solution, &c., with their particular degrees and proportions, will consider how to join them together in some body, so that a transmutation into gold shall follow.—*Groves, Correlation of Physical Forces*, p. 7.

As it is the *form* which proximately and obviously makes the thing what it is (although there can be no *form* without matter), the word *form* came to be interchanged with essence and nature. . . . It is . . . a law or an idea, which are the same thing seen from opposite points. . . . Lava, heated metal, boiling water, the rays of the sun, all rank under one common *form* (that is law) of heat; namely, by which is meant that they, all and each, contain whatever is essential to heat. . . . The second meaning of the word *form* (but that part of any object of which which it ranks under a given law. Every new object presented to the mind is referred to different laws, called *forms*, by virtue of various qualities in itself, each of which is termed metonymically, and with respect to the law under which it is the means of evoking the representation, its *form*. . . . Writers of this school give yet a third sense to the word *form*; as it denotes the law, so by an easy transition it stands for the class of cases brought together and united by the law. Thus, to speak of the *form* of an animal, might mean, first, the law or definition of animal in general; second, the part of any given animal by which it comes under the law and what it is; and last, the class of animals brought together under the law.—*Archbishop Thompson, An Outline of the necessary Laws of Thought*, §§ 11—14.

14. In Philosophy. See Formal. 8.

Natural philosophy is speculative or practical; the former divided into physics and metaphysics. . . . Metaphysics. . . . had for its proper object the investigation of *formae*. . . . The word *form* itself, being borrowed from the old philosophy, is not immediately intelligible to every reader. . . . *Form* (Natura Naturans, as it was barbarously called) is the general law or condition of existence, in any substance or quality (Natura Naturata), which is wherever its *form* is. The conditions of a mathematical figure, prescribed in its definition, might in this sense be called its *form*, if it did not seem to be Lord Bacon's intention to confine the word to the laws of particular sensible existences. In modern philosophy, it might be defined to be that particular combination of forces which impresses a certain modification of matter subjected to their influence. To a knowledge of such *forms* or laws of essence and existence, at least in a certain degree, it might be possible, in Bacon's sanguine estimation of his own logic, for man to attain.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. iii. § 80.

Form. v. a.

1. Make out of materials.
God *formed* man of the dust of the ground.—*Genesis*, ii. 7.

2. Model to a particular shape or state.

Creature in whom excell'd
Whatever can to sight or thought be *form'd*,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 387.

3. Modify; scheme; plan.

Lucretius taught him not to *form* his hero, to give him pety or valour for his manners.—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Dedication to the Æneid*.

4. In *Strategics*. Arrange troops.

When the guns move to the front for action, other troops should not be *formed* behind them.—*Macdonnell, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. vi.

5. Settle; adjust.

Our differences with Romanists are thus *formed* into an interest, and become the design, not of single persons, but of corporations and successions.—*Dr. H. More, Essay of Christian Piety*.

6. Model by education or institution.

Let him to this with easy pains be brought,
And seem to labour when he labours not:
Thus *form'd* for speed he challenges the wind,
And leaves the Æthian arrow far behind.—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil*.

7. Place; fix in (a hare's) form.

Where the hearth was warm'd with winter's fast-
ing fires,
The melancholy hare is *form'd* in brakes and briars.—*Drayton, Polygraphon*, song 2.

Form. v. n. In *Strategics*. Arrange itself.

When guns are posted in front of a line of infantry, the infantry companies which extend behind them should *form* in column on the other companies of the battalion to the rear of the right and left flanks of the guns.—*Macdonnell, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. vi.

Formal. adj.

1. Cereemonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectionation.

The Justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. 7.

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by *formal* express consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation, as in customs it cometh to pass, but may be taken away, if occasion serve.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Regular; methodical.

The *formal* stars do travel so,
As we their names and courses know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books.—*Waller*.

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.

Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most.—*Dryden, Aurengzeib*.

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains.—*Pope*.

6. Having the power of making anything what it is; constitutive; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is distinguished.—*Hobbes, Elements of Speech*.

Bellarmino agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be subjection to a superior; but while he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the *formal* reason of it; whereas mere excellency, without superiority, doth not require any subjection, but only estimation.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* essence, and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God.—*Bentley*.

7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; regular; proper.

Thou shouldst come like a fury cover'd with
makes,
Not like a *formal* man.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 5.

I will not let him stir,
Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again.—*Id., Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

2. In Philosophy. Connected with conditions rather than causes. *Not* deduced from Form 12.

Space, time, and number, may be conceived as forms by which the knowledge derived from our sensations is moulded, and which are independent of the differences in the matter of our knowledge, arising from the sensations themselves. Hence the sciences which have these forms for their subject may be termed *formal sciences*. In this point of view, they are distinguished from sciences in which, besides these mere formal laws by which appearances are corrected, we endeavour to apply to the phenomena the idea of cause, or some of the other ideas which penetrate further into the principles of nature. We have thus, in the history, distinguished *formal astronomy* and *formal optics* from physical astronomy and physical optics.—*Whewell*.

Formalism. *v. a.* Character of formality; recognition and adoption of formalisms.

They have in the exchequer brought rigor and formalism to their ultimate perfection.—*Barke, Works*, li. 225. (Ord MS.)

So they poroate and speculate; and roll on the friends of law, when the question is not law or no-law, but life or no-life. Pedants of the revolution, if not demits of it! Their *formalism* is great; great also is their egoism.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. III. li. ch. iv.

Formalist. *s.*

1. One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who seems what he is not; stickler for forms or formalism.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a martyr to persons of judgement, to see what shifts *formalists* have, and what perspectives to make superfluous to seem a body that hath dyeth and bulk.—*Bacon*.

A grave, staunch, skillfully unimpaired face, set upon a grasping aspiring mind, having got many a dy *formalist* the reputation of a primitive and severe piety.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Advocate for form in disputations.

It may be objected by certain *formalists*, that we can prove nothing truly without proving it in form.—*Lord Shaftesbury*.

The English and Dutch loudly applauded William's prudence and decision. He had cut the knot which the Congress had untied and tangled. He had done in a month what all the *formalists* and pedants assembled at the Hague would not have done in ten years.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Formality. *s.*

1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use at times of divine service, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet such as for comeliness sake hath hitherto been judged not unnecessary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Without consulting your minister, call together your whole council. Let it appear to the public that you can determine and act for yourself. Come forward to your people. Lay aside the wretched *formalities* of a king, and speak to your subjects with the spirit of a man, and in the language of a gentleman. Tell them you have been fatally deceived.—*Letters of Junius*, p. 51.

2. Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dress.

If men forswear the threads and bonds they draw, Though sign'd with all *formality* of law; And though the signing and the seal proclaim The barefaced perjury, and fix the shame.

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all set down in their *formality*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators.—*Swift*.

3. External appearance.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity.—*Glanville, Serpents Scientific*.

4. Essence; quality by which anything is what it is.

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pound to an hospital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witnesses to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Formalise. *v. a.* Model; modify.

The same spirit which animated the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ, dith so *formalise*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body.—*Hooker*.

Formalise. *v. n.* Affect formality; be fond of ceremony.

Our gallants can *formalise* in other words.—*Miles Golden Remains*, p. 84.

They turned their poor cottages into stately palaces, their true fasting into *formalizing* and partial abstinence.—*Miles, Golden Remains*, p. 111.

He *formalized* so long upon this, that Ireland remained still unsupplied.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*, li. vi.

There were many particulars in it, which the officers on the king's side, who had no mind to a cessation, *formalized* much upon.—*Id.*, *Life*, i. 118.

Formally. *adv.* In a formal manner.

1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies, or rites.

Formally, according to our law.

Depose him. *Shakespeare, Richard II.* li. 1. 3. The Church of Rome, which *formally* prohibits the reading of all heretical books, places the writings of the Reformers in the 'Index Librorum Prohibitorum.' Every Roman Catholic who reads a book included in this list, incurs the penalty of excommunication 'in toto sententia.' The Protestant churches, in like manner, discourage the reading of heterodox and erroneous writings; but they have never gone the length of publishing an index of condemned books.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.

To be stiff and *formally* reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of honours.—*Collier, Essay on Pride*.

3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorised guides of the church, and the rest of the people.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

4. Essentially; characteristically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it.—*South, Sermons*.

The Heathens and the Christians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows.—*Bishop Smeadridge*.

Formation. *s.*

1. Act of forming or generating.

The matter discharged forth of volcanoes, and other spiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors.—*Woodward*.

The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a fetus.—*Aristotle*.

Complicated ideas, growing up under observation, give not the same confusion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your observing the original and *formation* of them.—*Watts, On the Mind*.

With this view, as much meaning as possible should be thrown into the *formation* of the word itself; the aids of derivation and analogy being made available to keep alive a consciousness of all that is signified by it. In this respect those languages have an immense advantage which form their compounds and derivatives from native roots, like the German, and not from those of a foreign or a dead language, as is so much the case with English, French, and Italian; and the best are those which form them according to fixed analogies, corresponding to the relations between the ideas to be expressed. All languages do this more or less, but especially among modern European languages, the German; while even that is inferior to the Greek, in which the relation between the meaning of a derivative word and that of its primitive, is in general clearly marked by its mode of *formation*; except in the case of words compounded with prepositions, which it must be acknowledged, are often, in both those languages, extremely anomalous.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*.

2. In Geology. See extract.

If we drain a lake which has been fed by a small stream, we frequently find at the bottom a series of deposits disposed with considerable regularity, one above the other. . . . Now if a second pit be dug in the same continuous line, the *formation*, at some distance from the first, nearly the same series of beds is commonly met with, yet with some variations. . . . The term *formation*, which I have used in the above explanation, expresses in geology any assemblage of rocks which have some character in common whether of origin, age, or composition. Thus we speak of stratified and unstratified, freshwater and marine, aqueous and volcanic, ancient and modern, metalliferous and non-metalliferous *formations*.—*Sir C. Lyell, Manual of Elementary Geology*, ch. i.

Formative. *adj.* Having the power of giving form; plastic.

As we have established our assertion of the seminal production of all kinds of animals; so likewise we affirm, that the nearest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any *formative* power residing in the soil.—*Beattie, Sermons*.

There is not merely a juxtaposition of materials, by which the new proportion contains all that its component parts contained; but also a *formative*

act exerted by the understanding, so that these materials are contained in a new shape. We must remember, therefore, that our inductive tables, although they represent the elements and the order of these inductive steps, do not fully represent the whole simplification of the process in each case.—*Whewell, Novum Organum Scientiarum*.

The shell [of birds' eggs] consists in great part of carbonate of lime, with a little carbonate of magnesia and phosphate of lime and magnesia. The appearance to the unaided eye of pores on the surface of the shell is due to the impressions of the villi of the *formative* membrane; the permeability of the shell by the atmosphere depends on a more minutely porous texture.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Former. *s.* One who, or that which, forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the making of several parts for several uses.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Former. *adj.* [As a Comparative of *fore*, this word is irregular; the *m* being intrusive, and, when that is accounted for, the *-er* being catachrestic. There is no true Comparative of *fore*, or rather there is no real Positive. This is because the notion of *beforeness* itself involves a comparison, and *fore*, even in its simplest form, is, in the matter of degree, a natural Comparative; at any rate, a Comparative rather than a Positive term. The A.S. Comparative was *fyrra*; the A.S. Superlative, *forma*. Out of this the present word, a Comparative formed on a Superlative, has originated. Such, at least, is the case where the *r* is sounded. Where it is not, it may be argued that the irregularity is limited to the use of a Superlative instead of a Comparative, and that *former* is merely *forma* badly spelt. For a similar refinement see remarks on the *-le* in *could*. For the import of the *-m* see *Foremost*. The true Superlative of *fyrra* is *First*. In respect to its meaning, Johnson remarks that *foremost* is generally applied to rank, place, and degree, and *former* only to time; in objection to which Todd refers to the two extracts from Spenser. In the main, however, the remark of Johnson is correct.

Another question applies to its import as a Comparative; i.e. how far it is limited to the expression of the *beforeness* of one object out of two, or the *beforeness* of one object out of many. No one says that Alpha is the *former* letter of the Hebrew alphabet. To say, however, that 'out of the two Greek words from which *Alpha-bet* is derived, viz. *Alpha* and *Beta*, the *former* coincides with the Hebrew *Alpha*, and the latter with the Hebrew *Beth*,' is better than to say 'the *first*—the *last*.' The converse, however, is common.

Lastly, let it be noted that *former* is a Pronoun rather than an *Adjective*; being, in many respects, a Numerical. Its construction with *the*, without a substantive, is the commonest.]

1. Preceding.

a. In order of sequence.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bean'd larv, is like the first:
A third is like the *former*.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

b. In order of notice.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the *former* runner through the misfortune of an ill judgement; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper.—*Pope*.

2. In time.

The present point of time is all thou hast,
The future doubtful, and the *former* past. *Harle*.
The radical meaning in both [*for* and *fore*] is *front*. When we speak of one event as before or after another, our own progress in time is transferred to the events of the world, which are typified as a succession of animal beings moving on in the opposite direction, and taking place in time at the

moment when they are brought face to face with the witness. Thus the event of the present moment is before or in front of the train of futurity, and those which have already passed by the instant of actual experience are in front of the present event, by which they are succeeded. The events then which have passed into the region of memory, although in reference to our own progress in life considered as left behind us, yet in the order of their own succession are more to the front than the present, and are therefore spoken of as belonging to *for-mer* or *more fore* times.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

3. In place. Anterior, fore, or front.

Echidna is a monster direfull dreid,
Whom gods doe hate, and heavens alihorr to see;
So hideous is her shape, so huge her bed,
That even the hellish fiends alighted bee.
At sight thereof, and from her presence flee;
Yet did her den and *form* parts profess
A faire young mayden, full of comely rise;
But all her hinder parts did plaine expresse
A monstrous dragon full of fearful upbresse.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 4, 10.

4. First.

Amongst the which there fortun'd to bee
The noble Briton prince with his brave peers;
Who, when he none of all these knights did see,
Hastily bent that enterprise to leave.
Nor undertake the same for coward heart's fear,
He stepped forth with courage bold and great,
Admired of all the rest in presence there,
And humbly gan that mightie queen entreat
To graunt him that adventure for his *former* feat.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. 10, 15.

Formerly. adv.

1. In times past.

Two places were all of them *formerly* the cool
retirements of the Romans, where they used to hide
themselves among the woods and mountains, during
the excessive heats of their summer.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. At first. Obsolete.

Her fair locks, which *formerly* were bound up in
one knot,
She *now* adown did loose.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, ii. 12, 67.

Formal. adj. Ready to create forms; imaginative.

As fleets the vision o'er the *formal* brain,
This moment hurrying wild the impassion'd soul,
The next in nothing lost.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Formication. s. [Lat. *formica* = ant.] Sensation like that of the creeping or stinging of ants.

One of the most considerable signs of the disorder [syphilis] is a sense of *formication*.—*Dr. James, Medical Dictionary.*

Formidable. adj. [Lat. *formidabilis*; *formido* = dread, terror; Fr. *formidable*.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific; to be feared.

Such an accident that afflicts him is an evil, and such an object *formidable*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy, § 13.*

I swell my presence into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see no many figures behind.—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Dedication of the Æneid.*

Formidableness. s. Attribute suggested by formidable; formidable character.

They rather chuse to be showed the *formidableness* of their danger, than, by a blind embracing it, to perish.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

Formidably. adv. In a formidable manner.

Behold! o'en to remoter shores,
A conquering navy proudly spread;
The British cannon *formidably* roar.
Dryden.

Formless. adj. Destitute of form; shapeless.

All form is *formless*, order orderless,
Save what is opposite to England's love.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

Of *formless* cures, projects unmade-up,
Abuses yet unfashion'd.
Dunne, Poems, p. 96.

Formula. s. [Latin.] Prescribed form.

There are certain *formulas* of prayer to be used before they make the inspection, which they term a call.—*Aubrey, Miscellanies, p. 130.*

In his own reign the wish, 'Mayest thou be the visior of sultan Selim,' had become a common *formula* of cursing among the Ottomans.—*Sir R. Crane, History of the Ottoman Turks, ch. viii.*

This huge insurrectionary movement, which we liken to a breaking out of Tophet and the abyss, has swept away royalty, aristocracy, and a king's life. The question is, What will it next do; how will it bend down shape itself? Settle down into a reign of law and liberty; according as the habits, passions and endeavours of the educated, monied,

respectable class prescribe? That is to say: the volcanic lava-flood, bursting up in the manner described, will explode and flow according to Girardin's *formula* and pre-established rule of philosophy? . . . Which something, we may further conjecture, will not be a *formula*, with philosophical propositions and forensic eloquence; but a reality, probably with a sword in its hand! As for the Girardin *formula*, of a respectable republic for the middle classes, all manner of aristocratic being now sufficiently demolished, there seems little reason to expect that the business will stop there.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution, pt. iii, h. iii, ch. i.*

If any one, having processed himself of the laws of phenomena as recorded in words, whether delivered to him originally by others or even found out by himself, is content from thenceforth to live among these *formulas*, to think exclusively of them, and of applying them to cases as they arise, without keeping up his acquaintance with the realities from which these laws were collected, not only will he continually fail in his practical efforts, because he will apply his *formulas* without duly considering whether, in this case and in that, other laws of nature do not modify or supersede them; but the *formulas* themselves will progressively lose their meaning to him, and he will cease at last even to be capable of recognizing with certainty whether a case falls within the contemplation of his *formula* or not.—*J. R. Mill, System of Logic.*

In the Cape antelope the vertebral *formula* is:—7 cervical, 13 dorsal, 3 lumbar, 6 sacral, and 25 caudal.—*Queen, Anatomy of Vertebrata.*

Hence, our *formulas* as further amended reads thus:—Life is a definite combination of heterogeneous changes, both simultaneous and successive.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology.*

Formularize. v. a. Reduce to a formula.

It is, therefore, to be regretted that the common-sense of a body have not *formularized* an opinion on a subject that was within their jurisdiction, and which was examined by them at great length and with evident care.—*Saturday Review, February 10, 1900.*

Formulary. s.

1. Book of forms and formulae.

By way of innovating still further on our established *formulary*, he versified the decalogue.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, iii. 108.*

2. Same as Formula.

In the practice of all law, the *formularies* have been few, and certain; and not varied according to every particular case.—*Bacon, On a Libert in 1582.*

These poems abound with modern words, and modern *formularies* of expression.—*T. Warton, Bouley Enquiry, p. 23.*

Formulate. v. a. Reduce to formula.

Irrespective of their degrees of composition, plants may, and do, become changed in their general forms. Are their changes capable of being *formulated*? The inquiry which meets us at the outset is—does a plant's shape admit of being expressed in any universal terms?—terms that remain the same for all genera, orders, and classes.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology, § 213.*

Fornicate. v. n. Act as a fornicator.

Those travelled youths, whom tender mothers wean
And send abroad to see or to be seen,
With whom, lest they should *fornicate* or worse,
A tutor's sent by way of a dry nurse.
Churchill, The Farwell. (Rich.)

Fornicated. adj. Polluted by fornication.

She gives up her body to a mercenary whoredom under those *fornicated* arches.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government, b. ii.*

Fornicating. part. adj. Acting as, or practising the habits of, a fornicator.

The heroic spirit of Luther . . . chose rather to be an honest husband than a *fornicating* friar.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy, p. 42.*

Fornication. s. [Lat. *fornicatio*, -onis, from *fornix* = arch.] The word still retains this sense in old masonry. As the arched places in Rome, connected as they were with the architecture of those parts of the city which, from either the fact of building going on in them, or their connexion with sewers and the like, were the resort of prostitutes, the word took its present sense, which is old. Juvenal uses *fornix* = brothel. In the extract from Milton under Fornicated, we have something between a Latinism and a pun.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Blow me! what a *try* of *fornication* is at the door.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 3.
The law ought to be strict against *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were universal liberty,

the increase of mankind would be but like that of straw at last.—*Granat.*

2. Figuratively, in Scripture. Idolatry.

Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy *fornications* on every one that passed by.—*Ezekiel, xvi. 18.*

Fornicator. s. One who has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer steals the soul as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.*

Fornicatress. s. Woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

Are you the *fornicatress* he remov'd;
Let her have needful but not lavish means.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

Fornice. v. n. Go by; pass unnoticed.

Nerve can a bishoprick *fornice* them by,
But that it must be felt in privacy.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Fornice. v. a. Waste away.

Through long anguish, and self-murdering thought,
He was so wasted and *fornish'd* night,
That all his substance was consum'd to nought.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 10, 57.

Forry. v. a. Old spelling of Foray.

They themselves were evil grooms, they said,
Unwont with herds to watch, or pasture sheep,
But to *forry* the land, or scour the deep.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 11, 40.

They that morn had *forry'd* all the land.
Spenser, Translation of Tasso, iii. 14.

Forry. s. Foray.

At length when they occasion fittest found,
In dead of night, when all the thieves did rest,
After a late *forry*, and slept full sound,
Sir Calidore him smit.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 11, 42.

Forsake. v. a. preterite *forsook*; past part. *forsaken*. [A.S. *forsacan*.]

1. Leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.

'Twas now the time when first Paul God *forsook*,
God Saul; the room in's heart wild jealous took.
Cowley, David's.

Orestes comes in time
To save your honour; Pyrrhus coals apace;
I prevent his falsehood, and *forsake* him first:
I know you hate him.
A. Phillips, Distracted Mother.

2. Leave; go away from; depart from.

Unwilling I *forsook* your friendly state,
Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3. Desert; fail.

When ev'n the flying mills were seen no more,
Forsaken of all sight she left the shore,
Their purple majesty,
And all those outward shows which we call great-
ness,
Languish and droop, seem empty and *forsaken*,
And draw the wond'ring gazer's eyes no more.
Rouse.

Forsake. v. n. Refuse; decline. Obsolete.

St. Peter, with the rest of the company, hearing the mad disposition of the fellows, departed, leaving behind him myself, Velvet Breeches, and this bricklayer, who *forsake* to go into Heaven because his wife was there.—*R. Greene, News both from Heaven and Hell, 1608. (Nares by H. & W.)*

Forsaker. s. Deserter; one who forsakes.

Thou didst deliver us into the hands of lawless enemies, most hateful *forsakers* of God.—*Apocrypha, Song of the Three Children, v. 9.*

Forsaking. verbal abs. Dereliction.

Until there be a great *forsaking* in the midst of the land.—*Isaiah, vi. 12.*

Forsay. v. a.

1. Renounce.

But shepherd must walke another way,
Like worldly sovereign he must *forsay*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

2. Forbid.

And withens shepherds been *forsay'd*
From places of delight.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Forse. s. Waterfall; cataract. (Provincial, rather than generally current; noted, however, chiefly for the sake of correcting the ordinary spelling, which is with *c* (*force*). It occurs, in Great Britain, chiefly to the north of the Humber, and, on the continent, in Scandinavia. Hence, it passes for a Danish word. If it is comparatively rare in Germany and southern England, it should be remembered that waterfalls are also rare, comparatively. It

is generally met with in composition, and as a geographical term, i.e. as a proper, rather than a common, name. It has passed into several personal names, e.g. *Wilher-force*, the spelling being with the incorrect *e*. As a philological curiosity, a much used passage in the Greek of Constantinople gives it in the form *φωρς*, as applied to the catenacts of a river so distant from Scandinavia as the Dnieper, indicative of (or supposed to be so) the Swedish conquest of Russia in the ninth century. So much for its confusion with *force*. It has also been spelt *foas*, pointing to the Latin *fossum* = ditch.)

Oct. 9, 1798.—After dinner I went along the Milthorpe turnpike four miles to see the falls or force of the river Kent.—Gray, *Letter to Dr. Wharton*. (Rich.)

Foralack, v. a. Neglect, through remissness, delay, slowness, or slackness; miss. *Rare*.

Ne rooted he himself . . .

For dread of damage not to be redrest,
If he for slouch *foralack* so famous quest.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *foralacked*, that might have been the eternal good of the land.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Foralaw, v. a.

1. Delay; hinder; impede; obstruct. *Rare*.
No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foralaw*
Their lusty pace. *Fairfax*.

Now the illustrious nymph return'd again,
Brings every grace triumphant in her train:
The wondrous Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,

Foralaw her passage to behold her form. *Dryden*.
If they be any time *foralawed* and trashed by
either outward or inward restraints.—*Hammond*,
Works, iv. 505.

2. Neglect.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted (the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in *foralawing*, but wisdom in choosing his time, resolved with speed to assault them.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Our good purposes *foralawed* are become our tormentors upon our death-bed.—*Bishop Hall*.
Chronicle, how many fishers do you know
That rule their boats, and use their nets aright;
That neither wind, nor time, nor tide *foralaw*?
None such have been: but, ah! by tempests' spite
Their boats are lost; while we may sit and moun,
That few were such; and now these few are none.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, iv. 12.

Foralaw, v. a. Be dilatory; loiter. *Obsolete*.

This may plant courage in their qualling breasts;
For yet in hope of life and victory:
Foralaw no longer, make we hence again.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 3.
Forsooth, adv. [sooth = truth.] In truth; certainly; very well. Used almost always in an *ironical* or *contemptuous* sense.

Wherefore dith Lyander
Deny your love, so rich within his soul,
And tender me *forsooth*, affection!

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.
Who struck this heat up after I was gone?—
He will *forsooth* have all my prisoners.

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm, who had so
goodly government in his own estate.—*Sir J. Haywards*.

In the East Indies a widow, who has any regard
to her character, rows herself into the flames of
her husband's funeral pile, to shew *forsooth*, that
she is faithful to the memory of her deceased lord.
—*Addison, Freeholder*.

She would cry out murder, and disturb the whole
neighbourhood; and when John came running
down the stairs to enquire what the matter was,
nothing, *forsooth*, only her maid had stuck a pin
wrong in her gown.—*Agathang, History of John Bull*.

Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed
for the French medium.—*Guaridin*.
It is supposed to have been once a word of honour
in address to women. It is probable that an infor-
rior, being called, shewed his attention by answer-
ing in the word *yo, forsooth*, which in time lost its
true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory
interjection, was supposed a compellation. It ap-
pears in *Shakespeare* to have been used likewise to
man.—*Todd*.

Construction *verbal*, the meaning being 'use
the word *forsooth*.'

The sport was how she had intended to have kept
herself unknown; and how the captain (whom she
had sent for) of the *Charles* had *forsoothed* her,
though he knew her well enough and she him.—
Peppes, Diary, January, 1601. (Nares by H. & W.)

Forsooth, v. n.

1. Forbid.

Thou hast *forsook* my being in these wars,
And say't it is not fit.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

2. Bewitch.

Urging
That my bad tongue, by their bad usage made so,
Forsook their cattle, both bewitch their corn.
Kelcy, Drerker, and Fort, Wile of Edmonton.
Or to *forsook* whole flocks as they did feed.
Drayton, Epistle from Rhesus Cobham to Duke Humphrey.

Forsooth, adj.

1. Forpassed; past.

Is not enough thy evil life *forsook*?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
You shall find his vanities *forsook*
Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly.
Shakespeare, Henry V. ii. 4.

2. Wasted; tired; spent.

After him came quurring hard
A gentleman, almost *forsook* with speed,
That stopped by me to breathe his bloodied horse . . .
He told me that rebellion had had luck.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 2.

Forster, s. Fore-ster. A further alteration,
or rather corruption, gives Foster. The
well-known proper names have each this
origin.

Forwat, adj. Overwearied; spent with
heat.

Albe *forworn* and *forwent* I am.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, April.
Also and Mopsa, like a couple of *forworn* mowers
were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of
the ore of their garments.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Forwear, v. a. proterite *forwore*; past
part. *forworn*. [There are two *for*s that
come under this category:

1. A German *for*.
2. A French *for*.

The German *for* = Murgothic *für*;
whereas *fore* = *für* in the same language.
In composition = German *fer*-, as in *er-
loren* = *forlorn*. How it passes into the
significations of *fore*, may be understood
by considering the connection between
*wholly, hopelessly, passed by, passing in
front of*, and the like. Yet the distinction
is older than the history of the Germanic
languages.

The French *for*, unless we look at it as
German also, has its connections with
foras, foris, fura (= door), and *hors*, as in
hors de combat—out of the (field of) com-
bat; and the fact of the Old French giving
the words *forjurer* (see *Forjidge*) and
forclure (see *Forelose*) is the reason why
the ordinary spellings of these words has
been changed.

The fundamental connection between the
German *for* and *fore* is a matter of no
difficulty. They are both connected with
the *fr*- in *from*, and the Latin *pro* and
præ. But the French *for* points to Gr.
φωρ, English *door*.

Practically, then, the two *for*s are separate
words, both in respect to one another, and
in respect to *fore*; though more so in the
former case than in the latter.]

1. Renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow
Never to woe her more; but do *forwear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flattered her withal.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

2. Deny upon oath.

Observe the wretch who bath his faith *forsook*,
How clear his voice, and how assur'd his look!
Like innocence, and as warmly bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold!
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

3. Be perjured; swear falsely.

To leave my Julia, ah! I be *forsworn*?
To leave fair Silvia, shall I be *forsworn*?
To wrong my friend, shall I be much *forsworn*?
And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.
One says, he never should endure the sight
Of that *forsworn*, that wrongs both land and laws.
Daniel.

I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,
Eternal love and endless faith to Thebes;
And yet am false, *forsworn*: the hollow'd shrine,
That heard me swear, is witness to my falsehood.
Smith.

Forswear, v. n. Swear falsely; commit per-
jury.

Take heed; for He holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.—
And that same vengeance doth He hurl on thee,
For false *forswearing*, and for murder too.
Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 4.

Forsworn, s. Overlaboured. *Obsolete*.

Albe *forsworn* and *forwent* I am.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, April.

Fort, s. [Fr.] Fortified house; castle.

They crested a *fort*, which they called the fort
de Por; and from thence they basted like beasts of
the forest.—*Bacon*.
Now to their *fort* they are about to send
For the loud engines which their life defend.
Waller.

He that views a *fort* to take it,
Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.
My fury does, like jealous *fortis*, pursue
With death ev'n strangers who but came to view.
Dryden.

Fort, s. [Fr. *fort*; Ital. *forte*.] Strong
point; pursuit in which a person excels.
I won't describe; description is my *forte*.
But every fool describes in these bright days
His wondrous journey to some foreign court,
And spurns his quarto and demands your praise.
Byron, Don Juan, v. 52.

It was in description and meditation that Byron
excelled. 'Description,' as he said in *Don Juan*,
'was his *forte*.' His manner is indeed peculiar, and
is almost unequalled; rapid, sketchy, full of vigour;
the selection happy, the strokes few and bold.—
*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Moore's
Life of Lord Byron*.

Fort, adv. [A.S. *forð*.]

1. Forward in place or order.

Look at the second admonition, and so *forth*,
where they speak in most unchristian manner.—
Archbishop of Upsala.

2. Forward; onward in time.

From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;
From that day *forth* I cast in careful mind
To seek her out.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
It came to pass from that time *forth*, that the half
of my servants wrought in the work.—*Nicholas*,
iv. 16.

3. Abroad; out of doors; (without come).

Attend you here the door of our stern chamber?
Will she not *forth*? *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

4. Beyond the boundary of any place.

They will privily relieve their friends that are
forth; they will send the enemy secret advert
and they will not also stick to draw the
enemy privily upon them.—*Spenser*.

5. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.

You, cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

6. Used *interjectionally*. Away; be gone;
go forth.

Artists, . . . *forth*, and levy
Our worthless instruments.
Bonamant and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

7. In the following it strengthens the prepo-
sition, but is scarcely *prepositional*.

And here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From *forth* the streets of Pompeii.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

Some *forth* their cabins peep,
And trembling ask what news, and do hear no
As jealous husbands, what they would not know.
Dante.

Forthcoming, adj. Coming forward; ready
to appear; at hand if wanted.

But why do they lodge there?—
That they may in safe and *forth-coming*.
Bonamant and Fletcher, Martial Maid.

Forthink, v. a. Repent of, be sorry for,
anything. *Rare*.

Of it be not too bold,
Lest thou *forthink* it when thou art too old.
Youth, An old Interlude.

FORT

Then can he think, perform with sword and targe
Her forth to fetch, and Ptoerus to constrain;
But soon he gain such folly to *forth* again.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 12, 14.

Forthright. adv. Straight forward; direct.
He ever going so just with the horse, either *forth-*
right or turning, that it seemed as he borrowed the
horse's body, so he lent the horse his mind.—*Sir P.*
Sidney.

The river not running *forthright*, but almost
continually winding, as if the lower streams would
return to their spring, or that the river had a delight
to play with itself.—*Id.*
Arrived there, they passed in *forthright*;
For still to all the gate stood open wide.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Used *substantively*.
Here's a man trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders.
Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 3.

Forthward. adv. Forward. *Rare*.
He promyseth to them that goe *forthward* and
profyte in it [penance] joye.—*Bishop Fisher,*
Psalms xzv.

Forthwith. adv. Immediately; without de-
lay; at once; straight.
Forthwith he runs, with belagued faithful haste,
T'nto his guest; who, after troublous nights
And dreames, gain now to take more sound repose.
Spenser.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or
purpose, that the same being extinct they should
forthwith utterly become frustrate.—*Hooker, Eccle-*
siastical Polity.

Forthwith began these fury-moving sounds,
The notes of wrath, the music brought from hell,
The rattling drums. *Daniel, Civil Wars*.

In his passage thither one put into his hand a
note of the whole conspiracy, desiring him to read it
forthwith, and to remember the giver of it as long
as he lived.—*South, Sermons*.

Forthy. adv. [The *thy* here is the *the* in
such expressions as 'the more the merrier,'
where it represents the Anglo-Saxon *thy*,
the instrumental case of the root *th*, as in
that and *this*. See *The Why* (in *for*
why) is in a like relation to *who*. See *For*
and *Why*.] Therefore. *Obsolete*.

Thomalin, have no care *forthy*;
Myself will have a double eye,
Ylike to my flocke and thine.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, March.
Fairer lady, through foule sorrow ill bedight,
Great pity is to see you thus dismay'd,
And marre the blossom of your beauty bright;
Forthy appease your grief and heavy plicht,
And tell the cause of your conceived payne.
Id., Faerie Queen, ii. 1, 14.

Fortieth. adj. [see *Eight*.] Ordinal of
Forty; fourth tenth; next after the thirty-
ninth.

Fortification. s.
1. Science of military architecture.

Fortification is an art shewing how to fortify a
place with ramparts, parapets, mounds, and other
bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men
within may be able to defend themselves, for a con-
siderable time, against the assaults of a numerous
army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them,
must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regu-
lar or irregular; and with respect to time, may be
distinguished into durable and temporary.—*Harris*.
The Phœnicians, though an unwarlike nation, yet
understood the art of *fortification*.—*Broom, On the*
History.

2. Place built for defence.

The houses were uncoupled, and the stag thought
it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than
to the slender *fortification* of his lodging.—*Sir P.*
Sidney.

Excellent devices were used to make even their
sports profitable; images, battles, and *fortifications*
being then delivered to their memory, which, after
stronger judgements, might dispense some advan-
tage.—*Id.*

3. Addition of strength. *Rare*.

To strengthen the infested parts, give some few
advices by way of *fortification* and antidote.—*Dr.*
H. More, Government of the Tongue.

Fortifier. s. One who fortifies.

1. By erecting works for defence.
The *fortifier* of Penultima made his advantage of
the commoditie afforded by the ground.—*Cæsar,*
Survey of Cornwall.

By supporting, upholding, or strengthen-
ing anything generally.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often
had been the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the place of
execution.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

FORT

Fortify. v. a.

1. Strengthen against attacks by walls or
works.

He took care of the temple, that it should not
fall, and *fortified* the city against besieging.—*Eccle-*
siastica, i. 4.

2. Confirm; encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her desires, to see that her
mother had the like desires. —*Sir P. Sidney*.
To *fortify* the former opinions Tostatus adds, that
those which dwell near the falls of water are deaf
from their infancy; but this I hold as feigned.—*Sir*
W. Raleigh.

3. Fix; establish in resolution.

But unborn worth that fortune can controul,
New-strung and stiffer bent her softer soul;
The heroine assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face.
Dryden.

A young man, before he leaves the shelter of his
father's house, should be *fortified* with resolution to
severe his virtues.—*Locke*.

Fortilage. s. Little fort; block-house.

Yet was the fence thereof but weak and thin,
Nought fear'd their force that *fortilage* to win.
Spenser.

In all straits and narrow passages there should
be some little *fortilage*, or wooden castle set, which
should keep and command the straight. —*Id., View*
of the State of Ireland.

Fortitude. s. [Lat. *fortitudo*.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; great-
ness of mind; power of acting or suffering
well.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,
I have to relish of them. —*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

The better *fortitude*
Of patience, and heroic martyrdom
Ensuing. —*Wilton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 31.

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other
virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce
keep steady in his duty, and fill up the character of
a truly worthy man.—*Locke*.

They thought it reasonable to do all possible hon-
our to the memories of martyrs; partly that others
might be encouraged to the same patience and *for-*
titude, and partly that virtue, even in this world,
might not lose its reward.—*Nelson*.

2. Strength; force. *Obsolete*.

He wrongs his fame,
Despising of his own arm's *fortitude*,
To join with witches and the help of hell!
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 1.

Fortnight. s. Space of fourteen nights, i.e.
two sevendights or semidights, i.e. weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late,
that should make her keep within doors for one
fortnight.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Hanging on a deep well, somewhat above the
water, for some *fortnight's* space, is an excellent
means of making drink fresh and quick.—*Bacon,*
Natural and Experimental History.

About a *fortnight* before I had finished it, his ma-
jesty's declaration for liberty of conscience came
abroad.—*Dryden*.

He often had it in his head, but never, with
much apprehension, till about a *fortnight* before.—*Swift*.

Fortress. s. Strong hold; fortified place.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he overran
all, breaking down all the holds and *fortresses*.—
Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.
The tramp of death sounds in their hearing shrill;
Their weapon, faith; their *fortress* was the grave.

Well, let them practise and converse with spirits;
God is our *fortress*, in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 1.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd
doctrines, as to guard them round about with le-
gions of obscure and undelined words; which yet
make these retreats worse like the dens of robbers,
or holes of foxes, than the *fortresses* of fair warriors.
—*Locke*.

Fortress. v. a. Guard; fortify. *Rare*.

Honour and bravery, in the owner's arms,
Are weakly *fortress'd* from a world of harms.
Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Fortuitous. adj. [Lat. *fortuitus*.] Acciden-
tal; casual; happening by chance.

A wonder it must be, that there should be any
man found so stupid as to persuade himself that
this most beautiful world could be produced by the
fortuitous concours of atoms.—*Key*.

If casual concours did the world enspouse,
And things and atoms did the world enspouse,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring?
Sir E. Blackmore.

FORT

Fortuitously. adv. In a fortuitous manner;
accidentally; casually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diffused
into water, and *fortuitously* shared between all the
elements.—*Bogey*.

Fortuity. s. Chance; accident.

The only question which the adversaries to Provi-
dence have to answer is, How they can be sure, that
those deverted Judgements were the effect of mere
fortuity, without the least intervention on the part
of the Lord of the universe?—*Forbes, On Incre-*
ditability, p. 79.

Fortunate. adj. [Lat. *fortunatus*.] Lucky;
happy; successful; not subject to miscar-
riage: (used of persons or actions).

I am most *fortunate* thus accidentally to en-
counter you: you have ended my business, and I
will merrily accompany you home.—*Shakespeare,*
Comedians iv. 3.

He sigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,
So wretched now, as *fortunate* before.
Dryden, Knight's Tale.

No, there is a necessity in fate
Why still the brave bold man is *fortunate*:
He keeps his object ever full in sight,
And that assurance holds him firm and right:
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliss,
But right before there is no precipice;
Fear makes men look aside, and so their footing miss.
Dryden.

Fortunately. adv. In a fortunate manner;
happily; successfully; by good luck.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's state,
And boldly wise, and *fortunately* great. —*Prior*.

Fortunateness. s. Attribute suggested by
Fortunate; happiness; good luck; suc-
cess; luck.

Oh me, said she, whose greatest *fortunateness* is
more unfortunate than my sister's greatest unfor-
tunateness.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Fortune. s. [Lat. *fortuna*.]

1. Heathen goddess so called; personifica-
tion of chance: (hence, in the first instance,
a proper rather than a common name).

Fortune, that arrogant whore,
Never turns the key to th' poor.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 3.
Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my state,
My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel.

Id., Henry VI. Part III. iv. 3.

It has never, we believe, been remarked, that two
of the most striking lines in the description of Ah-
thopolis are borrowed from a most obscure quarter.
In Kuehler's History of the Turks, printed more
than sixty years before the appearance of *Aladdin*
and *Althopolis*, are the following verses, under a
portrait of the Sultan Mustapha the First:—

'Greatness on goodness loves to slide, not stand,
And leaves for *Fortune's* ice Virtue's firm land.'
Dryden's words are—

'But wild Ambition loves to slide, not stand,
And *Fortune's* ice prefers to Virtue's land.'

The circumstance is the more remarkable, because
Dryden has really no emblem which would seem to
a good critic more intently *Drydenian*, both in
thought and expression, than this, of which the
whole thought, and almost the whole expression, are
stolen.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays*,
—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Good or ill that befalls man.

Rejoice, said he, to-day;
In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies:
Among so brave a people you are they
Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prize.
Dryden.

The adequate meaning of chance as distinguished
from *fortune* is, that the latter is understood to
be fully rational agents, but chance to be among
inanimate bodies.—*Deistly*.

For her sake, and probably likewise with an eye to
the need he might have of Athenian protection in a
reverse of *fortune*, he sent a large present of corn to
the Athenians, who required it with their franchise.
—*Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. iv.

3. Chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek
his *fortune*.—*Swift*.

4. Success, good or bad; event.

This terrestrial globe has been surrounded by the
fortune and boldness of many navigators.—*Sir W.*
Temple.

No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live;
Our equal crimes shall equal *fortune* give.
Dryden, State of Innocence.

5. Estate; possessions.

If thou dost
As this instructs thee, thou dost make thy way
To noble *fortune*. —*Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.
The fate which governs poets, though it fit
He should not raise his *fortune* by his wit.
Dryden.

He was younger son to a gentleman of a good birth, but small fortune.—*Swift*.
He [Wilkes] had received a good education—was a fair classical scholar—possessed the agreeable manners of polished society—married an heiress half as old again as himself... continued to associate with gentlemen of fortune far above his own—passed part of his life as a militia colonel—and fell into the unvarnished circumstances which, naturally resulting from such habits, led in their turn to the violent political courses pursued by him in order to relieve his wants.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., John Wilkes*.

6. Property that a woman possesses: (sometimes the person possessing).

I am thought some heiress rich in lands,
Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;
Which may produce a story worth the telling,
Of the next sparks that go a fortune stealing.

When miss delights in her sylvan seat,
A fiddler may a fortune get. *Swift*.

7. Future luck in life.

You who men's fortunes in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me:
But mark her face, and all the features heed;
For only there is writ my destiny.

Cowley, Mistress.

Make a fortune.

Those 'Every-day' and 'Table' books will be a treasure a hundred years hence, but they have failed to make *Home's fortune*.—*Lamb, Letter to Dyer*.

There are besides, whom powerful friends advance,
Whom fashion favours, person, patron, chance;
So merit suffers, while a fortune's made
By daring rashness or by dull parade.

Crabbe, The Borough.

Fortune. v. n. Befall; fall out; happen; come casually to pass; light upon. *Obsolete*.

It *fortuned*, as fair it then befell,
Bold and his luck, unwitting, where he stood,
Of ancient time there was a surling well,
From which fast trickled forth a silver flood.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

It *fortuned* the same night that a Christian, serving
a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning.—*Knutley, History of the Turks*.
Here *fortune'd* Curll to slide. *Pope, Dunciad*.

Fortunebook. s. Book consulted to know fortune, or future events.

Thou know'st a face, in whose each look
Beauty lays ope *Love's fortunebook*;
On whose fair revolutions wait
The omnequous motions of love's fate. *Crashaw*.

Fortunehunter. s. One whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions to enrich himself by marrying them.

The *fortunehunters* have already cast their eyes upon her, and take care to plant themselves in her view.—*Spectator*.

We must, however, distinguish between *fortunehunters* and *fortunekeepers*.—*Ibid.*

The tranquillity and correspondence of the company begins to be interrupted by the arrival of Sir Taffety Trippet, a *fortunehunter*, whose follies are too gross to give diversion, and whose vanity is too stupid to let him be sensible that he is a public officer.—*Tatler*, no 47.

Fortuneless. adj.

1. Luckless.

All hard mishaps and *fortuneless* misfame.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 8, 27.

2. Without an estate; without a portion.
I am fatherless; I am *fortuneless*.—*High Life*.

Fortuneteller. s. One who tells fortunes.

A Wolofman being at a seadown-house, and seeing the prisoners hold up hands at the bar, related to some of his acquaintance that the *judeus* were good *fortunetellers*; for if they did but look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they should live or die.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*.

Had thou given credit to vain predictions of men,
to dreams or *fortunetellers*, or gone about to know
any secret things by lot?—*Dugdale, Rules for Devotion*.

There needs no more than impudence on one side,
and a superstitious credulity on the other, to the
willing up of a *fortuneteller*.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

Long ago a *fortuneteller*
Exactly said what now befell her. *Swift*.

Fortunetelling. s. Act or practice of a fortuneteller.

We are simple men; we do not know what's
brought to pass under the profession of *fortunetelling*.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

The *scymles* were to divide the money got by
stealing linen, or by *fortunetelling*.—*J. Walton, Complaint Angler*.

Fortunetelling. part. pref. Acting as, or having the character of, a fortuneteller.

Here, while his cutting drone-pipe scan'd
The mystick flurms of her hand,
He tipples palmistry, and dices
On all her *fortunetelling* lines. *Cleaveland*.

Fortunize. v. a. Regulate the fortune of.

Rare.

Wisdom is most riches: fools therefore
They are, which fortunes do by vana device;
With each unto himself his life may *fortunize*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 9, 30.

Forty. adj. Four times ten. In *Notation*, 40. See Eight: (in the following extracts used for any considerable, but indefinite, number).

The three brothers had acquired *forty* qualifications of the like stamp, too tedious to recount, and by consequence were justly reckoned the most accomplished persons in the town.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sec. 2. (Ord MS.).

Our three brethren soon discovered their want by sad experience, meeting in their walks with *forty* mortifications and indignities. *Ibid.* (Ord MS.).

Forum. s. [Lat. = market-place.]

1. Any public place.

The *forum* was a public place in Rome, where lawyers and orators before their speeches before their proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend.—*Watts, On the Mind*.

Come to the bay great Neptune's fine adfolds,
And near a *forum* shank'd with marble shines,
Where the bold youth, the numerous deeds to store,
Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper ear. *Pope*.

2. The Law Courts as opposed to the Houses of Parliament: (of common use in the biography of lawyers, in speaking of the two chief scenes for the display of their ability).

I have spoken of Lord Camden's judicial conduct in the Courts of Westminster Hall, and in the House of Lords. He was, however, fully more eminent in the senate than in the *forum*. He brought into parliament a high professional reputation; and beside the reputation which this and his great office gave him, his talents were peculiarly suited to shine in debate.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Earl Camden*.

It is to the *forum*, and not the senate, that we must hasten, if we would witness the 'economus multiplex, judicium erectum, crebris associationibus, multis admirationibus, plura cum veli, cum veli fletum—in Secus Rosetum?' in fine, if we would see this great man in his element and in his glory.—*Ibid., Mr. Erskine*.

Forwänder. v. n. Wander wildly and wearily. *Rare*.

The better part now of the flustering day
They travelled had, when as they far exp'd
A wary wight *forwänder* ring by the way. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Forwändered. adj. Lost; bewildered.

And being thus alone, and all forsaken,
And the thrice *forwänder*ed in despair,
As one dunn'd. *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 447.

Forward. adv. [spelt *for*, though from *fore*; the sound being also that of *for*; in the *substantive* the *e* is preserved, the form being *fore*.] Towards a part or place before; onward.

When fervent sorrow slaked was,
She up arose, resolving him to find
Alive or dead, and *forward* forth cloth pass.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
He that is used to go *forward*, and findeth a stop,
Sitteth off his own favour, and is not the thing he was.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Forward. adj. [see *adv.*]

1. Warm; earnest; not backward.

They would that we should remember the poor,
which I also was *forward* to do.—*Galatians*, ii. 10.

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You'll still be too *forward*.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.
Unkind'll'd to dart the pointed spear,
Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior*.

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.

Old Buter's form he took, Anchises' squire,
Now left to rule Aeneas by his sire;
And thus salutes the boy, too *forward* for his years.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

4. Not reserved; not over modest.

'Tis a perious boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, *forward*, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe.
Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 1.

5. Premature; early ripe.

Short summer lightly has a *forward* spring.
Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 1.

6. Quick; ready; hasty.

The mind makes not that benefit it should of the information it receives from civil or natural historians, in being too *forward* or too slow in making observations on the particular facts recorded in them.—*Locke*.

Had they, who would persuade us that there are innate principles, considered separately the parts out of which these propositions are made, they would not perhaps have been so *forward* to believe they were innate.—*Ibid.*

7. Antecedent; anterior: (opposed to *posterior*).

Let us take the instant by the *forward* top;
For we are old, and on our quick'nd decrees
Th' inaudible and mischance hook of time
Steals, ere we can effect them.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

8. Not behindhand; not inferior.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is 't the rear of our birth.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Forward. v. a. [see *adv.*] Hasten; quicken; accelerate in growth or improvement; advance; promote.

As we have lost country plants, as lemons, to save
them, as we may lose our own country plants to
forward them, and make them come in the cold
seasons.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Whenever I shine,
I *forward* the grass and I ripen the vine. *Swift*.

Forwardly. adv. [see *adv.*]

1. In a forward manner; in front. *Rare*.

If the horse have this situation, and be *forwardly* affixed, as is described, it will not be easily conceived how the unicorn can feed from the ground.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 230. (Ord MS.).

2. Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

The sudden and surprising turns we ourselves have felt, should not suffer us too *forwardly* to admit presumption.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Forwardness. s. [see *adv.*] Attribute suggested by Forward.

1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.

Absolutely we cannot disapprove, we cannot absolutely approve either willingness to live, or *forwardness* to die.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Quickness; readiness; earliness; precociousness.

He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his *forwardness*: that his brothers, who were under the same training, might hold pace with him.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

3. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

In France it is usual to bring their children into company, and to cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Forwards. adv. [see Forward, adv.] Progressively; straight before; not backward.

The Rhodian ship passed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* several times, carrying intelligence to Drapanum.—*Arbuthnot, Tales of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Forwaste. v. a. Desolate; destroy. *Rare*.

That infernal fiend with foul uprore
Forwasted all their land. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
Vexatious, with great spoil and rage,
Forwasted all. *Ibid.*

Forwary. v. a. Dispirit with labour.

By your toil,
And labour long, through which my lighter came,
Ye both *forwaryed* us; therefore a while
I rede you rest, and to your bowmen revolve.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Whose labour'd spirits,
Forwaryed in this action of swift speed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls.

Shakespeare, King John, ii. 1.

Forwent. v. a. [went + *for*.] It is thus entered because the present form *forwent* has not been found, and probably has no existence; the present compound having originated after the apparent separation of *went* from *wend* (= turn), and its apparent connection with *go*. Its import is exactly that of the preterite of *forgo*; but as this is not *good*, but (the archaic) *ymic*, the exact origin of the word is doubtful. Still it was probably in reference to *go* that it was formed. *Etymologically*, however, its connection, and its *only* connection, is with *Wend*. See also *Go*.] Forfeited; lost.

Thou shouldst not have known thyself to be any more beholden to him, than to the fire for heating thee, or to the sunne for giving thee light; because they should no more live either fire or sunne, if they forewent that nature.—*Treasure of Christian Religion*, 124. (Ord. M.)

Forworn. *adj.* Worn out; faded.

Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already *forworn*, and in many places blotted.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Foss. *s.* [Lat. *fossa*.] Ditch; mont.

Let Titius
Command the company that Pontius lost,
And are the *fosses* deeper.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentine and
In the same cartulary, many boundaries, ways,
and *fosses*, are specified in the neighbourhood of
Wilton.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kid-*
dington, p. 62.

Fossil. *s.* [Lat. *fossilis* = dug-up; *fossum*,
pass. part. of *fodio* = dig.] How far the
early import of this word corresponded
with its derivation may be seen in the ex-
tracts from Hill and Locke. At present
it belongs to *Geology* or *Paleontology*,
rather than to *Minerology*; though, for a
scientific term, it is perhaps more gene-
rally current than any term of science. The
typical fossil is either an animal or a ve-
getable (whole or part) embedded in some
definite stratum (of the age of which it is
a criterion), of which the organic matter has
been wholly superseded by mineral; roughly
speaking, a shell, bone, or plant, converted
into stone. Nevertheless, in the newer
formations the conversion is only incipient
or imperfect. Again, of late, specimens of
human workmanship, the material of which
was originally of stone (flint), have been
discovered in the same relations to the
surface of the soil as recognized fossils, a
fact which has to some extent carried back
the term towards its earlier and more
general meanings. These are, perhaps, *fix-
sil* (fossil-like) remains rather than true
fossils. A collector of them may be called a
fossilist. Nevertheless, with the words
Fossilize and *Fossilization*, which
refer mainly, if not wholly, to the change
of structure from animal or vegetable to
mineral, it is convenient to restrict the
term, at least as a substantive, to speci-
mens which have undergone a change of
structure, total, considerable, or slight, as
the case may be.

By the word *fossil*, used as a denomination of one
of three general divisions of natural productions, we
understand bodies formed usually within the earth,
sometimes on its surface, and sometimes in waters;
of a plain and simple structure, in which there is
no visible difference of parts, no distinction of vessels
and their contents, but every portion of which is
similar to and perfect as the whole.—*Sir J. Hill, Mi-*
neral Met'

In this globe are many other bodies, which, be-
cause we discover them by digging into the bowels
of the earth, are called by one common name *fossils*;
under which are comprehended metals and minerals.
—*Locke*.

Used *adjectively*.

Learned men long conceived it a bituminous and
fusile body.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellaneous*, p. 10.

Fossiliferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = bear.] Yield-
ing fossils.

It has been truly observed, that when we arrange
the *fossiliferous* formations in a chronological order,
they constitute a broken and defective series of
monuments.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*,
ch. xiii.

Fossilist. *s.* One who studies the nature of,
one who collects, fossils.

It is well shaded by tall ash-trees, of a species, as
Mr. James the *fossilist* informed me, uncommonly
valuable.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands*
of Scotland.

Fossilization. *s.* Conversion into a fossil.
Fossilization of human bodies in the bed of the
sea.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, ch. xlviii.

Fossilize. *v. a.* Convert into, invest with
the character of, a fossil.

There are no reasons for supposing that more
than a small number of plants now flourishing on

the globe will be *fossilized*.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles*
of Geology, ch. xlviii.

Fossilized. *part. adj.* Converted into, or in-
vested with the character of, a fossil.

I love that quarter!—if ever I go to Paris again I
shall reside there. It is a different world from the
streets usually known to, and tenanted by the Eng-
lish—there, indeed, you are among the French, the
fossilized remains of the old régime.—*Sir K. B. Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xxi.

Fossorial. *adj.* Adapted to, formed for, or
addicted to, digging; i.e. rooting up, or
burrowing in, the ground: (the term being
chiefly used in *Zoology*).

These are the principal muscles of the fore ex-
tremity which require notice. Their modifications,
in respect of number and strength, relate to the act
of digging up the soil. . . . It is for this purpose that
the three middle digits of the hand are developed at
the expense of the other two, which are rudimentary;
the whole power of the deep and superficial flexors
is concentrated upon the *fossorial* and well-armed
fingers; and, by the single common tendon in which
the fleshy fibres of these muscles terminate, they
move them collectively and simultaneously. . . . In
no *Marsupial* is the hand so crumpled as in the
Peromyscus, excepting in the *Chiroptera*, where the
functional and *fossorial* flexors are reduced from
three to two. It is in relation to this condition,
doubtless, that the clavicles are wanting in these
genera, while all other *Marsupials* possess them.—
Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.

The *Ischiodonta* closely resemble the *Marsupialia*
in their muscular system; with like modifications
according to the absence or presence of clavicles,
and to the gradatory, saltatory, *fossorial*, and *fossorial*
movements of the species respectively.—*Ibid.*

Foster. *s.* An incorrect form of *Forster*,
from *Forester*.

Foster. *v. a.* [A.S. *fostrian*.]

1. Nurse; feed; support; train up.

For that our kingdom's earth should not be soild
With that dear blood, which it hath *fostr'd*;
And for our eyes do hate the dire aspect
Of civil wounds plough'd up with neighbours'
swords. . . .

Therefore we banish you our territories,
Shakespeare, Richard II. l. 3.

Bred but on slugs, and *fostr'd* with cold dishes,
With scraps of 'th' court.

No more let Ireland bring her harmless nation
fostr'd to venem, since that Scots plantation.

Clarendon.

The son of Malherbe,
Found in the fire, and *fostr'd* in the plains,
A shepherd and a kins at once he reigns.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Pamper; encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but *fostr'd*
up in blood by his naughty father. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Fosterage. *s.* Charge of nursing; nurture.
Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge
and *fosterage* of this child.—*Sir W. Raleigh, His-*
tory of the World.

The natural, not the civil, family was the basis of
the state, and the tie of blood was supplemented by
the relation of *fosterage*.—*C. H. Pearson, The early*
and middle Ages of England, ch. xxi.

Fosterbrother. *s.* One brought up by the
same foster-parent as another.

I am tame and bred up with my wrongs,
Which are my *fosterbrothers*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

Fosterchild. *s.* One brought up by a foster-
parent.

The *fosterchildren* do love and are beloved of their
fosterfathers.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State*
of Ireland.

The goddess thus beguill'd,
With pleasant stories, her false *fosterchild*.

Achilles, Translation from Ovid.

Fosterdam. *s.* Foster-mother.

There, by the wolf were laid the martial twins;
Introyd on her swelling dugs they hung;
The *fosterdam* loll'd at her sawing tongue.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fosterer. *s.* One who fosters.

1. Nurse; one who gives food in the place of
a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers*;
the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the
alterage of their children: in the opinion of the
Irish, *fosterage* has always been a stronger alliance
than blood.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State*
of Ireland.

2. Encourager; forwarder.

The *fosterer* of shooting is labour.—*Aeschylus, Tro-*
phæus.

The *fosterers* and cherishers of truth.—*Barrow*.

Fosterfather. *s.* One who gives food in the
place of the father; fostermother's hus-
band.

In Ireland *fosterchildren* do love and are beloved
by their *fosterfathers*, and their love, more than of
their own natural parents and kindred.—*Sir J. Dav-*
ies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.

He said this time from King Henry.—*Bacon*
of the Reign of Henry VII.

Tyrreus, the *fosterfather* of the beast,
then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fostering. *part. adj.* Nursing; encouraging
growth; favourable; kindly.

Even the foreign slave-trade, and the traffic which
his war policy had trebled by the capture of the
enemy's colonies, he suffered to grow and prosper
under the *fostering* influence of British capital; and
after letting years and years glide away, and hun-
dreds of thousands be torn from their own country,
and carried to perpetual misery in ours, while one
stroke of his pen could, at any moment, have
stopped it for ever, he only could be brought to
issue, a few months before his death, the order in
council, which at length destroyed the posthumous.
This is by far the gravest charge to which Mr. Pitt's
memory is exposed.—*Lord Brougham, Historical*
Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.
Mr. Pitt.

Fostering. *verbal abs.* Act of one who fos-
ters; condition of one who is fostered; sys-
tem of having recourse to fosterparents.

Fostering has always been a stronger alliance
than blood.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State*
of Ireland.

Fosterling. *s.* Foster-child; nurse-child.

'I'll none of your light-heart *fosterlings*, no in-
mates.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

Fostermother. *s.* This, though a secondary
formation, best illustrates the meaning of
the elementary term. A fostermother is
one to whom the child of another person
is made over not only to nurse by suckling,
but to take into her house, and bring up
as one of her own; adopt it (in short)
for a time. Always an adopter, and gene-
rally a wetnurse as well, she was the
true foster-parent. The fosterfather, who
might be bringer-up as well, was generally
only the foster-mother's husband. In Ire-
land, in Anglo-Saxon England, and at
present in Iceland, the system was and is
widely spread; the bond between the half-
adopted child and the child whose suckling
he either shared or monopolized being a
close one. *Foster-sister* and *foster-paunt*
are two words rather than compounds.

That child that roaveth nutriment from his
fostermother, will go near to sympathize with her
in condition.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essay*, p. 127: 1681.

Fosternurse. *s.* Foster-mother.

Our *fosternurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 4.

Fosterson. *s.* One to whom a fosterparent
has taken, in the matter of rearing, the
place of the natural parent.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial seed! O *fosterson* of Jove!

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fostress. *s.* Foster-mother; nurse.

Glory of knights, and hope of all the earth,
Come forth, your *fostress* bids; who from your birth
Hath bred you to this hour.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Fother. *s.* See *extract*.

[*Fother*.—Properly a carriage load, but now only used
for a certain weight of lead.

With him there was a plowman was his brother,
That had ylid of dong full many a *fother*.]

(Chaucer.)

Platt Deutsch *futer*, *fur*; Dutch, *voeder*, *voeder*,
over; German *fuder*, *fuder*, a wagon-load; whence
respectively *foren*, *forren*, *fieren*, to drive, convey,
carry.—*Webster, Dictionary of English Etymo-*
logy.]

Fotive. *adj.* [Lat. *fotivus*; *fotus*, pass. part.
of *foveo* = cherish.] Having a tendency to
cherish or nurture. *Rare*.

If I not cherish them
With my distilling dew, and *fotive* heat,
They know no vegetation.

T. Carew, Chalcid Britannicum, c. 4: 1663.

(Nares by H. & W.)

FOUL

Foul *adj.* [A.S. *fūl*.]

1. Impure; polluted; filthy.

With foul mouth,
And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Intemperance and unmanly debauch men's minds,
Clog their spirits, and make them gross, foul, flat-
tem, and unactive.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Wicked; detestable; abominable.

Jesus rebuked the foul spirit.—*St. Mark*, ix. 23.
Satire has always shone among the rest,
And in the boldest way, if not the best,
To tell men truly of their foulest faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vain thoughts.

Dryden.

3. Disfigured; deformed; made unsightly: (opposed to *fair*).

My face is foul with weeping.—*Job*, xvi. 16.

4. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.

Th' other half did woman a shape retain,
Most loathsome, filthy, foul, and full of vile disdain.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Foul sights do rather displease, in that they ex-
cite the memory of foul things than in the immedi-
ate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those foul
sights do not much offend.—*Bacon*.

All things that seem so foul and disagreeable in
nature, are not really so in themselves, but only re-
latively.—*Dr. H. More*.

5. Disgraceful; shameful.

Too well I we and run the dire event,
That with sad overthrow and foul defeat
Hath lost us heaven. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 134.

6. Coarse; gross.

You pervert the body of our kingdom,
How fast it is; what rank diseases grow,
And with what danger near the heart of it.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iii. 1.

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you table
with them; they are all for rank and foul feeding, and
spoil the best provisions in cooking.—*Fellows, Dis-
sertation on reading the Classics*.

7. Not bright; not serene.

It will be foul weather to-day; for the sky is red
and lowering.—*St. Matthew*, xvi. 3.
Be fair or foul, or rain or shine,
The joy I have profess'd, in spite of fate are mine.

Dryden.

8. Entangled: (as, 'a rope is foul of the anchor').

9. Unfavourable; contrary to the course of the ship: (as, 'a foul wind').

10. Dangerous: (as, 'the foul ground of a road, sea-coast, or bay,' i.e. abounding with shallows, or rocky, or in any respect dangerous).

Fall foul. Dash with rough force, or with unseasonable violence.

So in this throng bright Sacerdotees far'd,
Oppress'd by those who strive to be her guard:
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral.

Waller.

In his mules their men might fall foul of each
other.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Re-
bellion*.

The great art of the devil, and the principal
deceit of the heart, is to keep fair with God him-
self, while men fall foul upon his laws.—*South, Ser-
mons*.

Foul play. Unlawful, dishonest, means.

My foul play, as thou sayst, were we heav'd thence,
But blessedly help'd hither.

Shakespeare, Tempest, l. 2.

Foul *v. a.*

1. Daub; bemire; make filthy; dirty.

Sweep your walks from autumnal leaves, lest the
worms draw them into their holes, and foul your
gardens.— *Evelyn*.

While Traulus all his ordure scatters,
To foul the man he chiefly flatters.

Swift.

She fouls a smock more in one hour than the
kitchen-maid doth in a week.—*Id., Advice to Ser-
vants*.

2. In Navigation. Run foul of.

Admiral Storey had his ship, the *Staton-General*,
almost disabled by the issue of his attempt to foul
the *Venerable* when breaking the Dutch line as al-
ready related; nevertheless he maintained a vigorous
conflict for some time against a succession of anta-
gonists, during which he lost above three hundred
men killed and wounded, till at last he was driven
out of the line and compelled to strike.—*Yonge, Na-
val History of Great Britain*, ch. xxi.

Foul-feeding *adj.* [two words.] Gross; of coarse food.

There is an appetitus carnis, that passing by

FOUN

wholesome viands, falls upon unmeet and foul-
feeding morcels.—*Bishop Hall, Fashions of the
World*.

Foulder *v. n.* [Fr. *fouddroyer* = to cast or dart thunderbolts.] Emit great heat.**Fouddering** *part. adj.* Burning.

Loud thunder with amazement great
Did rend the rattling sky with flames of fouddring
heat.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, li. 2, 20.

Foufessed *adj.* Having an ugly or hateful visage.

If hisek scandal, or foul-faced reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blot and stains thereof.

Shakespeare, Richard III, iii. 7.

Foufly *adv.* In a foul manner.

1. Filthily; nastily; odiously; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

We in the world's wide mouth
Live scandals'd, and foufly spoken of.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, l. 1, 3.

The letter to the protector was guided over with
many smooth words; but the other two did fully
and foufly set forth his obstinacy, avarice, and am-
bition.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;
I foufly wrong'd him: do forgive me, do.

Gay.

2. With play. Not lawfully; not fairly.

Thou plays't most foufly for't.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Foulmouthed *adj.* Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a foul-
mouth'd man as he is, and said he would eudge you.

Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, iii. 3.

It was allowed by every body, that no foul-
mouth'd witness never appeared in any cause.—
Addison.

My reputation is too well established in the world
to receive any hurt from such a foulmouthed scound-
rel as he.—*Arbuthnot*.

Now singing shrill, and scolding off between,
Scolds answer foulmouth'd scolds; bad neighbour-
hood I ween.

Pope, Epitaphs, Spenser.

Through all changes, however, he was surrounded
by a small knot of hucksters and foulmouthed agi-
tators, who, called themselves Whigs, and thought
themselves injured because they were not rewarded
for scurrility and slander with the best places under
the crown.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch.
xviii.

Foulness *s.* Attribute suggested by Foul.

1. Quality of being foul; filthiness; nasti-ness.

The ancients were wont to make garments that
were not destroyed by fire; and washed
as the spots or foulness of other cloths; and were
out, in these they were usually burnt away.—*Wil-
kins, Mathematical Magic*.

2. Pollution; impurity.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour.

Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 1.

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free
from all pollution or foulness: it is the virgin of the
world.—*Bacon*.

3. Hatred; atrociousness.

Consul, you are too mild:
The foulness of some facts takes thence all mercy.

J. Junius, Catiline's Conspiracy.

It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging
all its filth and foulness into this one quality, as into
a great sink or common shore.—*South, Sermons*.

4. Ugliness; deformity.

He by an affection sprung up from excessive
beauty, should not delight in horrible foulness.—*Sir
P. Sidney*.

The fury laid aside
Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried
The foulness of the infernal form to hide.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

5. Dishonesty; want of candour.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity and
all falshood or foulness of intentions; especially to
that perverted devotion, under which any kind of
impurity is wont to be disguised.—*Hammond, On
Fundamentals*.

Foumart *s.* [foul mart, or martin.] Pole- cat.

Foxes and foumarts, with all other vermine.—
Ascham, Turphilius.

Found *v. a.* [Fr. *fonder*; Lat. *fundo*, pass. part. *fundatus*; *fundatio*, -onis; *funda-*mentum.]

1. Lay the basis of any building.

It fell not; for it was founded upon a rock.—*St.
Matthew*, vii. 23.

He hath founded it upon the seas, and established
it upon the floods.—*Psalms*, xlv. 2.

2. Build; raise; establish.

These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre.
Wherewith he did the Theban city found.

Sir J. Innes, On the Immortality of the Soul.

This also shall they gain by their delay
In the wide wilderness; there they shall found
Their government, and their great senate choose.
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 223.

He founding a library, gathered together the acts
of the kings and prophets.—*2 Maccabees*, li. 13.

They Asian walls, and strong Filene rear,
Mountains, hills with Pomeis found,
And raise Colatan towers on rocky ground.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3. Give birth or origin to: (as, 'he founded an art,' 'he founded a family').

4. Raise upon, as on a principle or basis.

Though some have made use of the opinion of
some schoolmen, that dominion is founded in grace;
were it admitted as the most certain truth, it could
never warrant any such sanguinary method.—*Dr.
H. More, Works of Christian Philosophy*.

A right to the use of the creature is founded ori-
ginally in the right a man has to himself.

Locke.

Power, founded on contract, can descend only to
him who has right by that contract.—*Id.*

The reputation of the liad they find upon the
ignorance of his times.—*Pope, Preface to the Trans-
lation of the liad*.

A thousand parents may educate their children,
though baptiz'd, without founding their education
on their baptism, and one only may educate his
children upon the basis of that sacrament.—*Glau-
stone, The State in its Relations with the Church*
ch. vii.

5. Fix firm.

Finances is escap'd.—
Then comes my fit again: I had also been perfect,
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Found *v. a.* [Fr. *fondre*; Lat. *fundo*, pass. part. *fundus*. See *Fusible*.] Form by melt- ing and pouring into moulds; cast.

A second multitude
With wonderful art founded the masonry ore,
Severing each kind, and securing'd the bullion dross.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 702.

Foundation *s.*

1. Basis or lower parts of an edifice.

The stateliness of houses, the goodness of trees,
when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that
foundation which beareth up the one, that root
which ministereth unto the other nourishment, is
in the bosom of the earth concealed.—*Hooker, Eccle-
siastical Polity*.

I draw a line along the shore;
I lay the deep foundation of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Act of fixing the basis.

Never to these chambers where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest.

Tickell.

3. Principles or ground on which any notion is rais'd.

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify
ourselves for the present, in order to our future dis-
quiet; but if we resist and conquer them, we lay
the foundation of perpetual peace in our minds.—
Archbishop Tillotson.

That she should be subject to her husband, the
laws of mankind and customs of nations have or-
der'd it so; and there is a foundation in nature for
it.—*Locke*.

4. Original; rise.

Throughout the world, even from the first founda-
tion thereof, all men have either been taken as lords
or lawful kings in their own houses.—*Hooker, Eccle-
siastical Polity*.

5. Revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a
foundation.—*Swift*.

Foundation *v. a.* Found; settle. Rare.

He that foundations not himself with the arts,
will hardly be fit to go out doctor either to himself
or others.—*Felltham, Resolves*. (Ord. 118.)

Foundationless *adj.* Without foundation.

A flattering, fallacious, foundationless, because
unconditional, hope; which the bigger it swells,
the more dangerous it proves.—*Hammond, Works*,
iv. 506.

Founder *s.* One who founds.

1. Builder; one who raises an edifice; one
who presides at the election of a city.

Of famous cities we the founders know;
But rivers, old as we to which they go,
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*
Nor was Prometheus a founder waiting there,
Whom fable reports the son of Melicber. *Dryden.*
2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.

The wanting orphans saw with wat'ry eyes
Their founders' charity in the dust laid low. *Dryden.*

This hath been experimentally proved by the honourable founder of this lecture in his treatise of the air.—*Bentley.*

3. One from whom anything has its original or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantic schools
Blaspheme the sacred founder of our rubric. *Lord Bacon.*

When Jove, who saw from high, with just disdain,
The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,
Struck to the centre with his flaming dart
Th' unhappy founder of the godlike art. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.*

King James I. the founder of the Stuart race, had
he not confined all his views to the pence of his own
reign, his son had not been involved in such fatal
troubles.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Nor can the skillful herald trace
The founder of thy ancient race. *Swift.*

Founder. s. [from Fr. *fondeur*.] One who founds; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds; caster.

Founders add a little autonomy to their bell-metal, to make it more sonorous; and so pewterers to their pewter, to make it sound more clear like silver.—*Grew, Museum.*

Founder. v. a. [Fr. *fondre*.] Cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

I have foundered nine score and odd posts; and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Colville of the Inn, a most furious knight; but what of that? he saw me and yielded. —*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 3.*

If you find a gentleman foul of your horse, persuade your master to sell him, because he is vicious, and foundered into the bargain.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Groom.*

Founder. v. n.

1. Sink to the bottom.

New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to founder in the sea with every extraordinary storm. —*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

But, the worst was not come yet; the storm continued with such fury, that the women themselves acknowledged they had never known a worse. We had a good ship, but she was deeply laden, and wallowed in the sea, that the sea-men every now and then cried out she would founder. It was my advantage in one respect that I did not know what they meant by founder, till I inquired.—*DeFoe, Robinson Crusoe.*

2. Fail; miscarry.

In this point
All his tricks founder; and he brings his physick
After his patient's death. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.*

3. Trip; fall; (applied to a horse).

It chanced sir Satyrane his steed at last,
Whether through foundering, or through sodein
To stumble, that his rider nigh he cast. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

Foundersous. adj. In the extract, difficult to traverse; making a journey as bad as one in which the horse founders.

I have travelled through the precipitation, and a sad foundersous road it is.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace, let. iii.*

Foundling. s. Child exposed to chance; child found without any parent or owner.

We, like bastards, are laid abroad, even as foundlings, to be trained up by grief and sorrow.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I pass the foundling by, a race unknown,
At doors exposed, whom misters make their own,
And into mobb families advance
A nameless issue, the blind work of chance. *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.*

A piece of charity practised by most of the nations about us, is a provision for foundlings, or for those children who are exposed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents.—*Addison.*

Foundress. s.

1. Female founder.

Forgetful of himselfe, his birth, his country,
Friends, and all.
And only minding (whom he mist) the foundress of
his fall. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Pride . . . became the first precedent of God's
lessening his family, and the foundress of hell.—*Osborne, Advice to a Son, p. 28.*

2. Woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

For of their order she was patroness,
Albe Charissa was their chiefest foundress. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

For zeal like hers, her servants were to show;
She was the first, where need requir'd to go;
Herself the foundress, and attendant too. *Dryden.*
The great foundress of the Pietists, Madame de
Bourignon.—*Teller, iii. 124.*

In the days of Fuller, however, the college had
'waived the wearing of this cap, tying it up in her
wardrobe,' and making the only of the arms ascen-
ded to them by their foundress, Margaret of Anjou.
—*J. H. Jones, Memoirs of King Richard III. ch. vi.*

Fount, or Fountain. s.

1. Well; spring; head, or source of river.

He set before him sprouts . . .
Ambrosial fruits fetch'd from the tree of life;
And from the fount of life ambrosial drink. *Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iv. 587.*

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters
keep the tenour of their fountain; your compas-
sion is general, and has the same effect as well on
enemies as friends.—*Dryden.*

Can a man drink better from the fountain finely
paved with marble, than when it swells over the
green turf?—*Jersey Taylor.*
Narcissus on the emery verdure lies;
But whilst within the crystal fount he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise. *Addison.*

2. Jet; spout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one
that sprinketh or spouteth water; the other a fair
receipt of water, without fish, or slime, or mud.—*Bacon.*

3. Original; first principle; first cause.

Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness,
Book of Common Prayer.

This one city may well be reckoned not only the
seat of trade and commerce, not only the fountain
of habits and fashions, and good breeding, but of
morally good or bad manners to all England.—*Bishop Sprat, Ser.*

4. In Printing. Same as Fout; (Fount
being the present pronunciation).

A small fount may consist of fifty or one hundred
pounds weight, comprising the usual proportion of
the various letters of the alphabet.—*Brande, Dic-
tionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Fountainhead. s. [two words.] Original;
first principle.

Above our atmosphere 's intestine war,
Rain's fountain-head, the magazine of hail. *Young, Night Thoughts, ix.*

Fountainless. adj. Having no fountain;
wanting a spring.

The prospect was, that here and there was room
For barren desert, fountainless and dry. *Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iii. 262.*

Fountainful. adj. Full of springs.

But when the fountainful lot's top they scal'd with
almost hush;
All fell upon the high-hal'd caks. *Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.*

Four. pr. [A.S. *feower*.] Numeral so called.

In Notation, 4. See Eight. Twice two.
Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on four;
Myself the fifth. *Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.*

Fourfold. adj. Four times four. See Eight.

Fournage. s. See Funge.

Fourscore. pr. Four times twenty.

Fourteen. pr. Four + ten. In Notation, 14.

Fourteenth. adj. Ordinal of Fourteen.

Fourth. adj. Ordinal of Four.

Fourthly. adv. In the fourth place.

Foutra. s. [Fr. *fontre*.] Fig; scoff; word
of contempt. *Obsolete.*

A foutra for the world, and worldlings base.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.

Fowl. s. [A.S. *fugol*.] Bird: (often limited,
especially in the language of Cookery and
Husbandry, to the domestic gallinaceous
birds; cocks and hens being *fowls* as com-
pared with *geese* and *ducks*).

Jaculus entertained Pompey in a magnificent
house: Pompey said, This is a marvellous house for
the summer; but methinks very cold for winter.
Jaculus answered, Do you not think me as wise as
divers *fowls*, to change my habitation in the winter
season?—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Fowl. v. n. Hunt birds for food or game.

Such persons as may lawfully hunt, fish, or fowl,

have only a qualified property in these animals.—*Sir E. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Fowler. s. One who fowls; sportsman;
one who pursues birds.

The fowler warn'd
By those good omens, with swift early steps
Treads the crisp earth, ranging through fields and
glades. *J. Phillips, Cyder.*

Offensive to the birds.
With slaught'ring guns th' unwary'd fowler
roves,
When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves. *Pope.*

Fowling. verbal abs. Act of catching birds
with birdlime, nets, and other devices;
employment of shooting birds; falconry or
hawking; (as in 'fishing and fowling,'
common as the first element of a com-
pound).

Fowlingpiece. s. Gun for the shooting of
birds.

'Tis necessary that the countryman be provided
with a good fowlingpiece.—*Mortimer.*

Fox. v. [A.S.] Animal so called; Canis
vulpes.

These retreats are more like the dens of robbers,
or holes of foxes, than the fortresses of fair war-
riors.—*Lodge.*

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or
cunning fellow.

O how the old fox stunk, I warrant thee,
When the rank fit was on him. *Olney, Venice Preserved.*

3. Formerly a cant expression for a sword.

O signieur Dew, thou dost on point of fox!
He's hurt too, he cannot go far; I made my father's
old fox fly about his ears.—*De Witt and Fletcher, Philaster.*

The wingard of the house of Shrewsbury is not
like it, nor the twofolded fox of John Falstaff,
which he used in number fourteen out of seven prin-
cipal assailants!—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 17.*

4. British salt water fish so called; Callionymus
dracunculius; in Cornwall, Sculpin.

The Sculpin Dracuncul, so called probably from the
dingy hue of its colours as compared with those of its
generic companion, is the most common species of
the two on various parts of the coast, but generally
occurs of small size. It is frequently taken at the
mouth of the Thames, where, on account of its
rebellious appearance, it is called the fox.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Fox. v. a. [?] Stupify; make drunk.

The Dutch—by reason of their custom of im-
moderate bibbing, and so often being *fox'd*, were by the
best nations of Europe pointed at as muzzling asses.
—*Translation of Boccaccio, p. 51: 1620.*

The drunkard that should ought to justify his
heedlessness by affirming, that he never *foxes* himself,
but with one sort of wine.—*Doyle, Against the Custom of Necessitating, p. 34.*

Foxcase. s. Fox's skin.

One had better be laugh'd at for taking a *foxcase*
for a fox, than be derided by taking a live fox for
a case.—*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

Foxglove. s. [A.S. *foxes clife*.] The im-
port of each of the elements is uncer-
tain, the name being peculiar to England.
In Germany it is *fingerhut* (= finger hat,
or thimble); and, in the languages derived
from the Latin, *digitalis* (*digitus* = finger).
The shape of the flower makes both these
names intelligible. Anything pointing to-
wards the fox is found only in the Nor-
wegian, *ræcebiolle*, *rebbiolle*, *robiolle*, *ræce-
bielle*, where *ræce* = fox. These are pre-
vival, the Danish being, as the German,
fingerhat. That the first element has
nothing to do with the botanist Fuchs (see
Fuchsia), as has been suggested, is shown
by these Norwegian forms as well as by the
A.S. The latter element is probably con-
nected with *Clove*.] Native plant so
called, *Digitalis purpurea*.

In drier places, the handsome *foxglove* is beau-
tifully contrasted with the golden yellow of the
ragwort (*Senecio Jacobina*).—*Ansted, The Channel
Islands, p. 170.*

Foxhound. s. Hound for chasing foxes.

Who lavishes his wealth,
On racer, fox-hound, hawk, or spaniel. *Shenstone.*

Foxhunter. s. Sportsman who hunts foxes.

The *foxhunters* went their way, and then out came the fox.—*Sir E. E. Kildrange*.

John Willm, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a six-bar gate.—*Speedwell*.

Such absurdity must have shocked even the roughest and plainest *foxhunter* in the house.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Foxhunting. part. pref. Having the tastes or habits of a foxhunter.

Collier had taxed him [Congreve] with profaneness for calling a clergyman Mr. Prie, and for introducing a coachman named Jehu, in allusion to the King of Israel, who was known at a distance by his furious driving. Had there been nothing worse in the Old Bachelor and Double Dealer, Congreve might pass for as pure a writer as Cowper himself, who, in poems reviled by so austere a censor as John Newton, calls a *fox-hunting* squire Nimrod, and gives to a chaplain the disrespectful name of Smug.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration*.

Foxing. s. See extract.

Foxing [is] a term employed by brewers to characterize the souring of beer, in the process of its fermentation or ripening.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Foxlike. adj. Resembling the cunning of a fox.

There is such *foxlike* craft, and such methods of deceit.—*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference*, iii.

Foxly. adj. Having the qualities of a fox.

Their *foxlike* hearts, their traitorous *foxly* brain, Or prove them base, of racial race engendered, Or from hault lineage bastard-like descended.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 407.

Foxship. s. Character or qualities of a fox; cunning; mischievous art.

Hadst thou *foxship* To banish him that struck men blows for Rome, Than thou hast spoken words?

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 2.

Foxtail. s. Native grass so called of the genus *Alopecurus* (ἀλώπηξ = fox, οὐρά = tail).

Fox-tails hath many *grasse* leaves or blades, rough and hairy, like unto those of barley, but less and shorter. The stalk is likewise soft and hairy; whereupon doth grow a small spike or ear, soft and very downy, bristled with very small hairs, in shape like unto a *fox-tail*, whence it took its name, which dieth at the approach of winter, and recovereth itself the next year by falling of its seed. There is one or two varieties of this plant in the large-ness and smallness of the ear.—*Gerarde, Herball*, ed. 1633.

Foxy. adj.

1. Having the character of a fox.

Devilish hatred and malice, *fox* williness, *foxlike* raveling and devouring.—*Archbishop Cranmer on the Sacrament*, fol. 110.

2. In *Painting*. Unduly red, applied to those shades of brown wherein the redder and lighter pigments have been too freely used.

Foy. s. [Fr. *foi*.] Faith; allegiance. *Obsolete*.

He Easterland subdued, and Denmark won, And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Foy. s. [?] Feast given by one who is about to leave a place. In Kent, according to Grose, a treat to friends 'either at going abroad or coming home.'

It is a passionate lover of morning-draughts, which he generally continues till dinner time; a rigid exactor of nun-grants, and collector general of *foys* and libations [beverages].—*England's Jest, Character of a Bad Husband*, 1687.

To Westminster with Captain Lambert, and there he did at the Dog give me and some other friends his *foy*, he being to set sail to-day toward the Straights.—*Pope's Diary*, 1681.

There is an inn at Ramsgate, still called the 'Foy Boat.'

Fract. v. a. Break; violate; infringe.

Fractured. part. adj. Broken; violated; infringed. (In the first of the following extracts, which are the only ones in which either Johnson or his successors have seen it, being put in the mouth of Pistol, it is scarcely to be considered as a word used seriously.)

Nym, thou hast spoke aright, His heart is *fractured* and corroborate.

Shakespeare, Henry V. II. 1.

His days and times are past, And my reliance on his *fractured* dates Has sent my credit.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 2.

Fractio. s. [Lat. *fractio*, -onis; *fractura*; *fractus*, pass. part. of *frango* = break.]

1. Act of breaking; state of being broken.

The surface of the earth hath been broken, and the parts of it dislocated; several parcels of nature remain still the evident marks of *fractio* and ruin.—*Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Fragment; broken part of an integral.

The *fractures* of her faith, or of her love, The fragments, scraps, the bits and grayey reliques Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomedes.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

3. In *Arithmetic*. See second extract.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractio* and broken parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

A *fractio* is a part, or parts, of the unit, and written with two figures, with a line between them, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, &c. The figure above the line is called the numerator, and the under one the denominator, which shows how many parts the unit is divided into; and the numerator shows how many of those parts are meant by the *fractio*.—*Walkingame, Tutor's Assistant*.

When I speak of expressing in the form of a *fractio*, the probability in favour of the truth of some proposition, it has been by some persons assumed, tacitly though not in express words—that the opposite *fractio*—the remaining chances, must express the probability of the proposition's being false. Thus, if certain witnesses depose to having seen A. B. in London at a certain time; and it is calculated that the result of their testimony goes to establish a probability equal to $\frac{1}{2}$, that he was there at that time, it is assumed, without the smallest grounds, that this amounts to a probability (equal to $\frac{1}{2}$) of his having not been in London, but elsewhere; whereas in truth there is no title of evidence to that effect. The $\frac{1}{2}$ only expresses the compatibility of his absence from London with the existence of the testimony of those witnesses.—*Whately, Logic*, postscript.

4. Schism: (itself from *σχιζω* = split). *Rare*.

To one of these heads most of the disputes of Christendom may be reduced; so that I believe the present *fractio* are from the same cause which St. Paul observed in the Corinthian schism.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy*, 423. (Ord M.S.)

Fractious. adj. Belonging to, comprising, or constituted by, a broken number.

We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractious* numbers.—*Cocker, Arithmetic*.

Beginning with the ancient republics, we see that, even in those which admitted the numerical or democratic principle to the fullest extent, there was, in the first place, a total exclusion of the numerous class of slaves, and, secondly, an exclusion of all free women, and males under a certain age. By these deductions from the principle of an universal comprehension of individual interests, the body of citizens exercising political franchise was reduced to a *fractious* part of the entire population. For example, in the Athenian State, during its purely democratic period, the numbers would stand thus:—Adult male free citizens, exercising political franchise, 21,000; free women and children, 63,000; slaves, 100,000.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.

Fractious. adj. Cross; unmanageable.

Why should he trouble his lordship? I'm sure, if you propose anything in reason, you will not find him *fractious*.—*Morton, School of Reform*.

Fracture. s. Breach; separation of continuous parts.

That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

In *Surgery*.

But thou wilt sin and grief destroy,

That no broken bones may joy,

And tune together in a well-set song,

Full of his praise,

Who dead men raise;

Fractures well cur'd, make us more strong.

Herbert.

Fractures of the skull are dangerous, not in consequence of the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes affected.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Fracture. v. a. In *Surgery*. Break, perhaps with the suggestion of a crack: (as, 'We break our arms and legs, but *fracture* our skulls'.)

The leg was dressed, and the *fractured* bones united together.—*Wieman, Surgery*.

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Fractured. part. adj. Broken. Chiefly used as a term in *Surgery*; with a general import comparatively rare.

Behold his chair, whose *fractured* seat infirm An aged cushion hides. *Shedden, Economy*.

Fragile. adj. [Lat. *fragilis*, from *frag*, the root of *frango*. See *Fractio*.]

1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
When subtle wits have spun their threads too fine, 'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line.

Sir J. Denham.

A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will maintain a strong resistance; and yet, in the moist substance there is less rot than in what is drier and more *fragile*.—*Gilwille*.

2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

Much ostentation vain of fleshy arm And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war, Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought.

Milton, Paradise Regained, III. 387.

Fragility. s. Frigile character of anything.

1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.

To make an illustration with toughness, and less *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or three days.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.

Fear the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.

3. Frailty; lialleness to fault.

All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of *fragility*.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Fragment. s. [Lat. *fragmentum* = piece broken off; from the same root as *Fractio*.] Part broken from the whole; imperfect piece.

He who late a sceptre did command, Now grasps a floating *fragment* in his hand.

Dryden.

If a thin or plated body, which being of an even thickness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be split into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the same thickness, with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or *fragment* should not keep its colour.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Frage. s. [Condemned as 'not elegant nor in use' by Johnson. At present it is a word which few, except so far as they knew of Johnson's dictum, and deferred to it, would abstain from.] Composed of fragments.

She, she's gone; she's gone: when thou know'st this.

What *fragments* rubbish this world is, Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought; He knows it too too much that thinks it nought.

Donne.

Life is a journey in a dusty way; the furthest rest is death. In this some go more heavily burdened than others; swift and active pilgrims come to the end of it in the morning or at noon, which tortoise-paced wretches, plagued with the *fragments* rubbish of the world, scarce with great travel crawl into at midnight. *Cyprian*, *Three*, 122. (Ord M.S.)

Frage. s. [Lat.] Crash.

To earth's extent his winged lightning flies, Pursued by hideous *frage*; though before The flames descend, they in their branches rise.

J. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 54.

The clouds in storms of rain descend;

The air thy hideous *frage* rend.

Id., Poems, lxxvii.

Arms clashing, trumpets, from the rising sun

Horrible *frage*, heard by all.

Id., Christ's Passion, notes, p. 111.

Frage. s. Scrit. Derived from *fragor*, a hypothetical congener of *fragrant*, and deprived of the second *r*. As in the previous word, the examples are from one author.

Garkins here for grandeur and *frage* are such as no city in Asia outvies.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 163.

[The monk] by its *frage* is oft discovered by the careless passenger.—*Id.*, p. 303.

Frage. s. Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour.

Ever separate he spies, Veil'd in a cloud of *frage*, where he stood Half-spy'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, II. 421.

Frage. s. Same as *Frage*.

I am more pleas'd to survey my rows of colewrets and cabbage springing up in their full *frage* 1001

and verdure, than to see the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heat.—*Addison, Spectator*.
Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye;
Nor, when a flower, could boast more fragrant.—*Garth*.

Fragrant, adj. [Lat. *fragens*, -antis = sweet smelling.] Odorous; sweet of smell.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers; and sweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 648.
At morn the nymph vouchsaf'd to place
Upon her head the various wreath:
The flow'rs, less blooming than her face;
Their scent less fragrant than her breath.

Fragrant, adv. In a fragrant manner.
As the hope begin to change colour, and smell
fragrant, you may conclude them ripe.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Frail, s. [N.Fr. *frayel*.] Basket made of rushes.

A frail of flags.—*Barret, Alceste*, 1580.
What would you now give for her's some five frail
Of rotten flags, good reason?
Boamont and Fletcher, *Honest Man's Fortune*.
Three fraile of sprats carried from mart.

Id., *Queen of Corinth*.
Frail, adj. [Fr. *frêle*, from Lat. *fragilis*; from the root *frag-*. See *Fraction*.]

1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed.

I know my body's of so frail a kind,
As force without, fivers within can kill.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
When with care we have raised an imaginary
treasure of happiness, we find, at last, that the
materials of the structure are frail and perishing,
and the foundation itself is laid in the sand.—*Rogers*.

2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction.

The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is
told them of their neighbours; for if others may do
amies, then may these also speak amies; man is
frail, and prone to evil, and therefore any man fail
in words.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion*.

Frailness, s. Attribute suggested by Frail; weakness; instability.

Such is the frailness of our nature.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 34.

There is nothing among all the frailnesses and uncertainties of this sublunary world so towering and unstable as the virtue of a coward.—*Norris*.

Frailty, s.

1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly
on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion
so easily.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*,
ii. 1.

God knows our frailty, pities our weakness, and
requires of us no more than we are able to do.—*Locke*.

2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity: (in this sense it has a plural).

Love did his reason blind,
And love's the noblest frailty of the mind.

Dryden, Indian Emperor.
That Christians are now not only like other men
in their frailties and infirmities, might be in some
degree excusable; but the complaint is, they are like
heathens in all the main and chief articles of their
lives.—*Law*.

Frame, v. n. [A.S. *fremman* = go forward, proceed, get on, make progress, succeed in anything.] In the following extract contrive, manage. *Rare*.

And he said Sibbthol; for he could not frame to
pronounce it aright.—*Judges*, xii. 6.

Frame, v. a.

1. Form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts.

They rather cut down their timber to frame it,
and to do necessaries to their convenient use, than
to fight.—*Abbot*.

How timber, saw it, frame it, and set it together.
—*Mortimer*.

2. Make; compose; draw up.

These chasing out few words most horrible,
Thereof did verse frame. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
As wine mingled with water is pleasant, and delecteth
the taste; even so speech, finely framed,
delecteth the ears of them that read the story.—*Spenser*, xv. 38.

His master, he wrote, had learnt with amazement
that King William, Holland, and other powers,—
for the ambassador, prudent even in his blustering,
did not choose to name the King of France,—were

engaged in framing a treaty, not only for settling
the succession to the Spanish crown, but for the
detestable purpose of dividing the Spanish monarchy.
—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

3. Regulate; adjust.

Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to
this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord,
if we do not frame our lives according to it.—*Arch-
bishop Tillotson*.

4. Form to any rule or method by study or precept.

Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in broils,
Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt frame
Thyself forsooth heretofore theirs.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.
I have been a traitor to the law;
I never yet could frame my will to it,
And therefore frame the law unto my will.

Id., *Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4*.
5. Form and digest by thought.

The most abstract ideas are only such as the un-
derstanding frames to itself, by joining together
ideas that it find either from objects of sense, or from
its own operations about them.—*Locke*.

Full of that flame his tender senses he warms,
And frames his goddess by your matchless charms.

Grausville.
How many excellent reasonings are framed in the
mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of
years.—*Wall*.

6. Contrive; plan.

Unpardonable the presumption and insolence in
contriving and framing this letter was.—*Lord
Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

7. Settle; scheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll frame convenient peace.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.
8. Invent; fabricate: (as, 'to frame a story,'
'to frame a lie').

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to
their conceit eccentricities and epicycles.—*Bacon*.

Frame, s.

1. Fabric; anything constructed of various parts or members.

For he knoweth our frame; he remembereth that
we are dust.—*Psalms*, ciii. 14.

If the frame of the heavenly arch should dissolve
itself, if celestial spheres should forget their wonted
motions, and by irregular volubility turn themselves
any way, as it might happen.—*Hooke, Reas-
onings of Polity*.

Castles made of trees upon frames of timber, with
turrets and arches, were anciently matters of mag-
nificence.—*Bacon*.

These are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thus thou this universal frame.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 153.
The gate was adamant; eternal frame,
Which heav'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries
came.

The labour of a god; and all along,
Tough from plates wroth'cleth'd, to make it strong.

Dryden.
Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame.

Id., *Alexander's Feast*.
We see this vast frame of the world, and an in-
numerable multitude of creatures in it all which
we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the au-
thor.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Anything made so as to enclose or admit something else.

Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into
a convenient wooden frame, to keep them from mis-
chance.—*Boyle*.

His picture scarcely would deserve a frame.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in
diameter, being put into a frame where it may be
swiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, shew
where it rubs against the palm of one's hand.—*Sir
I. Newton, Opticks*.

3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or dis-
position.

A woman that is like a German clock,
Still a reminding, ever out of frame,
And never going aright.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iii. 1.
Your steady soul preserves her frame:
In good and evil times the same.

4. Scheme; order.

Another party did resolve to change the whole
frame of the government in state as well as church.
—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

5. Contrivance; projection.

John the Bastard,
Whose spirits toil in frame of villanies.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

6. In Horticulture, construction either that
of an *arborescent*, or the *first element* in a
compound: (as, 'frame plants').

7. Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's a savage beast,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and frame.

Butler, Hudibras.
Frameable, adj. Capable of being framed,
or worked into shape; conformable; obe-
dient.

If the people in their degree do yield themselves
frameable to the truth, not like rough stone or flint,
refusing to be smoothed and squared for the build-
ing.—*Hooke, Sermon upon St. Jude*. (Ord 118.)

Each of these five (regions) where they are frame-
able to civility, and answer the writs of the prince's
courts, are sainted into wives or countess.—*Tim's
Storehouse*, 900. (Ord 118.)

Frainer, s. One who frames; maker;
former; contriver; schemer.

The forger of his own fate, the framer of his fu-
ture, should be improper, if actions were predeter-
mined.—*Hammond*.

There was want of accurateness in experiments in
the first original framer of these medals. *Arch-
æol.*, *Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Mea-
sures*.

Framework, s. Work done in a frame.

Doubtless a staunch and solid piece of framework
—*Milton, A Song of Satan*.

Frankpled, adj. [see *Froward*.] Feevish;
boisterous; rugged; crossgrained.

Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill
life with him; she leads a very frankpled life with
him.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

The frankpled man could not be pacified.—*Bishop
Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*.

In Poinsey grown so misapport, so frankpled!
Boamont and Fletcher, *Wit at
several Venues*.

I pray thee, grow not frankpled now.
R. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

Like faithless wife, that by her frankpled guide,
Feevish demeanour, sullen and disdain,
Both duly deep the sprightly melancholia
Of her aggrieved husband.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 3, 40.
As if a child should govern the house, because he
will be frankpled, and disquieted, otherwise!—*Thornike, On Forbearance*, &c., p. 83: 1670.

Franch, or Franchise, v. a. [? connected
with the German *fressen*—eat.] Devour.

Rare.
I saw a river stop'd with storms of wind,
When through a swan, a bull, a bear did pass,
Franching the fish and fry with teeth of brass.

J. Bulstun, Mirror for Magistrates.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Franchise, s. [Fr. *franchise*.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty; pri-
vilege; immunity; right granted.

They granted their markets, and other franchises,
and erected corporate towns among them.—*Sir J.
Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

His gracious edict the same franchise yields
To all the wild increase of woods and fields.

Dryden.
The old English government was one of a class
in monarchies which sprang in Western
Europe during the middle of the 11th century.

Their polity nat-
urally took the same form. . . . All had kings, and
in all the kindly office became by degrees strictly
hereditary. All had nobles bearing titles which had
originally indicated military rank. The dignity of
knighthood, the rules of heraldry, were common to
all. All had richly endowed ecclesiastical establish-
ments, municipal corporations enjoying large fran-
chises, and counties whose consent was necessary to
the validity of some public acts.—*Macaulay, History
of England*, ch. i.

2. District; extent of jurisdiction.

There are other privileges granted unto most of
the corporations, that they shall not be travelled
forth of their own franchises.—*Spenser, View of the
State of Ireland*.

3. Freedom; free character; openness. *Rare*.

The mildness that is inwardly, and lodged up in
a Frenchman's heart, makes plain outward shew and
appearance in his countenance. In his forehead be
carrieth a nature's franchise and freedom in life
and civil conversation.—*Tim's Storehouse*, p. 100.
(Ord 118.)

4. Right, or power, of voting in elections for
the House of Commons; principle accord-
ing to which such power is enacted; amount
of property constituting it.

The elections for Exeter appear to have been in
that age governed by the nation with peculiar in-
terest. For Exeter was not only one of the largest
and most thriving cities in the kingdom, but was
also the capital of the West of England, and was
much frequented by the gentry of several counties.
The franchise was popular. Party spirit ran high;

and the contests were among the fiercest and the longest of which there is any record in our history.—*Macclesley, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Franchise. v. a.

1. Enfranchise: (this latter being the commoner word).

So I have no honour

In seeking to augment it; till will keep

My bowen franchise'd, and alligiance clear.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.

2. Possess a right or privilege.

To speak we franchise'd are,

Because we serv'd for peace.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 477.

Franchisement. s. Release; freedom.

To work Irona's franchisement,

And eke Grantorto's worthy punishment.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 34.

Francolin. s. [Italian, *francolino*.] Bird

so called akin to the partridges, of the genus or subgenus *Francolinus*.

Certain divisions adopted by our author in the genus *Perdix*, have been necessitated by the differences of conformation or habits observed in certain of its numerous species. The true partridge, as we have observed, never live in forests; they do not perch habitually, and never frequent humid or moist situations. All the *francoline* live in forests along the banks of rivers. They perch on trees during the day, and always at night they frequent marshy and humid places, where they find a different sort of aliment from that which the true partridges are habituated to seek in open plains and cultivated fields. There are marked differences of habits and manners; but dissimilarity of form is not so great. . . . The name *francolina* is the francolin of the Italians. This name is applied to different birds, but more especially to this species, on account of the exemption it enjoys from being shot at indiscriminately, on account of its rarity and the excellence of its flesh.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal*.

Fragible. adj. Fragile; brittle; easily broken.

Though it seem the softest wool, if wrought before it be well seasoned, it will show itself very fragile.—*Boyle*.

Franson. s. Paramour; boon companion.

First, by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,

Fit mate for such a musing minion,

Who in her bosom took exceeding joy;

Might not be found a franker franson,

Of her lewd parts to make conjunction.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

He's a frank franson, a merry companion,

Heavened, *Reign of Edward IV.* sign. c. 5; 1000.

Frank. adj. [from *Fr. franc*=free.]

1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.

Your kind old father, whose frank heart gave all,—

O! that way madness lies; let me shun that.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

The modest sorts of trees yield little more, for the reason of the frank putting up of the sap into the boughs.—*Baron*.

'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be frank of civilities that cost them nothing.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.

I shall have reason

To show the love and duty that I bear you,

With franker spirit. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 3.

3. Without conditions; without payment.

Thou hast it won; for it is of frank gift,

And he will care for all the rest to shift.

Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

We will that all the Jews, that either before or since have been taken and led away, . . . shall be sent frank and free.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 25.

5. [from *Fr. franc*=a place to feed hogs in.]

Fatted; in good condition: (this seems to be the primary sense).

When they were once franked and fat, they stoude up together proudly against the Lord and his words.—*Bale, Dis course on the Revelations*, pt. 1. sign. l. iii.

Frank. s. [from *N.Fr. franc*=sty.]

1. Place to feed hogs in; sty.

Where sups he? Both the old boar fed in the old frank?—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

He feeds like a boar in a frank.—*Rap, Proverbs*.

2. Letter which pays no postage (from the third sense of the adjective).

You'll have immediately, by several franks, my epistle to lord Cobham.—*Pope, Letter to Swift*.

Frank. v. a.

1. Shut up in a frank or sty.

In the sty of this most bloody boar,

My son George Stanley in frank'd up in hold.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

2. Feed high; fat; cram.

The husbandmen and farmers never franked them (hogs) above three or four months.—*Hollingshead, Description of Britain*, bk. iii. p. 1000.

Our desire is rather to frank up ourselves with that which we should abhor.—*Archbishop Seale, Sermons*, fol. 155, b.

Frank. v. a. Exempt letters from postage.

My lord Orrey writes to you to-morrow; and you see I send this under his cover, or at least franked by him.—*Swift*.

Gazettes went gratis down, and frank'd,

For which thy patron's weekly thank'd.

Pope, Imitations, Swift.

They turn the letters over and over, and upside and down; arrange, confine, mistake, assort; pretend, like Chimæpoulton, to decipher illegible franks, and deliver with a slight remark, which is intended as a friendly admonition, the documents of the unlucky wight who encourages unpurloined correspondence. A letter was delivered to Miss Inver, she started, exclaimed, blushed, and low it upon, 'Only you, only you,' she said, extending her hand to the young Duke, 'only you were capable of this!' It was a letter from Arundel Dacre, not only written but franked by him.—*Diary of the younger, The Young Duke*, ch. vi.

It was on the 21st of December, 1819, that your humble servant received a post letter, franked by Mr. Tulwell, one of the county members for Berkshire, for my Lord Millicent was always too generous with his franks, and never had any to spare for himself.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, Wild Mr. Will*.

Frankalmoine. s. See extract.

The same which we in Latin call libera ecclesiastica, or free alms in English; whence that tenure is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name of a tenure in frank almoe, or frankalmoe, which, according to Brillon, is a tenure by ancient service.—*Argliff, Glossary Juris Canonici*. The church taking possession of the state tenure in frankalmoe, that is, by the service of religion—came first.—*G. H. Parnon, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxiv.

Frankchase. s. Free chase; liberty of free chase.

A forest is of so princely a tenure, that, according to our laws, none but the king can have a forest: if he chance to pass one over to a subject, 'tis no more forest, but frank-chase.—*Houelt, Letters*, iv. 14.

Frankincense. s. See extract.

Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. It is very fusillanable. The earliest histories inform us, that frankincense was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices, as it continues to be in many parts. We are still uncertain as to the place whence frankincense is brought, and as to the tree which produces it.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

Black ebony only will in India grow,

And od'rous frankincense on the Sabaean branch.

Order and frankincense, an od'rous idly

Flann'd on the earth, and wide perfum'd the isle.

Pope.

Franklin. s. See extracts.

A spacious court they see,
Both plain and pleasant to be walked in,
Where then does meet a franklin fair and free.

Spenser, Faerie Q.

A franklin: his outside is an ancient gentleman of England; though his inside may give arms (with the best gentleman), and never see the herald.—*S. T. Overbury, Character*, sign. O. 6.

Thereupon joyfully in ancient time, when as this our kingdom was much oppress'd with servile state and condition, the word *Franklin*, for a man made free or enfranchised, was in use, except you had rather it to have been used for a freelance-man.—*Time's Storehouse*, 434. (Orl MS.)

There are many now grown into families, now called *Franklins*: who are men in the county of Middlesex, and other parts, 'magnis ditati possessionibus'.—*Walsheane, Commentary on Portuense*, p. 384.

She can start our franklin's daughters,
In their sleep, with shrieks and laughter.

B. Jonson, Entertainments.

Frankly. adv. In a frank manner.

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily; without reserve.

When they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both.—*Lucretius*, vii. 42.

By the toughness of the earth the sap cannot get up to spread so frankly as it should do.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History*.

I value my garden more for being full of black-birds than cherries, and very frankly give them fruit for their wages.—*Spectator*.

2. Without constraint.

The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses; and they, with the volunteers, who frankly listed themselves, amounted to a body of two hun-

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dred and fifty horse.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Frankness. s. Attribute suggested by Frank; plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness.

He delivered with the frankness of a friend's tongue, by word, what Anlander had told him touching the strange story.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
Much hurt hath grown to the church of God, though in false imagination, that fasting staunch men in no stead for any spiritual respect, but only to take down the frankness of nature, and to tame the wildness of flesh.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*. (Orl MS.)

Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated her as such during the whole time of courtship; his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing disagreeable, as his sincerity and frankness of behaviour made him converse with her before marriage in the same manner he intended to do afterwards.—*Addison, Guardian*.

Frankpledge. s. [Lat.] See extract.

For the ancient custom of England for the preservation of the publick peace was, that every free born man at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights, and their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to answer the transgression of any one absenting himself. This was called frankpledge, and the covenant thereof was called decessura, because it commonly consisted of ten households; and every particular person thus mutually bound, was called decennier. This custom was so strictly observed, that the sheriffs in every county did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and see that they remained in due shape or order; this branch of the sheriffs' authority was called view frankpledge, view of frankpledge.—*Curcell*.
Perhaps the enforcement of the frankpledge system has been confounded with their establishment.—*G. H. Parnon, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. 21.

Frantic. adj. [see Phrenetic, of which it is a modification.]

1. Outrageously and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes him so glad;
Of Bacchus merry fruit they did invent,
Or Cybele's frantic rites have made them mad.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Transported by violence of passion; outrageous; turbulent.

Extending, in the frantic error of their minds, the greatest madness in the world to be wisest, and the highest wisdom foolishness.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

To such height their frantic passion grows,
That what both love, both hazard to destroy.

Dryden.

She tears her hair, and frantic in her griefs,
Calls out on Lucia.

Addison, Cato.

Frantically. adv. In a frantic manner; madly; distractedly; outrageously.

What wise men do think of them that so frantically on their acknowledgments do prattle, it is easy to conjecture.—*Bale, Ireland's New Year's Gift*.
Yet still would they his sacred laws transgress . . .
Against their Saviour frantically rebel.

Sundys, Poems, 78.

Frape. s. ? Mob. Rare.

'Tis strange this fiery rage, thought I,
Should thus for moderation cry.

Hudibras Redivivus, pt. 1. vol. 1.

Thus laws for want of execution
Spoil every nation's constitution;
Let loose the frappe to show the folly,
And spare at all that's good and holy.

Ibid.

And where our minister of an age
Was fond to show his ugly shape,
And to the blushing frappe dispense
The very cream and quintessence
Of envy, pride, and impudence.

Ibid., pt. v. vol. 1. (Nares by D. and W.)

Frappier. s. ? One of the mob. Rare.

I say to thee thou art rude, detached, impudent, coarse, unpolished, and a frappier and base.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, ll. 1. (Rich.)

Frapping. s. ? Quarrelling.

What double and indirect dealing is this (quoth the Sammites), what frapping is here to no purpose (quoth perplex agimus).—*Holland, Translation of Livy*, p. 257. (Rich.)

Idemeneus, in frapping prompt,
What mean'st thou thus to prate?
This babbling little thee becomes,
Such clattering men do hate.

Id., Translation of Plutarch, p. 32. (Rich.)

Frappet. s. ? Pet. Rare.

Why my little frappet you, I heard thy uncles talk of thy riches, that thou hadst hundreds a year.—*Wilkins, The Inforced Marriage*. (Rich.)

Fraternai. *adj.* [Fr. *fraternel*; Lat. *fraternus*.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall rise
Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content
With fair equality, *fraternal* state,
Will arrogate dominion underneath
O'er his brethren. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 24.
The admonitions, *fraternal* or paternal, of his
fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church,
then more public reprobations; and upon their
unsuccessfulness, the censures of the church, until
he reform and return.—*Hammond*.

Plead it to her,
With all the strength and heats of eloquence
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire.

Fraternity. *s.* [Fr. *fraternité*; Lat. *fraternitas*.]

1. Brotherhood; body of men united, or supposed to be united, as brethren; corporation; society; association.

"Is a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and *fraternities*, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a strict regard to the honour of those we have to do with."—*Sir E. L'Escurgo*.

2. Men of the same class or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and rascals will speak of their own *fraternity*.—*South, Sermons*.

3. See extract.

Fraternity is also a title . . . which kings and emperors gave each other. So also do bishops and monks.—*Encyclopædia*.

Fraternization. *s.* Brotherhood.

I hope that no French *fraternization*, which the relations of peace and unity with systematical regularity would assuredly, sooner or later, draw after them, even if it should overturn our happy constitution itself, could so change the hearts of Englishmen as to make them deluged in representations and professions, which have no other merit than that of degrading and insulting the name of royalty.—*Burke, On a Regicide Prince*.

Fraternize. *v. n.* (The characteristic extract from Todd stands as it was found, many similar ones being expanded, inasmuch as it shows both the antiquity of the word taken simply as a word, and the date when it took currency.) Enter into a state of fraternity.

This word has been supposed to have been introduced at the commencement of the French democratical revolution; when pretensions of universal brotherhood were made the cloak of universal villainy. But the word, both in French and English, is at least of two hundred years' age; for thus Chaucer renders the French *fraterniser*, 'to fraternize,' to concur with, to be near unto, to agree as brothers. In the cant of modern philosophy, the verb has been actively employed.—*Foote*.

Burns was the god of my idolatry, as Bowles of yours. I am jealous of your *fraternizing* with Bowles, when I think you relish him more than Burns, or my old favourite, Cowper.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge*.

Fraternize. *v. a.* Bring into a state of fraternity; (with accent on the second syllable, in the example).

Our Drawansir none shall escape;
Fleets and armies we'll fit out by dozens;
Expell the Mythenes from the Cape,
And *fraternize* our Hotentot cousins. *Tommy Turey*.

Fraternizer. *s.* One who fraternizes.

At one moment they were stifled in the embrace of French *fraternizers*; at another forced to crouch beneath the sword of violence.—*Burke*.

Fratricide. *s.* [from Lat. *fratricidium* = killing of a brother.] Murder of a brother.

In an hour and a half we came to a small village called Sindo, just by which is an ancient structure on the top of an high hill, supposed to be the tomb of Abel, and to have given the adjacent country in old times the name of Abilene. The *fratricide* also is said by some to have been committed in this place.—*Mandrell, Journey to Aleppo*, p. 134.

Fratricide. *s.* [from *fratricida* = killer of a brother.] One who kills a brother.

The infamous *fratricide* was presently thrown from his usurped greatness.—*L. Addison, Description of Western Barbary*, p. 16.

Fraud. *s.* [Lat. *fraus, fraudis*.]

1. Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtlety; stratagem.

Our better part remains
To work in close design, by *fraud* or guile,
What force effected not.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 642.

For when success a lover's toil attends,
Few ask if force or *fraud* obtain'd his ends.

Pope, Epique of the Lock, canto ii.

(See also under *Fraudulent*.)

2. Misfortune; damage; prejudice. *Latinism*.

At least our curious foe hath said who thought
All like himself rebellious, by whose aid
This inaccessible high strength, the seat
Of Deity supreme, was dispos'd to fall
He trusted to have said'st, and into *fraud*
Drew many, whom their place knows here no more.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 130.

To all his angola he propos'd
To draw the proud king Ahab into *fraud*,
That he might fall in Ramoth.

Id., Paradise Regained, l. 371.

Fraudful. *adj.* Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle.

The witless of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, iii. 1.

His full of *fraudful* arts,
This well-invented tale for truth imports.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fraudulence. *s.* Deceitfulness; trickishness; proneness to artifice.

We admire the providence of God, in the continuance of Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the *fraudulence* of heretics always to deprave the same.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Fraudulency. *s.* Fraudulence.

The malice, wickedness, and *fraudulency* of those spirits.—*Merle Cambray, Of Credulity and Incredulity in things natural, civil, and divine*, p. 35.

Fraudulent. *adj.*

1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful.

He, with serpent tongue,
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 530.

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam,
And frustrated the conquest *fraudulent*.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 607.

3. In *Law*.

By Stat. 29 Car. II. l. 3 (known more commonly by the name of the 'Statute of *Frauds*,' and by which various provisions are made as to contracts, wills, &c.) . . . all leases, estates of freehold, or term for years, or any uncertain interest in land, made by livery and seisin only, or by parol, and not put into writing and signed by the parties or their agents, shall have the form of leases at will only. . . . For further matter relating to *frauds* and *fraudulent* conveyances, and obtaining relief against them, and as to the operation of the 'Statute of *Frauds*,' and other statutes . . . see titles Agreement, &c.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

Fraudulently. *adv.* In a fraudulent manner; by fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

He that by fact, word, or sign, either *fraudulently* or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make restitution.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*.

Fraudulous. *adj.* Fraudulent. *Rare*.

Many sets himself against the magic arts as *fraudulous* and deceitful.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 61. (Ord 318.)

Fraught. *part.* [for its relations to its verb see *Freight*, *v. a.*] Laden; (as a vessel with its *freight*).

By this and Una, *fraught* with anguish sore,
Arriv'd where they in earth their blood had spilt.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

The Scripture in *fraught* even with laws of nature.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Whosoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another.—*Bacon*.

In the narrow seas that part
The French and English, there unscarried
A vessel of our country, richly *fraught*.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire

Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 876.

And now approach'd their fleet from India, *fraught*

With all the riches of the rising sun,

And precious sand from southern climates brought.

Dryden.

Abdallah and Belfora were so *fraught* with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with so constant a passion for each other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them.—*Addison*.

Fraught. *s.* Freight.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate; swell, bosom, with thy *fraught*,
For 'tis of aspics' tongues.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 2.

The bark that all our blessings brought,
Char'd with thyself and James, a doubly royal *fraught*.

Fraught. *v. a.* [see *Freight*.] Load (as a vessel); burden. *Obsolete*.

Hence from my sight:
If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 2.

Being *fraught* with sundry base notions, and cold
amplifications.—*Bacon, Observations on a Letter to Lord*

Having now full *fraught* himself with wealth.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 126.

Which shameful libels were *fraught* only with
odious and scurrilous calumnies.—*Sir G. Paul, Life of Archbishop Whitgift*, p. 52.

Fraughtage. *s.* Lading; cargo. *Obsolete*.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,
I have convey'd aboard.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

On that persuasion am I returned, as to a famous
and free port, myself also bound by more than a
maritime law, to expose as freely what *fraughtage* I
conceive to bring of no trifling.—*Milton, Tetra-*

Fray. *v. a.* [from Fr. *effrayer*.] Fright; terrify.

Fishes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion
caused by noise upon the water.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

These vultures prey only on carcasses, on such stupid
minds as have not life and vigour to *fray* them
away.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Fray. *s.*

1. Battle; fight.

Time tells, that on that ever blessed day,
When Christian swords with Puritan blood were
dy'd,

The furious prince Tancred from that *fray*

His coward foes chased through forests wide.

Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*

To toil and struggle through the well-fought day.

Byron.

2. Duel; combat.

Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,
Nature and death continue long their *fray*.

Sir J. Denham.

3. Broil; quarrel; riot; violence.

'I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a revell voice, and turn two mining steps
Into a manly stride, and speak of *frays*
Like a true bragging youth.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

Fray. *v. a.* [from Fr. *frayer*.]

1. Rub; wear.

Six round-about aprons with pockets, and four
striped muslin night-rails very little *frayed*.—*Tatler*,
no 245.

2. Rubbish, as a deer his head, by rubbing.

A deer is said to *fray* his head, when she rubs it
against a tree.—*Whalley, Notes on B. Jonson*.

Fraying. *verbal abs.* Peeling of a deer's
horn.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His *frayings*, forewits, he doth promise sport.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Frayn. *v. a.* [A.S. *frinan*.] Ask. *Rare*.

I musing *frayn* her meaning; she
Her meaning thus did tell.
That flaming region ever such
(Quoth she) is Pluto's hell.

Warner, Albion's England, b. vii.

(Nars by H. & W.)

Freak. *s.* [?] Sudden fancy; humour;
whim; capricious prank.

O! but I fear the fickle *freaks*, quoth she,
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Meanwhile less joyous of his fame

Than jealous of his *freaks*,

Her wrong Queen Juno on the trails

Of Jupiter she rears.

Warner, Albion's England, b. iii.

When that *freak* had taken possession of a fantastical
head, the distemper is incurable.—*Sir E. L'Es-*

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a
freak will instantly change her habitation.—*Spectator*.

To vex me more, he took a *freak*

To slit my tongue, and make me speak.

Swift.

Where were these priests and prelates who had,
from ten thousand pulpits, proclaimed the duty of
obeying the anointed delegate of God? Some of them
had been imprisoned: some had been plundered: all
had been placed under the iron rule of the High
Commission, and were in hourly fear lest some new
freak of tyranny should deprive them of their free-
dom and leave them without a morsel of bread.—*Mason, History of England*, ch. ix.

freck. v. a. [?] Variegated; chequer.
The white pink, and the paucy *freck'd* with jet.
Milton, Lycidas, 144.
There furry nations harbour:
Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or luscious, *freck'd* with many a mingled hue.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

freckish. adj. Capricious; humoursome.
Folly is *freckish* and humorous.—*Barrow, vol. 1. serm. 1.*

One grain of true sense and true wisdom, in real worth and use, doth outweigh loads of *freckish* wit.—*Id., Sermon on Ephesians, v. 4.*

It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freckish* of the two; for she was still the same uneasy *freckish*.—*Sir E. D. Strangely.*

'What?' straight I'm taken up, 'an ant, a fly, A tiny mite, which we can hardly see Without a perspective, a silly one, Or *freckish* eye? There you affirm that these Have greater sense than man?' Ay, questionless; Doctor, I find you're shocked at this discourse.
Oldham, Eighth Satire of Boileau, imitated.

frecks. s. [? Fret.] See extracts.

Frecks be in a shaft as well as in a bow, and they be much like a canker, cresspunge and encrescence in those places in a bow, which be much weaker than the other.—*Ascham, Tussophilus, p. 156.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Frecks be first little pinches, the which when you proceed, pike the places about the pinches to make them somewhat weaker, and so the pinches shall dye and never encrease further into *frecks*.—*Id.* (Nares by H. & W.)

freckle. v. a. Mark with freckles, or spots like freckles.

freckle. s.

1. Spot in the skin caused by the sun.

Buddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue;
Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen,
Whom dusk set off the whiteness of the skin.
Dryden.

2. Any small spot or discoloration.

The cowdipall tell her panderers to;
In their gold curls spots you see;
Those be rubies' fairy favours;
In those *freckles* live their favours.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, li. 1.
The far-well fronts and castery winds now spot your tulips; therefore cover such with mate, to prevent *freckles*.—*Ecloga.*

freckled. part. adj. Marked with freckles, either actual or approximate, i.e. spots that may be compared to them.

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With alken worms.
Now thy face charms every shepherd,
Spotted over like a leopard;
And thy *freckled* neck display'd,
Envy breeds in every maid.
Swift.

free. adj. [A.S. *freoh.*]

1. Being at liberty, as opposed to one in a state of vassalage, slavery, servitude, imprisonment, dependence, or constraint of any kind.

Their use of *mens* was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was *free* to order that which himself did; but this is a public constitution for the ordering of the church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any conditions of subjection.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Free, what, and fetter'd with so many chains?
Dryden.

How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power to do what he will?—*Locke.*

This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Time far could fortune; but she can no more:
Free to herself my potent mind remains,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains.
Prior.

Set an unhappy wretch *free*,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee.
Id.

2. Permitted; allowed; open.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free* for me as for you?
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Defaming as impure what God declares Pure; and commands to some, leaves *free* to all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 746.

3. Licentious; unrestrained.

O conspiracy!
Sham't thou to show thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most *free*.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, li. 1.

Physicians are too *free* upon the subject, in the conversation of their friends.—*Sir W. Temple.*
I know there are to whose presumptuous thoughts Those *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, seem faulty.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

4. Open; ingenuous; frank.

Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he suddenly broke forth into a great laughter.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Cassio, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be *free* and candid to your friend?
Osway, The Orphan.

Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to sorrow, and inur'd to woe.
Prior.

5. Liberal; not parsimonious: (with *of*).

Gloster too, a foe to citizens
Overcharging your *free* purses with large fines,
That seeks to overthrow religion.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part 1. iii. 3.

'Tis not to make me jealous;
To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
Is *free* of speech, sings, plays, and dances well.
Id., Othello, iii. 3.

Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of these in his latter works.—*Pope.*

No statute in his favour says,
How *free* or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at sometimes spend as others spare.
Id., Imitations of Horace.

6. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.

We wanted words to express our thanks: his noble *free* offers left us nothing to ask.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

7. Clear from distress.

Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind,
Leaving *free* things and happy shows behind.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 6.

8. Guiltless; innocent.

Make mad the guilty, and appal the *free*,
Confound the ignorant, and baffle the *free*.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.
My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*.
Dryden.

9. Exempt: (with *of* sometimes, more properly *from*).

These
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never *free* of. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.*

Let envy, then, these crimes within you see,
From which the happy never must be *free*.
Dryden.

Their steeds around,
Free from the harness, graze the flow'ry ground. *Id.*
The will, *free* from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions.—*Locke.*

10. Invested with franchises; possessing anything without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of any body: (with *of*).

He therefore makes all birds of every sort
Free of his farm, with promise to respect
Their several kinds alike, and equally protect.
Dryden.

What dost thou make a shipboard? To what end
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college *free*?
Start-staring mad, that thou shouldst tempt the sea?
Id.

11. Without expense; by charity: (as, 'a *free* school').

Countenance all loyal, allowed, *free* grammar-schools, by causing, as much as in you lies, the youth of the nation to be bred up there.—*South, Sermons, v. 48.*

12. Accomplished; genteel; charming.

Now were they liegemen to this lady *free*, [the fair Britonart].
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 1. 44.

I meant to make her fair, and *free*, and wise,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great.
B. Jonson, On Lucy, Countess of Bedford.

13. Ready; eager. We still use the phrase, 'a *free* horse.'

Baunting the forest wide on courser *free*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 9. 12.

14. Not determined by necessity. See *Free-will*.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell:
Not *free*, what proof could they have giv'n sincere
Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,
When only what they needs must do, appear'd;
Not what they would?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 102.

It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so indifferent.—*South.*

Make free. Take liberties.

Free. v. a.

1. Set at liberty; rescue from slavery or captivity; loose; liberate.

'o recovered the temple, *freed* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down.—*S. Macdonald, li. 22.*

Canst thou no other master understand,
Than him that *freed* thee by the prior's wand?
Dryden.

Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poison through the martial throng,
My jav'lin shall revenge so base a part,
And *free* the soul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope.*
2. Rid from; clear from anything ill; exempt: (with *of* or *from*).

For he that is dead is *freed* from sin.—*Romans, vi. 7.*
It is no marvel, that he could think of no better way to be *freed* of these inconveniences the passions of these meetings gave him, than to dissolve them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Free'd Erymanthus from the framing bear.
Dryden.

3. Clear from impediments or obstructions.
The chaotic Silyia shall your deity convey
And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way. *Dryden.*

This master key
*Free*s every lock, and leads us to his person. *Id.*

4. Banish; send away; rid. *Obsolete.*
We may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights,
Free from our fends and banquets bloody knives.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Never any salubrit of release
Could *free* his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*

5. Frank.

Memo to *free* this letter to Miss Lucy Porter in Lichfield.—*Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, June, 1775.*

Free and easy. Making one's self at home: (applied to clubs and convivial or other meetings characterized by the absence of formality, where it is often *substantial*).

Next is the club, where to their friends in town,
Our country neighbours once a month come down,
We term it *free-and-easy*, and yet we
Find it no easy matter to be *free*:
Even in our small assembly, friends among,
Are minds perverse, there's something will be wrong;
Men are not equal; some will claim a right
To be the kings and heroes of the night;
Will their own favourite themes and notions start,
And you must bear, offend them, or depart.
Crabbe, The Borough.

Look at banks, insurance offices, dock companies, canal companies, . . . associations of medical pupils for procuring subjects, associations of country gentlemen for keeping fox-hounds, book societies, benefit societies, clubs of all ranks, from those which have lined Pall-Mall and St. James's Street with their palaces, down to the *Free-and-easy* which meets in the shabby parlour of a village inn.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Gladstone on Church and State.*

Free-bench. s. [two words rather than a compound.] See extract.

Free-bench [is] that estate in copyhold lands which the wife hath on the death of her husband for her dower according to the custom of the manor; but it is said that the wife ought to be a virgin, and is to hold the land only so long as she lives sole and continent. Of this *free-bench* several manors have several customs; and Fitzherbert calls it a custom, whereby in certain cities the wife shall have the whole lands of the husband for her dower. In the manors of East and West Embsay in the county of Berks, and the manor of Torre in Devonshire, and other parts of the west of England, there is a custom that when the copyhold tenant dies, his widow shall have her *free-bench* in all his customary lands, 'dum sola et casta fuerit'; yet nevertheless, on her coming into the court of the manor, riding backwards on a black ram, and saying [certain] words, . . . the steward is bound by the custom to re-admit her to the *free-bench*.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Free-cost. s. Freedom from expense, charges, or cost.

We must not vouch any man for an exact master in the rules of our modern policy, but such a one as has brought himself so far to hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon *freecost*, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing.—*South, Sermons.*

Free-denizen. s. Citizen.

Plato thought it meet, that in every city or commonwealth, as often as any good or harm did happen to any citizen or *freedenizen* thereof, it should not be counted that man's good or harm only, but the good or harm of the whole city.—*Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 619.*

The *true verb* formed from this is, perhaps, a compound.

No worldly respects can *free-denizen* a Christian here, and of 'perverius' make him 'civil'.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 202.*

Freebooter. s. [see last extract.] Robber; plunderer; pillager; buccanier.

Perkin was not followed by any English of name, his forces consisted mostly of base people and *free*.
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booters, after to spoil a coast than to recover a kingdom.—*Macaulay, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
The curl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irish pirates, or such *freebooters* as sailed under their commission, taken all the women.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Freebooter is one who, without the authority of national warfare, makes free to appropriate as booty whatever falls into his hand. The name was especially given to the buccanniers who infested the coast of America in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and was pronounced by the French *libérateur*, by the Spaniards *libudor*. From the latter has arisen, in the present age, *liberator*, a name given in America to adventurers making piratical expeditions against states of the Spanish race.—*Widdowood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*
[Our word is in French *libérateur*, or *libérateur*; sometimes it is written *libérateur*. And our old orthography is *freebooter*. See *History State-Papers*, vol. II. p. 78. Letter in 1897.—*Todd.*]

Freebooting. s. Robbery; plunder; act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handsomely in his way; and when he hath abroad in the night on *freebooting*, it is his best and surest friend.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Freeborn. s. Born in a state of freedom, as a free man; not a slave; inheriting liberty.

The chief captain answered, With a great man obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was *free-born*.—*Acts, xii. 28.*

This is true liberty, when *freeborn* men, Having to advise the publick, may speak free.
Milton, Translation from Euripides.
(1) *business*, to support a tyrant's throne,
And crush your *freeborn* brethren of the world!

Dryden.
I shall speak my thoughts like a *freeborn* subject, such things perhaps as our Dutch commentator could, and I am sure no Frenchman durst.—*Id., Dedication to the Translation of the Æneid.*

Freeman. s. Slave manumitted: (translation of the Latin *libertus*).

The *freeman* justice, and will be preferred;
First came, first served, he cries.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.
He upbraided himself with having lived too long, and skulking into a tent desired his *freeman* Plaudus to give him the fatal blow.—*Mervale, History of the Romans under the Empire, ch. xxi.*

Freedom. s.

1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence.

The laws themselves they do specially rage at, as most repugnant to their liberty and natural freedom.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

(1) *freedom*! first delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their masters find,
The privilege of doles; not yet 't' inscribe
Their names in this or t'other Roman tribe;
That false enfranchisement with ease is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round.

Dryden, Translation of Persius.

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.

By our holy oath have I sworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond;
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's freedom.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. Power of enjoying franchises.

This prince first gave freedom to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest.—*Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination.

I also must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decrees
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their freedom: they themselves ordain'd their fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 139.

In every sin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by so much is the act the more sinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is so much an higher and perfecter degree of freedom about that act.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Unrestraint.

I will that all the fronds and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and freedom for the Jews in my realm.—*1 Maccabees, x. 34.*

6. State of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

The freedom of their state lays them under a greater necessity of always choosing and doing the best things.—*Law.*

7. Assumed familiarity: (a colloquial expression, in which sense the plural is used; as, 'He will not suffer any freedoms to be taken with him').

Freeholded. adj. Not restrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *freeholded*.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, III. 3.

Freehearted. adj. Liberal; unrestrained.

A *freehearted* woman, and a chaste.—*Homilies, Of the State of Matrimony.*
Sir Roger Asdon, an Englishman born, but had his breeding wholly in Scotland, and had served the king many years as his barber: an honest and *freehearted* man.—*Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James, p. 3.*

Love must *freehearted* be, and voluntary;
And not inchanting, or by fate constrain'd.
Sir J. Davies.

Freehold. s. See extract.

That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or seizure. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either *hockland*, that is, holden by book or writing, or folkland, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better sort of tenants, as nobles and gentlemen, being such as we now call *freehold*. The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord.—*Cowell.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it was made by matter of record.—*Incumbent, Office of Alienation.*

There is an insupportable pleasure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and snow, will make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

My friends here are very few, and fled to the *freehold* from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*

I should be glad to possess a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give consent.—*Id.*

Freeholder. s. One who has a freehold.

As extortion did banish the old English *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; so the law did banish the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

By the ancient laws of Scotland *freeholders* were called *Miltres*; and *freehold* in this kingdom has been sometimes taken in opposition to villenage, it being lands in the hands of the gentry and both a sort of tenants by certain tenure, who were always *freeholders*, contrary to what was in the possession of the inferior people, held at the will of the lord.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Freely. adv. In a free manner.

1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependence or restraint; heartily; with full gust.

If any son were my husband, I would *freely* rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour, than in the embraces of his bed, where he would shew most love.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, I. 3.*

The vilest persons breathing have passed their lives *freely* and joyfully, without the least misgiving or suspicion about their eternal concerns, who yet at length have met with a full payment of wrath and vengeance in the other world for all their confidence and jollity in this.—*South, Sermons, ix. 30.*

2. Plentifully; lavishly.

I please your grace; and if you knew what pains I have bestow'd to breed this present peace, You would drink *freely*.
Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iv. 2.

3. Without scruple; without reserve.

Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure *freely* who have written well.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

4. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true versifying, were even to eat acorns with wine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men.—*Achens.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I show,
Thyself may *freely* on thyself bestow.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

5. Without necessity; without predetermination.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 102.

He leaves us to choose with the liberty of reasonable beings: they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do also *freely* reject it.—*Burges.*

6. Frankly; liberally; without cost.

By nature all things have an equally common use: nature *freely* and indifferently opens the bosom of the universe to all mankind.—*South, Sermons.*

Freeman. s.

1. Not a slave; not a vassal.

Had you rather *Cæsar* were living, and die all slaves, than that *Cæsar* were dead, to live all *freemen*?—*Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, III. 1.*

If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from choosing or doing the worse, be liberty, true liberty, mad men and fools are the only *freemen*.—*Locke.*

In the distinction of a *freeman* from a vassal under the feudal policy, *liber homo* was commonly opposed to *vassus* or *vassallus*; the former denoting an allodial proprietor; the latter one who held of a superior.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

2. One partaking of certain rights, privileges, or immunities, on becoming a member of some corporate town or body.

He made us *freemen* of the continent,
Whom nature did like captives treat before.
Dryden.

Freemartin. s. [?] See extract.

Freemartin [in] a name given by breeders to a twin cow calf born with a bull calf, which generally proves an hermaphrodite, and therefore barren; but in some cases there is not this mixture of the different sexes, or those of the female prevailing, she is capable of breeding.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopedia.*

Freemason. s. Member of a certain secret or mysterious society, supposed to have been originally a guild of architects, builders, or masons.

This apparently simultaneous outburst, and the universal promulgation of the principles, rules, and practice of the Gothic architecture, has been accounted for by the existence of a vast secret guild of *freemasons*, or of architects. Of this guild, either connected with or latent in the monasteries and among the clergy, some of whom were men of profound architectural science, and held in their day and in their subservience all who were not ecclesiastics, it is said, the centre, the quickening, and governing power was in Rome. Certainly all developments of the papal influence and wisdom must be more extraordinary than this summing into being, this conception, this completion of these marvellous buildings in every part of Latin Christendom. But it is fatal to this theory that Rome is the city in which Gothic architecture, which some have strangely called the one absolute and exclusive Christian architecture, has never found its place; even in Italy it has not time been more than a half-naturalized stranger. . . . All the documentary evidence adduced by Mr. Hope amounts to a papal privilege to certain builders or *masons*, or a guild of builders, at Coma, published by Muratori (Coma was long celebrated for its skill and devotion to the art), and a charter to certain painters by our Henry VI. *Belinzone* examines and rejects the theory. He cites some few instances more of guilds, but local and municipal. The first guild of *masons*, which comprehended all Germany, was of the middle of the 13th century.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, h. xiv. ch. viii.*

Freemasonry. s. System of the freemasons; (*figuratively*), understanding between different persons.

Some derive the mysticisms of *freemasonry* from those of the priests of Elphina.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, in voce.*

Freeminded. adj. Unperplexed; without load of care.

To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting.—*Bacon.*

Freeness. s. Attribute suggested by Free.

1. State or quality of being free.

Besides this largeness in the will of man
And winged *freeness*, now let's think upon
His understanding.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul.

2. Openness; unservedness; ingenuousness; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he please, for the *freeness* of the confession.—*Dryden.*

3. Generosity; liberality.

I hope it will never be said that the lady, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in *freeness* of giving.—*Bishop Hurd.*

Free-school. s. School in which learning is given without pay.

Two clerymen stood candidates for a small *free-school*; a gentleman who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar.—*Swift.*

Freespoken. adj. Accustomed to speak without reserve.

The emperor fell into discourse of the injunctive and tyranny of the former time, . . . and said, What

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should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at supper, and was a *freepoison* man, said, *Marry, they should sup with us.*—*Bacon.*

Freestone. s. Kind of stone so called, generally one of the oolites used in building.

Freestone is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction.—*Woodward.*

The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestone*, and always kept very neat.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

You shall dig in myne engendered in marble, greato stone, and hard *freestone*, or such other.—*Idem, Translation of Peter Martyr, St. (Ord MS.)*

Freethinker. s. One who forms his opinions independently of the authority of others: (generally applied to latitudinarians in religion).

Atheist is an old-fashioned word: I'm a *freethinker*, child.—*Addison.*

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against Christianity? And therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependence on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabric must fall to the ground.—*Swift, Argument against abolishing Christianity.*

Although he numbered among his associates *freethinkers* and sceptics, he had a great dislike to any profane handling of sacred subjects, and always discouraged polemical discussion. One evening, when Irving and Coleridge were in company, and a young gentleman had spoken slightly of religion, Lamb remained silent; but when the party broke up, he said to the youth who had thus injured his guests, "Pray, did you come here in a lat, sir, or in a turlan?"—*Talford, Memoirs of Lamb.*

Freethinking. s. Practice or habit of freethinkers.

Are we not grown drunk and giddy with vice, and vanity, and presumption, and *freethinking*, and extravagances of every kind?—*Bishop Berkeley, Sermons, February 14, 1731.*

We see France and Italy overrun with the worst kind of deism. . . . It was brought home in a cargo of new fashions; and worn, for some time, with that levity by the importers, . . . as suited and was due to the aplomb of foreign manners; till a set of solemn blockheads, grown insolent by liberty, and malicious by unsuccessful attempts towards distinction, aimed the indulgence of a free government, in reducing those vague impieties into a system. And so it was, that licentious ignorance came to be distinguished with the name of *freethinking*.—*Warburton, Sermon in 1746.*

As two words, different in both accent and import, the contrast determining the former.

Freethinking signifies nothing, without freespoken and freewriting.—*Swift, On Collins's Disgrace.* (Ord MS.)

Why may not I be denied the liberty of freespoken as well as *freethinking*? Yet, nobody pretends that the first is unlawful, for a cat may look on a king; though you be near sighted, or have weak or sore eyes, or are blind, you may be a free seer.—*Ibid.*

Freeloaned. adj. Accustomed to speak freely and openly.

Where ministers depend upon voluntary benevolences, if they do but, upon some just reproof, call the conscience of a gully hearer; or preach some truth, which disrelates the palate of a prepossessed auditor, how he straight flies out! and not only withholds his own pay, but also withdraws the contributions of others; so as the *freeloaned* preacher must either live by air, or be forced to change his pasture.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience, D. iii. C. 7.*

Freewill. s. [two words, except where used adjectivally.]

1. Power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty! in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*.—*Locke.*

The question, whether the law of causality applies in the same strict sense to human actions as to other phenomena, is the celebrated controversy concerning the *freedom of the will*. . . . The metaphysical theory of *free will*, as held by philosophers, . . . was invented because the supposed alternative of admitting human actions to be necessary, was deemed inconsistent with every one's instinctive consciousness, as well as humiliating to the pride and even degrading to the moral nature of man. . . . That the *free-will* metaphysicians, being mostly of the school which rejects Hume's and Brown's analysis of Cause and Effect, should miss their way for want of the light which that analysis affords, cannot surprise us.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, b. i. ch. iii.*

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2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with them.—*Ezra, vii. 15.*

Used adjectivally.

The basket of fruit of the juvenile Talford [did] not displease me; not that I have any thoughts of bartering or reciprocating these things. To send him anything in return, would be to reflect suspicion of mercenariness upon what I know he meant a *freewill* offering. Let him overcome me in bounty. In this strife a generous nature loves to be overcome.—*Lamb, Letter to Wardlaw.*

Freewoman. s. Woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a *freewoman* she is become a bondslave.—*1 Maccabees, ii. 11.*

Freeze. v. n. preterite *froze*.

1. Be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun.—*Locke.*

2. Be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Orydus with his late made trees
And the mountain tops, that *freeze*,
Bow themselves when he did sing.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 1, song.

Heav'n *froze* above, the clouds congeal,
And through the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail.

Dryden.

Freeze. v. a. pret. *froze*; past part. *frozen*.

[A.S. *frysan*.]

1. Congel with cold; kill by cold.

My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, iv. 1.

2. Chill by the loss of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost *froze* up the heat of life.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

Death came on a sudden,
And overbore below his iron reign;
Then upward to the seat of life he goes;
Some died before him, what he touch'd he *froze*.

Dryden.

Freight. v. a. preterite *freighted*; past part.

fraught. Load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation; load or fill generally.

Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,
Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas;
With no small interposing plank to save
From certain death, sail'd on by eye's wars.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

From the participle, the barbarous words *fraught* as a verb, and *fraught* as a substantive, have been improperly formed; not to mention *Fraughtage*, which has been entered separately.

Freight. s. [German, *frucht*.]

1. Anything with which a ship is loaded.

Who counts the cars that on a crown do wait,
As well may number Autumn's fruitful *freight*.

Spenser, Translation of Du Bartas. (Ord MS.)

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*;
The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight.

Dryden, Translation of the Kurid.

2. Money due for transportation of goods.

(For example, see Goods.)

Freightage. s. Freight, in its second sense.

See Goods.

Freighter. s. One who freights a vessel.

The ship, the goods, the *freighters*, being all free.

Sir L. Jenkins, Life and Letters, vol. ii. p. 72.

Fremitious. s. [Lat. *fremitus*, -entis.]

pres. part. of *fremitus* (from *fremit*) = utter a low, threatening sound (*fremitus*) like that of an approaching storm.] Incipient noise suggestive of tumult. *Rhetorical.*

Bumour, therefore, shall arise; in the Palais Royal, and in broad France. Valence sits on every fier: confused tremor and *fremitous*; waxing into thunder-peals, of fury arising by four.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution, p. 1. b. v. ch. iv.*

Frénchify. v. a. Invest with the character of a Frenchman.

They mingled nothing more in king Edward the Confessor than that he was *frénchified*; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened.—*Camden Remains.*

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Has he familiarly
Dish'd your yellow starch, or said your doubt
Was not exactly *frénchified*?

Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.

Frénetic. adj. Phrenetic.

Sometimes he shuts up, as in *frénetic* or infectious diseases.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government.*

A *frénetic*, *frénetic*, and unlucky proud king.—*Macmillan, Apology.*

He himself impotent,
By means of his *frénetic* malady.

Daniel, Civil Wars.

Frénical. adj. Approaching to frenzy.

Rare.

The narrowness of her income, the coldness of her lover, the loss of her reputation, all contributed to make her miserable, and to encrease the *frénical* disposition of her mind.—*Earl of Orrey, Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift, p. 112.*

Frénzy. s. [Lat. from Gr. *φρηνος*.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

That knave, Poor, hath the fiercest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever *frénzy*.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 1.*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;
All else is *frénzy* and distraction.

Addison, Cato.

Why such a disposition of the body induces sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy or *frénzy*; this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties.—*Bentley.*

Spelt with ph.

Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do as it were in a *phénzy*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Demoniac *phénzy*, implying melancholy.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 465.

Would they only phrase themselves in the delusion, the *phénzy* were more innocent; but lunatics will needs be kings.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Phrensy or inflammation of the brain, profuse humours from the nose resolve, and capons bleeding in the temporal arteries.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Frénzy. v. a. Drive to frenzy.

In France, as is well known, the movement was extremely rapid; the old institutions, which were so corrupted as to be utterly unfit for use, were quickly destroyed; and the people, *frénzy* by centuries of oppression, practised the most revolting cruelties, accelerating the hour of their triumph by crimes that deserved the noble cause for which they struggled.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. i. ch. vii.*

Fréquence. s.

1. Crowd; concourse; assembly. *Rare.*

I was encouraged with a sufficient *fréquence* of auditors.—*Bishop Hall, Specialities of his Life, p. 11.*

2. Repetition. *Frequency communer.*

I might here have done with the *fréquence*; but let me add this one consideration more, that often incubation of warning necessarily implies a danger.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 3.*

Fréquence. s.

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done; repetition.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themselves equally entitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle: its force and influence would be lost by the *fréquence* of it.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 3.*

2. Concourse; full assembly. *Rare.*

Thou canst ere while into the senate: who, of such a *fréquence*, so many friends
And kindred thou hast here, satiate thee?

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Fréquent. adj. [Lat. *frequens*, -entis.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.

An ancient and imperial city falls;
The streets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals.

Dryden, Translation of the Récit.

Frequent herons shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*

2. Used often to practise anything.

Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government.—*Swift.*

3. Full of concurrence. *Latinism.*

'Tis Caesar's will to have a *frequent* senate.

B. Jonson, Scjannus.

The purpose of this *frequent* senate
Is, first, to give thanks to the gods of Rome.

Mausinger, Roman Actor.

Frequent. v. a. Visit often; be much in any place; resort often to; haunt.

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FREQ There were synagogues for men to resort unto: our Saviour himself and the apostles frequented them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
That he frequented the court of Augustus, and was well received in it, is most undoubted.—*Dryden.*

Frequentable. *adj.* Conversable; accessible. *Rare.*

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more frequentable, and less dangerous.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Frequenter. *s.* Resort; act of visiting. We are separated from other nations, to the end we be not polluted with sin by their frequentation and company.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint, p. 100.*
Those inhabitants were much more civilized than those of the inland country, by the commerce and frequentation of other nations.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England, p. 7.*

Frequentative. *adj.* Grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.
Verbs like *volvo* as compared with *voce* are frequentative.—*R. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology.*

Frequenter. *s.* One who frequents, or often resorts to, any place.
Daily frequenters of publick prayers.—*Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 60.*
Persons under bad imputations are no great frequenters of churches.—*Swift.*

Frequently. *adv.* In a frequent manner; often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom; for a considerable number of times.
I could not, without much grief, observe how frequently both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers.—*Swift.*

Fresco. *s.* [Italian = fresh, cool; *al fresco* = in the open air.]
1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morning.
Hailish sprites
Love more the *fresco* of the nights. *Prior.*

2. Painting on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry. (Being used for alcoves and other buildings in the open air, it obtained from the Italians this name of *fresco*).
The spaces that lie between are painted in *fresco* by the same hand that has enriched my ceiling.—*Adler, 179.*
Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;
A fading *fresco* here demands a sigh. *Pope.*

Fresh. *adj.* [A.S. *fersc.*]
1. Cool; not vapid with heat.
I'll call the farthest mead for thy repast;
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring;
And draw thy water from the freshest spring. *Prior, Henry and Emma.*

2. Not salt, as applied to water.
They keep themselves unmixed with the salt water; so that, a very great way within the sea, men may take up as fresh water as if they were near the land.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

3. New; not had before.
No borrowed rays his temples did adorn,
But to our crown he did fresh jewels bring. *Dryden.*

4. New; not impaired by time.
The fame of a good knight would over live
Fresh on my memory.
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Knight of Malta.*
We will revive those times, and in our memories
Preserve and still keep fresh, like flowers in water. *Sir J. Denham.*

With such a care
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still preserve them new,
And fresh as on the hush they grew. *Waller.*
Think not, 'cause men flatter me,
I am as fresh as April, sweet as May,
Bright as is the morning star,
That you are so. *Carew.*

5. Recent; newly come.
Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,
The criminals are set upon the place;
Still in denial, as the law appoints,
On engines they distend their tortured joints. *Dryden.*
Like a fresh tenant of Newport, when he has refused the payment of garnish.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

6. As applied to articles of food, opposed to tainted, stinking, dried, salted, and other like terms, either indicative of overkeeping or artificial preservation.

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7. Repaired from any loss or diminution.
Nor less she long; but, as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and fresh to second pain;
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.
This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him:
take order that when he is dead there be chosen a
pope of fresh years, between fifty and threescore.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair. *Pope.*
Two swains
Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair.

9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.
Tell me,
Hast thou beheld a fresher gentlewoman,
Such war of white and red within her cheeks?
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 2.

It is no rare observation in Kueind to see a fresh coloured lady young man yoked to a consumptive female, and him soon after attending her to the grave.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumption.*
They represent to themselves a thousand poor, tall, innocent, fresh coloured young gentlemen.—*Addison, Spectator.*

10. Brisk; strong; vigorous.
As a fresh gale of wind fills the sails of a ship.—*Holder.*

11. Tipy; (as, 'I was rather fresh last night'). *Colloquial euphemism.*

12. Raw; unripe in practice.
How green you are, and fresh in this old world!
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 4.

Fresh. *s.*

1. Spring; freshet.
He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not allow him
Where the quick freshes are. *Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 2.*

2. Flood.
This heavy rain will bring down the freshes.—*Gruy.*
They have cut new channels, and even whole rivers, with particular drains from one river to another, to carry off the great flux of waters when floods or freshes come down.—*Cruikshank, Tour through Great Britain, Liverpoolshire.*

Fresh. *v. a.* Refresh; freshen, this latter being the commoner term.
But quickly she it overtook, so soon
As she her face had wryt to fresh her blood.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 5. 45.

Fresh-blown. *adj.* Newly blown.
Bells of violet blue
And fresh-blown roses wash'd in dew.
Milton, L'Allegro, 21.

Freshen. *v. a.* Make fresh.
Prelude drops let all their moisture flow
In large effusion over the freshen'd world.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Freshen. *v. n.* Become fresh: (as, 'the wind began to freshen').

Freshening. *part. adj.* Refreshing.
And I have loved thee, Ocean! and my joy
Of youthful sports was on thy breast to be
Borne, like thy bubbles, onward: from a boy
I wanton'd with thy waves, when they to me
Were a delight; and if the freshening wave
Made them a terror—twas a pleasing fear.
Byron, Child Harold, c. iv. n. 184.

Freshet. *s.* [A.S. in respect to its first, French in respect to its second, element; hence a hybrid word.] Stream of fresh water.

Now love the *freshet*, and then love the sea.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3: 1613.
All fish from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin.
Milton, Paradise Regain'd, ii. 344.

They may be dashed over by a gathering torrent in what before was but a *freshet*; nay, they may be topped over, borne down, carried away, and clean dissolved.—*Cardinal Wiseman, Recollections of the Last Four Popes, p. 68.*

Freshforce. *s.* [L.Lat. *frisca fortia.*] In Law. See extract.

If a man be dispossessed of lands or tenements, within any city or borough; or dispossessed from them after the death of his ancestors to whom he is heir; or after the death of his tenant for life, or in tail; he may, within forty days after his title accrued, have his remedy by an assize, or bill of freshforce.—*Concili and Chambers.*
The space of forty days hath had with us divers applications, as in the assize of freshforce in cities and boroughs, &c.—*Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion, s. 17.*

Freshman. *s.* Novice; one in the rudiments of any knowledge; newly entered member of any corporation or society: (especially

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applied to students at the universities, when their first term, first year, is 'freshman's term,' 'freshman's year.'

I would be a graduate, sir, no *freshman*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Four Mist of the Inn.*
See the dull *freshman*, just arriv'd from school,
A cumber ripening from a rustic fool!

High in the midst, surrounded by his peers,
Magnus his ample front sublime uprears;
Placed in his chair of state he seems a god,
While sophas and *freshmen* tremble at his nod.
Byron, Hours of Idleness.

Freshmanship. *s.* State of a freshman.

You have practis'd this
Upon my *freshmanship*. *H. Jonson, Volpone.*
Instead of a post, this young fencer lath set himself up one of the dearest mysteries of our profession, to practice his *freshmanship* upon.—*Miles, Golden Remains, p. 8.*

Freshment. *s.* Refreshing influence. *Rare.*
To enjoy the *freshment* of the air and river.—*Cartwright, Preacher's Travels, p. 19: 1611.*

Freshness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fresh.

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness.

Most odorous small best broken or crushed; but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness* and sweetness of their odour.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not stuleness.

For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind: for surely no man was ever weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuously.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men.—*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Reign of King Edward VI.*

4. Coolness.
There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for *freshness*, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of summer; but they be but penning of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverebrate in circles.—*Bacon.*
Say, if she please, she hither may repair,
And breathe the *freshness* of the open air.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

5. Ruddiness; colour of health.
The secret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her skin, and burst in bloating staim;
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face.
Graville.

6. Freedom from saltiness, as applied to water.

Freshwater. *s.* [When decidedly opposed to salt water, two words rather than a compound: often, however, a compound rather than two words: 1. as when a proper name, e.g. *Freshwater*, the name of a parish in the Isle of Wight; 2. when used, as it often is, adjectivally.]

1. Simply, relating to, connected with, constituted by fresh water.

If the salmon be . . . a species of *fresh-water* trout, that has contracted the habit of annually migrating to the sea, where it finds a food on which it thrives— . . . if the limit of growth in the trout tribe is very indefinite, as we know it to be; then we may reasonably infer, that the parr has nearly the adult form and size of this species of trout, before it acquires its migratory habit.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology, p. 231.*

2. Figuratively. Applied to sailors whose navigation has been inland rather than on the open; and landsmen, when aboard sea-going ships; raw; unskilled; unfamiliar.

The noddity, as *freshwater* soldiers which had never seen but some slight skirmishes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks.—*Kauler, History of the Turks.*

Fret. *s.* [Lat. *fretum.*] Strait; creek.

An island parted from the firme land with a little fret of the sea.—*Kauler, History of the Turks, 662.* (Nares by II. and W.)
Euripus generally signifieth any strait, fret, or channel of the sea, running between two shores.—*Sir T. Browne.*

In the Latin form.

The Egyptian Pharos, or light-house of old time, stood in an island a good distance from land, which

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is now joined to the continent, the interseant fretum having been filled up by the silt brought down by the river Nilus in the time of the flood subiding there.—*Bay, On the Dissolution of the World*, ch. v. sect. 1. (Ord MS.)

Fret. s. [Fr. *fretlon* = semiquaver; whence a division in music.] Division marked upon the fingerboard of a lute or guitar.

It requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note; and in the tops of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The harp Had work, and rested not; the solemn pipe And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop, All sounds on fret by string or golden wire, Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice Choral or unison.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 584.

They are fitted to answer the most variable harmony: two or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the strings and frets of a lute.—*Grew, Onomologia Sacra*.

[Hence English *fret*, properly a note in music, then the stops on a stringed instrument by which the note was sounded. The monkish poet, in a Life of Bishop Ausadius, who as a boy had a wonderful gift of singing, uses *fretillas* in the sense of notes.

[Quis docuit puerum, qui senex quæso ausuit, Hebraice sonita ignotum profere fretillas.]

(Duvaugre, Henschel.)

—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Fret. s. [? Ital. *ferrata*, from Lat. *ferrum* = iron, iron bar, or grute.—see last extract.]

1. In *heraldry*. Bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced, and called the heralds' true love's knot.

2. In *Architecture*.

The frets of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Some dainty chaplets twine . . .

The columbine amongst they sparingly do set The yellow kingcup, wrought in many a curious fret.

[*Fret* in heraldry and architecture is from a totally different root, signifying the interlacing of bars or fillets. Old French, *fretier*, crozier, entrelacez. (Roquefort.) *Frets* in heraldry are bars crossing each other in lozenge-shape, and interlacing; *fretted*, interlaced. A chevron fretted with a barriell is represented as a chevron or pair of united rafters riding on a horizontal bar, one arm of the chevron passing in front of the bar, the other behind. A *fretted* rod is one ornamented by bands or fillets crossing each other in different patterns.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Fret. s. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion.

Calumnies is great advantage: he that lets Another chafe, may warm him at his fire, Mark all his wand'ring rings, and enjoy his frets. As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire, Yet then did Dennis rave in furious fret; I never answer'd, I was not in debt.

Ezra, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Fret. v. a.

1. Wear away by rubbing.

In the banks of rivers, with the washing of the water, there were divers times fretted out big pieces of gold.—*Abbot*.

Before I round the object metal on the pith, I always ground the putty on it with the concave copper, till it had done making a noise; because, if the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pith, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

2. Hurt by attrition.

Antony Is valiant and dejected; and, by starts, His fretted fortunes give him hope and fear Of what he has and has not.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

3. Corrode; eat away.

Like as it were a moth fretting a garment.—*Psalms, Book of Common Prayer*, xxxix. 12.

4. Agitate violently by external impulse or action.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines To wag their high tops, and to make a noise When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven!—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

5. Make angry; vex.

Because thou hast fretted me in all these things, behold I will recompense thy way upon thine head.—*Isaiah*, xvi. 48.

6. Varygate; diversify.

You grey lines, That fret the clouds, are messengers of day.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

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Fret. v. a. Form into Fretwork; form into raised work; work frets in gold and silver.

In a long purple-pall, whose skirt with gold Was fretted all about, she was array'd.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Fret. v. s.

1. Be worn away; be corroded.

Take a piece of gloves' leather that is very thin, and put your good thumb, with an ammoniac binding it close, and then hang it up; the sal ammoniac will fret away, and the gold remain behind.—*Peacock, On Dressing*.

That his curtesies might not unravel or fret out, he hath bound them with a strong border, and a rich fringe.—*Fuller, Inauguration Sermon*, p. 23: 1643.

2. Make way by attrition or corrosion.

These do but indeed scrape off the extuberances, or fret into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to soft wood.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.

3. Be in commotion; be agitated.

He gazes now, and chafes, and frets like tinsel.

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or alloy that dissoluble rancour, that frets and ferments in some hellish breast, but that it will foam out in slander and invective.—*South, Sermons*.

4. Be angry; be peevish; vex one's self.

His heart fretteth against the Lord.—*Proverbs*, xix. 3.

They trouble themselves with fretting at the ignorance of such as withstand them in their opinion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

What may it boot

To fret for anger, or for grief to moan?

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Participle fret.

It is fret inward, whether it be bare within or without.—*Leritico*, xlii. 52.

Fretful. adj. Irritable.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part, And each particular hair to stand on end, Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 5.

Fretlike. v. a. Ornament with fretwork.

Fretlike. part. adj. Ornamented with fretwork.

Again, if it be a great hall, then (beholding) of the fair embowed or vaulted roofs, or of the fretlike ceilings curiously wrought and sumptuously set forth.—*North, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 38. (Rich.)

Fretted. part. adj. Done in fretwork.

Nor did there want Cornice or frieze with busy sculpture grav'd. The roof was fretted gold.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 715.

Fretter. s. That which, one who, frets.

A hot day, a hot day, vengeance-hot day, boys; Give me some drink; this fire's a plucky fretter.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Blended Brother.

Fretting. part. adj. Fretful.

We are in a fretting mind at the church of Rome, and with angry disposition enter into cogitation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Fretting. verbal abs. Agitation; commotion.

Such as are accustomed to dymke in these vessels (the shell of the onion-nut) and have hymn trowbled with the dymme called the fretting of the guttes, saye that they have by experience founde it a marvelous remede agaynst that dymme.—*Kid, Translation of P. Martyr*, 194. (Ord MS.)

Fretwork. s. In *Architecture*. Fret.

The first glance at the building, its striking situation, its beautiful form, its brilliant colour, its great extent, its gathering as it seemed of galleries, halls, and chapels, millioned windows, portals of clustered columns, and groups of airy pinnacles and fretwork spires, called forth a general cry of wonder and praise.—*Dierckx the younger, Chingisid*, h. iii. ch. iv.

Friability. s. Capacity of being easily reduced to powder.

Hardness, friability, and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadstone.—*Locke*.

Friable. adj. Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

A spongy excrecence groweth upon the roots of the laser-tree, and sometimes on cedar, very white, light, and friable, which we call agarick.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Friar. s. [Fr. *frère* = brother.] Member of a friary; monk.

He's but a friar, but he's big enough to be a pope.

—*Dryden*.

Many jesuits and friars went about, in the disguise of Presbyterians and independent ministers, to preach up rebellion.—*Clay*.

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Friarbird. s. Australian bird so called (*Tropidorchynchus corniculatus*).

(For example see Leatherhead.)

Friarhood. s. Association of friars.

By the canon-law even abbots and priors may excommunicate their monks . . . if they become incorrigible, they may be expelled and turned out of the society upon the *friarhood*.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici*. (Ord MS.)

Friarlike. adj. Monastic; unskilled in the world.

Their friarlike general would the next day make one holiday in the Christian calendar, in remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks.—*Knutler, History of the Turks*.

Friary. adj. Like a friar, or man untaught in life.

M. Latimer, hearing this friary sermon of doctor Buckenham, cometh again (in) the afternoon, to answer the friar.—*Eur, History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church, Bishop Latimer*.

Beek not proud riches, but such as thou mayest get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor friarly contempt of them.—*Harcot, Essays*.

Friary. s. Monastery or convent of friars.

As to the *friaries*, which were mendicants, and had nothing but their houses of habitation, I did endeavour, when I had the perusal of the Tower records, to find out the times of their foundations.—*Letters, (Dedicate to A. Wood)*, vol. i. p. 8.

If he now took under his protection muses, processions, graven images, *friaries*, monasteries, and worst of all, Jesuit pulpits, Jesuit confessionalis, and Jesuit colleges, what could he expect but that England and Scotland would join in one cry of reprobation?—*Murray, History of England*, ch. xix.

Friary. adj. [for *friarly*.] Like a friar.

Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweetly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a *friary* cowl in a corn field.—*Cumden, Remains*.

Fribble. adj. [Fr. *frivole*.] Trifling; silly; frivolous.

The superficial, trivial, and frigid manner, in which that *fribble* minister treated this important branch of administration.—*British Critic*, January, 1798.

Fribble. s. Frivolous person.

A company of *fribbles*, enough to discredit any honest house in the world.—*The Cheats*: 1662. (Nares by H. & W.)

That *fribble* the leader of such men as Fox and Burke.—*Thackeray, The Four Georges, George IV.*

Fribble. v. a.

1. Trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible Than those that with the stars do fribble.

Bulker, Hudibras.

2. Tottle, like a weak person.

Wretched Nocturnal, her fiddle keeper; how the poor creature fribbles in his suit!—*Tuller*, no. 46.

Fribbler. s. Trifler.

A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture for the woman, and drains her content.—*Spectator*.

Fricance. [Fr.]

1. Meat sliced, and dressed, with strong sauce.

Hotter than all the roasted cooks you met To draw the *fricance* of your alphabet.

Loeuvre, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 60.

2. Unguent, prepared by frying several materials together.

Some out there they pour'd into his ears, Some in his nostrils, and recover'd him: Applying but the *fricance*.

B. Jonson, Volpone.

A knight that has the bone-ache, or a squire That hath both these, you make 'em smooth and sound With a bare *fricance* of your medicine.

Id., Alchemist.

Fricandeau. s. [Fr.] Dish (of veal) so called.

Some English cooks have a very ordinary way of preparing it: they merely lard and boil the veal till they can cut it with a spoon, then glaze it, and serve it with brown gravy in the dish. This may be very tolerable eating, but it will bear small resemblance to the French *fricandeau*.—*K. Aiton, Modern Cookery*, ch. ix.

Fricassée. s. [Fr.] Dish made by cutting delicate meats into pieces, and frying them with strong sauce.

From his rich volder every day I'm fed With bones of fowls, and crusts of finest bread; With *fricassées*, ragouts, and whatso'er Of costly kitchenware now in fashion are, And more variety of boiled and roast, Than a lord mayor's waiter e'er could boast.

Oldham, A Satire addressed to a Friend.

Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing dogs,
Their stinking cheese, and *fricary* of frogs!
He'd raise no fishes, sing no flaccant lye,
Of boys with custard choak'd at Newberry.

King, Art of Cookery.
Soups, and oiles, fricassee, and ragouts.—*Swift*,
Tale of a Tub, § 7.

FRICASSEE. v. a. Dress in fricassee.

Common sense and truth will not down with them,
unless it be hashed and fricassee.—*Richard*,
Observations, p. 63: 1804.

Niriolins and rumps of beef offend my eyes,
I'm sick with frogs fricassee.—*Bramston*.

Kh! dinner! true. Told old Moll Casey to knock
her whole house into one room, and to roast, boil,
bake, and fricassee, as if she hadn't an hour to live.
We're a roaring, screeching party.—*O'Keefe*, *Fun-*
taineless, II. 1.

FRICITION. s. Act of rubbing one thing against another.

Gentle frication draweth forth the nourishment,
by making the parts a little hungry, and heating
them: this frication I wish to be done in the morn-

ing.—*Bacon*, *Natural and Experimental History*.
Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will
flame, attract vigorously, and most thereof without
frication, as good hard wax, which will convert the
needle almost as actively as the loadstone.—*Sir T.*
Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

FRICION. s. [Lat. frico = rub.]

1. Act of rubbing two bodies together; resistance caused by the motion of one body upon another.

Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial
parts, and especially with sulphurous ones, emit
light as often as those parts are sufficiently heated,
whether the agitation be made by heat, friction,
percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion?—*Sir I. Newton*, *Opticks*.

2. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloths.

Fricions make the parts more fleshy and full, as
we see both in men and in the carrying of horses;
for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits to
the parts.—*Bacon*.

FRICIONAL. adj. Relating to, or produced by, friction.

[Those] which result from fricitional electricity
[are] movements reproduced by the intermediate
medium of fire which have themselves been origi-

nated by motion.—*Grove*, *The Correlation of Phys-*
ical Forces.

FRIDAY. s. [A.S. *Frige-dæge*.] Sixth day of the week, so named of *Frey*, a Saxon deity.

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,
And seldom shall we see a Friday clear.—*Dryden*.

FRIDGE. v. n. Move quickly.

The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in
the beams of the sun.—*Hallivell*, *Metamorphosis*,
p. 3: 1881.

FRIND. s. [A.S. *freond*, plur. *frynd*; *frean* = love; *Fiend*, from *fian*, standing in the same grammatical relation to *fian* = hate.]

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: (as opposed to *foe* or *enemy*).

Some man is a friend for his own occasion, and
will not abide in the day of thy trouble.—*Eccelesi-*
asticus, vi. 5.

2. One without hostile intentions.

Who comes so fast in silence of the night?—*A*
friend.—What friend? your name?
Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

3. Attendant, or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and ascends
His regal seat, surrounded by his friends.
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*.

4. Favourer.

Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her swift-
ness, and how she is a friend to poetry and all inge-
nious inventions.—*Peacocks*.

5. Familiar companion.

Friend, how camest thou in hither?—*St. Matthew*
xii. 12.

What supports me, don't thou ask?
The conscience, friend, I have lost mine eyes o'er-
play'd.
In liberty's defence.—*Milton*, *Sonnet* xii.

6. Paramour of either sex. *Euphemistic*.

Lady, will you walk about with your friend?—*Shakespeare*, *Much Ado about Nothing*, II. 1.

Friend in (af) court, more rarely the court.
One who is supposed to possess sufficient
interest to serve another.

A friend if the court is better than a penny in
purse.—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV. Part II.*, v. 1.
I tell thee, parson, if I set her, reckon
Thou hast a friend in court; and shall command
A thousand pound, &c.

Th. Jonson, *Magnetic Lady*.

De frienda. Be reconciled to another: (as, A is friends with B, being equivalent to A and B are friends).

He's friends with Caesar.
In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free.
Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, II. 5.

I am friends with all the world, but thy base ma-
lic.—*Beaumont and Fletcher*, *Wife for a Month*.

Friend. v. a. Befriend. Rare.

So Fortune friends the bold.

Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, IV. 2. 7.

I know that we shall have him well to friend.
Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, III. 1.

If ever fortune friend us with a banquet,
Largely supply us with all provision.
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Sea Voyage*.

Friendless. adj. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; destitute; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, hopeless.

Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.*, III. 1.

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none
so much as upon the friendless person.—*South*, *Ser-*
mons.

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh friendless and forsaken virtue fly.
Dryden, *Aurengzebe*.

To what new clime, what distant sky,
Forsaken, friendless, will ye fly?
Pope.

Friendlily. adv. (fully formed, i.e. by the addition of a second -ly.) In a friendly manner.

It was a sudden thought since we parted; and
tell me if it is not better to be suppressed, freely
and friendlily.—*Pope* to Warburton. (Orr 38.)

Friendlike. adj. Having the disposition of a friend.

But soon my soul had gathered up her powers,
Which in this sweet night, friendlike, gave her aid.
Dryden, *Legend of Matilda*.

Friendliness. s. Attribute suggested by Friendly.

1. Disposition to friendship.

Such a liking and friendliness as hath brought
forth the effects.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

They love discretely,
And place their friendliness upon desert.
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Nice Valour*.

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers
charity, friendliness and neighbourliness, and means
of spiritual and corporal health.—*Jeremy Taylor*,
Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.

Friendly. adj.

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, desiring them to be
friendly still unto them.—*2 Maccabees*, xii. 31.

2. Disposed to union; amicable.

Like friendly colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new strength and
light.
Pope.

3. Salutary; homogeneal.

Not that Neptune, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst.
Milton, *Comus*, 675.

4. Favourable; convenient.

At the approach of night,
On the first friendly bank he throws him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn.
Addison, *Cato*.

Friendly. adv.

1. In the manner of friends; with appear-

ance of kindness; amicably.

Thou hast spoken friendly unto thine handmaid.
—*Ruth*, II. 13.

Here between the armies,
Let's drink together friendly, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
Of our restored love and amity.
Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part II.*, IV. 2.

I urg'd him gently,
Friendly, and privately, to grant a partage
Of this estate to her who owns it all.
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Fair Maid of the Inn*.

2. Concurrently; in union.

A lady,
In whom all graces that can perfect beauty,
Are friendly met.
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Custom of the Country*.

Friendship. s.

1. State of minds united by mutual benevolence; amity.

There is little friendship in the world, and least
of all between equals, which was wont to be unques-
tioned: that that is, is between superior and inferior,
whose fortunes may comprehend the one the other.
—*Bacon*.

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any
friendship with the favourites.—*Lord Clarendon*,
History of the Grand Rebellion.

2. Highest degree of intimacy.

My sons, let your unseemly discord cease,
If not in friendship, live at least in peace.
Dryden, *Indian Emperor*.

3. Favour; personal kindness.

Raw captains are usually sent, only preferred by
friendship, and not chosen by sufficiency.—*Spenser*,
Time of the State of Ireland.

His friendship, still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind.
Swift.

4. Assistance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard by here is a hotel;
Some friendship will lend it you 'gainst the tem-
pest;
Repose you there.
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, III. 2.

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a friendship,
with each other, and those which are compatible,
in mixing together those colours of which we would
make trial.—*Dryden*, *Translation of Du Fresnoy's*
Art of Painting.

FRIZE. s. Kind of cloth so called; see last extract under next entry.

If all the world
Should in a pot of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but
frize,
The All-giver would be unthank'd.
Milton, *Comus*, 720.

The captive Germans of gigantic size,
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in frize.
Dryden, *Translation of Persius*.

He could no more live without his frize coat than
without his skin.—*Addison*, *Guardian*.

We have the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of frize;
As if a man, in making posies,
Should bundle thistles up with roses.
Swift.

FRIZE. s. [see last extract.] In Architecture.

Large flat member which separates
the architrave from the cornice.

No jutting frize,
Buttress, nor cornice of vaunting, but this bird
Hath made his pendant-bell, and procreant cradle.
Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, I. 6.

Polydore designed admirably well, as to the prac-
tical part, having a particular genius for frize.—*Dryden*,
Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Paint-
ing.

[On the same principle the name of frize is given to
coarse, slivery cloth, by false etymology supposed
to have come from Frisian, in the same way that
a frizzled hen is called a Frisland hen, or a kind
of duck with musky colour, a Muscovy duck. . . .
It is remarkable that the conversion of frize into
Frisian cloth is only a repetition of the same ety-
mological blunder which in ancient times seems
to have given the name of Phrygian work to wri-
ckled or frizzled work, embroidery or tissue or-
namented or roughened with needlework, showing that
the Italian, *frigio* is of ancient standing in the Latin
language. *Pictus vestes acn facere Phryges invu-*
erunt, *Idemque Phrygibus appellata sunt*. (Pliny.)
Phygium and *phrygium* were used for a border of em-
broidery.—*Walpole*, *Dictionary of English Etym-*
ology.]

FRIGATE. s. [Fr. *frégate*.]

1. Small ship of war: (ships mounting from thirty-two to fifty guns are generally termed frigates).

The treasure they sought for was, in their view,
embosomed in curtain frigate.—*Sir W. Raleigh*,
Apology.

2. Any small vessel on the water.

Behold the water work and play
About her little frigate, therein making way.
Spenser, *Faerie Queene*.

FRIGATEBIRD. s. Natatorial bird so called

(*Tachypetes aquila*).
(For example see Græbe.)

FRIGHT. v. a. Frighten.

Cherubick watch, and of a sword the flame
Wile-waving, all approach far off to fright,
And guard all passages to the tree of life.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xi. 120.

The mind frights itself with any thing reflected
on in gross, and at a distance: things thus offered
to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty.
—*Locke*.

Fright. s.

1. Sudden terror.

You, if your goodness does not plead my cause,
May think I broke all hospital laws,
To hear you from your palace-yard by night,
And put your noble person in a *fright*. *Dryden*.

2. Frightful object: (generally with *a*, as 'What a *fright*!')

Frighten. v. a. Terrify; shock with dread.
The rugged bear, or spotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys and infect the wood. *Prior*.

Frightful. adj.

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terror.

Totally and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy school-days *frightful*, desperate, wild, and fu-
rious. *Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4*
Without aid you durst not undertake
This *frightful* passage o'er the Stygian lake.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Terrified. *Rare.*

The wild and *frightful* herds,
Not hearing other noise but this of chattering birds,
Fed fairly on the lawn.
Drayton, Polythion, song 13. (Trench.)

Frightfully. adv. In a frightful manner.

1. Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious mass of water, and
looks *frightfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and
great. *Burns*.

2. Disagreeably; not beautifully: (generally
conveying an exaggeration).

Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day. *Swift*.

Frightfulness. s. Attribute suggested by
Frightful; power of impressing terror.

All this serveth chiefly to cover the *frightfulness*
of mortality. *Nelson, Life of Bishop Hall, p. 5.*

Frigid. adj.

1. Cold.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been in-
tolerable, and in the *frigid* zones the cold would
have destroyed both animals and vegetables. *Chyren, Philosophical Principles.*

2. Dull; without fire of fancy, or warmth of
feeling.

If one considers with how great affectation they
utter their *frigid* conceits, commiseration im-
mediately changes itself into contempt. *Tatler, no. 194.*
If justice Phillip's costume lend
Some *frigid* rhymes disburse,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift*.

Frigidity. s. Coldness; want of warmth,
bodily, intellectually, or morally.

Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which
are but the *frigidities* of wit. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon
pleasantry than *frigidity*. *Pope*.

Frigidly. adv. In a frigid manner; coldly;
dully; without affection.

The life of Erasmus which deserves the first
pen, has been wretchedly and *frigidly* written by
Knight; although, indeed, the materials he has col-
lected are curious and useful. *J. Walton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Frigiditive. adj. Cooling; refrigerating;
making cold.

We will no longer delay to say something of this
matter, namely, in what line or, if you please, toward
what part, the *frigidative* virtue of cold water does
operate the furthest, and most strongly. *Boyle, vol. ii. p. 228. (Rich.)*

Frigiferous. adj. [Lat. *fero* = bear.] Bring-
ing cold. *Rare.*

Exposed to the sulphurous exhalations or *frigi-
ferous* winds. *Evelyn. (Ord. M.)*

Frigorific. adj. Causing cold.

Frigorific atoms or particles when those nitrous
atoms which float in the air in cold weather, and oc-
casion freezing. *Quincy*.

The hand of death is upon me; a *frigorific* tor-
por encroaches upon my veins. *Johnson, Rambler, no. 130.*

The fatal influence of *frigorific* wisdom. *Ibid., no. 129.*

Frigorifying. part. adj. Cooling.

We have now to enquire how the temperature [of
the human system] is prevented from rising too
high; in other words, what *frigorifying* means there
is to counterbalance the influence of causes which
in excess would otherwise be fatal by raising the
heat of the body to an undue degree. *Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology, § 423.*

Frill. s. In Dress. Sort of ruffle generally
worn on the neck or breast.

If I should go to one of the tea-parties in a dress-
ing-gown and slippers, and not in the neighbourhood of
a gentleman - viz. punjab, a gold waistcoat, a crush
hat, a sham *frill*, and a white choker - I should be in-
sulting society. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ch. 1.*

Frill. v. a.

1. Provide with a frill.

2. Furl.

It was agreed that the Bason should suffer them
with bag and baggage in safety to depart whither
they would, with their engines *frilled* up, and fire
in the matches, leaving behind them their great
ordnance. *Knollys, History of the Turks. (Ord. M.)*

Frize. adj. [A.S. *fram* = forward.] Forward;
vigorous. *Obsolete.*

My phœbean bowen strew'd
With all abundant sweets; my *frize* and lusty flank
Her bravery then displays, with meadows hugely
rank. *Drayton, Polythion, song 13.*

Fringe. s. [Fr. *frange*.] Ornamental border
of hanging threads or plaited work in dress
or furniture; ornamental appendage ge-
nerally; edge; border.

These offices and dignities were but the *fringes* or
fringes of his greatness. *Sir H. Wotton.*

The *fringe* or confines of hell. *Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar, p. 27.*

The sun . . . gilds the *fringes* of a cloud. *Jersey Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Dying, § 33. ch. 1.*

The golden *fringe* o'er set the ground on flame,
And drew a precious trail. *Dryden, Fables, Flower and Leaf.*

The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bor-
dered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of col-
oured light, whereof that which was contiguous to
the shadow was broadest and most luminous; and
that which was remotest from it was narrowest, and
so faint as not easily to be visible. *Sir I. Newton, Optick.*

Fringe. v. a. Adorn with fringes; decorate
with ornamental appendages.

Either side of the bank, *fringed* with most beauti-
ful trees, resisted the sun's dart. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Of silver wings he took a shining pair,
Fringed with gold. *Poëfear.*

Fringy. adj. Having much fringe or fringe-
like edging. *Rare.*

Lord of my time, my devious path I bend
Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn.
Shenstone, Elegies, xxi.

Friper. s. Fripper. *Rare.*

They smell of the *friper's* lavender half a year
after. *Greene, Arcadia. (Sares by H. & W.)*

Fripper. s. [Fr. *frippier*.] Dealer in worn
clothes, especially articles of faded finery.

This little island of England, notwithstanding the
continual waste and havoc that hath been made,
since the days of king Henry the eighth, by glories,
bookbinders, *frippers*, and calvers; or the continual
perishing and conveying of old books beyond the
sea; hath at this day remaining, if they were all
brought together, more Latin manuscripts than any
country else that is of a far greater extent. *Junius, On the Corruption of Scripture Concilia, de. p. 520; 1688.*

Frippery. s.1. Place where old clothes are sold. *Obsolete.*

We know what belongs to a *frillery*. *Shake-
spear, Tempest, iv. 1.*

Laurina is a *frillery* of bankrupts, who fly thither
from Brutus to play their after-games. *Marcell, Vi-
call Forrest.*

2. Faded finery; old clothes; cast dresses.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are o'en the *frillery* of wit,
From brocade is become so bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *R. Johnson.*

The fighting-place now women's rage supply,
And all the tackling is a *frillery*. *Donne, Poems, p. 131.*

Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London,
where old clothes and *frillery* are sold. *Pope.*

3. Trumpery; trifles.

You will gather more advantage by listening to
them, than from all the nonsense and *frillery* of
your own sex. *Swift.*

They tell me it [the Philosophick Dictionary] is
frillery, and blasphemous, and wit. *Gray, Letter to Ma-
son.*

Used adjectively.

My master's loo-sweep with me,
With his sly popping in and out again,
Argued a cause, a *frillery* cause.

That city, though the capital of a duchy, made so
frillery an appearance, that instead of spending
some days there, as had been intended, we only
dined, and went on to Parma. *Gray, Letter to his
Mother.*

Frisk. v. a. Gambol; skip; leap, in frolic
or gaiety.

But water into a glass, and wet your finger, and
draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it
now and then; and after drawing it some few
times about, it will make the water *frisk* and sprinkle
up in a fine dew. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Whether every one hath experienced this trou-
blesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which
thus importune the unprepared, and hinder it
from being better employed, I know not. *Locke.*

We are as twinn'd lambs, that did *frisk* in the sun,
And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd,
Was ignorance for ignorance; we knew not
The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, l. 2.*

About their *frisking* play'd
All beasts of the earth. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 330.*

A wanton heifer *frisked* up and down in a mea-
dow, at ease and pleasure. *Sir R. A. Estlin.*

So Bacchus through the *frisking* ladies' rails,
And boasts in gambols *frisk'd* before their hottest
gods. *Bryant.*

For hints at the sound of an organ, and yet will
dance and *frisk* at the voice of a bagpipe. *Archib-
not, History of John Bull.*

My hunters thus, in Borneo's isle,
To catch a monkey by a wife,
The mimic animal mimic;
They place before him gloves and shoes;
Which when the brute puts awkward on,
All his agility is gone:
In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries;
The huntsmen seize the grinning prize. *Swift.*

Used as *in go it*, i.e. that of a neuter ra-
ther than an active verb, though followed
by a case.

Those merry blades
That *frisk* it under Phœbus shades. *Prior.*

Frisk. adj. Lively; jolly; blithe.

Pain would she seem all *frisk* and frolic still. *Bishop Hall, Satires, vi. 6.*

Frisk. s. Frolic; fit of wanton gaiety.

Tomboy-like *frisks* and notions. *Florio, Trans-
lation of Montaigne, p. 228; 1613.*

The *frisks* and levities of our dancing blood.
William, Roscius, l. 13.

Born in a climate softer far than ours,
Not form'd like us, with such Herculean powers,
The Frenchman, easy, debauching, and brisk,
Gives him his lass, his dish, and his frisk,
Is always happy, roben whenever any,
And laughs the sense of misery far away. *Copey, Table Talk, 27-28.*

Friskal. s. Leap; caper: (construction,
perhaps generally with *fetch*, to *fetch* a
friskal, being to cut a caper); both expres-
sions being alliterative. *Obsolete.*

She *frisked* a *friskal*, when she was dawning, in
a tavern. *Kestrel in Folke's Answer to P. Fran-
cise, p. 12; 1610.*

Isabel, . . . turned dancer, does nothing but cut
caperols, *frisk friskals*, and leads levities with the
ladies. *R. Johnson, Mucius.*

Frisker. s. One who frisks.

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;
Now I will wear I cannot tell what;
All new fashions be pleasant to me;
Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;
What should I do but set rock on the hoop? *Camden.*

Frisket. s. Part of a printing-press so
called.

The *frisket*, thy preventing grace,
Keeps us from many a sullied face.
Poem at the end of Watson's History of Printing.

Friskful. adj. Frisky. *Rare.*

His sportive lamb,
This way and that convolv'd, in *friskful* glee
Their frolics play. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Friskiness. s. Attribute suggested by
Frisk.

O ye immortal gods! nothing so difficult as to begin
a chapter, and therefore have we flown to you. In
literature, as in life, it is the first step - you know
the rest. After a paragraph or so, our blood is up,
and even our jaded hackneys send along, and war-
up into *friskiness*. *Disraeli the young, The Young Duke, v. iv. ch. 12.*

Frisking. verbal abs. Frolicsome dancing;
wild gaiety.

Other objects, that are
Inserted 'twixt her mind and eye, become the
pranks
And *friskings* of her madness.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Two Noble Kinsmen. 2.
The fish tell a *frisking* in the net. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

As if religion were nothing else but a dancing up
and down upon the same piece of ground, and 1

making several motions and *friskings* on it.—*Culworth, Sermons*, p. 68.

Frisky. *adj.* Gaily or sportively frolicsome. (Called by Johnson 'a low word.' Few would use so condemnatory a phrase now.)

As that Countess of Desmond, of whom I've been told,
That she lived to as much as a hundred and ten,
And was killed by a fall from a cherry-tree then.
What a *frisky* old girl!

Moore, *The Judge Family in Paris*.

Frit. *v. a.* Fritter.

But then, as in Aram, the feelings must be fresh
as well as matured; they must not have been *fritted*
away by previous indulgence.—*Sir E. B. Lytton*,
Eugene Aram, b. l. ch. vii.

Frit. s. [P.] In *Pottery*. Mass for making the paste.

There are two kinds of porcelain... the one is called hard, the other tender... Hard porcelain is essentially composed... of a natural clay containing some silica, infusible, and preserving its whiteness in heat... Tender porcelain, styled also vitreous porcelain... always consists of a vitreous frit, rendered opaque and less fusible by the addition of a calcareous or marly clay... Tender porcelain, or soft china-ware, is made with a vitreous frit, rendered less fusible and opaque by an addition of white marl or bone-ash. The frit is, therefore, first prepared. This, at Sevres, is a composition, made with some nitre, a little sea salt, Allicant barilla, alum, gypsum, and much siliceous sand or ground flints. This mixture is subjected to an incipient paste fusion in a furnace, where it is stirred about to blend the materials well; and thus a very white spongy frit is obtained. It is pulverised, and to every three parts of it one of the white marl of Argenteuil is added; and when the whole are well ground, and intimately mixed, the paste of tender porcelain is formed.—*Encyclopædia of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Firth. *s.* [Norse]. From its prevalence and import in Scotland, where it is chiefly used as a geographical term, and oftenest as a proper rather than a common name, probably Norwegian rather than Danish.

Firth is at least an equally common term. In both Denmark and Norway—in the latter country more especially, from the character of its seaboard, *fjörd* means an arm of the sea. In the *Firth of Forth*, we have the same word with different meanings; the river in general being first called the *Forth*, and its outlet the *Firth*. Similarly, a part of the *Trent* is sometimes called the *Humber*; the latter word properly applying to the salt part of the river only. The *Irish fords*, when parts of the sea, as *Wexford*, *Waterford*, *Carlingford*, *Strangford*, give the same word. So do *Haarford* and *Milford*, in Wales. When applied to a marine inlet, so as to correspond in meaning with the Latin *fretum* rather than with the Latin *radum* (the equivalent of which is the *ford* in the *English* sense, i.e. a passage by wading across an inland water), it is the sign of Norse occupancy; Danish or Norwegian, as the case may be. Its relation to *fretum* is uncertain. The fact of its beginning with *f* indicates a derivative, rather than a concurrent, origin; i.e. a relation like that of *fiscal* to *fiscus*. But its use in a country so little acted on by Latin influences as Norway, is against this. On the other, if it be a concurrent form, the Latin form should begin with *p*, as *piscis*, *pater*, &c. in comparison with *fish*; *father*, &c. With *portus* it agrees in respect to the letter-change; but the relation of *portus* = harbour to *porta* = gate, and other congeners, invalidate this view. That the Latin *fretum* was borrowed by the Latins from the Germans, is difficult to maintain. Meanwhile the doctrine that the likeness is accidental is the last one which should be resorted to.] Strait of the sea.

What desperate madman then would venture o'er
The *firth*, or haul his cables from the shore.

Dryden, *Translation of Virgil*.

Frit. *s.* [This word, as distinguished from the preceding, applies to *land* rather than water. Johnson explains it 'a field taken out of a common.' Halliwell as 'unused pasture land, a field taken from a wood, young underwood, brushwood.' The combinations '*frit* and *fell*,' 'forest and *frythes*,' either connect it with, or oppose it to, hills and woodlands. The word is used both in Wales and Ireland. Wedgwood, after noting this, connects it (not overlooking the *Garlic frit*) with the French *friche*, in *bois en friche* = wood newly lopped and left stand till it be grown again; *terre en friche* = land untilled or neglected, whereby it becomes overgrown with shrubs and weeds. It seems, indeed, to be of Norman origin, and to belong to the management of forests, denoting the underwood left after a felling or cutting. Like *firth* as applied to water, it has become a geographical rather than a common term.]

Over halt and health, as thorough *frit* and fell.

Drayton, Polydoron, song 11.

The Sylvans that about the neighbouring woods
did dwell,

Both in the tufty *frit* and in the mossy fell.

Ibid., song 17.

There is a market town in Derbyshire, called Chapel in the *Frit*, which is situated in a valley amongst such enclosures.—*Wynne, History of the Gredir Family*, p. 131.

Frit. *s.* [P.] Net so called.

The *Wear* is a *frit*, reaching through the One,
from the land to low water mark, and having in it
a hant or ead with an eye-hook; where the fish
entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are
stopt from bawling out again.—*Circus*.

Frithestool. *s.* [A.S. *frit* = peace.] Seat near the altar serving as a sanctuary.

Frithestool still exist in the church at Hexham and
Beverley Minster.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

Fritzy. *adj.* Woody.

Thus wode I in the *fritzy* forest of Gallura.

Skelton, Poems, p. 9.

Fritillary. *s.*

1. Garden plant, native or naturalized, so called (*Fritillaria Meleagris*). Its marking is that of a small table for games such as chess, backgammon (*fritillus* = dicebox): its colour and marking taken together something like that of a guinea-fowl (*Meleagris*), whence the name.

They are among the gayest of our garden flowers,
as tulips, *fritillaries*, and dog's tooth violet testify.
—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*, *Liliaceæ*.

2. Division of native butterflies so called from their markings.

Fritinancy. *s.* [Lat. *fritinnio*.] Scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or *fritinancy* thereof is far more shrill
than that of the locust, and its life short.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Fritter. *s.* [from French *friture*; *frire*, *frit* = fry, fried.] Small piece cut to be fried.

Maida, *fritters* and pancakes ynow we ye make;
Let Slut have one pancake for company make.

Tasso, Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

There is no difficulty in making good omelets, pancakes, or *fritters*, and, as they may be expeditiously prepared and served, they are often a very convenient resource when, on short notice, an addition is required to a dinner. The eggs for all of them should be well and lightly whisked; the lard for frying better should be extremely pure in flavour, and quite hot when the *fritters* are dropped in; the latter itself should be as smooth as cream, and it should be briskly beaten the instant before it is used. All fried pastes should be perfectly drained from the fat before they are served, and sent to table promptly when they are ready.—*M. Acton, Modern Cookery*, ch. xix.

Fritter. *s.* Frugment; small piece.

Scots and putter! have I lived to stand in the
taunt of one that makes *fritters* of English.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the pressure, searching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakest.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The ancient errand knights
Won all their ladies' hearts in fights;
And cut whole giants into *fritters*.
To put them into amorous twitters.

Butler, Hudibras.

Fritter. *v. a.*

1. Cut meat into small pieces to be fried; break into small particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let division reign!
My racks and tortures soon shall drive them hence,
Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense.

Pope, Dunciad.

2. Break up into frivolities: (with away).

Here was one who never related any temptation;
never had a desire but he coddled it and pampered it;
if ever he had any nerve *frittered* it away
among rooks and tailors, and barbers, and furnum
mongers, and opera dancers. What muscle would
not grow flaccid in such a life—a life that was never
strung up to any action—an endless *Caput* without
any campaign; all fiddling, and flowers, and feasting,
and folly, and flattery.—*Thackeray, The Four Georges*, George 17.

Frivellty. *s.* Triflingness.

The admiral was no stranger to the *frivolity*, as
well as falsehood, of what he urged in his defence.—*Robertson*.

Frivolous. *adj.* [Fr. *frivole*.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivolous* to say we ought not to use bad
ceremonies of the church of Rome, and presume all
such bad as it placeth themselves to dilate.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

All the impechments in Greece and Rome agreed
in a notion of being concerned, in point of honour,
to condemn whatever person they impeach'd, however
frivolous the articles, or however weak the
proof.—*Swift*.

Frivolously. *adv.* In a frivolous manner; triflingly; without weight.

You employ your important moments, methinks,
too *frivolously*, when you consider so often little
circumstances of dress and behaviour.—*Guardian*,
no. 128.

Frivolousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Frivolous: (Frivolity commoner) want of importance; triflingness.

The idleness, *frivolousness*, or profaneness of the
spirits of men.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, preface.

The impertinency and *frivolousness* of the end
and occasion.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prudicia*, p. 231.

Who is it that here appeals to the *frivolousness*
and irrationality of our dreams, to show that the
soul owes the perfection of rational thinking to the
body?—*Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, ii. 187.

Frizado. *s.* Cloth of frieze.

Our cottons, penistons, *frizades*, bair.
Taylor (the Water-Poet): 16th.
(Narra by H. and W.)

Frizel. *s.* Same as Frizzle.

Now under the shadow of the eyebrows, then
amidst the *frizels* of a fair hair.—*Passenger of Benevento*: 1612. (Narra by H. and W.)

Frize. *v. a.* [Fr. *frier*.] Curl; crisp.

The servants in the family were employed to *frieze*
out a tyo-privig.—*Smollett*.

Frizzle. *v. a.*

1. Curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

Who can excuse this boldered and *frizzled* hair!
Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons,
p. 172: 1687.

Therefore the maids, and Roman matrons all,
A shadowing veil before their face did wear;
Their heavenly brow did throw no man to thrall;
They were content with plain and decent hair,
They huff it not with painted *frizzled* hair.

Milford for Magistrate, p. 216.

The humble shrub

And bush, with *frizzled* hair implicit.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 322.

I doff'd my show, and saw
Theroin I spy'd this yellow *frizzled* hair.

Gay, Pastoral.

2. In *Cookery*. See Grill.

Frizzle. *s.*

1. Curl; lock of hair crisped.

To rattle her lace, her *frizzles*, and her bob-
bins.—*Milton, Antichristian upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*.

2. Bend; curve.

Imitating the *frizzles* and curls of the water in
canals.—*Bishop Patrick, Annotations on the Canticles*, vii. 5.

Fro. *adv.* [see From.] In the way of a return from some point to or towards which motion is made: (to and fro = there and back, backwards and forwards).

The Carthaginians having spoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians: so betwixt them both, to and *fro*, there was scarce a native Spaniard left.—*Spenser*.

He had, indeed, been a traitor to every party in the State; but his treasons had hitherto prospered. Whether it were accident or sagacity, he had timed his desertions in such a manner that fortune seemed to go to and *fro* with him from side to side.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir W. Temple*.

Frock. s. [Fr. *froc.*] Garment so called.

That monster, custom, is angel yet in this, That to the use of actions fair and good, He likewise gives a *frock* or livery, That aptly is put on. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, III. 4.*
Chilybean tamped steel, and *frock* of mail Adamantine proof. *Milton, Ramon Agnates, 139.*
I strip my body of my shepherd's *frock*. *Dryden.*
I remember some time afterwards I wrote the journal of one day, which would serve, I believe, as well as for any other, during the whole time; I will endeavour to repeat it to you. In the morning I arose, took my great stick, and walked out in my green *frock*, with my hair in papers (a gown from Adams), and munter'd about till ten.—*Fielking, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Frock-coat. s. [two words.] Coat of which the tails or flaps, meet in front; being cut straight, instead of sloping back over the hips.

This may be said, that in all London there was no more loyal heart than Becky's after this interview. The name of her king was always on her lips, and he was proclaimed by her to be the most charming of men. He went to Colnaghi's and ordered the finest portrait of him that art had produced, and credit would supply. He chose that famous one in which the best of monarchs is represented in a *frock-coat* with a fur collar, and breeches and silk stockings, smothering on a sofa from under his curly brown wig.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Frog. s. [A.S. *frogga*.]

1. Common amphibious animal so called of the genus *Rana*.

And I saw three unclean spirits lyke *froggis*, came out of the mouth of ye dragon.—*Bible, Revelations, ch. xvi.: 1551.*

2. Same as Frush.

Frog. s. [from Portuguese *froco*.] Tug; tassel; loop in dress.

Tall caps, laces, *frogs*, cockades, &c.—*Berkeley, Literary Relations, p. 290.*

I had on a broad belt of goat's skin dried, which I drew together with two thongs of the same, instead of buckles; and in a kind of a *frog* on either side of this, instead of a sword or dagger, hung a little saw and a hatchet; one on one side, and one on the other.—*De Foo, Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

I gave him a knife, which he was wonderfully delighted with; and I made him a belt, with a *frog* hanging to it, such as in England we wear hangers in; and in the *frog*, instead of a hanger, I gave him a hatchet, which was not only as good a weapon in some cases, but much more useful on other occasions.—*Ibid.*

Frogbitt. s. Native aquatic plant so called, *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*.

There floteth or swimmeth upon the upper parts of the water, a small plant which we usually call *Frogbitt*, having little round leaves, thick, and full of juice, very like to the leaves of a wall pennywort; the flowers grow upon long stems among the leaves of a white colour, with a certain yellow thrum in the middle, consisting of three leaves: instead of roots it has slender strings, which grow out of a short and small head, as it were, from whence the leaves spring in the bottom of the water; from which head also come forth sloopwise certain strings, by which growing forth it multiplieth its self.—*Gerard, Her. Gall, p. 318: 1633.*

Frogsh. s. British fish so called, *Lophius piscatorius*; sea-devil; fishing-frog; angler; in Scotland, wide-gab.

This fish, which is not uncommon in all the seas of Europe, and was in consequence called 'Lophius Europeanus' by Shaw, has also been called *frog* and *frogsh* from the earliest time, from its resemblance to a frog in the tadpole state. Its habits appeared to the fishermen of former days so exact a representation of the art they themselves practised, that they by common consent called it the 'fisher.' Aristotle calls it a sort of frog, which he says is also called a *Fisher*; and he adds, that this fish owes its name to the tact and industry it exercises to procure food.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Frogged. adj. Ornamented by frogs (in the way of dress).

There was, indeed, a motley congregation; country ensuirs; extracts from the universities; half-pay officers; city clerks in *frogged* coats and mus-

tachins; two or three of a better-looking description, but in reality half-swindlers, half-gentlemen; all, in short, fit specimens of that wandering tribe, which spread over the continent the renown and the ridicule of good old England.—*Sir R. B. Lytton, Pelham, ch. xii.*

Froghopper. s. Native hemipterous insect so called; chiefly of the genus *Aphrophora*, common in May, as a little green insect, enveloped in a mass of matter like saliva. Under this (which is common both on trees and plants) is to be found a small green larva.

The other division [of the Hemiptera] feed on vegetable juices, and among these we find the... *froghoppers*, the... plant-lice, and the... scale insects. . . . The frothy secretion often seen in summer upon different plants is caused by the larva of the common *froghopper*, a specimen of which of a green colour is always to be seen in the middle of the mass.—*Loudon, Encyclopedia of Gardening, § 1083.*

Frolic. adj. [German, *fröhlich*.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We fairies, that do run By the triple Heeate's team, From the presence of the sun, Following darkness like a dream, Now are *frolick*. *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.*

The *frolick* wind that breathes the Spring, Zephyr with Aurora playing, As he met her once a Maying. *Milton, L'Allegro, 18.*

Frolic. s. Wild prank; flight of whim and levity.

He would be at his *frolick* once again, And his pretensions to divinity. *Lord Roscommon*
Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like *frolics* and excursions, was immediately accused of this. *Swift.*

While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er Her *frolics*, and pursues her tail no more. *Id.*

Frolic. v. n. Play tricks of levity and gaiety. Manly spirit and genius plays not tricks with words, nor *frolics* with the caprices of a frothy imagination.—*Gloucester.*

With it.

Then to her new love let her go, And deck her in golden array: Be finest at every blue show, And *frolick* it all the long day. *Rosce, Colin's Complaint.*

Frolicsly. adv. In a frolic manner; gaily wildly.

Coming to see you, I was set upon, I and my men, as we were slugging *frolicsly*, Not dreaming of an ambush of damn rogues. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Lover's Progress.*

Frolicsomeness. s. Attribute suggested by Frolic, or Frolicsome; pranks; wildness or gaiety.

They with railiness, levity, and a kind of *frolicsness*, undertake that work.—*Bishop Gauden, Illustrations, p. 107: 1653.*

Frolicsome. adj. Full of frolic.

His highness bespoke him a new suit and cloak, Which he gave for the sake of this *frolicsome* joke. *Old Ballad of the Frolicsome Duke, &c. Perry, l. ii. 16.*

From. prep. [This is the preposition upon which a remark has already been made under En-, viz., that, unlike the others (go in, run up, &c.), it never has an adverbial construction; in other words, is exclusively prepositional, never adverbial.

In form, too, it is peculiar. It is one of the few prepositions which contain more than two consonants, as may be seen by contrasting it with *in*, *up*, *til*, and others.

It, probably, owes its exclusively prepositional character to the existence of the concurrent word *forth*, which, with a closely allied meaning, is exclusively adverbial, never prepositional.

Its length it owes to the fact of its being *derived* rather than a *simple* word; the -m being no part of the root, and its analysis being *fr + m*.

The -m is the -m- in *Former*.

The *fr-* is the *f-r-* in the same word, as, also, in *Fore* and *For*; in Latin *pro* and *præ*; in Greek *πρo*.

The simple form *fra*, common enough with its present ordinary import in the older writers, is *now* only found in the expression to and *fro*. In Swedish it becomes -n, giving *från*; in Danish, it is simply *fra*.

In German it is superseded by *von*, a preposition non-existent in English; being used in German only as an adverb, i.e. as *forth* or *forward*.

All its meanings may, like those of *for*, be deduced from the notion of anteriority or beforeness; only, in *for*, while we abstract the notion of *substitution* or *equivalence*, in *from* we abstract that of *separation*, *removal*, or *departure*; *pro-*ceeding or *pr-*jection. Hence, it corresponds with the French *de*, which, though usually connected with the genitive case, is really *ablative*, denoting *taking away* from anything. See *Of*.

Its genuine signification best shows itself when it is connected with *to*; in which case we have not only the point of departure (*terminus a quo*), but the point of arrival (*terminus ad quem*), as, 'He went *from* London to York.' In this sense it is applied to immaterial as well as material extremes.

'These notions we must examine *from* first to last, to find out what was the form of the earth.' (T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.)

Hence it denotes—]

1. Distance.

a. In *space*.

His regiment lies half a mile at least, South *from* the mighty power of the king. *Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 3.*

b. In *time*.

The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were mountains *from* the creation.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

I had, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The other had been trained up *from* his youth in the war of Flanders.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The milk of tigers was his infant food, Taught *from* his tender years the taste of blood. *Dryden.*

2. Physical sequence, i.e. in the way of *cause* and *effect*.

By the sacred radiance of the sun, The mysteries of Heavens, and the night; By all the operations of the orbs, *From* whom we do exist, and came to be, Here I disclaim all my paternal care,

You are good, but *from* a nobler cause, *From* your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws. *Dryden.*

David celebrates the glory of God *from* the consideration of the greatness of his works.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

We sicken soon *from* her contagious care; Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*

3. Logical sequence, i.e. in the way of *inference* from premises to conclusion.

If an objection be not removed, the conclusion of experience *from* the time past to the time present will not be sound and perfect.—*Bacon, Considerations on a War with Spain.*

This is evident *from* that high and refined morality, which shined forth in some of the ancient heathens.—*South.*

4. Contrariety.

Any thing so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing; whence end, both at the first and now, and is, to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet, III. 2.*

Do not believe, That *from* the sense of all civility, I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Id., Othello, I. 1.*

Did you draw both bonds to furthest? Sign, to break? Or must we read you quite *from* what we speak, And find the truth out the wrong way? *Thomson.*

With an *adverb*, the construction being as if the adverb were a noun in an oblique case.

From above.

He, which gave them *from above* such power, for miraculous confirmation of that which they taught

endued them also with wisdom *from above*, to teach them which they so did confirm.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

From afar.

Light demiances *from afar* they throw.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

From beneath.

An arm arises of the Stygian flood,
Which, breaking *from beneath* with bellowing sound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around.
Dryden.

From behind.

See, to their base restor'd, earth, seas, and air,
And joyful ages *from behind* in crowding ranks
appear.
Dryden.

From hence, thence, and whence; in which construction *from* is superfluous.

In the necessary differences which arise *from thence*, they rather break into several divisions than join in any one publick interest; and *from hence* have always arisen the most dangerous factions, which have ruined the peace of nations.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

While future realms his wandering thoughts delight,
His daily vision, and his dream by night,
Forbidden Thetis appears before his eyes,
From whence he sees his absent brother fly.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

With a preposition, the construction being as if the preposition with its case were a noun, of which the meaning were a compound of the signification of the combined words, e.g. *from 'amidst the waves'*—the middle of the waves.

From amidst.

Thou too shalt fall by time or tardy foes,
Whose circling walls the sea's fun d'ulls enclose;
And thou, whose rival towers invade the skies,
And *from amidst* the waves with equal glory rise.
Addison.

From among.

Here had new learn
My wand'ring, had not he who was my guide
Up hither, *from among* the trees appear'd,
Presence divine! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 512.

From beneath.

My worthy wife our arms mislaid,
And *from beneath* my head my sword convey'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

From beyond.

There followed him great multitudes of people
from Galilee, and *from beyond* Jordan.—*St. Matthew*, iv. 23.

From forth.

Young Arctus, *from forth* his bridal bow'r,
Brought the full laver o'er their heads to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour.
Pope, Translation of Homer, The Odyssey.

From off.

The sea being constrained to withdraw *from off*
certain tracts of lands, which lay till then at the
bottom of it.—*Hooker.*

From out.

Knights, untold, may rise *from out* the plain,
And fight on foot their honour to regain.
Dryden.

From out.

u. Simply.
The king with angry threatnings *from out* a
window, where he was not advanced the world
should behold him a holder, commanded his
guard and the rest of his soldiers to hasten their
death.—*Nir P. Sidney.*

From out.

Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing North and hyperborean seas,
Terror is thine; and wild amazement, flung
From out thy chariot, withers o'er the strong.
Dryden.

From out.

b. With of.
Whatever such principle there is, it was at the
first found by discourse, and drawn *from out* of
the very bowels of heaven and earth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

From under.

He, though blind of sight,
Deceiv'd, and thought extinguish'd quite,
With inward eyes illuminated,
His fiery virtue rous'd
From under ash into sudden flame.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1087.

From within.

From within
The broken bowels, and the lacerated skin,
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;
Straight issues through the sides assembling swarms.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

Fromward.

Fromward. prep. Away from; in a different direction: (opposed to *towards*). *Rare.*

Fromward.

As cheerfully going *towards* as Procles went *fromward* *towards* his death.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Fromward.

Fromward. prep. *Fromward.* *Rare.*

Fromward.

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The horizontal needle is continually varying towards east and west; and so the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or from *the south*.—*Cheyne.*

Front. s. [Lat. *frons, frontis*.] In Botany. Green or leafy branch or bough: (specially applied to the class of ferns).

The *front* itself varies in having its branches from a quarter of an inch to a full inch in breadth.—*Observations on the British Fern*, by Dr. Goodenough, &c., *lins. Soc. Brit.* 19: 1797.

Fronda are plants consisting of a number of leaves or *fronds*, as they used to be called, attached to a stem, which is either subterraneous or lengthened above the ground. . . . Scale mosses, and Liverworts, differ much in their organs of reproduction, while they have a striking resemblance in their vegetation. This latter, which bears the name of *frond* or *thallus*, is either a leafy branched tuft. . . . or it is a flat lobed mass of green vegetable matter lying upon the ground.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. I. ch. iii.

Frondation. s. Lopping of trees. *Rare.*

Frondation, or the felling off some of the luxuriant branches or sprays of trees, is a kind of pruning.—*Ecloga, Sylva*, iii. ii. § 8.

Front. s. [Lat. *frons, frontis* = forehead; often, with an extent of import, *face*; and thence, with a secondary extension, *forepart* of anything in general.]

1. Forehead or face.

a. Simply.

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command.
Prior.

b. As the seat of shame or its contrary.

Alone it means impudence; compounded with *-less*, modesty. See Forehead and Frontless.

Shakespeare was ordered to deliver up the great seal, and instantly carried over his *front* of brass and his image of power to the mink of the opposition.—*Munday, Critical and Historical Essays*, Sir W. Temple.

In his defence he [Demetrius] had the *front* to claim the merit of the blessings which the people had enjoyed during the long period of peace. It was probably felt that he might still be useful; at least that it was not the time to punish him; and he was acquitted.—*Thirlwall, History of Greece*.

c. As opposed to an enemy.

His forward hand, hurl'd to wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest *fronts* of the most fierce. *Daniel.*

d. Part or place opposed to the face.

Our men had shot that thundered upon them
from the ramper in *front*, and from the galleries that lay at sea in flank.—*Bacon.*

e. Van of an army.

Twist head and heart into narrow space was left,
A dreadful interval *in front* to *front*
Presented stood, in terrible array.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 104.

2. Forepart; most prominent or conspicuous part of anything, as of a building.

Both these sides are not only returns, but parts of the *front*; and uniform without, though severally partitioned within, and are on both sides of a great and stately tower, in the midst of the *front*.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Lamb, with his sister, sat, as he anticipated, in the *front* of the pit, and having joined in enacting the epilogue, the brilliancy of which injured the face, he gave way with equal pliancy to the common feeling, and himself and looked as loudly as any of his neighbours.—*Talford, Memoirs of Lamb.*

3. Part of the head-dress so called.

Lady Kicklebury wears a *front*, and, I make no doubt, a complete *front*; or she certainly would have let down her back hair, so overpowering were her feelings, and so bitter her indignation at her daughter's black ingratitude.—*Thackeray, The Kickleburys on the Rhine.*

I wear *fronts* now, and a cap. There's nothing but a pack of servant girls and hold impudent rubbish that come out in their braids, and scrappies, and ringlets, and 'a la Eugene', and things.—*Salu, Dutch Pictures, The late Mr. D.*

Front. v. a. Oppose directly, or face to face; encounter; stand over against any place or thing.

Some are either to be won to the state in a fast and true manner, or *fronted* with some other of the same party that may oppose them, and so divide the reputation.—*Bacon, Essays.*

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrogs about me.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

The square will be one of the most beautiful in Italy when this statue is erected, and a townhouse built at one end *in front* the church that stands at the other.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Front. v. n. Stand foremost. *Rare.*

I *front* but in that file,
Where others tell steps with me.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. 1. 2.

Frontal. s.

1. In Anatomy. See next entry.

2. In Medicine. External application, either as a bandage or for the purpose of cooling the head by evaporation.

The torpedo, alive, stupifies at a distance; but after death, produceth no such effect; which had they retained, they might have supplied opium, and served as *frontals* in phrenetics.—*Sir T. Brown, Valerius Cordus.*

We may apply Interchients upon the temples of madrick: *frontals* may also be applied.—*Wissens, Surgery.*

3. In Architecture. Little pediment over a small door or window.

Vast hotels, with their gloomy *frontals*, and magnificent contempt of comfort.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xxii.

4. Hanging in front of an altar. Same as Antependium.

In the arrangement and decoration of the altar of a village church, where but small sums of money can be expended, it is recommended that the altar-cloth be of green colour in the first instance, and afterwards that separate *frontals* of the other colours be obtained by degrees.—*Directorium Anglicanum*, p. 258.

Frontal. adj. In Anatomy. Connected with,

constituting or helping to constitute, the forehead: (applied chiefly, as the name of certain bones; also certain cavities, processes, ridges, &c. connected with them. The bone being omitted, the construction is often *substantival*).

In the ox the whole of the upper surface of the cranium is formed by the *frontals*. . . . The bone differs from the *frontal* in the greater breadth and convexity of the *frontal*. . . . The *frontal* sinuses extend into the horn-corn in all inches, but not so in the majority of antelopes. . . . In the Chickara the *frontal* developed two pairs of horn-corns; and this peculiarity was also manifested by some gigantic antelopes now extinct.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Frontier. s. [Fr. *frontière*.]

1. Limit; utmost verge of any territory;

border; march.

I upon my *frontiers* were keep residence,
That little which is left so in defence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 268.

2. Forts built along the bounds of any territory. *Obsolete.*

In the *frontiers* made by the late emperor Charles the fifth, divers of their walls having given way.—*Lee, Practice of Fortification*, p. 21: 1589.

With the accent on the last syllable.

He'll tell . . .

Of jacobinisms, parapsy, *frontiers*.

Etymon, *Notes from Blackfryers*: 1017.

Frontier. adj. Bordering.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,
Where rising seas insult the *frontier* grounds.
Addison.

Frontinise. s. French wine from the district in Languedoc so called.

He [K. James I.] drank very often, which was rather out of a custom than any delight; and his drinks were of that kind for strength, as *frontinise*, canary, high canary wine, trent wine, and Scotch ale.—*Nir A. Watson, Court of King James*, p. 179: 1650.

Frontispiece. s. [Lat. *frontispicius*; from *frons* (gen. *frontis*) = forehead, front, and *specio* = see, view. The *e* is suggested by the word piece, as if the word meant a piece in front.] That which is seen in the front, fore part, first part, or beginning of anything: (as, 'The *frontispiece* of a book,' often an engraving).

With *frontispiece* of diamond and gold
Embellish'd, thick with sparkling orient gems
The portal shone. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 208

Who is it has informed us that a rational soul can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such a sort of *frontispiece*?—*Locke.*

The *frontispiece* of the townhouse has pillars of a beautiful black marble, streaked with white.—*Addison.*

Frontis. adj. Not blushing; wanting

shame; void of diffidence.

To triumph in a lie, and a lie themselves have forced, is *frontless*. Fully often goes beyond her bounds; but impudence knows none.—*B. Jonson, Discourses.*

Thine, *frontless* man, we follow'd from afar,
Thy instruments of death and tools of war.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

For vice, though *frontless* and of harden'd face,
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace.
Id., Hind and Panther.

Frontlet. s.

1. Ornament worn upon the forehead.
How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 4.*
They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes.—*Deuteronomy, vi. 8.*

2. In Medicine. Frontal.

To the forehead *frontlets* were applied, to restrain and intercept the influx.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. In Hair-dressing. Front.

Come, hatter'd beaux, whose locks are turn'd to grey,
And crop discretion's lying badge away
Read where they vend these smart engaging things,
These flaxen *frontlets* with elastic springs;
No female eye the fair deception sees,
Not Nature's self so natural as them.
Crabbe, The Borough, Newspaper.

Proofs. s. [German direct, *pfropfer* = cork-screw.] Auger (tool so called). Rare.

And as you have seen
A shipwright bore a naval beam; he oft
Trusts at the auger's *proofs*; works still aloft,
And at the shanks helps others.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fröppish. adj. Peevish; froward.

His cruelties . . . had still the same power, and the same malice, and a *fröppish* kind of insolence, that delighted to deprive him of any thing that pleased him, and manifestly pleased itself in vexing him.—*Lord Clarendon, Life, iii. 288.*
Oh, my dear Bud, come home; why dost thou look so *fröppish*, who has anger'd thee?—*Wycherley, The Country Wife.*

Fröppishness. s. Attribute suggested by Fröppish.

Such husbands who cannot bear with little disdain, and first *fröppishness* of imprudent youth, till rectified by kind and winning moderation, are like to those that choose the sour grapes, and leave to others the ripe delicious clusters.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals, iii. 11. (Ord MS.)*

Frose. part. adj. Same as Frow, this latter being the more correct form.

The parching air
Burns *frose*, and cold performs th' effect of fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 594.

Frown. part. adj. [A.S. *ge-frown*, pass. part. of *fryman* = freeze; the *s* of the root being changed to *r*, as also in *ge-curen*, from *cēsan* = choose, and *forluren*, from *leosan* loose.] Frozen. Obsolete.

My heartblood is well nigh *frown* I feel,
And my palate grown fast to my heel.
Spenser, Shepherds' Calendar.

Fröry. adj. Frozen.

Her up betwixt his rugged hands he rear'd,
And with his *fröry* lips full softly kiss'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 4. 35.

Frost. s. Congelation; freezing; work imitative of frost.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost*,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.*
When the *frost* arises upon wine, only the more
waterish parts are congealed; there is a wintry
spirit which can retreat into itself, and within its
own compass lie secure from the freezing impres-
sion.—*South, Sermons.*
Behold the groves that shine with silver *frost*,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost.
Pope, Pastoral, Winter.

Frost. v. n. Shoot out like the water of a moist surface when crystallized by frost.

If the metal be too hot when it drops into the
water, the glass-drop certainly *frosts* and cracks
all over.—*Birk, History of the Royal Society, i. 38.*

Fröstite. s. Effect of partial cold on any part of the surface of the body, when sufficiently intense to take the appearance of freezing.

If the cold be excessive, or its action prolonged,
the part, after suffering more or less unconscious,

loses its sensibility. This state of torpor or of
benumbing, when fully established, is denominated
fröstite, and unless speedily relieved is followed by
the death of the part.—*Pereira, Materia Medica, p. 25.*

Fröstitten. adj. Nipped or withered by the frost.

The leaves are too much *fröstitten*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Frösted. adj. Laid on like hoar frost.

The rich broadcled silk unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with *frösted* gold.
Clay.

Fröstily. adv. In a frosty manner; without warmth of affection.

Courtling, I rather than shouldst utterly
Dispraise my work than praise it *fröstily*.
B. Jonson.

Frösting. verbal abs. Condition of that which is frosted. In the extract, effects of a frost in the way of giving ruddiness to the complexion.

Like as fond mothers use to send forth their
daughters on *frösting*, early in cold mornings
(though into the midst of a vaporous and fussy
ayre), who whiles they strive for a colour lose their
health.—*Bishop Hall, Quo Vadis? (Ord MS.)*

Fröstless. adj. Wanting, destitute of frost.

Did you ever see such a *fröstless* winter?—*Swift's Journal, To Stella, Jan. 14, 1710-11. (Ord MS.)*

Fröstnail. s. Nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, in order that it may keep its footing on the ground rendered slippery by frost.

The claws are straight only to take hold, for better
progression; as a horse that is shod with *fröstnails*.
—*Grew, Cosmology Sacra.*

Fröstwork. s. Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

By nature shap'd to various figures, those
The fruitful mind, and those the hail conveys;
The snowy fleece and curious *fröstwork* these;
Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze.
Sir R. Blackmore.

No sooner did the warm aspect of good fortune
shine out again, but all those exalted ideas of virtue
and honour, raised, like a beautiful kind of *fröst-
work*, in the cold season of adversity, dissolved and
disappeared.—*Bishop Warburton, On Prodiges, p. 17.*

Frösty. adj.

1. Having the power of congelation; excessively cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel shed,
For all the *frösty* nights that I have watch'd,
Be pitiful to my condemned soul.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

The air, if very cold, irritates the flame, and
maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire scorseth in
frösty weather.—*Bacon.*

A snail, half starved with cold and hunger, went
out one *frösty* morning to a bee-hive.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Hoary; resembling frost: (often applied to grey-haired heads).

Where is loyalty?
If it be banish'd from the *frösty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

3. Cold; chill: (as opposed to warmth of temperament).

Fröte. v. a. [Fr. *frotter*.] Rub. Rare.

She smells, she knoweth, and her corps
She loves carefully;
She tusts her hairs, she *frötes* her face,
She idle loves to be.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrammata: 1577. (Nares by H. and W.)

The round aristotelian doth beautiful, clean, and
fasten the teeth, if they be often *fröted* or rubbed
with the powder thereof.—*Gerarde, Herbal, 608. (Ord MS.)*

Fröterer. s. One who frötes; rubber. Rare.

I curl his periwig, paint his cheeks, perfume his
breath; I am his *fröterer* or rubber in a hot beam.
—*Marton, What you will. (Nares by H. and W.)*

Fröth. s. [O.N. *frauth*.]

1. Foam; bubbles caused in liquors by agitation.

When wind exproth from under the sea, as it
causeth some resembling of the water, so it causeth
some light motions of bubbles, and white circles of
fröth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
They were the *fröth* my raging folly mov'd
When it boill'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd most.
Dryden, Aurangzeb.

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be
mixed, let water, a little thickened with soap, be
utilized to make a *fröth*; and after that *fröth* has
stood a little, there will appear to one that shall
view it intently various colours every where in the
surface of the bubbles; but to one that shall so so
far off that he cannot distinguish the colours from
one another, the whole *fröth* will grow white with a
perfect whiteness.—*Sir I. Newton.*

A painter, having finished the picture of a horse,
excepting the loose *fröth* about his mouth and his
bridle; and after many unsuccessful essays, de-
sponding to do that to his satisfaction, in a great
rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the
colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right
place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly
supplied the want of skill in the artist.—*Scutry, Sermons.*

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.

It was long speech, but all *fröth*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fröth. v. n. Foam.

He froths within, *fröthes* treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it
stutter and *fröth* high.—*Grew.*

Fröth. v. a. Make to froth: (as to *fröth* beer, i.e. to make it rise on the top).

Fill me a thousand pots, and *fröth* 'em, *fröth* 'em.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

He *fröth'd* his bumpers to the firm;
A jollier year we shall not see.
But tho' his eyes are waxing dim,
And tho' his feet speak ill of him,
He was a friend to me.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

Fröthiness. s. Emptiness; triflingness.

The vanity of his conversation, and the *fröthi-
ness* and *fröthiness* of his discourse.—*South, Ser-
mons, viii. 265.*

Fröthy. adj.

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of different natures; some
watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some
thick, as apples; some gummy, as cherries; and
some *fröthy*, as elms.—*Bacon.*
Behold a *fröthy* substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies.
Swift.

2. Vain; empty; trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *fröthy* vanity
of discourse that commonly attends these pompous
entertainments? What is it but a mortification to
a man of sense and virtue?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Though the principles of religion were never so
clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous
by vain and *fröthy* men as the gravest and wisest
person in the world may be abused by being put in
a fool's coat.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Fronsee. v. a. [Fr. *froncer*.] Frizzle; frizz; ruffle: (chiefly applied to the dressing of the hair. As a substantive, it appears, at least in the extract under the next entry, to have been confounded with Flounce).

Some *fronsee* their curled hair in courtly guise.
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their ruff attire.
Spenser, Faerie Queen v.
Thus, Night, oft set me in thy pale career,
Till civil morn appear:
Not trick'd and *fronsee'd* as she was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 121.

Fronsee. s. See Frounce, v. a.

What! shall I leave my state to pins and poking-
sticks,
To farthingales and *fronsees*?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

Fronsee. part. adj. Frizzled; ruffled.

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly
buckin, or an oversteering *fronsee'd* head.—*Archam,
Schoolmaster.*

Frösy. adj.

1. Fetid; musty.

Pétioleats in *frösy* heaps.
Swift.

2. Dim; cloudy.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frösy* dirty-colour'd red
Hits on her cloudy wrinkled face.
Swift.

Frow. s. [German, *frau* = woman.] Woman: (generally applied to those of Holland and Germany).

A Dutch *Frow's* colour hath no grace,
Seen in a Roman lady's face.
Florio, Translation of Montaigne, p. 209.
They are now
Buxom as Bacchus' *frow*, revelling, dancing.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

Your slaves, like the German *frow*, are all cheeks to the belly.—*Jensius, Sin. stigmatized*, p. 38.

Frow. adj. [?] ? Brittle. *Rare.*
That (timber) which grows in gravel is subject to be *frow* (as they term it) and brittle.—*Bosley.*

Froward. adj. [A.S. *fram weard* = from, and ward; hence the opposite to *to-ward*, i.e. *unforward*.] Resistant; obstinate.
The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me delight to punish him, whom I esteemed the chillest let in the way.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Whose way are crooked, and they *froward* in their path.—*Proverbs*, ii. 15.
Time moveth so round, that a *froward* retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation.—*Bacon, Essays.*
Motions occasion sleep, as we find by the common use and experience of rocking *froward* children in cradles.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Frowardly. adv. In a froward manner; peevishly; perversely.
I hid me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly* in the way of his heart.—*Isaiah*, lvi. 17.

Frowardness. s. Attribute suggested by Froward; peevishness; perverseness.
How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he another? how many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands?—*South, Sermons.*
We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth and *frowardness* of age.
Aldison, Cato.

Frower. s. Tool used by woodmen and coopers: (in the extract for splitting; but, probably, allied in origin to Froofe).
A *frower* of iron for clearing of lath.
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Frowing. adj. [?] ? Foggy; damp. *Rare.*
Gather not roses in a wet and *frowing* hour.
Sir J. Buckling, Apleura: 1633. (Nares by H. and W.)

Frowish. adj. Musty. *Obsolete.*
He that is rank or *frowish* in savour, hircous.—*Withal, Dictionary*, p. 286: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Frown. v. n. [N.Fr. *frogner*.] Express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles; look stern.
Say, that she *frown*: I'll say, she looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Frown. v. a. Drive back with a look of haughtiness or displeasure.
Ventidius fix'd his eyes upon my passage,
Severely, as he meant to *frown* me back.
Dryden, All for Love.

Frown. s. Wrinkled look; look of displeasure.
Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
In his half-clos'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;
His frown yet threatens and his *frown* command.
Prior.

Frowningly. adv. Sternly; with a look of displeasure.
What, look'd he *frowningly*?
A countenance more in sorrow than in anger.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 2.

Frowy. adj. [?] Damp. *Obsolete.*
But if they with thy notes should yede,
They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frowy* fide,
Or with the weeds be giuted.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Frozen. part. adj.
1. Congealed with cold.
What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arms;
E'en such have heard, if any such there be,
Whose earth is bounded by the *frozen* sea.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
Fierce Boron, with his offspring, issues forth
To invade the *frozen* wagon of the North.
Id., Translations from Ovid.

2. Chill in affection; wanting in warmth of feeling or enthusiasm.
Against whom was the fine *frozen* knight, *frozen* in despair; but his armour materially representing ice, and all his furniture lively answering thereto.
—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Be not ever *frozen*, coy,
One beam of love will soon destroy,
As 't melt that ice to floods of joy.
Carver.

3. Void of heat of appetite.
Even here, where *frozen* chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Frozenness. s. Attribute suggested by Frozen; state of being frozen.
They soon return to that *frozenness* which is hardly dissolved.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspates*, p. 486: 1633.

Fructiferous. adj. Bearing fruit. (In Horticulture, Fruitbearing commoner. Applied to results in general).
(For example see extract under Luciferous.)

Fructification. s. Act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.
That the sap doth powerfully rise in the Spring, to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a hirc-tree, hath scarce reason to doubt.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Fructify. v. a. Make fruitful; fertilize.
Neither doth the earth bring forth the huddra, or leaves, or other frute, unless it receives moisture of the raine; nor the raine doth *fructify* without earth.—*Martin, Marriage of Friends*, sign. Ro. i. b.: 1554.
The loyal levies the sovereign raises are as vapours which the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to *fructify* the earth.—*Flower, Vocal Portent.*
Where'er she looks, behold some sudden birth
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth.
Graville.

Fructify. v. n. Bear fruit.
It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fructify*; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; and serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and heavy accidents which befall men in this present life.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near or under them, the sun being horizontal to the poles.—*Brown.*

Fructation. s. Act of putting forth fruit.
Knowing . . . with what superabundant population the first *fructation* of an advancing society is loaded.—*Poensal*, p. 60: 1782.

Fructuous. adj. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.
Apples of price, and plentiful sheaves of corn,
Or interlac'd occur; and both inlull
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erabound!
J. Phillips, Cyder.

Frugal. adj. [Fr. *frugal*; Lat. *frugi*.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.
Reasoning, I oft admire,
How nature wise and *frugal* could commit
Such disproportion, with superfluous hand
So many noddie bodies to create,
Greater so manifold to this one use.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 25.
If through mist he sleights his millen beams,
Frugal of light, in lone and struggling streams,
Suspect a driding day.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

Frugality. s. Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.
As for the general sort of men, *frugality* may be the cause of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing for one's drink.—*Bacon.*
Frugality and bounty too,
Those differing virtues, meet in you. *Walker.*
In this *frugality* of your prizes some things I cannot omit.—*Dryden, Fables*, dedication.
The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines: it is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of *frugality*, without entering the territories of parsimony.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Frugally. adv. Parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily.
He would have us live soberly, that is to say, honestly, shamefacedly, chastely, temperately, and *frugally*.—*Woolton, Christian Manual*, sign. L. iii. b.: 1676.
Mean time young Paulmond his marriage prem'd,
And *frugally* resolv'd, the charge to shun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.

Frugiferous. adj. Bearing fruit: (Fruit-bearing commoner).
Every *frugiferous* herb which is upon the face of the earth.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 8: 1683.

Frugivorous. adj. [Lat. *fruges* = fruit; *voro* = devour, eat.] Feeding on fruit: (as opposed to Carnivorous, Graminivorous, and other similar compounds).

In a *frugiferous* bat I find the following verbal formula.—*Quercus, Anatomy of Verberales.*

Fruct. s. [Lat. *fructus*; O.Fr. *fruit*.]

1. Product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained.
The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by *fruit* of baser quality.
Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 1.

2. Part of a plant which is taken for food.
By tasting of that *fruit* forbid,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find.
Sir J. Davies.

3. Production.
The *fruit* of the spirit is in all goodness, and righteousness, and truth.—*Ephesians*, v. 9.

4. Offspring of the womb; young of any animal.
Blessed shall be the *fruit* of thy body.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 4.
Shall the women eat their *fruit*, and the children of a span long?—*Lamentations*, ii. 20.
Can't thou their reck'nings keep? the time compute,
When their swol'n bellies shall enlarge the *fruit*.
Sandys.

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.
What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories? Where are the *fruits* of them at this day? Or of what benefit will they be to posterity?—*Swift.*
Another *fruit*, from considering things in themselves, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him.—*Locke.*

6. Effect or consequence of any action.
She blush'd when she considered the effect of granting; who was pale when she remembered the *fruits* of denying.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

7. Dessert after the meat.
Give first admittance to the ambassadors;
My news shall be the *fruit* to that great feast.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Fruit. v. n. Produce fruit.
As it is three years before they *fruit*, I might as well at my age plant oaks, and hope to have the advantage of their timber.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Fruitage. s. Fruit collectively; various fruits.
In heav'n the trees
Of life ambrosial *fruitage* bear, and vines
Yield nectar.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 426.
Gravely they pluck'd
The *fruitage*, fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flamm'd.
Ibid., x. 661.
What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flowers and *fruitage* for the garnishing of their work?—*Dr. H. More.*

Fruitbearer. s. That which produces fruit.
Trees, especially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the measles.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Fruitbearing. adj. Having the quality of producing fruit.
By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as *fruitbearing* trees on those that bear not.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Fruiterer. s. One who trades in fruit.
I did fight with one Samson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's Inn.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.* Part II. iii. 2.
Walnuts the *fruiterer's* hand in Autumn stain;
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain.
Gag.

Frutery. s.
1. Fruit collectively taken.
Of, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the small *frutery*
Exempt from ill, an oriental blast
Inhaustrous flies.
J. Phillips, Cyder.

2. Fruitloft; repository for fruit.

Frutful. adj.
1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable product.
If she continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life than the earth remain *frutful* in the sun's continual absence.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The Earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n, so small,
Nor glistering, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the *frutful* earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 61.

2. Actually bearing fruit.
Adonis' garden,
That one day bloom'd, and *frutful* was the next.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 6.

3. Prolific; childbearing: (opposed to barren).

Hear, Nature, hear! dear goddess, hear!
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature fruitful!
Into her womb convey sterility!

Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 4.
Male he created thee, but thy conquest
Female for race; then blis'd mankind, and said,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the Earth;
Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 529.
I have copied Nature, making the youths amorous
and the damsels fruitful.—*Guy, Preface to the What d'ye call it.*

4. Plentiful; abounding in anything.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations fruitful of immortal lays.

Addison.

Fruitfully. *adv.* In a fruitful manner.

1. So as to be prolific.

How sacred seeds of sex, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night,
And empty space did fruitfully unite. *Roscommon.*

2. Plentifully; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off; if
your will want not, time and place will be fruitfully
obeyed.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.*

Fruitfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
fruitful.

1. Fertility.

Neither can we ascribe this same fruitfulness to
any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any
plant thereon growing, that they had before the
flood.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

2. Fecundity.

The goddess, present at the match she made,
So blest'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had shapen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

3. Abundance.

The remedy of fruitfulness is easy, but no labour
will help the contrary: I will like and praise some
things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues
in, I cannot but justly hate him for.—*B. Jonson, Discoverie.*

Fruition. *s.* [Lat. *frui* = enjoy.] Enjoy-
ment; possession; pleasure given by pos-
session or use.

The consummation of all earthly bliss,
The full fruition of a kindly crown. *Poet.*
Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with
fruition of that wherewith his life is preserved, or
with performance of such actions as i.
must necessarily estimation.—*Hooker, Eccle-
siastical Polity.*

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to seek midnight, or to arrive
Where I may have fruition of her love.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Can not so great a fluency receive,
But their fruition to a stranger leave.

Sandys, Paraphrase of Psalms.

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,
Naked and unadorn'd, canst find success;
Till by fruition, novelty destroy'd,
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd.

Gracville.

Affliction generally disables a man from pursuing
those vices in which the guilt of such conduct, if
the affliction be on his body, his appetite is weak-
ened, and capacity of fruition destroyed.—*Ergers, Sermons.*

I shall not expose his transports to you: a stranger
shall not intermeddle with his joy. I leave him in
the fruition of that felicity which a heart so honest,
simple, and feeling as his will sooner or later cer-
tainly obtain, from a heart so simple, good, and
honest as his own.—*Emilia Wyndham, ch. lvi.*

Fruitive. *adj.* Relating to, or consisting in,
fruition or enjoyment. *Rare.*

To what our longings fo. *Fruitive* or experimental
knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of
being in heaven, to know how happy we shall be
when there.—*Boyle.*

Fruitless. *adj.*

1. Barren of, or not bearing, fruit (either real, or figurative in the sense of offspring).

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years,
could not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it
grew up as high as the trees, and was fruitless.—*Sir
W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe;
No son of mine succeeding.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

Vol. I.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whose joys so fruitless are;
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or straightway on that last long voyage fare.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.
The other is for entirely waving all marches into
antiquity, in relation to this controversy, as being
either needless or fruitless.—*Waterland.*

Fruitlessly. *adv.* In a fruitless manner;
vainly; idly; unprofitably.

After this fruit curiously fruitlessly enquireth,
and confidence blindly determineth.—*Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Walkhug they talk'd and fruitlessly divin'd
What friend the priestess by those words design'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Kneid.

Fruitlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
fruitless; barrenness; unfruitfulness;
vanity.

Christ whips our fruitlessness in the innocent fig-
tree; like as the manner was among the Persians,
when their great men had offended, to take their
garments and beat them.—*Hales, Golden Bemaia,*
p. 24.

(Certainly the fruitlessness and inconsequence of
their vice [swearing] considered, almost no sinners
have more to answer for.—*Boyle, Against customary
Swearing,* p. 120.)

Fruity. *adj.* Resembling, or having the fla-
vour of, fruit: (especially the fruit of
which any particular thing is made, e.g.
the vine in 'fruity wine').

Fruiment. *s.* Older form of Frumenty.

Fruiment, with venison, &c.—*Fabyan,* vol. ii.
A.D. 1530. (Rich.)

Frumentaceous. *adj.* Having the character
of corn or wheat; see extract.

Frumentaceous plants are those which produce
peniculated or knotted stalks, with reed-like leaves,
and whose seed growing in spikes or joints is useful
to make pulque or bread. . . . Wheat, barley, rye,
millet, &c., are *frumentaceous* plants. Some au-
thors use *frumentaceous* in a narrower sense, re-
straining it to plants which bear a conformity to
wheat, either in respect to their fruit, leaves, ears, or
the like.—*Encyclopædia.*

Frumentation. *s.* [Lat. *frumentatio*; of
which it is an English form, rather than a
true English word.] Largess of corn.

Frumentation among the Romans [was] a largess
of corn bestowed on the people. . . . At first the
number of those to whom this largess was given was
indefinite, till Augustus fixed it at two hundred
thousand.—*Kece, Cæsar's Gallic.*

Frumenty. *s.* [Fr. *frumentée* (Cotgrave);
from Lat. *frumentum* = corn.] Food made
of wheat boiled in milk. See Frumenty.

Frumenty makes the principal entertainment of
all our country wakes. Our country people call it
frumty; it is an agreeable composition of boiled
wheat, milk, spices, and sugar.—*Dr. Ousey, Materials
for a History of Cheshire,* p. 10.

Fruimentary. *s.* Frumenty. *Rare.*

The fifth book is of peace-porridge; under which
are included frumenty, water-gruel, &c.—*King,
Art of Cookery,* letter 3. (Rich.)

Fruump. *v. a.* [?] Mock. *Obsolete.*

I am abused and fruump'd, sir.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid of the Mill.
You must learn to mock too, fruump your own
father on occasion.—*Ruggles, Comedy of Ignorance,*
v. 2: 1830.

Cassius Chorus, . . . who being now farre steep'd in
years, Cæsar was wont to fruump and flout in most
opprobrious terms, as a witless and effeminate per-
son.—*Holland, Translation of Suetonius,* p. 140.
(Rich.)

With off. Fub off.

Was ever gentleman

So fruump'd off with a fool?

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

Fruump. *s.* [?] Joke; flout; trick of
mockery. *Obsolete.*

It appears that they which utterly can be plea-
sant, and when time serveth can give a merry an-
swer, or use a nipping taunt, shall be able to smite
a right worthy man, and make him at his wits
end, through the sometime quick and unlook'd for
fruump given.—*Wilson, Art of Rhetorique,* p. 137.
(Rich.)

From hence this orator, this parcel of wit, flew out
into a pleasant fruump, as he thinks, but indeed an
ugly, inhuman, monstrous ribaldry.—*Bishop Hall,
Honour of married Clergy,* p. 104.

You must look to be eviled, and endure a few
court fruumps for it.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*
Sweet widow, leave your fruumps, and be edified.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.
He [Fabius Maximus] nothing at all regarding
such words, persisted still continually in his de-
signs, . . . saying to his friends, that he who would

not abide and scoff, but feared fruumps and reviling
words, was a greater coward than he who fled be-
fore his enemy.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch,*
p. 333. (Rich.)

To be girded with fruumps and curtail gibes.—*Mil-
ton, Apology for Smectymannus.* (Rich.)

Fruump. *s.* [?] That the meaning of this
word may be a person on whom jests may be
made (especially an elderly woman), is not
unlikely; in which case its connexion with
the preceding is clear. At the same time it
may be nothing more than the older term
misunderstood, its newer application being
suggested by *frump* and *frumsey*. Richard-
son, who gives only the older sense of *gibe*,
connects it with *frumpold*.] Formal, gro-
tesque, old woman.

'There,' exclaimed Mrs. Green, 'that's it. You are
like the odious fruump I have just been talking of—
"something had will come of it."—*Theodore Hook,
Gilbert Gurney,* vol. ii. ch. iv.

Fruumping. *part. adj.* Gilding. *Obsolete.*

Those [lawyers] I mean who having broken
down overdone from the grammar schools, run to
and fro in all corners studying for scoffs, and
fruumping flouts, nor for meet pleas to help any
cause.—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus Mar-
cellinus.* (Rich.)

Fruush. *v. a.* [O.Fr. *fruisser*.] Break, bruise,
or crush. *Obsolete.*

They are soon fruush'd with sickness, or too farre
withered with age.—*Mollanah, Description of Ire-
land,* p. 29.

I like thy armour well;
I'll fruush it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 6.

Rinaldo's armour fruush'd and hack'd they had,
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Fruush. *s.* [Frog is another name for this
part, which, as *frusch* is the German for
frog (= *rana*), and *frasher*, with a like
meaning, is provincial English, is proba-
bly named from the animal.] See extract.

Fruush [is] a sort of tender horn that grows in the
middle of the sole, and at some distance from the
toe; it divides into two branches, running towards
the heel, in the form of a fork.—*Ph.
Littorary.*

Frustraneous. *adj.* Vain; useless; unpro-
fitable; without advantage. *Rare.*

Their attempts being so *frustraneous*, and the de-
monstrations to the contrary so pernicious, it is a
marvel that any man should be zealously affected in
a cause that has neither truth nor any honest use-
fulness in it.—*Dr. H. More.*

He timely withdraws his *frustraneous* baffled
kindness, and sees the folly of endeavouring to
stroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian
out of his colour.—*South, Sermons.*

Frustrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *frustra* = in vain.] De-
feat; disappoint; balk; nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands to
the queen, did cut off and frustrate all such convey-
ances.—*Spenser.*

Now thou hast avenged
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquishing
Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise,
And frustrate the conquest fraudulent.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iv. 606.

Felton and Bellingham repudiated trust in no human
being; and they were therefore able to accomplish
their evil purposes. But Babbington's conspiracy
against Elizabeth, Fawkes's conspiracy against
James, Gerard's conspiracy against Cromwell, the
Rye House conspiracy, Despard's conspiracy, the
Cato Street conspiracy, were all discovered, *frus-
trate*d, and punished.—*Macaulay, History of Eng-
land,* ch. xxi.

Frustrate. *adj.*

1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or
purpose, that the same being extinct, they should
forthwith utterly become *frustrate*.—*Hooker, Ec-
clesiastical Polity.*

He is drown'd,

Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks

Our *frustrate* search on land.

Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 3.

The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian
bused in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls
of fire issuing near the foundation, and off consuming
the workmen, made the enterprise *frustrate*.—
Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.

All at once employ their thronging darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes *frustrate* the design.

Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

2. Disappointed; defeated; balked.

That my lord be not defeated and *frustrate* his
purpose.—*Judith,* xl. 11.

It is an axiom of nature that natural desire cannot utterly be frustrated.—Hooker, *Ecological Polity*.

Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will;
Not half-suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. Dryden.

Frustration. s. Disappointment; defeat.
If ineffectual frustration were intolerable.—Barrow, vol. i. serm. 1.

Vain hate and presumptuous conceits, to which no answer will be given but shame and frustration.—Dr. H. Burn, *On the Seven Churches*, prof.
In slaves notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, splits their counsels, and smites their most rash policies with frustration and a curse.—South, *Sermos*.

Frustratory. adj. Causing any procedure to be void; vacating any former process.
Bartolus restrains this to a frustratory appeal.—Ayliffe, *Paragon Juris Canonici*.

Frustrum. s. [Lat.] Piece cut off or separated from a body; crum: (chiefly used in *Geometry*, especially in conic sections).
We have a general theorem in Mr. MacLaurin's *Treatise of Fluxions* concerning the frustrum of a sphere, cone, spheroid, or conoid, terminated by parallel planes, when compared with a cylinder of the same altitude, on a base equal to the middle section of the frustrum made by a parallel plane. The difference between the frustrum and the cylinder is always the same in different parts of the same or of similar solids, when the inclination of the planes to the axis, and the altitude of the frustrum, are given.—Rees, *Cyclopædia*.

Frustrous. adj. Having the tendency, or beginning, to take the character of a shrub, as an herb may do by growing larger, and a tree by growing smaller: (this, at least, is the notion suggested by the forms in *-esc-*; it is, however, generally used as *Frutical*.)
By this means a *frustrous* character may be given to the smallest herbs, as is done with the tree mignonette.—Lindley, *Theory and Practice of Horticulture*.

Frutex. s. pl. frutices. [Lat.—not naturalized, though occasionally used in *Botany*, and common as the basis of several derivatives. Of these *Frutical*, etymologically the most correct (being formed as *vertical* from *vertex*), is the rarest; while *fruticose* (which, etymologically, means *abounding in shrubs*, rather than *shrubby*, and applies to the *shrubby* rather than the *shrub*) is the commonest.] Shrub.

Frutical. adj. [see remarks under *Frutex*.] Having the nature of a shrub. *Rare*.
This shrubby or *frutical* plant (shrubby trefoil) hath so many singular and excellent virtues contained in it, that some have called it by the name chilidunamis, that is, having a hundred properties.—Gerard, *Herball*, p. 1129. (Ord MS.)

Fruticant. adj. Full of shoots. *Rare*.
These we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous, *fruticant* and shrubby.—Evelyn, *Introduction*, § 3.
Fruticose. adj. [see remarks under *Frutex*.] Shrubby.
Fruticose stalks of plants are those of a hard woody substance.—Rees, *Cyclopædia*.

Fry. s. [Mesogothic, *fraice* = seed.]
1. Swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn.

They come to us but as love draws;
He swallows us, and never chaws:
By him, as by chain'd shot, whole ranks do die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. Donne.
Forthwith the sounds and song, each creek and bay,
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave in skulls that oft
Bunk the mid-sea. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vii. 399.
The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fish from among the fry.—Sir R. L'Estrange.
So close behind some promontory lie
The huge Leviathans, 't attend their prey;
And give no chase, but swallow in the fry,
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way. Dryden.

2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.
Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their kern continually supplied and maintained.—Spenser, *View of the State of Ireland*.

Them before the fry of children young,
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,
And to the maidens' sounding timbrels sung. 11, *Færie Queen*.

Draw me no constellations there,
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monstrous fry
Of animals that stock the sky. Oldham.

The young fry must be held at a distance, and kept under the discipline of contempt.—Collier, *On Priests*.

3. Swarm in general.
A flood of mischief flows,
A heap of hurts, a fry of foul devices,
A flock of furies, and thralls a thousand wiles. Blackie, *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 26.

4. Lamb's-fry, as the name of a dish, comes under this head, the meaning of the second element being *Testicles*.

Fry. v. a. [Lat. *frigo*.] Dress food in a pan on the fire.

1. Suffer the action of fire.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*.

2. Melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them molting fry,
And, phenix like, in that rich nest they die. Waller.

4. Be ignited like liquor in the pan on the fire.

Where no ford he finds, no water fries,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But smoothly slide along, and swell the shore,
That course he steer'd. Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*.

Fry. s. Dish of things fried.
(For example see following entry.)

Frying. verbal abs. Process by which anything is fried.

Frying is akin to this [broiling] . . . but as . . . the meat is cut into thin slices, and laid in a vessel which is interposed between the meat and the naked fire, the heat is more equally applied to the whole substance . . . a fry has more city matter than a broil.—Rees, *Cyclopædia*.

Fryingpan. s. Pan for frying.
A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with the tramping of a brass kettle or a fryingpan.—Addison, *Spectator*.

Fall out of the fryingpan into the fire. Escape from a lesser by plunging into a greater evil.

If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the fryingpan into the fire.—Howell, *Forall Porrait*.
We understand by out of the fryingpan into the fire, that things go from bad to worse.—Sir B. L'Estrange.

Fudge. s. See extract.

Fudge, or *sheage*, [was] a tax or imposition laid on hearths or chimneys, i.e. on fireplaces, or families, from which was probably derived the hearth-dinner, and chimney-money. . . . Edward the Black Prince, having Aquilaine granted him, laid an imposition of *fudge*, or *sheage*, upon the subjects of that dukedom; viz. one shilling for every fire-place. Sometimes it was also called *sheage* on account of the oven or furnace.—Rees, *Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Fub. v. a. Same as *Fob*.

Why Doll, why Doll, I say, my letter fub'd too,
And no answer without I mend my manners? Beaumont and Fletcher, *Monsieur Thomas*.

Fub. s. Stuffy person.

The same fule deformed fubs.—Eub and a Great Cast, Ep. 41: 1614.

Fabbery. s. [from *fub* = *fob*.] Deception. *Rare*.

O, no; but dream the most fantastical,
O heaven! O fubbery, fubbery! Marston, *Malcontent*, i. 3.

Fabby. adj. Same as *Fuby*.

The sculptors and painters apply this epithet *fubby* to children, and say for instance of the boys of Flammengo, that they are *fubby*.—Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix. p. 359.

Faby. adj. Short and stuffy.

Already had Vandyker removed his sword and belt, and laid them with his three-cornered laced hat on the side-table; he was already cosily, as of wont, seated upon the widow's little *faby* sofa, with the lady by his side, and he had just taken her hand and was about to renew his suit, . . . when who should bolt into the parlour but the unwelcome Snarleygown.—Marryat, *Snarleygown*, vol. i. ch. viii.

Fænte. adj. [see *Fucus*.] Painted; whence, disguised by false show. *Rare*.
In virtue nothing may be *fænte* or counterfeit.—Sir T. Elgot, *Governour*, fol. 152.

Fæchia. s. [from *Fuchs*, the botanist.] Garden flower so called.

We miss, however, in travelling through Jersey, the picturesque old cottage, with its round arched doorway, and its patch of garden, covered with *fæchias*, geraniums, verbena, and myrtles.—Ansted, *The Channel Islands*, p. 118.

Fæcus. s. [Lat.]

1. Paint for the face. *Obsolete*.

Women chat
Of *fæcus* this and *fæcus* that.
Those who paint for dishonesty should have the *fæcus* pulled off, and the consciousness underneath discovered.—Collier.

2. Disguise; false show.

No *fæcus*, nor vain supplement of art,
Shall falsify the language of my heart. Rowley, *Paraphrase of Job*, p. 52.

Fæcus. s. pl. fæci. [Lat.—name of certain seaweeds (three kinds) used by the ancients in dyeing; the tissue that had to be coloured with the purple of the murex (a shellfish), being previously dipped in a ley of them. Hence used for the purple itself, and for cosmetic pigments in general. Verb, *fæcus* : dy, pass. part. *fucatus*.] In *Botany*. Division of the Algae, comprising the plants (chiefly marine) more or less connected with those of the genus *Fucus*, i.e. the common brown seaweed.
The various authors who have written upon the *fæci* have very unwarrantably divided the varieties, included in the denomination 'vesiculosis,' into numerous species.—Dr. Thwaites, *Observations on the British Fæci*, &c., *Linnean Transactions*, iii. 19.

Fæcus. v. a. Paint. Rare.

The girl with her frantick grimaces, uttering sentences altogether thoughtful and serious, neither *fæci'd* nor *perfu'd*, continues her voice a thousand years by favour of the deity that speaks within her.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*. (Ord MS.)

Fud. s. See *Mungo* and *Shoddy*.

Fuddle. v. a. [?] Make drunk.

He thinks there's no man
Can give him drink enough.
That's not enough, I'll fuddle him,
Or lin' the suds. Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Captain*.

I am too fuddled to take care to observe your orders.—Steele, *Epistolary Correspondence*, i. 162.

Fuddle. v. n. Become fuddled; take the character of a fuddler.

Men will be whoring and fuddling on still.—Sir R. L'Estrange.

Fuddler. s. One who fuddles; drunkard.

The last I heard of him was, that he was grown a fuddler, and ruled at strict men.—Baxter, *Life and Times*, p. 4: 1620.

Fudge. interj. Expression of contempt, usually bestowed on absurd or lying talkers.

I should have mentioned the very impolite behaviour of Mr. Birchell; who, during this discourse, sat with his face turned to the fire, and at the conclusion of every sentence, would cry out *fudge*.—Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xi.

Fæle. s. [N.Fr. *fuayl*.] Lat. *focule*, from *focul* = hearth. Combustible matter, such as wood or coal, for burning.

This shall be with burning and fuel of fire.—Isaiah, ix. 5.

Fæle. v. a. Supply with fuel. *Rare*.

And yet she cannot waste by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;
For more corruption needles is
To fuel such a fever long. Donne, *Poems*, p. 16.
Never, alas! the dreadful name
That fuels the infernal flame. Cowley.

Fæler. s. One who, that which, supplies fuel.

Shops of fashions,
Love's fuelers, and the rightest company
Of players. Donne, *Poems*, p. 226.

Contention is a fire, backbiters are fuelers, which take it for their office and work to expell and keep away brotherly love from among men; such incendiaries they are, that if it were in their power, they would set the whole world on fire.—Cassius, *Proverbs*, p. 445. (Ord MS.)

Fælling. verbal abs. Fuel.

The truncheon [of ash] make the third sort of the most durable coal, and is of all other the sweetest of our forest fueling.—Evelyn, p. 129. (Ord MS.)

Fugaciosa. adj. [Lat. *fugas*, *fugacis*; *fugio* = fly; *fugacitas*, -atis.] Volatile: (chiefly

used in *Botany*, as applied to flowers that soon shed, or lose, their leaves.

[They] require some nutriment to supply the place of the *fugacious* atoms.—*Hallywell, Metamorphoses*, p. 100; 1881.

A thing so fine and *fugacious*, as to escape our nearest search.—*Bishop Berkeley, Works*, § 43. He had hastily snatched at some little *fugacious* pleasures.—*Sterne, Sentences*, II.

Fugacity. *s.* Volatility; uncertainty; instability; transient character.

Spirits and salts, which, by their *fugacity*, odour, smell, taste, and diverse experiments that I purposely made to examine them, were like the salt and spirit of urine and such.—*Boyle*.

Fugh. *interj.* Expression of abhorrence.

A very filthy fellow; how odiously he smells of his country garlick! *fugh*, how he stinks of Spain! —*Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

Fugitive. *adj.* [Fr. *fugitif*; Lat. *fugitivus*.] 1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop no where.—*Locke*.

Happiness, object of that waking dream, Which we call life, mistaking, *fugitive* theme Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade, Notional good, by fancy only made. —*Prior*.

2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.

These momentary pleasures, *fugitive* delights. —*Dumas, Cleopatra*; 1390.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The vernal chymick vainly chases His *fugitive* gold through all his veins. —*Crusade, Poems*, p. 77.

4. Flying; running from danger or duty; runaway.

Whilst yet with Parthian blood thy sword is warm, The *fugitive* Parthians follow. —*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, III, 1.

Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix, 18.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? —*Richardson, Clarissa*.

5. Wandering; vagabond.

Putting off his glorious apparel, and discharging his company, he came like a *fugitive* servant through the midland into Antich, having very great dishonour for that his host was destroyed.—*2 Macabees*, viii, 35.

They are still seeking change, restless, fickle, *fugitive*; they may not abide to tarry in one place long. —*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 185.

6. Light; thrown off in haste; perishable; (applied to compositions, as '*fugitive* pieces').

Of the laborious and uncertain part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This *fugitive* cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation. —*Jakson, Preface to Dictionary*.

Fugitive. *s.* One who runs from his station or duty; one who takes shelter under another power to avoid punishment; runaway; one hard to be caught or detained.

Unarmed men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away, and almost all *fugitives* are of that condition. —*Bacon, Essays, On Marriage and Single Life*.

Too many, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are her majesty's professed enemies; and converse and are confederates with other traitors and *fugitives* there abiding. —*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Your royal highness is too great and too just, either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*. —*Dryden*.

What muse but his can Nature's beauties hit, Or catch that airy *fugitive*, call'd wit? —*Marta*.

Fugitiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Fugitive*; volatility; fugacity; instability; uncertainty.

The ludicrousness and *fugitiveness* of our wanton reason.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. I.

That diverse salts, emerging upon the analysis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveness* of salt and of harshness ascending in distillation.—*Boyle*.

Fügleman. *s.* [German direct, *flügelmann* = soldier on the *flügel*; which, in this case, means one side (one out of two) of a

company marching or on drill. Its origin belongs rather to the Chase than the Army, in which last the plural *flügel* has the same import as *wings* in English; i.e. it applies to two large bodies of men. The *flügelmeister*, however, in *Hunting* is the director of the scouts and markers that move on the side of the sportsman. In English, the *-f* has been dropped, and is not likely to be readmitted.] Leader of a file; one who acts as a guide to the soldiers in the movements of the drill; leader, regulator, or director, in general.

Daily marched as *Fügleman*. —*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

Fugue. *s.* [French; from Lat. *fuga*.] In *Music*. Symphony consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and followed by a second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many, repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow the leading part, coming in one after another in the same manner; suggesting the notion of one running away from, and being followed by, another. Colgravo calls it a *chace* or report of music like two or more parts in one. It has also been compared to an echo.

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and tradition. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The leading part, or first treble, is pursued by the second; the second treble by the tenor, and the tenor by the bass; so that *fugue* is flight or pursuit. —*Rees, Cyclopædia*.

Fulciment. *s.* [Lat. *fulcio* = prop.] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever. —*Rare*.

The power that equibonderates with any weight must have the same proportion unto it as there is betwixt their several distances from the centre or fulciment. —*Bishop Wilkins*.

It had need of another fulciment, upon which it might the more firmly rest. —*Smith, Political Economy of Ages*, p. 75.

Fulcrum. *s.* pl. *fulcra*. [Lat. = prop.] In *Mechanics*. That part of a lever from which the motive power is transmitted to parts to be moved.

As the lever is generally applied to lift or sustain weights by means of a power and fulcrum, or prop, it has taken different names, from a difference in their relative situations. It is called a lever of the first kind when the fulcrum is between the power and the weight. When you stir the fire with a poker, you make use of this lever. The poker is the lever, it rests upon one of the bars of the grate as a fulcrum; the incumbent fire is the weight to be overcome; and the hand at the other end is the power. —*Adams, (Orb. MS.)*.

But it must suffice for the present to say again, . . . that as the inability to conceive the negation of a belief implies the agreement of all past experience in its support; and as no belief whatever of which human nature is capable can have any higher warrant than this; we are justified in holding as valid, all such of Reason's propositions as have the Universal Postulate for their guarantee—knowing that the essential elements of its creed can never be shaken, from want of a fulcrum; and not admitting the hypothetical possibility that some elements of its creed may yet be shaken to have any weight. —*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, ch. I.

Fulfil. *v. a.*

1. Fill till there is no room for more.

Humily bowingling Thus, that all we, who are partakers of this Holy Communion, may be fulfilled with thy grace and heavenly benediction. —*Book of Common Prayer, Communion Service*.

2. Answer any prophecy, promise, law, purpose, or design.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they have fulfilled them in condemning him. —*Acts*, xlii, 27.

Fulfiller. *s.* One who, or that which, fulfils.

That he might not supplant him in his hope of being the fulfiller of the oracle before-mentioned. —*Bishop Patrick, On Genesis*, iv, 5.

Fulfilling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who fulfils; process by which anything is fulfilled;

consummation; accomplishment; conjunction.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law. —*Romans*, xlii, 10.

Fulfillment. *s.* Full performance: (noted by Johnson as not much used. Common enough now).

Capo [is] that by which a man is bound to certain fulfillments. —*Horro Tooke, Diversions of Parley*, II, 573.

Fulgent. *adj.* [Lat. *fulgens*, = *entis*, pres. part. of *fulgeo* = dazzle, flash, shine in a dazzling or flashing manner.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright. —*Rare*.

As from a cloud his fulgent head, And shape, star-bright appear'd. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x, 449.

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of reason. —*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.

Fulgor. *s.* Splendour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which *fulgor*, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death. —*Sir T. Browne*.

Fulgurant. *adj.* [Lat. *fulgurans*, = *antis*, pres. part. of *fulguro* = flash as lightning (*fulgur*); pass. part. *fulguratus*; *fulguratio*, = *antis*.] Lightening; flashing.

Though pitchy blasts from hell upborn Stop the outgoings of the morn, And nature play her fiery games, In this fore'd night, with *fulgurant* flames. —*Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poems*, p. 314; 1637.

Fulgurate. *v. n.* Emit flashes of light.

If enclosed in a glass vessel well stopp'd, it sometimes would *fulgurate*, or throw out little flashes of light, and sometimes fill the whole vessel with waves of flame. —*Philosophical Transactions*, no. 134.

Fulguration. *s.*

1. Act of lightning.

The shine gave such a lightning from one to another . . . so as you should be forced to turn them [the eyes] elsewhere, or not too steadfastly to behold their fulguration. —*Dunne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 57; 1635.

2. In *Metallurgy*. See extract.

Fulguration designates the sudden brightening of the melted gold and silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead and copper leaves their surface. —*Cro, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Fulham. *s.* [?] False dice.

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for gourd, and fallow holds, And high and low beguile the rich and poor. —*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, I, 3.

Fuliginous. *adj.* [Lat. *fuligo* = smut.] Sooty; smoky.

Burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the fuliginous vapours of dusky melancholy, and so cure madness. —*Bacon*.

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous link of lies. —*Howell*.

One knows not; only this one seems to know, that 'the Keeper of the Stores was appointed by Bertrand' or by some mauling of his! —*O fuliginous* confused kindred of Dis, with thy Tantalus-Ixion toys, with thy angry fire-floods, and streams named of lamentation, why hast thou not thy Lethæ too, that so one might drink? —*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. II, li, v, ch. vii.

Fuliginously. *adv.* In a fuliginous manner.

Or where the joy 'mid columns, towers, 'Midst all the city's awful trim, To rear some breathless rapid frowns, Or shrubs fuliginously grim? —*Shenstone, Rural Elegance*.

Fuligo. *s.* [Lat.] Grime; soot: (not naturalized).

Camphire, of a white substance, by its fuligo affords a deep black. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 335. (Ord MS.)

Fulmart. *s.* Same as Foutmart.

The fleeth, the fulmart, and the ferret, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. —*J. Walton, Compleat Angler*.

Ful. *adj.* [A.S.]

1. Replete; without vacancy; having no space void.

Better is an handful with quietness, than both the hands full with travail and vexation of spirit. —*Ecclesiasticus*, iv, 6.

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.

With provence from Straphan her to ward, He met her full, but full of warefulness. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Plump; fat.

Do ladies of this country use to give no more respect to men of my full being?—*Full being!* I understand you not, unless your grace means growing to fulness.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.*
A gentleman of a full body having broken his skin by a fall, the wound inflamed.—*Wicseman, Surgeon.*

4. Impregnated; made pregnant.

His fair . . .
Who, full of Mars, in time with kindly throes
Shall at a birth two goodly boys disclose.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

5. Filling.

Water digests with a full meal sooner than any liquor.—*Arcthotus.*

6. Complete; adequate; ample.

That day had seen the full accomplishment
Of all his travels.—*Daniel, Civil Wars.*
Being tried at that time only with a promise, he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered.
—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

7. Complete without abatement; at the utmost degree.

At the end of two full years Pharaoh dreamed.—*Genesis, xli. 1.*
After hard riding, plunge the horses into water, and allow them to drink as they please; but gallop them full speed, to warm the water in their bellies.
—*Swift, Advice to Sir Isaac, Directions to the Groom.*

8. Containing the whole matter; expressing much.

Where my expressions are not so full as his, either our language or my art were defective; but where mine are fuller than his, they are but the impressions which the often reading of him has left upon my thoughts.—*Sir J. Denham.*

9. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.

I did never know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart; but the empty vessel makes the greatest sound.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 4.*
Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noises in the same more full and resounding.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Dryden taught to John
The varying verse, the full resounding line. *Pope.*

10. Mature; perfect.

In the sanctuary of the Mamelukes, slaves reigned over families of free men; and much like were the case, if you suppose a nation, where the custom were that after full age the sons should expulse their fathers out of their possessions.—*Bacon.*

11. Applied to the moon. Complete in its orb.

Towards the full moon, as he was coming home one morning, he felt his legs falter.—*Wicseman, Surgeon.*

12. Not continuous, or a full stop.

Therewith he ended, making a full point of a hearty sigh.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

13. Spread to view in all dimensions.

Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a full face: they always appear in profile.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Full. s.

1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.

When we return,
We'll see those things effected to the full.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.
He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a general well, and preserved the dignity of it to the full.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by authors to the full.—*Dryden.*
(Since rules were made but far enough extend,
Some lucky licence answer to the full
Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

2. Highest state or degree.

The swan's down flatter,
That stands upon the well as full of tide,
And neither way inclines.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

3. Whole; total.

The king hath won, and hath sent out
A speedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord;
This is the news at full.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

4. State of being satiated.

When I had fed them to the full.—*Jeremiah, v. 7.*

5. Applied to the moon. Time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the full of the moon.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Used adverbially.

a. Without abatement or diminution.

In the unity of place they are full as scrupulous; which many of their critics limit to that very spot of ground where the play is supposed to begin.—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poesy.*
Since you may suspect my courage if I should not say,
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good.
Id., Translation of Virgil.

b. With the whole effect.

'Tis the pencil thrown luckily full upon the horse's mouth to express the foam, which the painter, with all his skill, could not perform without it.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Id.*

c. Exactly.

Full nineteen sailors did the ship convey,
A shoal of nineteen dolphins round her play.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

d. Directly.

He met her full, but full of warefulness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
He then confronts the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming full,
The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

e. Placed before adverbs, adjectives, and participles, to strengthen their signification.

Tell me why on your shield, so readily scord,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Full lively is the semblant, though the substance dead.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.
My time is not yet full come.—*John, vii. 8.*
Full little thought of him the gentle knight.
Dryden.
There is a perquisite full as honest, by which you have the best part of a bottle of wine for yourself.—*Swift.*

Full-bloomed. adj. Having perfect bloom.

A month, whose full-bloom'd lips
At too dear a rate are ruse.—*Crashaw, Poems, p. 23.*

Full-blown. adj.

1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.

My glories are past danger; they're full-blown;
Things that are blasted are but in the bud.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.
My full-blown youth already fades again;
Of our short being 'tis the shortest space!
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

He who with bold Crathius is inspir'd,
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And steers against it with a full-blown sail.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

Full-bottomed. adj. Having a large bottom.

I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-gown, having pawned a new suit of cloaths and a full-bottom'd wig for a sum of money.—*Guardian.*

Full-hot. adj. Heated to the utmost.

Anger is like
A full-hot horse; who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Full-mouthed. adj. Having a strong voice or sound.

A full-mouth'd diapason swallows all.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 86.
Had Boreas blown
His full-mouth'd blast, and cast thy houses down?
Quarles, Jonah, sign. K. i. b.

Full-summed. adj. Complete in all its parts.

The cedar stretched forth his branches, and the kind of birds nested within his leaves, thick and hard, and with full-summed wings fastening his talons east and west; but now the eagle is become half-naked.
—*Hovell, Vocal Forest.*

Fuller. s. [A.S. *fullere*; Lat. *fullo*.] One whose business is fulling.

The clothiers have put off
The spinsters, gardeners, fullers, weavers.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 2.
His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can white them.—*Mark, ix. 3.*

Fullers' earth. s. [two words.] See extract.

Fullers' earth is a kind of a slow texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch; when dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and generally has a greenish cast

in it. The finest fullers' earth is dug in our own island.—*Will. Mavor, Medals.*

Fulling. s. See Milling.

Used adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound.

By large hammers, like those used for paper and fulling-mills, they beat their hemp.—*Mortimer.*

Fully. adv. [the *l* sounded, as well as written, twice.] In a full manner; without vacuity; completely; without lack; without more to be desired.

There are many graces for which we may not cease hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but never come to be fully had in this present life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final satisfaction of all such perpetual desires.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Fulminate. v. n. [Lat. *fulminatus*, pass. part. of *fulminare*; *fulminatio*, -onis; from *fulmen*, -inis = lightning.]

1. Flash and crack (one or both) as lightning.

With a fiery wrath kind thou [Pope] my brow,
That mak'st my muse in flames to fulminate.
Sir J. Denham, Witle's Pilgrimage, sign. I. 4. b.
Laud Rhina fulminate in love to man;
Comets good omens are, when duly seen'd.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

2. In Chemistry. Explode with a crack and flash. See Fulmination.

Whilst it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which presently kindled it, and made it boil and flash for a pretty while; after which we cast in another glowing coal, which made it fulminate afresh.
—*Boyle.*

3. Burst or break out as an object of terror: (commonly applied to *papal censures*, *threats*, or *punishments*).

Who shall presume to give orders, or administer sacraments, or grant pardons? . . . Who shall be depositary of the cathars and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjur'd infractors of them?
Lord Herbert, History of the Reign of Henry VIII. p. 3-4.

Fulminate. v. a.

1. Cause to explode.

If you fulminate in [salt-petre] in a crucible, and burn off the volatile part with powder of coal.
Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society, p. 225.

2. Throw out as an object of terror.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now fulminated; so this constitution is out of use now as in a great measure.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

For all of ancient that you had before,
(I mean what is not borrow'd from our store,
Was error fulminated over and over.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

These branches of lawful prerogative, which they had so often fulminated.—*Bishop Warburton, Museum, xix.*

Fulminating. part. *adj.*

1. Exploding with a crack and flash, after the manner of lightning; detonating (of which word it is an approximate synonym, the flash as of lightning being more particularly denoted by one word, the crack of thunder by the other); (generally combined with the name of some metal, especially mercury or silver, the fulminating preparations of which are fulminates of fulminic acid, the form and import of which words are purely chemical).

Fulminic acid [is] the acid contained in fulminating mercury; . . . fulminating mercury is the well-known compound used for priming percussion caps. . . . The fulminate in all these processes is to be rejected on filters, washed with distilled water, and dried. . . . Fulminating silver gives a more violent detonation than the corresponding mercurial compound. . . . See Fulmination for the mode of preparing detonating powder for the percussion caps of fire-arms. Fulminating mercury detonates by friction.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Figuratively. Hurlled as a thunderbolt.

Gregory IX. had been on the throne of St. Peter, not eight months before he uttered the fulminating decree.—*Nisamen, History of Latin Christianity, b. x. ch. iii.*

Fulmination. s.

1. Act of thundering; denunciation of censures.

The fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
Fulminations that have been uttered these seven

years, by those cloven tongues of falsehood and dissension.—*Milton, Trance of Kings and Magistrates.*
Præal, by his Provincial Letters, did more to ruin the name of Jesuit than all the controversies of Protestantism, or all the fulminations of the Parliament of Paris.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. iv. ch. iv.

2. In Chemistry. Act of fulminating.

The volatile part was separated from it in the fulmination.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 275.

Fulminatory. adj. Having the character of, or consisting in, a fulmination.

Frothy profane Pastorals, honey-mouthed conciliatory Lamentations, and speechless nameless individuals all plentiful, as moderates, in the middle. Still less is a côté gauche wanting: extreme left sitting on the topmost benches, as if aloft on its speculative height or mountain, which will become a practical fulminatory height, and make the name of Mountain famous-infamous to all times and lands.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. v. ch. ii.

Fulmine. v. a. [Fr. fulminer.] Shoot, or dart, like lightning. Rare.

And ever and anon the rosy red
 Flashed through her face, as if it had been a flame
 Of lightning through bright heaven's fulminant.
Sponser, Faerie Queen.

Fulmine. v. n. Thunder; speak with the resistless power, as it were, of thunder. Rare, the latter extract being a quotation of the former.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
 Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
 Whipped at will that fierce democracy,
 Shook the ancestral, and fulmin'd over Greece
 To Macedon and Antioch's throne.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 267.
 In these all popular assemblies take boundless delight; by these above all others are the minds of an audience at pleasure moved or controlled. They form the grand charm of Lord Chatham's oratory; they were the distinguishing excellence of his great predecessor, and gave him at will to wield the fierce democracy of Athens, and to fulminate over Greece.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*, Lord Chatham.

Fulness. s. Attribute suggested by Full; state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.

Your heaven-offering shall be reckoned the fulness of the wine-press.—*Numbers*, xviii. 27.
 It is a fine and true saying of Bacon, that reading makes a full man, talking a ready man, and writing an exact man. The tendency of institutions like those of England is to encourage readiness in public men, at the expense both of fulness and of exactness.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Glances at Church and State.*

Fulsome. adj. [from Full rather than Foul.]

1. Full; plump; as in the following line—
 His lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse grew
 Fulsome, fair, and fresh.
Golding, Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. vii. (Trench.)

which translates
 'Pulvis fugit marces; abundant pallorque sitique.'
(Ovid, Metamorphoses, vii. 230.)

2. Cloying; causing surfeit.
 The next is Doctrine, in whose lips there dwells
 A spring of honey sweeter than its name,
 Honey which never fulsome is, yet fills
 The widest soul.
Bosworth, Psyche, b. xix. st. 210. (Trench.)

In the following the last line is the same in both the original and the copy; i.e. it is Donne's as well as Pope's:—
 Well I could wish that still in lordly domes
 Some benches were killed, though not whole locusts;
 That both extremes were banished from their walls,
 Carthian fates and fulsome bacchanals.
Pope, Satire of Dr. Donne. (Trench.)

3. Repelling; nauseous; disgusting.
 Letters full of affection, humility, and fulsome flattery were interchanged between the friends. But the first ardour of affection could not last.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.*

Fulsome. adj. [from A.S. *fūl* = foul, rather than *full*.] Obscene: (compare foul-mouthed).
 A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more fulsome than any passage I have met with in our poet.—*Dryden*.
 (See also under Fulsome.)

In the following it is difficult to say with which root the word is most connected. It

may mean rank, at heat (*fūl*); or it may simply mean pregnant, in which the connection is with *full*.

He stuck them up before the fulsome crew.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.
 The same applies to several of the secondary forms.

Fulsome. adv. In a fulsome manner. Rare.

1. Rankly; strongly.
 Box is naturally dry, juicy, fulsome, and loathsome smelling.—*Newton, Herbal to the Bible*, 1887.

2. Filthily.
 Full gorges bark, if not much rather spew,
 Most fulsome.

Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, when T. I.
 God was more displeased with his people, because they builded, decked, and trimmed up their own houses, and suffered God's house to be in ruin and decay, to be uncleanly and fulsome. *Homilies, For repairing and keeping clean Churches.*

Fulsome. s. Attribute suggested by Fulsome.

1. Obscenity. [from *fūl*.]
 Chaste and modest as he [Pericles] is esteemed, it cannot be denied but that, in some places, he is brutal and fulsome. No decency is considered, no fulsome is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as decency can supply it.—*Dryden*.

2. Overfilling; stuffing. [from *full*.]
 Making her soul to loathe dainty meat, or putting a surfeit and fulsome into all which she enjoys.—*Bogers, Naisos the Syrian*, p. 32. (Trench.)

3. Disgusting character. [equivalent].
 Others have described them by some diseases, to manifest the fulsome and loathsomeness thereof; pride, by an inflammation; luxury, by a fever; envy, by a leprosy.—*Price, Creation of the Foe*, sign. B. l. b. 1610.

Fulvid. adj. [Lat. *fulvidus*, from *fulvus* = tawny.] Having a deep yellow colour. Rare.

And in right colours to the life depict
 The fulvid eagle with her sun-bright eye.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 3.

Fumage. s. [N.Fr.] Tax on chimneys.

As early as the Conquest mention is made in Domesday Book of *fumage* or *fouage*, vulgarly called smoke-farthings, which were paid by custom to the king for every chimney in the house.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. i. ch. viii. (Riell.)

Fumbe. v. n. [Dutch, *fummelen*.]

1. Attempt anything awkwardly or ungainly.

His wither'd fist still knocking at death's door,
 Fumbe and drivelling as he draws his breath,
 For brief, the shape and messenger of death.
Swickville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.
 Our mechanic theists will have their atoms never once to have fumbled in these their motions, nor to have produced any inept system.—*Chadworth*.
 It is continuing to fumble on the late, though the muck has been long over.—*Bishop Warburton, Dedication to the Freethinkers*.

2. Poke about.
 Adams now began to fumble in his pockets, and soon cried out, 'O! I have it! not about me.'
Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.

From him who rears a jowin lauk and lung,
 To him who strains his all into a song;
 Perimpo some bonny Caledonian air,
 All larks and brans, though he was never there;
 Or, having whelp'd a prologue with great pains,
 Feels himself spent, and fumbles for his brains.
Copey, Table Talk, 537.

3. Puzzle.
 Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been fumbling half an hour for this excuse.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

Only because you should not go on with your story; if you did but see how silly a man fumbles for an excuse, when he's a little ashamed of lying in love, you would not wonder what I laugh at, ha! ha!
Cibber, The Careless Husband.

4. Play childishly.

I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his finger's end.—*Shakespeare, Henry V*, ii. 3.

5. Stutter; hesitate in the speech.

She fumbled out, 'Thanks, good'; and so she died.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

He fumbled in the mouth.
 His speech doth fall. *Tragedy of King John*, 1611.

Fumbe. v. a. Manage awkwardly.

As many farewells as he stars in heaven,
 With distinct breath and counten'd kisses to them,
 He fumbled up all in one loose adieu.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

His gray bald-pate choir
 Came fumbling o'er the beads, in such an agony
 They told 'em false for fear. *Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

Fumbler. s. One who fumbles.

Imagine, then, your Highlander
 Over a can of muddy beer,
 Playing at piquet with a pair
 Of drunken fumbler for his fare.
C. Cotton, Epistle to the Earl of — (Rich.)

Fumbling. part. adj. Having the character of a fumbler.

But have you told all the midwits you know, all the orange-wenchers at the play-houses, the city husbands, and old fumbling keepers, of this end of the town, for they'll be the readiest to report it?—*Wycherley, The Country Wife*.

Fumblingly. adv. In a fumbling manner.

Many good scholars speak but fumblingly.—*B. Jonson, Discov'ry*.

Fume. s. [Lat. *fumus*.]

1. Smoke.

Thus fighting first a while themselves consume;
 But straight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,
 They first lay tender bridges of their fume,
 And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly.
Dryden.

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.
 Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of sighs;
 Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.
 It were good to try the taking of fumes by pipes as they do in tobacco, of other things, to dry and comfort.—*Bacon*.

The fumes of drink discompose and stupefy the brains of a man overcharged with it.—*South, Sermons*.

Mung'd in sloth we lie, and more stupor,
 As fill'd with fumes of undigested wine.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

The vapours of vinegar, the fumes of burning sulphur, have been long prescribed and practised.—*Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

3. Rage; heat of mind; passion.

The fumes of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty.—*South, Sermons*.

4. Anything unsubstantial; idle conceit; vain imagination; fancy; crotchets.

When Thucydides is asleep, his two chamberlains will I with wine and wassel so convince,
 That memory, the warder of the brain,
 Shall be a fume. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 7.
 Plato's great year would have some effect, not in removing the state of life individuals; for that in the fume of those, that conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences upon these things below, than they have, but in gross.—*Barrow*.

To lay aside all that may seem to have a show of fumes and fancies, and to speak solidly, a war with Spain is a mighty work.—*Id.*, *Considerations on a War with Spain*.

Fume. v. n. [Fr. *fumer*; Lat. *fumo*.]

1. Smoke.

[Their pray'r] pass'd
 Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad
 With incense, where the golden altar fum'd
 By their great Intercessor, came in sight
 Before the Father's throne.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 16.

2. Vapour; yield exhalations, as by heat.
 Tie up the libertine in a field of fusts,
 Keep his brain fuming.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.
 Whose constant cups lay fuming to his brain,
 And always boil in each extended vein.
Lord Roscommon.

3. Pass away in vapours.

We have
 No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning;
 Our hate is spent and fum'd away in vapour,
 Before our hands be at work.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

4. Be in a rage; be hot with anger.

When he knew his rival free'd and gone,
 He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan;
 He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground,
 The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around.
Dryden.

Fume. v. a.

1. Smoke; dry in the smoke. Rare.
 Those that serve for hot countries, they used at first to fume by hanging them up on long sticks one by one, and drying them with the smoke of a soft fire.—*Carow*.

2. Disperse in vapours.
 The heat will fume away most of the scent.—*North*.

3. Fumigate as with incense; scent; perfume.

Fume all the ground,
 And sprinkle holy water.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

Now are the lawn sheets fum'd with violets.
Marston, What you will.

FUMET FUNCTIONALLY} FUME

She fum'd the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the sacred altars came.
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryden.*

Fumet. *s.* [Fr. *fumée* (? Lat. *fumus*) =
dunq.] Dunq of the deer.

For by his skin, his entrails, and his port,
His frayings, *fumets*, he doth promise sport.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Fumette. *s.* [Fr.] High flavour, as of
overkept game: (superseded by the equally
exotic term *haut goût*).

A haunch of ven'non made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

Fumid. *adj.* Smoky; vaporous. *Rare.*

A cross and *fumid* exhalation is caused from the
combust of the sulphur and iron with the acid and
nitrous spirit of aqua fortis.—*Sir T. Browne, Vul-*
gar Errours.

Fumigate. *v. n.* Purify, deodorize, disinfect,
or medicate by means of vapour.

Would'st thou preserve thy fumish'd family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*,
And break the waxy walls to save the state.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil's Georgics.

Fumigation. *s.* Purification by means of
deodorizing or disinfecting vapours.

Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial.—
A. Routh.

For very bad cases in which gaseous *fumigation* is
applicable, nothing can be more rapid and effective
in its action than this gas (nitric oxide). . . . For
fumigation no acid vapour used is pleasant except
vulgar, and, in cases where the impurity is not of
the most violent kind, it may be used with great
advantage. Even this, however, acts on some bright
substances, a disadvantage attending most *fumigations*.
—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and*
Mines. (Illust.)

Fuming. *part. adj.* Smoking; reeking; steaming-
ing.

From thence the *fuming* trail began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fuming. *verbal abs.*

1. Fumigation.

The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlic,
or other unsavoury things will drive moles out of the
ground.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Fume (in its fourth sense).

O Fancie fond, thy *fumings* hath me fed!
The stinking stench of thine inclined head,
Hath poisoned all the virtues in my head.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 250.

Fumingly. *adv.* In a fuming manner; un-
grilly; in a rage.

That which we move for our better learning and
instruction sake, turneth unto anger and choler
in them; they grow altogether out of quietness with
it; they answer *fumingly*, that they are ashamed to
defile their pens with making answer to such idle
questions.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Fumish. *adj.* Smoky; hot; choleric.
Rare.

One loves soft music and sweet melody;
Another is perhaps melancholic;
Another *fumish* is, and choleric.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 158.

Fumishing. *s.* Same as *Fumet*.

He [the buck] makes his *fumishings* in divers
manners and forms as the hart does.—*Gentleman's*
Recreation, p. 77.

Fumishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Fumish. *Rare.*

Drive them out of us all *fumishness*, induration,
and self-will.—*Corviale, Fruitful Lessons*, p. 24:
Purkin Society. (Trench.)

Fumitory. *s.* [Lat. *fumus* = smoke, one or
more of the plants of the genus having
been believed to rise like a smoke, reek,
vapour, or exhalation from the ground.]
Native plant so called of the genus *Fu-*
maria.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare, Henry V. v. 2.*

For another form see *Furrowweed*.

Fumosity. *s.* Tendency to emit fumes.

The mountains are *fumose*, and the myne very low,
or so far within, that it is not sufficient to put
forth any signs of *fumosity*.—*Eden, Martyr's Con-*
science, 328. (Ord MS.)

In Paphlagonia is a well, that maketh men drunk
with drink of it; now this is, because that water
receiveth the *fumosity* of brimstone, and other mi-
nerals, through which it runneth.—*Folltham, Re-*
velation, 214. (Ord MS.)

FUNC

Famous. *adj.* Fumy. *Rare.*

He must abstaine from garlike, onions, mustard,
and such like *famous* things.—*Barrough, Method of*
Physick, 1024. (Nares by H. & W.)

Famy. *adj.* Having the character of,
abounding in, or productive of, fumes.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puff'd the *famy* god from out his breast:
Ere then he dreamt of darts and lucky play;
More lucky had he laid till the day.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fan. *s.* [?] Sport; high merriment; fro-
licsome delight.

Don't mind us, though, for all my *fan* and jokes,
You hardy may find us bloods good-natur'd folks.
Dr. H. More.

Fanambulant. *s.* [Lat. *funambulus*, from
fumus = rope + *ambulo* (pres. part. *ambulans*,
-antia) = walk.] Rope-dancer. *Rare.*

Hee's a fan to stand like the *fanambulant*,
Who seems to tread the air.
Sylvestre, Translation of Du Bartas.
(Ord MS.)

Fanambulatory. *adj.*

1. Performing like a rope-dancer.

There were *fanambulatory* elephants, as we are
informed by Suetonius.—*Chambers.*

2. Narrow, like the walk of a rope-dancer.

Tread softly and circumspectly in this *fanambu-*
latory track and narrow path of goodness.—*Sir T.*
Browne, Christian Morals, l. 1.

Fanambulist. *s.* Rope-dancer.

What man will withhold from the *fanambulist*
the praise of justice, who considers his inflexible up-
rightness?—*Looker-on*, no. 80.

Fanambulo. *s.* [Italian.] Same as *Fun-*
ambulist. *Rare.*

We see the industry and practice of tumblers and
fanambulos.—*Racon, Discours touchant l'eloge*
de l'Intellectuel Powers.

Fanambulus. *s.* [Latin.] Same as *Fun-*
ambulo. *Rare.*

I see him walking not like a *fanambulus* upon a
cord, but upon the edge of a razor.—*Sir H. Wotton,*
Remarks, p. 365.

Functio. *s.* [Lat. *functio*, -onis; *functus*,
pret. part. of *fungor* = discharge a duty.]

1. Duty; employment; office; business;
craft; vocation; calling; occupation, either
generally or with application to any par-
ticular act.

The ministry is not now bound to any one tribe:
now none is excluded from that *functio* of any
degree, state, or calling.—*A. Schickel, Whigist*.

Without difference these *functioes* cannot, in or-
derly sort, be executed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical*
Polity.

Follow your *functio*, go, and batten on cold bits.
—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

This double *functio* of the goddess gives a con-
siderable light and beauty to the ode which Horace
has addressed to her.—*Addison*.

Let not these indigents discourage us from as-
serting the true privileges and pre-eminence of our
high *functio* and character.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

They have several offices and prayers against fire,
tempests, and especially for the dead, in which
functioes they use sacerdotal garments.—*Bishop*
Stillingfleet.

The bodies of men, and other animals, are excel-
lently well fitted for life and motion; and the
several parts of them well adapted to their par-
ticular *functioes*.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Had the report stopped here, those who drew it
up might justly have been blamed for the unfair
and ill natured manner in which they had dis-
charged their *functioes*; but they could not have
been accused of misapplying *functioes* which did not
belong to them for the purpose of insulting the
sovereign and exasperating the nation.—*Macaulay,*
History of England, ch. xzv.

For a long period preceding the Reformation, it
may be almost said, there was no formal theory on
the subject of private judgment, nor for some time
after it; in such a matter, practice, according to the
order of nature, precedes speculation. Yet there
has always been a certain relation between the in-
dividuality of man, and his position and *functioes*
as a member of the Church, in which relation the
subject of private judgment is essentially involved.
—*Clarkson, The State in its Relations with the*
Church, ch. vii.

2. Discharge or performance of the same.

There is hardly a greater difference between two
things than there is between a representing com-
moner in the *functio* of his public calling, and
the same person in common life.—*Swift*.

3. In *Medicine*. Share taken by the different
parts of the body in the growth and action

FUNC

of the living and healthy organism, whe-
ther animal or vegetable: (the chief object
of investigation in *Physiology*, as con-
trasted with *structure* the chief object in
Anatomy).

Diseases of the auricle, especially erysipelous in-
flammation extending to it, and boils, may impair
the *functio* of hearing, but never in a remarkable
manner, nor permanently, unless they have ex-
tended to internal parts.—*Copland, Dictionary of*
Practical Medicine, Hearing.

Sudden shocks, fright, terror, violent fits of anger,
anxiety, grief, sadness, morbid affections,
—all not merely affect the *functioes* of the heart in a
very remarkable manner, but sometimes also
alter its structure.—*Ibid., Heart*.

That *functio* taken precedence of structure,
seems also implied in the definition of life. If life
consists of inner actions so adjusted as to induce
outer actions—if the actions are the substance of life,
while the adjustment of them constitutes its form;
then, may we not say that the actions to be formed
must come before that which forms them—that the
continuous change which is the basis of *functio*,
must come before the structure which brings *functio*
into shape? Or again, . . . since the accompanying
new complexity of structure is simply a means of
making possible this better adjustment; it follows
that *functio* is from beginning to end the determin-
ing cause of structure. Not only is this manifestly
true where the modification of structure arises by
reaction from modification of *functio*; but it is also
true where a modification of structure otherwise
produced, apparently initiates a modification of
functio.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*.

4. In *Arithmetic*. Result of certain, or
formal, arrangements of, and operations
on, numbers. See extract.

Two different numbers cannot be formed in the
same manner from the same numbers; but they
may be formed in the same manner from different
numbers; as nine is formed from three by multiply-
ing it into itself, and sixteen is formed from four by
the same process. Thus there arises a classification
of modes of formation, or, in the language com-
monly used by mathematicians, a classification of
functioes. Any number, considered as formed from
any other number, is called a *functio* of it; and
there are as many kinds of *functioes* as there are
modes of formation. The simple *functioes* are by
no means numerous, most *functioes* being formed
by the combination of several of the operations
which form simple *functioes*, or by successive rep-
etitions of some one of those operations. . . . In order
to carry on general reasoning on the subject of
functioes we require a nomenclature enabling us to
express any two numbers by names which, without
specifying what particular numbers they are, shall
show what *functio* each is of the other; or in other
words, shall put in evidence their mode of forma-
tion from one another. The system of general lan-
guage called algebraical notation does this. The
expressions a and a^2 denote, the one any num-
ber, the other the number formed from it in a
particular manner. The expressions a , b , a , and
 $(a+b)$, denote any three numbers, and a fourth
which is formed from them in a certain mode. The
following may be stated as the general problem of
the algebraical calculus: *F* being a certain *functio*
of a given number, to find what *functio* *F* will be
of any *functio* of that number. For example, a
binomial $a+b$ is a *functio* of its two parts a and b ,
and the parts are, in their turn, *functioes* of $a+b$:
now $(a+b)^2$ is a certain *functio* of the binomial;
what *functio* will this be of a and b , the two parts?
The answer to this question is the binomial theorem.
. . . The resolution of equations is, therefore, a mere
variety of the general problem as above stated. The
problem is—given a *functio*, what *functio* is it of
some other *functio*? And in the resolution of an
equation, the question is, to find what *functio* of
one of its own *functioes* the number itself is.—*J. S.*
Mill, System of Logic, lib. xiii. § 6.

Functional. *adj.* Relating to, connected
with, or consisting in, a function: (one of
its chief applications is in *Medicine*, where
it is opposed to *organic* or *structural*, and
denotes impaired action rather than change
of structure in the part or organ to which
it refers).

That pain in the head is often merely an indication
of functional disorder, or of altered sensibility of
the marginal nerves distributed to the head, must be
generally admitted.—*Copland, Dictionary of Prac-*
tical Medicine, Headache.

In these cases, the disorder must, in the present
state of our knowledge, be viewed as purely *func-*
tional, or nervous, or dynamic-vital, as termed by
various writers; and it may, without much stretch
of ingenuity, be chiefly referred either to impaired
or to excessive action.—*Ibid., Heart*.

Functionally. *adv.* In a functional manner.
The organ is said to be *functionally* disordered.
—*Lawrence, Lectures*, li.

Functionary. *s.* One who has any particular duty to discharge; one invested with any office; official: (common as the word is now, no example of it is given in the previous editions).

Finally, we may draw from these particulars in his history, an inference suggested also by the diaries recently published of his two predecessors, Lord King and Lord Cooper, that the importance of the Chancellor in former times was far inferior to that which this high functionary now enjoys.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the reign of George III., Earl Camden.*

It would be most pernicious to open the House of Commons to all placemen, and not less pernicious to close that House against all placemen. To draw with precision the line between those who ought to be admitted and those who ought to be excluded would be a task requiring much time, thought, and knowledge of details. But the general principles which ought to guide us are obvious. The multitude of subordinate functionaries ought to be excluded. A few functionaries, who are at the head or near the head of the great departments of the administration, ought to be admitted. The subordinate functionaries ought to be excluded, because their admission would at once lower the character of Parliament and destroy the efficiency of every public office. They are now excluded; and the consequence is that the State possesses a valuable body of servants who remain unchanged while cabinet after cabinet is formed and dissolved, who instruct minister after minister in his duties, and with whom it is the most sacred point of honour to give true information, sincere advice, and strenuous assistance to their superior for the time being.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xix.*

On the establishment of Christianity, as the religion if not of the empire, of the emperor, the Bishop of Rome rises at once to the rank of a great accredited functionary; the bishops gradually, though still slowly, assume the life of individual character.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. i. ch. ii.*

The decisions of an executive body may, therefore, be expected to carry more weight, to command more respect, and to be more in accordance with general sentiment, than those of a single functionary, and thus to meet with more ready obedience from the community.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. vii.*

Fund. *s.* [Fr. *fond*; Lat. *fundus*—farm.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expense is supported.

He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own fund, without diving into the art, and sciences for a supply.—*Dryden.*

Part must be left, a fund when foes invade,
And part employ'd to roll the wat'ry tide. *Id.*
In preaching, no man succeeds better than those who trust entirely to the stock or fund of their own reason, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books.—*Swift.*

At the same time he filled another post, which, if not among the highest in the state, was one of the most important in the eyes of the people; the treasurer of the thesauri fund, which, as *Æschines* takes great pains to prove, involved a large share in the general control and direction of the finances.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. lvi.*

2. Stock or bank of money.

As my estate has been hitherto either lost upon seas, or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed in substantial acres.—*Addison.*

3. Plural, with the Definite Article, i.e. *The Funds*. That portion of the National Debt which is not terminable; public stocks relating to the same.

In the beginning of the funding system, the term *fund* meant the taxes or *funds* appropriated to the discharge of the principal and interest of loans; those who held government securities, and sold them to others, selling, of course, a corresponding claim upon some fund. . . . During the reign of William III. and Anne, the interest stipulated for loans was very various. But in the reign of George I. a different practice was adopted. Instead of varying the interest of the loan according to the state of the money market at the time, the interest was fixed at three and a half per cent.; the necessary variation being made in the principal funded.—*McCulloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Fund. *v. a.* Place money in the funds.
(For example see extract under *Funda*.)

Fundament. *s.* [Lat. *fundamentum*.] Hinder part of the body.

The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his fundament
Began to kick, &c. *Butler, Hudibras, l. ii. 844.*

Fundamental. *adj.* Having the character of, or serving for, a foundation; that upon

which the rest is built; essential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and fundamental cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the successor should go to the next heir, according to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were actually dead.—*Swift, Examiner.*

Such we find they are, as can controul
The scrofulous actions of our wayward soul,
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ill all built on life, that fundamental ill.

Yet some there were among the sounder few,
Of those who less pronounced and better knew,
Who durst assert the juster ancient cause,
And here restor'd wit's fundamental laws.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, pl. lii.
(See also last extract under next entry.)

Fundamental. *s.* Leading proposition; important and essential part of any doctrine (generally theological) which is the groundwork of the rest.

We propose the question, whether those who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Christ damnably in respect of superstructure and consequences that arise from them.—*South, Sermons.*

It is a very just remark, that there should be no much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere speculative points.—*Swift.*

An additional support of the doctrine of an infallible universal church, and of an authoritative church-tradition, is sought to be derived from the distinction between *fundamentals* and non-*fundamentals*, or (in other words), between matters of faith, to be held as *de*, and matters of mere opinion. It is alleged, that the authority of the true church, and of church-tradition, is decisive with respect to *fundamentals* and matters of faith, but that, in other things, entire agreement is not necessary; so that a Christian who rejects any of the latter, does not incur the sin of heresy. But here, again, the difficulty is merely shifted, not solved; it is transferred to another point, but it is not diminished. There is no received or certain test for distinguishing between *fundamental* and non-*fundamental* doctrine.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. iv.*

Fundamentality. *s.* Character of being Fundamental.

That upon every point, small and great, he must surrender, it is not necessary for the general purpose to contend; but where he finds antiquity and universality combined with *fundamentality*, the conclusion is inevitable, and in proportion as he finds the evidence of each of those three conditions, is it plainly legitimate.—*Gladsone, The State in its Relations with the Church, ch. vii.*

Fundamentally. *adv.* In a fundamental manner; with the character of a foundation; essentially; originally.

An virtue is seated *fundamentally* in the intellect, so perspective in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end.—*Græc.*

Religion is not only useful to civil society, but *fundamentally* necessary to its very birth and constitution.—*Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legislators endeavour to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people.—*Swift.*

Funded. *part. adj.* Placed (as money) in the Funds.

This was the beginning of the funded debt.—*McCulloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Fundholder. *s.* One who has money invested in the funds.

From this passage we should have been inclined to think, the dividends to be a free gift periodically sent down from heaven to the *fundholders*, as quails and manna were sent to the Israelites. . . . A *fundholder*, we will suppose, spends dividends amounting to five hundred pounds a year; and his ten nearest neighbours pay fifty pounds each to the tax-gatherer, for the purpose of discharging the interest of the national debt. If the debt were wiped out, a measure, be it understood, which we by no means recommend, the *fundholder* would cease to spend his five hundred pounds a year. He would no longer give employment to industry, or put food into the mouths of labourers. . . . Each of the ten neighbours of our *fundholder* has fifty pounds a year more than formerly. Each of them will, as it seems to our feeble understandings, employ more industry and feed more mouths than formerly. The sum is exactly the same. It is in different hands.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Southey's Colloquies on Society.*

Funding. *verbal abs.* Putting into the funds; placing in the condition of a funded debt. See *Fund*.

Funds. *s. plur.* See *Fund*.

Funèbrial. *adj.* [Lat. *funèbris*.] Belonging to funerals; solemn; melancholy, funeral.

Rare.
Their carousals . . . were convivial, festival, sacrificial, nuptial, honorary, *funèbrial*.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanea, p. 91.*

Their *funèbrial* carousals had little of beauty in them beside roses, while they made them of myrtle, rosemary, spium, &c. under symbolical intimations.—*Ibid.*

Funèbrious. *adj.* Used at the ceremony of burying the dead. *Rare.*

His body was afterwards interred with *funèbrious* exequies and solemnities.—*Mercurius Rusticus, in 1644.*

Funeral. *s.* [Fr. *funérailles*; Lat. *funera*, plural of *funus*, *funeria*.—see last extract.]

1. Solemnization of a burial; payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus and the rest,
Come I to speak in Cesar's funeral.

Shakespeare, Julius Cesar, iii. 2.
All things that we ordained festival,
Turn from their office to black funeral.

Id., Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.
He that had cut out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any solemn *funerals*, nor wretchedness with his fathers.—*2 Macbeth, v. 10.*

No widow at his funeral shall weep. *Samyls.*

2. Pomp or procession with which the dead are carried.

The long *funerals* blacken all the way. *Pope.*
You are sometimes desirous to see a funeral pass by in the street.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Chambermaid.*

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his funeral
I th' sands, when he before his day shall fall.

Sir J. Denham.

Used affectively.

Our instruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.
To converse with his friends and standers by as
as may do them comfort, and ease their funeral and
civil complaints.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Ecclesi-
astics of Holy Dying, vi. § 3.*

Let such honours
And funeral rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be first perform'd. *Sir J. Denham, Sophy.*
Thy hand o'er towns the funeral torch displays,
And forms a thousand hills ten thousand ways.

Dryden.
[The word *funeral*, Mr. Malone says, was, agreeably to its French origin (*funerailles*), almost always used in the plural, previous to the Restoration. But this is not the case. The singular is found repeatedly in Barrow's *Allegory* of 1584: 'Friends come together to set forth the solemnization of his funeral.' Again, in *Sherwood's Dictionary*, 1632: 'A funeral'; and 'Of a funeral'.—*Tidd.*]

Funeration. *s.* Solemnization of a funeral.

Rare.
In the rites of *funeration* they did use to anoint the dead body with aromatick spices and ointments before they buried them. And so was it the Jewish custom to perform their funerals.—*Knatchbull, Annotations on the New Testament, p. 41.*

Funereal. *adj.* Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal.

But if his soul hath winged the destin'd flight,
Inhabitants of deep disastrous night,
Howe'er with pious speed repair the main
To the pale shade *funereal* rites ordain.

Pope's Homer, Odyssey.

Funest. *adj.* [Lat. *funestus*.] Doleful; lamentable. *Rare.*

The violent ends or downfalls of great princes, the subversion of kingdoms and empires, or whatever else can be imagined of *funest* or tragical.—*Phillips, Theatrum Poeticum, pref.*

The boy is ominous of some *funest* accident.—*Keelyn, Sylva, p. 302.*

Funge. *s.* Fungus; blockhead; dolt; fool. *Rare.*

A very idiot, a *funge*, a golden ass.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, to the reader.*

They are mad, empty vessels, *funges*, beside themselves, derided.—*Ibid., p. 122.*

Fungosity. *s.* Fungous growth.

Eggs cut into the matrix of the earth, or certain little pustules and *fungosities* on its surface.—*Bibliotheca Bibliographica, l. 292: Oxf. 1720.*

Fungous. *adj.* Having the character of a fungus.

The second instrument of the voice is the tongue; and this, by reason of its *fungous* substance and volubility, is so meet and so principal an agent therein, that speech itself, and all the variety thereof, doth among all sorts of men go by the name of the tongue.—*Smith, Portraits of Old Age*, p. 137.

It is often employed to keep down the *fungous* lips that spread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the escharotic medicine.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

The manner productions of the French and English press; that *fungous* growth of novels and of pamphlets.—*Harris, Hermes*.

Fungus. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Mushroom: (in *Botany*, where the term has its widest import, it means the great class of plants akin to the mushrooms, toadstools, puffballs, moulds, and the like. In ordinary language it means the poisonous or useless, as opposed to the edible, members of this class. In the former case the plural is Latin; in the latter, English).

Plant-life is all directly or indirectly dependant on the heat and light of the sun: directly dependant in the immense majority of plants, and indirectly dependant in plants which, as the *fungi*, flourish in the dark: since these, growing as they do at the expense of decaying organic matter, immediately draw their forces from the same original source.—*Herbert Spencer, The Correlation and Equivalences of Forces*.

2. In *Medicine*. Morbid growth suggesting the notion of a fungus: (at present limited to those of a *vascular* and *malignant* character).

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *fungus*, or as they harden and produce callosities.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*. This eminence is composed of little points, or granula, called *fungus*, or proud flesh.—*Sharp*.

Funk. *v. a.* [see extract under Funk, *s.*] Poison with an offensive smell.

Tobacco drives to vex
A numerous squadron of the tender sex;
What with strong smoke, and with his stronger breath,
He *funks* Eusketia and her son to death.
King, The Parody, canto iii.

Funk. *v. n.* Fear; be in a fright.

The west part of the veal, and the Greek for hunc, is the name of a man that makes *funk*.
Epigram on J. Burton, when Proctor at Oxford

Funk. *s.* [see extract.] Alarm; perturbation manifested by the smell.

[*Funk*—Properly an exhalation. *Languor, fun, smoke*. . . *Bouché, Funger*; *Walloon, funki, funker*, to smoke, *funquon* (smoke), imperfectly burnt charcoal. Hence the metaphorical sense of perturbation, fright. *In de funk zinn* (to be in a funk), in perturbation case. (Kilim.) 'Si commences a *fun* (begin to be disturbed), of colour changer, of doubts etc.' &c.—*Weidmann, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Funnel. *s.* [from Lat. *infundibulum*.] Inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths.

If you pour a pint of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a *funnel*, and by degrees, you shall fill many of them.—*H. Johnson, Discoveries*.

Funnel. *s.* [for *funnel*, from Lat. *funus* = oven.] Pipe or passage of communication: (especially a tube serving as a chimney).

Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grates, to let in light or fresh air.—*Addison*.

Funny. *adj.* Comical; strange.

I have done his sermon more honour than is really its due, in wasting a whole day in writing some *funny* remarks upon it.—*Remarks on a Sermon at All Souls' College in 1780*, p. 22.

Funny. *s.* Short wherry so called.

He was drifting down in a *funny*.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

Fannybone. *s.* That part of the elbow over which the ulnar nerve passes, which, when struck, from being suddenly pressed upon the bone, causes a peculiar sensation not unlike an electric shock down the arm.
Colloquial.

Fur. *s.* [Fr. *fourrure*.]

1. Soft kind of hair: (as that of the hare or rabbit, compared with that of the horse or ox).

This night wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Kept their *fur* dry, unbattered he runs,
And bids what will take all.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 1.

2. The same with the skin as used in manufactures; articles of dress made therewith.

Peltry is nearly synonymous with *fur*, and comprehends the skins of different kinds of wild animals that are found in high northern latitudes, particularly in the American continent; such as the beaver, bear, moose, deer, marten, mink, sable, wolverine, wolf, &c. When these skins have received no preparation, but from the hunter, they are most properly called peltry; but when they have had the tinner also tawed or tanned by an aluminous process, they may then be denominated *furs*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

3. In *Medicine*. Foul secretion on a mucous surface, especially the tongue. See *Sordes*.

Methinks I am not right in every part;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Beside a filthy *fur* upon my tongue.

Dryden, Translation of Persius.
His skin was very hot . . . his tongue covered with a white *fur*.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. ix.

4. Concretion in general; deposit.

Down in the cellars, as up in the bed-chambers, old objects that he well remembered were changed by age and decay, but were still in their old places; even to empty beer-casks hoary with cobwebs, and empty wine-bottles with *fur* and fungus choking up their throats.—*Dickens, Little Dorrit*.

Fur. *v. a.* Lure or cover with skins that have soft hair, or with fur.

How mad a sight it was to see Dametas, like rich tissue *furred* with lambskins!—*Sir P. Sidney*.
You are for dreams and slumbers, brother priest;
You *fur* your floors with reason.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Fur. *adv.* [see Further.] Far.

The white lovely dove
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftmess prove,
Finding the grips of falcon fierce not *fur*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Furbelow. *s.* [see Ferdigew.] Pudding; ornaments attached to it; flounce.

Nay, off in dreams invention we bestow
To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.
Furbelows and *flounces* have been disposed of at will.—*Guardian*, no. 110.

Furbelow. *v. a.* Adorn with ornamental appendages, with or as with furbelows.

When ornaments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air;
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prinr*.
She was flounced and *furbelowed*; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl.—*Addison*.

Her women, insolent and self-carew'd,
By Vanity's unwearied finger dress'd,
Forgot the blush that virgin form impart
To modest cheeks, and borrow'd one from art;
Were just such trifles, without worth or use,
As silly pride and illenous prodium:
Curl'd, scented, *furbelowed*, and flounc'd around,
With feet too delicate to touch the ground,
They stretch'd the neck, and roll'd the wanton eye,
And sigh'd for every fool that flatter'd by.

Cowper, Repentance, 61.

Furbish. *v. a.* [Fr. *fourbir*, pres. part. *fourbissant*.] Burnish; polish; rub to brightness.

Furbish the spears, and put on the brigandines.—*Jeremiah*, xlv. 4.

With up. Preprou for bringing out afresh, the need of burnishing implying previous rust or disuse.

Some others who *furbish* up and reprint his old errors, hold that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general god-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not for a further execution, but a final release.—*South, Sermons*.

As for my grandmother's barony, I should look upon the termination of its allegiance in my favour as the act of my political extinction. What we want, sir, is not to fashion new dukes and *furbish* up old baronies; but to establish great principles which may maintain the realm and secure the happiness

of the people.—*Disraeli the younger, Contagion* h. viii. ch. iii.

Furcation. *s.* [Lat. *furca*.] Divarication a twining of a fork. *Hare*.

roure.

Furdle. *v. a.* [O.Fr. *fardeler*.] Contract; draw up, as it were, into a furdle or bundle. *Hare*.

The rose of Jericho . . . being a dry and ligneous plant, is preserved many years, and though crumpled and *furdled* up, yet, if infused in water, will swell and display its parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 34.

Furfur. *s.* [Lat. = bran. — scarcely naturalized.] Scurf or dandruff, with a likeness to bran.

They reduce the rest; as to leprosy, ulcers, itches, *furfur*, scales.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 231.

Furfuraceous. *adj.* In *Medicine*. Delicately scurfy, like bran.

A *furfuraceous* pellicle is then given off.—*Plumbe, Diseases of the Skin*.

Furibund. *adj.* [Lat. *furibundus*.] Furious. *Barbours*.

O Muses, may a woman poorer and blinder
A lion-dragon or a bull-beast blinder?
Is 't possible for pulling wench to tame
The *furibund* champion of fame?
G. Harvey; 1683. (Nares by H. & W.)

Furious. *adj.* [Fr. *furieux*; Lat. *furiosus*.] Mad; phrenetic.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Furiously. *adv.* In a furious manner; madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother saw, fraught with great grief
And wrath, he to him leapt *furiously*.

Spruser, Faerie Queen.

Furiosness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Furious; frenzy; madness; transport of passion.

The boiling thirst of pain and *furiosness*.
Briwer, Comedy of Lingua.

Furl. *v. a.* [see Frill.] Draw up; contract.

When fortune sends a stormy wind,
Then shew a brave and present mind;
And when with too indulgent sales
She swells too much, then *furl* thy sails.

Creech, Translation of Horace.

Furlong. *s.* [A.S. *furlang* = long as a furrow, the measure being as much land as could be ploughed in a straight line in a day.] Measure of length, i.e. eighth part of a mile.

If a man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he shall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate sounds.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they passed through a very thick grove.—*Addison, Fables*.

Furlough. *s.* [Dutch, *verlof* = leave, permission.] Temporary licence for a soldier to be absent from service.

Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls,
And give them *furlough* for another world;
But we, like wretches, are obliged to stand
In starless nights, and wait till appointed hour.

Dryden.

Furmenty. *s.* Same as Frumenty; each of which forms undergoes a change in pronunciation, the one giving *furmety*, the other *frumenty*.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The seed-cake, the pasties, and *furmenty* pot.
Tasso, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

He'll find you out a food,
That needs no teeth nor stomach; a strange *furmety*,
Will feed ye up as fat as hams 't the forerads.

Rossmont and Fletcher, Boudicca.

Furnace. *s.* [Lat. *furnax*, -acia.] Fire-place, oven, or stove, enclosed wholly or for the greater part on all sides, as opposed to an ordinary grate, which is open in front, and used for the larger kind of operations, such as metallurgy, pottery and assaying; the furnaces of assay used for operations on a small scale being least in point of size.

FURN

Whoso fall-th not down and worshippeth, shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace.—*Daniel*, iii. 6.

Furnace. v. a. Throw out as sparks from a furnace. *Rare.*

Ha-furnaces
The thick sighs from him.

Furnament. s. [Fr. *fourniment*; Italian, *fornimento*.] Furniture. *Rare.*

Lo! where they spyde with spoodie whirling pace
One in a chariot of strange furniment
Towards them driving

Furnish. v. a. [Fr. *fournir*, pres. part. *fournissant*.]

1. Supply with what is necessary to a certain purpose.

Thou shalt furnish him liberally out of thy flock.
—*Deuteronomy*, xv. 14.
Auric, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by sea and land, furnished the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

2. Give; supply.

These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested and furnished to the mind only by these two ways, sensation and reflection.—*Locke*.

With out. *Rare.*
It is not the state, but a compact among private persons that hath furnished out these several remittances.—*Addison*.

3. Equip; fit out for any undertaking; (sometimes with out).

Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to furnish me?—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. l. 2.*
Idem, *Summa*, and *Intelligens*.
Have furnish'd out three different sects.

Prior, Alma.
Doubtless the man Jesus Christ is furnished with superior powers to all the angels in heaven, because he is employed in superior work.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

4. Supply with furniture (for a house).

Plato entertained some of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and costly furnished. Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, Diogenes.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*.

The wounded arm would furnish all their rooms, And bleed for ever scarlet in their looms.

Furnish. s. Specimen; sample. *Obsolete.*
To lend the world a furnish of wit, she lays her own to pawn.—*Greene, Groatsworth of Wit*, 1621.

Furnisher. s. One who supplies or fits out.

Patterns of all sorts of things belonging to the libitinal or furnishers of the funeral.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 20.
How the sleek Pagan might mine and undermine, one knows not well; this however one does know; that his war-office has become a den of thieves and confusion, such as all men shudder to behold. . . . That furnishers scour in gips, over all districts of France, and drive bargain.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. ii.

Furnishing. verbal abs. Supply; act of supplying; thing supplied; filling up with furniture; decoration; appendage.

Something deeper,
Whereof, perolance, there are but furnishings.

Furnishment. s. Furniture. *Rare.*
It was munited with artillery of all sorts, and other furnishings for warre, in great plenty.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 345. (Ord MS.)

Furniture. s.

1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.

No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous fare, and his rich furniture into another world.—*South, Sermons*.

There are many noble palaces in Venice; their furniture is not very rich, if we except the pictures.—*Addison*.

2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with the form and all the furniture of the earth.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.

Young Chloris, with vauntful lustled,
And after his gales did cast abroad to fire,
And there he gay his furniture prepare. *Sponsor.*
I'd give bay curial and his furniture
My mouth no more were broken than these boys.
And writ as little beard.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 2.

FURT

The duke is coming: see the barge be ready, And fit it with such furniture as suits The greatness of his person.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 1.
The ground might be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horse's furniture must be of very sensible colours.—*Dryden*.

4. Materials for work of any kind.

He disclaims all assistance; he'll decide upon all points freely and supinely by himself; without furniture, without proper materials.—*Bentley, Philo-leutherus Lipsiensis*, § 1.

5. Supply. *Obsolete.*

There shalt thou know thy charge, and there receive Money, and order for thy furniture.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 3.
It shall be requisite for the furniture of necessaries herunto apperteyning.—*Idem*, *Translation of P. Martyr's Decades*, prof. (Ord MS.)

Furred. part. adj. Covered wholly or in part, coated, or ornamented, with fur.

1. Of animals.

Through latter'd clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.

2. In the sense of sordid, or deposit.

To make lamplblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a litten bason; and as it groweth to be furred and black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Pecham*.

The sisters, mourning for their brother's loss, Their bodies hid in bark, and furr'd with moss.

Dryden.
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues.

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
On all sides furr'd with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of rusty gore. *Addison*.

Furrow. s. [a form of Furring.] See extract.

Furrows, in shipbuilding, [is] a term sometimes used to imply the same as *dillings*; that is to say, pieces supplying the deficiency of timber in the moulding way.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary*.

Furring. s. [?] See extract.

Furring in architecture [is] the small slips nailed on joints or rafters, where some parts of them are lower than others, or where the surface is not regular, so as to bring the building thus are to receive into the same planes.—*Brand and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Furrow. s. [A.S. *furh*.] Trench made by the plough for the reception of seed.

Wheat must be sowed above furrow before Michaelmas.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Then ploughs for seed the fruitful furrows broke.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

Figuratively. Wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plough'd that face
With many furrows since I saw it first;

Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground
Quite to forget it. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus*.

Furrow. v. a. Cut in furrows; make by furrowing.

Thou canst help time to furrow me with age,
But stop no wrinkle in his pilgrimage.

Shakespeare, Richard II. i. 3.
From thence he furrow'd many a churchful sea.

P. Fletcher, Piouser Elegies, ii. 13.
There go the ships that furrow out their way;
Yes, there of whales enormous sights we see.

Sir H. Wotton.
No briny tear has furrow'd her smooth cheek.

Sir J. Suckling.

Furrow-weed. s. Weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank samiter, and furrow-weeds.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 4.

Furry. adj.

1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his furry troops to war.

Fellon, To Lord Gower.

2. Consisting of fur.

Stretch out thy laxy limbs, awake, awake,
And winter from thy furry mantle shake. *Dryden*.

Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to misse their furry spoils in flight. *Id.*

3. Coated with fur as sordid or deposit.

Get out the wine, thought I—picturing to myself
Two foggy devotions, half full of the remnants of
yesterday's illusion, with a sort of furry rim just
over the surface, of which the expression gave me a
strong idea.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. iv.

Farther. [This is the comparative of forth, an adverb, though in many combinations it has an adjectival construction; more forth = more fore, more forward, more in

FURT

{FURNACE
FURTIVE

front. German *vorder*, and *vorderer*. As this suggests the notion of removal, the secondary meaning of *more distant* follows; and as long as this is expressed by the word under notice there is nothing anomalous. The likeness, however, of the forms *fur* (*fore*) and *fur* coincides with the likeness of their significations; the result being such words as (1) *further*, an apparent comparative of *fur*, (2) *fur* for *fur*, and (3) the use of *further* in the sense of *more forward*, as shown in the words *Fartherance*, *Farther* (verb), and *Farthermore*, all of which have originated in a confusion between the two words.]

1. More in advance.

What further need have we of witnesses?—*Methu*, xxi. 65.

But further way found none, so thick intwin'd,
As one continu'd brake, the undergrowth
Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 173.

Some wandering spirit of heaven by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd, from him to draw
What further would be learn'd. *Id.*, iv. 180.

2. Farther.

And the angel of the Lord went further, and stood in a narrow place.—*Numbers*, xlii. 2.

Farther. v. a. Forward; promote; advance; countenance; assist; help.

Things thus set in order, in quiet rest,
Shall further thy harvest, and pleasure the heat.

Tassie, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Grant not, O Lord, the desire of the wicked; further not his wicked device. *Psalm*, cxi. 2.

Could their fond superstition have further'd so great attempts, without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning the irresistible force of divine power.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

This binds me then to further my design,
As I am bound by vow to further thine. *Dryden*.

Fartherance. s. Promotion; advancement; help.

The Gauls learned them first, and used them only for the fartherance of their trade and private business.—*Strabo*.

Our diligence must search out all helps and fartherances of direction, which scriptures, councils, fathers, historians, the laws and practices of all churches afford.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design, but very much for the advancement and fartherance of it.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Thus, amid obstructions and stimulating fartherances, has the question of the trial to grow; emerging and submerging; fostered by solicited patriotism.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. v.

Fartherer. s. One who furthers; promoter; advancer.

That earnest favourer and fartherer of God's true religion, that faithful servitor to his prince and country.—*Archam*.

Farthermore, also Farthermore. adj. More-over; besides.

The Lord said farthermore to him, Put now thine hand into thy bosom.—*Exodus*, iv. 6.

Farthermore, it is necessary to everlasting salvation, that he rightly believe the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ.—*Book of Common Prayer Athanasian Creed*.

Farthest. adv. [superlative of Forth.] At the greatest distance.

For whereas Celsius the Epicure objected that Jesus chose publicans and men of wicked conversation to be his own disciples; even therein peculiarly hath he shewed the effectuality of his doctrine in the curing of men's souls, as a physician cloth in healing those that are sorest sick and furthest from hope of recovery in a city.—*Treasure of Christian Religion*, 541. (Ord MS.)

The furthest a prudent man should proceed in general is to laugh at some of his own follies.—*Shenstone*.

Furtive. adj. [Fr. *furtive*; Lat. *furtivus*.]

Stolen; gotten by theft; having a stolen or clandestine character.

A furtive simulation, and a bastardly kind of adoption.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 96.

Or do they, as your schemes, I think, have shown, Dart furtive beams and glory not their own,
All servants to that source of light, the sun? *Prior*.

The parties alleged themselves to have been married clandestinely in the earl of Hertford's house by a minister whom they had never before seen, and of whose name they were ignorant, in the presence only of a sister of the earl then deceased. This entire absence of testimony, and the somewhat improbable nature of the story, at least in appearance, may still, perhaps, leave a shade of doubt as to the reality of the marriage. On the other hand, it was unquestionable that their object must have been a legitimate union; and such a hasty and furtive ceremony as they asserted to have taken place, while it would, if sufficiently proved, be completely valid, was necessary to protect them from the queen's indignation.—*Hallam, History of England*, ch. vi.

Furuncle. s. [Fr. *furuncle*; Lat. *furunculus*.] In Medicine. Boil.

A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed, and as it increases, it swells up with an acute head, and sometimes a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or ninth day.—*Wise, Surgery*.

The true skin or corion is penetrated by small coiled prolongations derived from the cellular tissue underneath. With these, the vessels and nerves proceed to the superficial of the corion to form the papillary tissue and vascular rete. When inflammation commences in one or more of these prolongations, *furunculus* or boil, hordeolum or sty, and anthrax or carbuncle, are the results. . . . The varieties of *furuncle* are generally dependent upon disordered states of the digestive functions, and the characters which they assume vary with the states of vital action and of the circulating fluids.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Fury. s. [Fr. *furie*; Lat. *furor*, a common word, though less like the word under notice in respect to its *form* than *Furia* the rare, or hypothetical, singular of the Latin *Furiæ* = Furies, i.e. three heathen female deities so named. The details of the confusion are obscure. Probably, though it would savour of a refinement to make separate entries, they are, in reality, two distinct words.]

1. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.

I do oppose
My patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd
To suffer with a quietness of spirit
The very tyranny and rage of his.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
He hath given us to know the nature of living creatures, and the *furies* of wild beasts.—*Apu-
cynus, Wisdom*, vii. 30.

2. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.

Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a
divine *fury* inspired; and her voice would, in so be-
loved an occasion, exceed her wit.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
A sylb that had number'd in the world
The sun to course two hundred compasses,
In her prophetic *fury* saw'd the work.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 4.
Greater than human kind she seem'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal spoke;
Her stirring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the gods came rushing on her soul.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3. One of the Furies; terribly woman.

The sight of any of the house of York,
Is as a *fury* to torment my soul.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. i. 3.
It was the most proper place for a *fury* to make
her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination
is pleas'd when he sees the angry goddess thus sink-
ing in a tempest, and plunging herself into hell,
amidst such a sort of horror and confusion.—*Ad-
dison, Travels in Italy*.

Furze. s. old plural in -n. [see Gorse.]
Native plant so called; gorse (*Ulex europæus*).

Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and *furze*, the turf and the cole.
Furze, *Hundred Points of good Husbandry*.
For *furze*, there growth great store of *furze*, of
which the shrubby sort is called *tane*, and the bet-
ter grown French.—*Caron, Survey of Cornwall*.
We may know
And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,
Or when to fell the *furze*.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil.
Many thousands of square miles which are now
rich corn land and meadow, intersected by green
hedge-rows, and dotted with villages and pleasant
country seats, would appear as moors overgrown
with *furze*, or ferns abandoned to wild ducks.—*Mac-
aulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Furze. adj. Made of, relating to, or con-
sisting in, *furze*.

For we must not always choose that which is
easier to be had and willing to be gotten; for we put
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by some and *furzen* bushes; we tread underfoot
brins and brambles, though they catch hold of us.
—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 126. (Rich.)

Furzy. adj. Abounding in, or overgrown
with, *furze*.

Wide through the *furzy* field their route they
take.

Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay*.

Fuse. adj. FUSCIOUS. *Rhetorical; rare*.

Expectation was alert on the receipt of your
strange-shaped present, while yet undecoded from
its *fuse* envelope.—*Land, Letter to H. C. Robinson*.

Fuscous. adj. [Lat. *fuscus*] Brown; of a
dim or dark colour.

[The] feathers of the wing of a dark or *fuscous*
colour.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 247.

Fuse. v. a. [Lat. *fusus*, pass. part. of *fundo*.] Melt; put into fusion; liquefy by
heat.

(For example see last extract under Fusibili-
lity).

Fuse. v. n. Be melted; be capable of being
liquefied by heat.

Pure tin, when heated this way, *fuses*.—*Ure, Dic-
tionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Alloy*.

Fuse. s. FUSCE.

The blasting, or shooting, tools are a sledge, or
mallet; claying bar; needle or nail; scraper; tamp-
ing-bar; &c. Besides these tools the miner re-
quires a powder-horn, rashes to be filled with gun-
powder, tin cartridges for occasional use in wet
ground, and paper rubbed over with gunpowder or
grease for the sniffs or *fuses*.—*Ure, Dictionary of
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Fusee. s. [from Fr. *fusée* = squib, cartridge.]
Instrument of the nature of a train for
firing an explosive: (FUSE commoner).

Fusee of a bomb or grando shell, is that which
makes the whole powder or composition in the shell
take fire, to do the designed execution. 'Tis usually
a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or some
such matter; and is intended to burn no longer
than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the
mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall,
which time Anderson makes twenty-seven seconds.
—*Harris*.

Fusee. s. [Fr. *fusée* = spindle.] Cone
round which is wound the cord or chain
of a clock or watch.

The reason of the motion of the balance is by the
motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of
the next, and that by the motion of the *fusee*, and
that by the motion of the spring; the whole frame
of the watch carries a resemblance in it, the passive
impression of the intellectual idea that was in the
artist.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of the Mind*.

Fusel (Fusel oil). s. [German direct.]
Strong and somewhat fetid spirit from the
distillation of potatoes.

This compound has long been known under the
name of oil of potato-spirit; it is the *fusel* oil of the
Germans.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 1763.

Fusible. adj. [Lat. *fusibilis*; subst. *fusibili-
litas*, -atis; *fusus*, pass. part. of *fundo* =
pour out; *fusio*, -onis.] Capable of being
fused.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies either colli-
quate with or otherwise penetrate into other bodies,
especially *fusible* ones.—*Boyle, Experiments and
Considerations touching Colours*.

(See also under next entry.)

Fusibility. s. Capacity of being fused.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of
metalline nature, or at least a *fusibility*, seem to have
resolved it into a nobler use.—*Sir H. Wotton, Ele-
ments of Architecture*.

The bodies of most use, that are sought for out
of the depths of the earth, are the metals, which are
distinguished from other bodies by their weight,
fusibility, and malleableness.—*Locke*.

It would be hardly possible to infer the melting
point of an alloy from that of each of its constituent
metals; but in general the *fusibility* is increased by
mutual affinity in their state of combination. Of
this a remarkable instance is afforded in the *fusible*
metal consisting of 8 parts of bismuth, 8 of lead,
and 8 of tin, which melts at the heat of boiling
water of 212° Fahr., though the melting point de-
duced from the mean of its components should be
314°. This alloy may be rendered still more *fusible*
by adding a very little mercury to it, when it forms
an excellent material for certain anatomical in-
jections, and for filling the hollows of carious teeth.
Nor do the colours of alloys depend, in any con-
siderable degree, upon those of the separate metals;
thus the colour of copper, instead of being rendered
paler by a large addition of zinc, is thereby con-
verted into the rich-looking pinchbeck metal. By
means of alloys we multiply, as it were, the numbers
of useful metals, and sometimes give usefulness to

such as are separately of little value. Since these
compounds can be formed only by fusion, and since
many metals are apt to oxidize readily at their melt-
ing temperature, proper precautions must be taken
in making alloys to prevent this occurrence, which
is incompatible with their formation.—*Ure, Dic-
tionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Hutton, in his speculations concerning the geo-
logical effects of heat, naturally availed himself of
the laws which Black had unfolded. One of those
laws was, that certain earths owe their *fusibility* to
the presence of fixed air in them before heat has
expelled it; so that, if it were possible to force them
to retain their fixed air, or carbonic acid gas, as we
now call it, no amount of heat could deprive them
of the capability of being *fused*.—*Buckle, History of
Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Fusile. s. [Fr. *fusil* = steel for tinderbox; Lat.
facile, from *foculus* = hearth.] Matchlock;
firelock gun; musket.

The *fusile* intended for officers are generally
mounted with silver.—*Ross, Cyclopaedia*, in voce.

Fusile. s. [Fr. *fuséau* = spindle.] In Heraldry.
Spindle-shaped element of a blazon so
called.

Fusile must be made long, and small in the mid-
dle; in the ancient coat of Montague, amongst three
fusile in fesse gules.—*Poacham, On Blazoning*.

Fusile. adj.

1. Capable of being fused.

Some less skillful, fancy these scraps that occur in
most of the larger Gothic buildings of England are
artificial, and will have it, that they are a kind of
fusile marble.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural
History of the Earth*.

2. Fused; melted; liquefied.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be
Fusile, or grav'n in metal.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 570.

Perpetual flames,
O'er mind and senses, and the stubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a *fusile* sea.

J. Phillips, Cyder, b. ii.

Fusileer. s. Soldier armed with a fusil;
musketeer.

It seems that there was some apprehension of a
revue; for a strong body of *fusileers* was under
arms to support the civil power.—*Macaulay, History
of England*, ch. xii.

Fusion. s. Act of fusing; state of being
fused.

Metals in *fusion* do not flame, for want of a copious
flame; except species which *fuses* copiously, and
thereby flames.—*Sir J. Newton, Opticks*.

Fuse. s. [A.S. *fús* = active.] Tumult; bus-
tle; stir; ado.

Nor with *unakes* keep a *fuse*:
I submit, and answer thus. *Swift*.
Here's a *fuse* indeed, about nothing.—*Folding,
Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.
I've known a dozen weddings made even thus,
And some of them high names! I have also
known
Young men who—though they hated to discuss
Pretensions which they never dream'd to have
shown—
Yet neither frighten'd by a female *fuse*,
Nor by mistachew moved, were let alone,
And lived, as did tin broken-hearted fair,
In happier plight than if they form'd a pair.

Byron, Don Juan.
'I see old mother Dalmaine dresses her as much
like the Doncaster belle as she possibly can.'—'Yes,
and spoils her,' said Lord Squibs 'but old mother
Dalmaine, with all her *fuse*, was ever a bad cook, and
overdid everything.'—*Dissol the younger, The
Young Duke*.

Fusinus. s. Attribute suggested by Fussy.
(For example see extract under next entry.)

Fussy. adj.

She was *fussy* no doubt; but her real activity bore
a fair proportion to her *fusinus*.—*Merryat, Snar-
leypoo*.

Fust. s. [N.Fr. *fuste* = cask.] Trunk or body
of a column. *Rare*.

The bases of a number of columns remain in their
original position, and their broken *fustes* lie scat-
tered around.—*A. Drummond, Travels through
Germany, Italy, and Greece*, vol. xi. 1748.

Fust. v. n. Grow fusty.

Sure he, that made us with such large discourse
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability of godlike reason
To *fust* in us unlearn'd. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 4.

Fusted. part. adj. Become fusty.

His blown were
Of *fusted* hops, now lost for lack of sale.
Bishop Hall, Satire, iv. 6.

Fustet. s. See Fustic.

Fustian. *s.* [O.Fr. *fustaine*.]

1. Kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only; see second extract.

In supper ready, the house trimm'd, the serving-men in their new fustian and their white stockings!—*Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrove*, iv. 1.

Fustian is a species of coarse thick twisted cotton, and is generally dyed of an olive, leaden, or other dark colour. Besides the common *fustian*, which is known by the name of pillow (probably plain), the cotton stuffs called corduroy, velveteen, velveteen, thickset, used for men's wearing apparel, belong to the same fabric. The commonest kind is merely a twofold of four or sometimes five leaves, of a very close stout texture, and very narrow, seldom exceeding 17 or 18 inches in breadth. It is cut from the loom in half pieces, or ends as they are usually termed, about 35 yards long, and, after undergoing the subsequent operations of dyeing, dressing, and folding, is ready for the market.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

2. Bombast. See, also, Lindsay-wolsey, and Stuff.

Nor will you raise in me combustion,
By dint of high herolek fustian. *Butler, Hudibras*.
What fustian have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's ode? In general, I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they contain.—*Dryden*.

Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other.—*Ibid.*
At first the mouth of our stage was rude,
While in the cockpit and blackbird it stood;
And this might please enough in former reigns,
A thrifty, thin, and beautiful audience.
When Bussy d'Amboise and his fustian took,
And men were ravished with Queen Gordiane.
Oldham, Horace's Art of Poetry imitated in English.

Chance thoughts, when power'd by the clow,
Off rise to fustian, or descend to prose. *Smith*.

Used adjectively.

When men argue, th' greatest part
Of th' contest falls on terms of art,
Until the fustian stuff be spent,
And then they fall to th' argument. *Butler, Hudibras*.

Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the *Æneid*, would have thought Statius mad in his fustian description of the statue on the brazen horse.—*Dryden, Translation of The Fœny's Art of Painting*.

Fustianist. *s.* One who writes or admires fustian.

Preferring the gay rankness of Apuleius, Arnobius, or any modern fustianist, before the native Latinisms of Cicero.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuses*.

Fustic. *s.* [?] Sort of wood brought from the West Indies, used in dyeing cloth.

Next to galls old fustic increases the weight about 14 in 12.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 246.

At last, Friday pitched on a tree; for I found he knew much better than what kind of wood was fustic for it; nor can I tell, to this day, what wood to call the tree we cut down, except that it was very like the tree we call *fustic*, or between that and the Nicaragua wood, for it was much of the same colour and smell.—*DeFoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

The old *fustic* of the English dyer, as the article *fustic* is their yellow *fustic*. It is the wood of the *Morus tinctoria*. It is light, not hard, and pale yellow with orange veins; it contains two colouring matters, one resinous, and another soluble in water. The latter resembles weld, but it has more of an orange cast, and is not so lively. Its decoction in water are brightened by the addition of a little gine, and more by curdled milk. This wood is rich in colour, and imparts permanent dyes to woollen stuffs, when aided by proper mordants. It unites well with the blue of the indigo vat and saxon blue in producing green of various shades. Alum, tartar, and solution of tin, render its colour more vivid; sea salt and sulphate of iron deepen its hue. From 5 to 6 parts of old *fustic* are sufficient to give a lemon colour to 16 parts of cloth. The colour of weld is, however, purer and less inclining to orange; but that of *fustic* is less affected by acids than any other yellow dye. This wood is often employed with sulphate of iron in producing olive and brownish tints, which agree well with its dull yellow. For the same reason it is much used for dark greens.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Fustigate. *v. a.* [Lat. *fustis* = club.] Beat with club, cudgel, or stick.

Disident prices, passing along with their sacred water for the dying, seem wishful to be massacred in the streets; whereas Patriarchs will not gratify them. Altho' palm of martyrdom, however, shall not be denied; martyrdom not of massacre, yet of fustigation. At the refractory places of worship,

patriot men appear: patriot women with strong hanel wands, which they apply. Shut thy eyes, O reader: see not this misery, peculiar to these later times,—of martyrdom without sincerity, with only cant and contumacy! A dead Catholic church is not allowed to lie dead; no, it is *quarantined* into the dolefullest death-life; whence, if humanity, we say, shuts its eyes. For the patriot women take their hanel wands, and fustigate, amid laughter of bystanders, with alacrity: broad bottom of priests; alas, nuns too, reversed and cottons retournés!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. II. b. iv. ch. I.

Fustigation. *s.* Beating with club, cudgel, or stick.

They punished such as swore falsely by their prince with fustigation.—*Archbishop Bancroft*.
Fasting and fustigation may do something. *Robin, Honey Moon*.

(For another example see extract under *Fustigate*.)

Fustilarian. *s.* Low fellow; stinkard; scoundrel. *Rare*.

Away, you scullion, you rampallan, you fustilarian; I'll tickle your catastrophe.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* ll. 1.

Fustling, or Fustings. *s.* Fustilarian. *Rare, colloquial, or slang*.

You may daily see such fustings walking in the streets, like so many tins, each moving upon two potsh-pots.—*Junius, Six Signatures*, p. 39; 1630.

Fasty. *adj.* Savouring, i.e. smelling or tasting, of the cask; mouldy. See *Fust*.

The large Achilles, at this fasty stuff,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, I. 3.

Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a fasty nut with no kernel.—*Ibid.* II. 1.

The fasty phlebotomists hate thine honours.
Id., Cymbeline, I. 9.

Futile. *adj.* [Lat. *futiles* = vain, trifling.]

1. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.

The word may have some allusion to the vessel called *futile*, used in the sacrifice of Vesta, of that narrow bottom that it could not stand, but was forced to be held up. Thus say, a man is *futile*; and, by alluding to a vessel, you call him a leaking, vain, dissolute fellow; a cracked vessel; he still runs out.—*Archbishop Wake, Reflections on Texts of Scripture*, p. 234; 1701.

The sons of earth, the vulgar crew,
Anxious for futile gain, beneath me stray,
And seek with erring step contentment's obvious way.
Shelton, One after Sicknes.

2. Talkative; loquacious.

One *futile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal.—*Bacon*.

Futility. *s.*

1. Want of weight; want of solidity.

Trifling *futility* appears in their aims of the zodiac, and their mutual relations and aspects.—*Hentley*.

But Musgrave... saw that, if the imputations which the opposition had been in the habit of throwing on the Chancellor were exhibited with the precision of a legal charge, their *futility* would excite universal derision, and thence it was more expedient to move that the House should, without assigning any reason, request the King to remove Lord Somers from his Majesty's council, and presence for ever.—*Murray, History of England*, ch. xiv.

2. Talkativeness; loquacity.

This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour.—*Sir E. L. Kilmour*.

Fatious. *adj.* Worthless; trifling. *Rare*.

I received your answer to that *fatious* pamphlet.—*Mallet, Familiar Letters*, II. 45.

God implants no instincts in his creatures that are *fatious* and vain.—*Gracille, Sermons*, p. 257.

Future. *adj.* [Lat. *futurus*; Fr. *futur*.] About to be hereafter: (as, 'the future state').

Glory they sung to the most High! good will To future men, and in their dwellings peace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 183.

His [Lord Camden's] divisions in the Court of Chancery... have occupied all century; and he was of too firm a mind, and, at the same time, too discreet and modest, to fall into the great error which shipwrecked the judicial fame of *future* equity judges, well versed in the practice of their courts. He neither... so dilated to pronounce the opinion he had formed, as to pay off the evil day of decision;... nor did he place... his chief praise in unhesitating and promiscuous dispatch of business... so as to draw from Mr. Samuel Romilly the comparison, that he preferred the slow justice of the chancellor to his deputy's speedy injustice.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Justices of the Reign of George III.*, Part Camden.

Future. *s.*

1. Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.

The letters have transported me beyond This ign'ant present time; and I feel now The future in the instant.

The mind, once led by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after.—*Lodge*.

But such precautions as these were barely sufficient to maintain tranquillity for the present; much more was needed for the future.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lv.

2. In Grammar. Tense so called: (*vocabo* = I shall, or will, call, being the future of *voco* = I call). In the following extracts both *substantival* and *adjectival*.

Mr. Harris, in his distribution of tenses, reckons three definite future tenses, besides the common indefinite future, which he calls the *sort of the future*, viz. the *imperfect future*, as *scripseris* ero, I shall be beginning to write; the *imperfect or extended future*, as *scriberis* ero, I shall be writing; and the *perfect future*, as *scripseris*, I shall have done writing.—*Ross, Cyclopaedia*, in *voco*.

But if we so scantily provided for this official passive adjective, we are still worse respecting the future adjective: for I cannot recollect a single instance of it in English except this single word *future*. Yes, one more; Venture or Adventure. Which, though it appears as a substantival, means merely (anything, something, aliquid) Venturum. Can anything be more lame and awkward than our 'about to be' and 'about to come' and 'about to do'?—*Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley*.

Futurely. *adv.* In time to come. *Rare*.

This prescience of God, as it is prescience, is not the cause of any thing *futurely* succeeding; neither doth God's foreknowledge impose any necessity, or bind.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

It more imports me Than all the actions that I have foregone, Or *futurely* can hope.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Futurition. *s.* State or condition of being about to be.

The time expressed denotes the *futurition* at the latter day.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

It is imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or not.—*Smith, Sermons*, I. 255.

Futurity. *s.*

1. Time to come.

Not my service past, nor present sorrows, Nor purpos'd merit in *futurity*, Can ransom me. *Shakespeare, Othello*, III. 4.

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordship for my patron.—*Swift*.

2. Event to come.

All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place.—*South*.

This great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee, Though skill'd in fate and dark *futurity*.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

3. State of being about to be; futurition.

It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring such a free, solute and intent mind, as it may be, in no where found but among the platonic ideas.—*Glauville, Scripta Scientifica*.

Fuzz. *s.* [Fr. *fusée*.] In *Furriery*. Kind of splint so called. See *extract*.

Splint, or splint, among farriers, [is] a callous, insensible excrescence or scab, that sometimes sticks to a horse's shank-bone, generally on the inside below the knee. If there be one opposed to it on the outside, it is called a pegged or pinned splint, because it does, as it were, pierce the bone, and is extremely dangerous. Some call this a double splint, and others a thorough splint. ... *Fuzzes* [are] two dangerous splints, joined from above downwards; commonly a *fuzz* rises to the knee and lames the horse. *Fuzzes* differ from *excrescences* or *thorough splints* in this, that the latter are placed on the two opposite sides of the leg.—*Ross, Cyclopaedia, Splint and Fuzz*.

Fuzz. See *Fuzzy*.

Fuzz v. a. Same as *Fuzzle*.

The University troop dined with the Earl of Abingdon, and came home well *fuzzed*.—*A. Wood, Life, by himself*, p. 345.

Fuzz s. Fuzzball.

Fuzzball. *s.* Globular kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters forth a fine dust.

As touching all the sorts of mushrooms, truffles, puffs, *fushals*, or *fuzzes*, these particulars following are observed.—*Holland, Translation of Physic*, li. xii. ch. iii. (Rich.)

Fuzzie. *v. a.* Fuddle.

Having liberally taken his liquor, my fine scholar was so *fuzzed*, that he was no sooner laid in bed, but he fell fast asleep.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 604.

Fussy. *adj.* See extract.

[*Fuss*, *fussy*.—German *fuschen*, Swiss *fusien*, *pfusen*, English *fuzz*, represent the sound of water flying off from a hot surface, of air and water in intimate mixture and commotion. Hence *fuss*, having the nature of things which *fuss*, a frothy, spongy mass, a confused mixture of air and water, as champagne

foaming out of a bottle. Prussian, *fussen*, *fussern*, to *fuss* or break up into a *fuss* or spongy mass of filaments. *Fussy* or *fusy* turnips (*moose rapen*—Kilian) are soft and spongy. A *fussy* outlin is woolly and indistinct.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Fy. *intrj.* [as the German is *pfui*, this spelling is better than *fe.*] Word of blame and disapprobation.

Fy, my lord, *fy*! a soldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, whom none can call our power to account?—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 1.

Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place? Linhand me, or I swear, I'll scratch your face: Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite: My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite. *Dryden*.

Fyst. *s.* Breaking of wind from behind, so as to be smelly, rather than heard.

Demande: What thynges it is that the more that one drynketh . . . the less he shall pynter.—Response: It is furter *fyestes*, for who that drynketh a hundred thousande they shall never pynt a drop.—*Demandes Japans*: 1611. (*Kemble, Solomon and Satura*.)

[*Foist* [is] the act of breaking wind in a suppressed manner from behind. *Letitians*-*Tritonic*, *creat*, *spat*, *crepitus ventris*, *flatus ventris*; French, *voise*; (*Old English* *foet*.—*Jamieson, Dictionary of the Scottish Language*.)

This, sometimes spelt *foist*, is the origin of *Foist*; i.e. insinuate something which proves disagreeable, but which does not proclaim its intrusion. As it is the smell which betrays it, it is confused with *fusty*, suggestive also of a smell, but one of a different origin.

G.

G A B

GAB. *s.* Mouth; tongue (with an unfavourable meaning): (vulgarly used: as, 'Hold your gab'—stint your talk; also, 'Gift of the gab'—power of talk).

Gabble. *v. n.* [see Gobble.] Talk hastily and indistinctly, actually or approximately, as a goose; prate; make an inarticulate noise.

When thou could'st not, savage, Show thine own meaning, but would'st gabble like A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes With words that made them known.

Which made some think, when he did gabble, Th' had heard three labourers of Babel; Or Cerberus himself pronouncing A host of languages on us.—*Butler, Hudibras*. Such a rout, and such a rattle, Ran to hear Jack Puddling gabble. *Swift*.

What the devil! d'ye think people of business can stand gabbling—lose time with people that's got no money? This is a piece of sport, and those that can't.—What d'ye mean, sir? gabbling! I can't sport!—*O'Keefe, Fountainsbleas*, iii. 1.

Gabble. *s.* Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals; loud talk without meaning.

Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose; enough a language, *gabble* enough, and good enough.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, iv. 1.

For with a hideous *gabble* rises loud Among the builders; each to other calls, Not understood. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 56. Opposite hor, on two benches, [sat] twelve or fourteen men, rosy, chubby little children, learning their crane-crow-row, and *gabble* enough they made about it.—*Kingley, The Waterbabies*.

Gabbling. *verbal abs.* Noise of one that gabbles.

Flocks of fowl, that when the tempests roar, With their hoarse *gabbling* seek the silent shore. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*.

Gabel. *s.* [i.e. *Lat. gabulum* = tax.—see last extract.] Excise; tax. *Obsolete*.

To lay upon them such *gabels*, taxes, and all manner of tributes, as should please the king to demand.—*Sir E. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 1: 1618.

This may be done, if he impose new *gabels*, or imposts upon his subjects.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, iii. § 3. [*Middle Latin, gabulum, gabulus, gabulus*, rent, tax. 'Wallford counting six pence redditus v. libras de gablo.'—*Oxford*. Here *gablos* redditus pro theolonia et gablo, reg. &c.' (Doomsday in Deuance.) 'Villam et totum gabulum, quodcumque villis.' (Charta Philippi Comitis Flandrie, A.D. 1174.) The *gabeller* in the forest of Devon is the officer whose business is to collect the mining dues. . . . To *gab* a mine, to acquire the right of working it; . . . and *gab* is the common word in Ireland for a payment of rent, or for the rent due at a certain term.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Gabeller. *s.* Collector of taxes. *Obsolete*. To their tumultuous burning the *gabeller's* roods I think I may, not unaptly, compare our burning the popa.—*Wright, View of the late Troubles*, pref.: 1686.

G A D

Gaberdine. *s.* [Spanish, *gubardina*.] Kind of smock frock.

My head way is to creep under his *gaberdine*; there is no other shelter hereabout.—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, li. 2. You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog, And spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine*.

The knight did straight submit, And labl his weapons at her feet: Next he disrobd his *gaberdine*, And with it did himself resound. *Butler, Hudibras*.

These stately *gaberdines* had excited much wonder in the British court, where they and their wearers were equally the subjects of derision.—*Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Catharine of Aragon*.

Gabion. *s.* [Fr.] Wicker basket filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and casks filled with sand.—*Knoden, History of the Turks*.

Gable. *s.* [German, *giebel*.—see Gave-look.] End, as opposed to the side, of a house; and presenting the stories above the entrance with a perpendicular aspect, narrowing, and at last coming to a point: (used *affectionally* with *end*).

I affect not these high *gable ends*.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster*.

Take care that all your brick work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable ends*, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work.—*Mortimer, Theatrical*.

Gaby. *s.* Silly staring person. *Colloquial*.

Gad. *s.* [see Goad.] *Obsolete*.

1. Rod; wand; sceptre.

To fawning dogs sometimes I gave a bone, And flung some scraps to such as nothing had; But in my hands still kept the golden *gad*, That serv'd my turne. *Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 517.

2. Wedge or input of steel.

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts, some in bars and some in *gads*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad steel*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises*.

3. Point.

I will go get a leaf of brass, And with a *gad* of steel will write these words. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, iv. 1.

4. ? Spur: (whence on the *gad* = on a sudden).

Kent banished thus! And France in choler parted! And the king goes to-night! I subscribed his power! Confined to exhibition! All this done Upon the *gad*! *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 2.

Gad. *v. n.* Rove loosely and irregularly.

The virgins will be over finely apparelled and trimmed, and will need at overmuch liberty good ranging and *gad*ing abroad.—*Martin, Marriage of Priester*, sign. Dd. 4. b. 1584.

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad.—*Boetastius*, xxv. 22.

G A D L

No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually shifting from what disgusts them, and seek better entertainment in more pleasing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gad*ing.—*Locke*.

Gadabout. *s.* One who runs much abroad without business. *Colloquial*.

Gadder. *s.* One who gads; rambler; one who runs much abroad without business.

A drunken woman, and a *gadler* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame.—*Richardson*, xxi. 8. If also be a noted reveller, a *gadler*, a singer, a pranker, or a dancer, then take heed of her.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 567.

Gading. *part. aff.* Roving.

Envy is a *gad*ding passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home.—*Bacon, Essays, On Envy*. There, shepherd, thou the woods and desert caves, With wild thyme and the *gad*ding vine o'ycrown. And all their robes mean. *Milton, Lycidas*, 39.

Gadding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who gads; condition of a gadler.

There's an ox lost, and this excomb runs a *gad*ding after wild fowl.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*. Will-a-wop leads the traveller a *gad*ding Through ditch and through quagmire and bog, But no eyes could set me a *gad*ding Like those of my sweet Molly Mog. *Gay, Songs and Ballads*.

Gaddingly. *adv.* In a gadding manner.

If that doth belch out putting rymes, And *gad*dingly doth stray, Is like the fowler who to catch His bird, as noble men say, Gave back for none into a trench. *Drant, Translation of Virgile's Arts of Poetry*. (1646.)

Gadsy. *s.* Fly which annoys cattle either by stinging or laying its eggs. It translates the Latin *ostrus*. See second extract.

The fly called the *gad*sy breedeth of somewhat that swimmeth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds.—*Bacon*.

Of the varieties of the *gad*sy . . . the horse-hot deposits its eggs on much parts of the horse as the animal can lick with his tongue. They are thus . . . introduced into the stomach; are there hatched and form bots. Another more tormenting fly of the same genus is the fundament-bot, which lays its eggs on the lips of the animal, causing him so much irritation as to induce him to gallop and seek refuge in the water. . . . The ox-warble deposits its eggs on the back of oxen, causing great torture to the animal and much agitation to the herd, if many are attacked at once. . . . [Its] ovipositor is furnished with teeth, and acts as an anger or gnat; and when this comes in contact with a nerve of sensation the oxen seem to be driven almost to a state of madness. . . . Humboldt mentions a species of *gad*sy which has been found in the low regions of the torrid zone . . . attacking man and depositing the eggs in his skin, causing there painful tumours.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopedia*.

Gading. *s.* Rover; wanderer; truant. *Rare*.

The wandering *gadling* in the summer tide
That finds the sidler with his reckless foot,
Starts not dismayed so solemnly aside,
As jealous despite did, though there were no boots;
When that he saw me sitting by her side,
That of my health he very crop and root.

Wyatt, *Of the Jealous Man, &c.* (Rich.)

Gadwall *s.* [see Garganey.] Duck, not uncommon as a bird of passage, so called, *Anas strepera*.

The *gadwall* or grey duck . . . is a rare species. . . Montague mentions that during the many years he devoted to observing and collecting British birds he was never able to obtain a recent specimen. Examples, however, are occasionally to be met with on our eastern coast, and not uncommonly in the London markets, but some of these latter birds are very probably brought from Holland.—*Farrell, British Birds*, iii. 254.

Gag *s.* [see Gavelock.] In *Navigation*. Spar to which the head of a fore-and-aft sail is bent; see extract.

The *gag*, or prop, used in extending the upper corner of a fore-and-aft sail, [was] originally doubtless provided with a fork at the lower end, with which it embraced and slid on the mast.—*Waldwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Gaffer *s.* [godfather, of which it is a contracted form.] See *Gossip*.
A few honest *gaffers* with their olock pastor.—*Bishop Gaulden, Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Supplicia*, p. 585; 1689.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us, by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay, Pastorals*.

Gaffe *s.* [see Gavelock.] Hook, or small grapple, by which a crossbow is strung.
The *gaffe* of a cross-bow.—*Rhewood*.
My crossbow in my hand, my *gaffe* on my rack,
To land in when I please, or, if I list, to slack.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium.

Gag *v. n.* [?] Stop the mouth with something to hinder speech.

It's out of his gurgled already; unless you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is *gagg'd*.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.
Our Spanish licensing *gags* the English press.—*Milton, Areopagitica*.

They might possibly by obstinacy harden, or by diversion *gag*, conscience; but they could not bribe and corrupt it.—*Dr. H. More, Deceit of Christian Piety*, p. 121.

There came'd rebellious logic, *gagg'd* and bound;
There, stripp'd, fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground.
Pope, Dunciad, iv.
The iron had not yet entered into the soul. The tune was not yet come when eloquence was to be *gagg'd*, and reason to be hoodwinked, when the harp of the poet was to be hung on the willows of Aeneas, and the right hand of the painter to forget its cunning.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Macaulay*.

Gag *s.* Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

Your drunken prohibitions, and expurgations induces, your *gags* and shuffles.—*Milton, A vindication upon a Defence of the Unhappy Remonstrance*.

None when the kids their dams too deeply drain,
With *gags* and muzzles their soft mouths restrain.
Dryden.

Your woman would have run up stairs before me; but I have secured her below with a *gag* in her clasp.—*Id.*

The wretched government of Lewis the Fifteenth had murdered, directly or indirectly, almost every Frenchman who had served his country with distinction in the East. . . . Lally was dragged to the common place of execution with a *gag* between his lips.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Clive*.

When an innocent man was broken on the wheel at Toulouse, when a youth, guilty only of an indiscretion, was beheaded at Abbeville, when a brave officer, borne down by public injustice, was dragged, with a *gag* in his mouth, to die on the Place de Grève, a voice instantly went forth from the banks of Lake Lemán, which made itself heard from Moscow to Cadix, and which sentenced the unjust judges to the contempt and detestation of all Europe.—*Ibid., Burke's History of the Pope*.

Gage *s.* [Fr. *gager*.—see Guarantee.] Pledge; pawn; caution; anything given in security.

He, when the shamed shield of slain Samsony
He sp'd, with that same fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that same envious *gage*
Of victor's glory from him snatch'd away.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

In any truth, that got not possession of our minds by self evidence or demonstration, the arguments, that gain it, are the vouchers and *gages* of its probability.—*Locke*.

Gage *v. a.*

1. Wager; lay down as a wager; impawn; give as a caution, pledge, or security.

A moiety comment
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 1.
He found the Turkish merchants making merry:
unto these merchants he gave due salutations,
gaging his faith for their safety, and they likewise
to him.—*Knoles, History of the Turks*.

2. Bind by some caution or surety; engage.

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged*.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Gagger *s.* One who uses a gag to stop the mouth.

I undertook to answer that very worthless author,
'the *gagger* of all protestants' mouths for ever.'—*Bishop Montague, Appeal to Caesar*, dedication: 1625.

Out of just indignation against this *gagger* and his fellows.—*Ibid.*

Gaggle *v. n.* Make a noise like a goose.

Birds prune their feathers, *gaggle*, and
crows seem to call upon rain; which is but the comfort
they receive in the relaxing of the air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
May fit *gaggle* with melodious voice,
And never want gooseberries or apple-sauce. *King*.

Gagging *s.* Noise made by geese.

You know how the *gagging* of geese did once
preserve the capital.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 1.

Gaily *adv.* In a gay manner.

Gaily said of you.—*Barret, Alceste*: 1680.
Wights, who travel that way daily,
Jog on by his example *gaily*. *Swift, Piece*

described to him, ed. Barret, p. 133.
Thomson was introduced, and being *gaily* inter-
rogated about the state of his affairs, said, that they
were in a more practical posture than formerly.—*Johann, Lives of the Poets, Thomson*.
Some show their *gaily* gilded trim
Quick glancing to the sun. *Gray, Ode I*.

With *well*—well and gay.

For this purpose, wherof we now write, this
would have served *gaily* well.—*William, Arts of Rhetorika*, fol. 111 a.: 1534.

Gain *v. u.* [N.Fr. *gagner*; Fr. *gagner*.]

1. Obtain; get; receive.

a. As profit, advantage, or overplus; win, as opposed to *lose*.

What reinforcement we may *gain* from hope.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 109.
A leper once he lost, and *gain'd* a king.
Ibid., l. 471.

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one
to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

b. As that which is neither gain nor loss.

I acceptance found, which *gain'd*
This answer from the gracious voice divine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 435.

If such a tradition were endeavoured to be set on
foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first
gain entertainment; but much more difficult to
conceive how ever it should come to be universally
propagated.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.
For fame with toil we *gain*, but lose with ease.
Sure some to vex, but never all to please. *Pope*.

c. Applied to a loss.

Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have
gained this harm and loss.—*Acts*, xxvii. 21.

2. Draw into any interest or party.

Come with presents laden from the port,
To gratify the queen and *gain* the court.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

If Pyrrhus must be wrought to pity,
No woman does it better than yourself:
If you *gain* him, I shall comply of course.
A. Philips, Discreet Mother.

3. Obtain as a wooer.

He never shall find out fit mate, but such
As some misfortune brings him, or mistake,
Or whom he wishes most shall *gain* him.
Through her perverseness, but shall see her *gain'd*
By a far worse. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, s. 900.

4. Reach.

Now spurs the late traveller apace,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 3.
Death was the port, which I almost did *gain*:
Shall I once more be lost into the main? *Waller*.
Sun I would him praise
In thy eternal course, both when thou climb'st,
And when high noon hath *gain'd* his height, and when thou
fall'st. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 173.

Gain over. Draw to another party or interest.

The court of Hanover should have endeavoured to
gain over those who were represented as their ene-
mies.—*Swift*.

Gain *v. n.*

1. Grow rich; have advantage; be advanced in interest or happiness.

Thou hast taken unry and increase, and thou
hast *gain'd* gain of thy neighbours by extortions.
—*Ezekiel*, xxi. 12.

2. Enroach; come forward by degrees: (with *on*).

When watchful herons leave their wat'ry stand,
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the sky, and soar above the night.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

So on the land while here the ocean *gains*,
In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains. *Pope*.

3. Get ground; prevail against: (with *on*).

The English have not only *gained* upon the
Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in
Venice itself.—*Addison*.

4. Obtain influence with: (with *on*).

My good behaviour had *gained* so far on the em-
perour, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty.—*Swift*.

Gain *s.* Profit; advantage: (as opposed to *loss*).

Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how
victory should be used, or the pains thereof com-
municated to the general content.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays*.

It is in praise of men as in gettings and *gains*;
for light *gains* make heavy purses; for light *gains*
come thick, whereas great come but now and then.
—*Bacon, Essays*.

That, sir, which serves and seeks for *gain*,
And follows but for form,
Will pack, when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.
Did I make a *gain* of you by any of them whom I
sent unto you?—*2 Corinthians*, xii. 17.

Gain *adj.* [A.S. *gegen* = against; see *Meet*.] Straight; direct: (as, 'the *gainest* way', i.e. most direct, shortest). *Provincial*.

Gainor *s.* One who gains.

The client, besides retaining a good conscience, is
always a *gainor*, and by no means can be at any loss,
as seeing, if the composition be overhurd, he may
relieve himself by recourse to his cath.—*Bacon, Of
the Alienation*.

If what I get in empire
I lose in fame, I think myself no *gainor*.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

He that loses any thing, and gets wisdom by it, is
a *gainor* by the loss.—*Sir R. L. Estange*.

By trade, we are as great *gainors* by the commo-
dities of other countries as of our own nation.—*Addison, Preacher*.

Gainful *adj.*

1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the
luscious proposal of some *gainful* purchase, some
rich match, or advantageous project.—*South, Ser-
mons*.

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

The statute of 32 of Hen. 8. c. 38, intending to mar
the Romish market of *gainful* dispensations, and
injurious prohibitions, professeth to allow all nar-
rines that are not prohibited by God's law.—*Bishop
Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

Gaingiving *s.* [*gain* = again.] Giving back; return.

It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of *gain-
giving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman.—*Shake-
spear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

Gainless *adj.* Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

So absolutely *gainless* to himself in his vilest ca-
pacity.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.
It is a strange folly thus to pursue what is so ut-
terly *gainless*.—*Whole Duty of Man*, ch. vi. § 14.

Gainlessness *s.* Attribute suggested by *gainless*; unprofitableness; want of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the *gainlessness* as well
as laboriousness of the work; miners buried in earth
and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore
they digged: no more is the inevitable misor.—*Dr.
H. More, Deceit of Christian Piety*.

Gainly *adv.* [*gain*, *adj.*] Handily; readily; dexterously.

She laid her child, as *gainly* as she could, in some
fresh heaven and grass.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura
Cabbalastica*, p. 133.

Gainsey *v. u.* [*gain* = against.]

1. Contradict; oppose; controvert with; dispute against.

Speeches which *gainsey* one another, must of ne-
cessity be applied both unto one and the same sub-
ject.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Too feeble then; thou didst not much *gain*;
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 1188.

2. Deny anything.

I never heard yet
That any of those bolder vices wanted
Less impediment to *gain*sey what they did,
Than to perform it first.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, III. 2.

Gainseyer. s. One who gainsays; opponent; adversary.

Such as may satisfy *gainseyers*, when suddenly,
and besides expectation, they require the same at
our hands.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy.*
We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest
gainseyers of Scripture, even in that which we read
for Scripture unto the people.—*Ibid.*

It was full matter of conviction to all *gainseyers*.
—*Hammond.*

Others sought themselves a name by being his
gainseyers, but failed of their purpose.—*Bishop Fell.*

On the vigil of John the Baptist's day it was rumoured abroad, that the saviour himself had appeared in the heavens, bleeding, pierced with the nails and lance, on a cross which shone like fire. It was to encourage forty thousand pilgrims, who were already to have taken the Cross. This was seen more than once in different places, in order to confute the incredulous *gainseyers*. But of those forty thousand who were enrolled, probably no large proportion reached Southern Italy.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. x. ch. iii.*

Gain saying. s. Opposition.

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran greedily after the error of Balaam, and perished in the *gain saying* of Core.—*Jude, 11.*

Gainst. prep. Abbreviation of Against.

Tremble, ye nations, who, secure before,
Laugh'd at those arms, that 'gainst ourselves we bore.
Dryden.

Gainstand. v. a. [*gain*—against.] Withstand.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst with the sword of reverent duty *gainstand* the force of so many carnal desires.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In Bodome was none found that did *gainstand* that furious and beauteous multitude, which did compass about and besiege the house of Lok.—*Knight, Trial of Truth, fol. 80 b. 1580.*

Gainstrive. v. a. [*gain*—against.] Withstand; oppose.

The False *gainstrive* us not.
Grinnald, in Songs and Sonnets printed by Tottel; 1557.

Gainstrive. v. n. Make resistance.

On the spoils of women he doth live,
Whose bodies chaste, whenever in his power,
He may then catch, unable to *gainstrive*,
He with his shameful lust doth first deflower,
And afterwards themselves doth cruelly devour.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, lv. 7, 12.

Gait. s.1. Way (as, 'Go your *gait*'); march; walk; progress.

Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*,
And all her vain allurement did forsake.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes, I know her by her *gait*.
Shakespeare, Tempest, iv. 1.

He had in his person, in his aspect, the appearance of a great man, which he preserved in his gait and motion.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

He associated in those days with John Palmer, the comedian, whose *gait* and bearing he seemed to copy; if John (which is quite as likely) did not rather borrow somewhat of his manner from my godfather.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, My First Play.*

His [Hazlitt's] countenance was then handsome, but marked by a painful expression; his black hair, which had curled stiffly over his temples, had scarcely received its first tints of grey; his *gait* was awkward; his dress was neglected; and in the company of strangers, his bashfulness was almost painful.—*Talfourd, Memoirs of Lamb.*

Gaited. adj. Having a particular gait, or method of walking: (as the *second element* in a compound).

You must send the ass upon the horse, for he is slow *gaited*.—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, III. 1.*
And heavy *gaited* loads lie in their way.
Id., Richard II. III. 2.

Gaiter. s. [*Fr. guêtre.*] Kind of spatterdash: (generally in the plural).

Lax in their *gaiters*, laxer in their gait.
J. & H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Imitation of Crabbe.

She usually wears *gaiters* about her legs, on account of the support which they give her when walking.—*Wrazel, Berlin, II. 307.*

Gaiter. v. a. Dress with gaiters.

The cavalry must be saddled, the artillery-horses

harnessed, and the infantry *gaitered*.—*Proceedings on the Trial of Lord G. Boscawen, p. 11: 1760.*

Gala. s. [See last extract; also, for a doubtful suggestion as to its remote origin, the extract from Wood.] Showing, reception, or entertainment.

They dressed as if for a *gala* at Versailles, ate off plate, drank the richest wines, and kept harpms on board, while hunger and scurry reigned among the crews, and while corpses were daily flung out of the portholes.—*Marx, History of England, ch. III.*

Either the first element of a compound or adjectival, *gala-day* being the commonest combination.

Why is Paris dancing, and flinging fire-works? They are *gala-nights*, these last of September; Paris may well dance, and the universe: the edifice of the constitution is completed . . . And now by such illumination, jubilee, dancing and fire-working, do we joyously hand the new social edifice, and first raise heat and reek there, in the name of Hope.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. II. b. v. ch. I.*

[The *klutis* frequently held learned disputations, at which the professors of the academy appeared, divided according to their different faculties—logicians, mathematicians, jurists, and physicians were dressed in their *gala* costume, *thalas*, or their doctoral mantles. The powers of the English universities have still the original form of the Arabic *thalas* or *kafan*.—*O. C. Wood, Translation of Von Hammer's History of the Assassins, ch. I.*

[*Gala, Regale*.—Italian, *far gala*, to be merry, to eat and drink well; *regalare*, to feast or entertain; *restid di gala*, to dress fine and gay; *gala*, ornament, luxury, dress. Spanish, *dia de gala*, a court day, holiday. Old French *gala*, good cheer, jollity; *galer*, to lead a joyous life. (*Boquet*).—*Waggon, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Galaetic. adj. Connected with, relating to, or constituted by, the Galaxy or Milky Way.

The nebulae are not dispersed with anything like uniformity; but are abundant around the poles of the *galactic circle*, and rare in the neighbourhood of its plane.—*Herbert Spencer, The Instability of the Homogeneous.*

Galactometer. s. See extract.

The quantity of cream which any given milk . . . contains can be easily measured by the *galactometer*, which consists of a narrow tube of glass not more than five inches in length, three of which is divided into hundred parts, and on being filled with milk to the top of the graduated scale, whatever number of degrees the thickness of the cream embraces will be the percentage of the cream yielded by the milk. For example, if the cream covers four lines of the scale it is four per cent., if eight lines eight per cent.—*Braude, Manual of Chemistry, 4290.*

Galage. s. See Golosh.

My heart-bill is well like frome, I feel;
And my *galage* grown fast to my heel.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Galago. s. [*? Portuguese.*] Small lemur of continental Africa of the genus so called.

The *galagos* (according to Adanson) have much of the manners of monkeys and squirrels. . . . The *galago* is about seven inches long, the tail about nine.—*Translation (by Griffith, Smith, and Pidgeon) of Cuvier's Regne Animal.*

Galangal. s. In Medical Botany. See extracts.

The lesser *galangal* is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickness of a man's little finger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger *galangal* is in pieces, about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thickness: its colour is brown, with a faint cast of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much less acrid and pungent taste.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Galangal (root) of English drugists occurs in pieces which are as thick as the finger, seldom exceeding three inches in length, cylindrical or somewhat tuberosus, often forked, sometimes slightly striped longitudinally, and marked with whitish circular rings. Its odour is agreeably aromatic; its taste peppery and aromatic. It is the rhizome of *Alpinia galanga*. . . . Its effects, uses, and doses are analogous to ginger.—*Ferreira, Elements of Materia Medica.*

Galantine. s. [*P*] In Cookery. See extract.

If returned to its form, instead of being rolled, it must be stewed gently for an hour, and may then be sent to table hot, covered with mushroom, or any other good sauce that may be preferred; or it may be left until the following day, and served garnished with the jelly, which should be firm, and very clear and well-flavoured; the liquor in which the calf's foot has been boiled down, added to the broth, will give it the necessary degree of consistency. French cooks add thyme or other herbs to these preparations of poultry (the last of which is called a *galantine*), but these our own taste would lead us to reject.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery, p. 256.*

Galaxy. s. [*Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος*—milk; *Fr. galaxie.*]

1. In Astronomy. The Milky Way.

A brown, for which heaven would disband
The *galaxy*, and stars be tann'd.
Claudian.

Several lights will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt, because they stand so thick i' th' sky,
If those be stars that paint the *galaxy*.
Cowley.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the *galaxy*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 577.

We dare not undertake to show what advantage is brought to us by those innumerable stars in the *galaxy*.—*Bentley.*

2. Any splendid assemblage of persons or things.

There are stars of several magnitudes; some goodly and great ones, that move in orbs of their own; others small and scarce visible in the *galaxy* of the church; but all are stars, and no star is without some light.—*Bishop Hall, Learning, p. 48.*

Often has my mind hung with fondness and admiration over the crowded, yet clear and luminous, *galaxies* of imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor.—*Dr. Parr.*

In the Latin form.

Then touched with love my inward soul did cry,
We worth the faults and follies of mine eye!
The milk-white *galaxia* of her brow,
Where love doth dance involuts of his skill,
Like to the temple where true lovers vow
To follow what shall please their mistress' will.
R. Greene, Poems.

Galbanum. s. [*Lat. galbanum.*] Gum resin so called, from some plant of the natural order Umbellifloræ; used in medicine as an antispasmodic.

And the Lord said unto Moses, Take unto thee sweet spikenard, stacte, and onycha, and *galbanum* [*khalbanah*]; these sweet spices with pure frankincense; of each shall there be a like weight: and thou shalt make it a perfume, a confection after the art of the apothecary, tempered together pure and holy.—*Exodus, xxx. 34, 35.*

I yielded indeed a pleasant odour, like the best myrrh, as *galbanum*.—*Ecclesiasticus, xxiv. 15.*

We meet with *galbanum* sometimes in loose granules, called drops or tears, which is the purest, and sometimes in large masses. It is soft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowish or reddish colour; its smell is strong and disagreeable. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve in oil, as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Hitherto no sufficient evidence has been adduced to prove that *galbanum* has been yielded by any known plant. . . . Sir John McNell sent home specimens of a plant called a second sort of ammoniacum. . . . Dr. Lindley was kind enough to send me a small fragment of this gum-resin for examination; but I was unable to identify it with any other known product of the order Umbellifloræ. It certainly was neither *umbellifera* nor *ammoniacum*; nor did it appear to be either *myrsinum* or *galbanum*. The precise country where *galbanum* is produced has not been hitherto ascertained. Dioscorides says it is obtained in Syria: a statement which is perhaps correct, though hitherto no evidence of this has been obtained. It is not improvable that it is procured also in Persia, or even in Arabia, as suggested by Dr. Royle. *Opuntia galbanifera* grows in the province of Khorsan, near Herod.—*Persia, Elements of Materia Medica, p. 1054.*

Gale. s. [*P*] Wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze. See second extract.

What happy *gale*
Blows you to Padua here from old Verona?
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, II. 2.

Gales, or *gales* of wind, are more particularly understood by mariners to be those storms which, chiefly during winter in high latitudes, blow sometimes from one direction for several days together.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary.*

Gale. s. [*Dutch, gage*]; hence *gail* would be the better spelling.] Native plant so called, *Myrica Gale*.

Our busy streets and sylvan-walks between,
Fun, marriage, bog and heath, all intervene;
Here pits of erag, with spongy, glady issue,
To some enrich the uncultivated space:
For there are blossoms rare, and curious rush,
The *gale's* rich balsam, and sun-dew's crimson bluish,
Whom velvet leaf with radiant beauty dress,
Forms a gay pillow for the plover's breast.
Crabbe, The Borough.

Galeated. adj. [*Lat. galea*—helmet.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A *galeated* cochineal copped, and in shape somewhat more conical than any of the foregoing.—*Woodward, On Pussis.*

2. In *Botany*. Bearing a flower resembling a helmet, as the monkshood.

Gálēna. *s.* [Gr. γαλήνη.] Ore (native sulphuret) of lead.

When a crystal, as, for instance, a crystal of *galena*, (sulphuret of lead,) is readily divisible into smaller cubes, and these into smaller ones, and so on without limit, it is very natural to represent to ourselves the original cube as really consisting of small cubical elements; and to imagine that it is a philosophical account of the physical structure of such a substance to say that it is made up of cubical molecules. And when the *galena* crystal has externally the form of a cube, there is no difficulty in such a conception; for the surface of the crystal is also conceived as made up of the surfaces of its cubical molecules. We conceive the crystal so constituted, as we conceive a wall built of bricks. But if, as often happens, the *galena* crystal be an octahedron, a further consideration is requisite in order to understand its structure, pursuing still the same hypothesis.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. II. ch. III.

The principal lead ores in England are those worked in the north of Derbyshire, in the county of Flintshire, in North Wales, and in the neighbourhood of Alston Moor in Cumberland; and the veins containing the ore here often been alluded to as offering some singular and interesting peculiarities of form. From these veins the ore of lead called *galena* (a rich sulphuret) and ores of zinc (calamine and blende) are obtained in considerable abundance, and the lead is usually accompanied by a small percentage of silver, varying from two to about four-and-twenty ounces per ton.—*Austen, Geology*, II. 308.

Gálēniacal. *adj.* [*Galen*, the famous Greek physician so called.] Characterized by reference to the practice or teaching of *Galen*: (no far as it is a common, rather than a proper, term, *Medical*, as opposed to *Chemical*).

He has been a packhorse in the practical and old *Galenical* way of physick.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 379.

Chymical medicines are observed to relieve of tetter than to cure; *Galenical* decoctions have more of body in them; they work by their substance and their weight.—*Dryden*. (Ord MS.)

Gálēniacal. *s.* [see preceding entry.] *Galenical* (medical) preparation.

If you are a dispenser of chemicals and *galenicals* by retail, never let your shop get into disrepute by saying you are without any obsolete or ridiculous article that can be enquired for.—*Doze for the Doctor*.

Gálēniacism. *s.* [see preceding entries.] In *Medicine*. Doctrine of *Galen*.

Paracelsus, and after him Van Helmont, altered the whole body of medicine; exploded *Galenism*, and the whole Peripatetic doctrine; and rendered medicine almost wholly chymical.—*Chambers*.

Gálēnist. *s.* [see preceding entries.] Physician that, in his way of practice, follows the method of *Galen*, i.e. as *medical* rather than *chemical*.

Let men dispute whether thou breathe or no; Only in this be not *Galenist*: to make Court's hot ambition wholesome, do not take A dram of country's dulness; do not add Correctives, but, as chymiques, purge the bad.
Donne, Poems, p. 147.

Gálēno. *s.* In *Church Architecture*.

1. Resting-place before the entrance to a church.

The *galies* at Lincoln cathedral is a porch on the west side of the south transept.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

2. Gallery at western end of a cathedral, where penance was done: (so defined in certain books, but with doubtful propriety).

Gall. *s.* [A.S. *gealla* = gall; *gealow* = yellow.]

1. Bile.

Come to my woman's breast, And take my milk for *gall*, you murdering ministers!
Shakespeare, Macbeth, I. 5.

Gall is the greatest resolvent of curdled milk: Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the gall of an owl with success.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

2. Same used as a pigment.

Clarified or *gall* combines readily with colouring matters or pigments, and gives them solidity either by being mixed with or passed over them upon paper. It increases the brilliancy and the durability of ultramarine, carmine, green, and in general of all delicate colours, whilst it contributes to make them spread more evenly upon the paper, ivory, &c. Miniature-painters find a great advantage in employing it; by passing it over ivory, it removes completely the

unctuous matter from its surface; and when ground with the colours, it makes them spread with the greatest ease, and renders them fast. It serves also for transparencies. It is first passed over the varnished or oiled paper, and is allowed to dry. The colours, mixed with the *gall*, are then applied, and cannot afterwards be removed by any means. It is adapted finely for taking out the spots of grease and oil.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

3. Gallbladder.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar.—*Sir T. Browne*.

4. Anything extremely bitter.

Poison be their drink! Gall, worse than *gall*, the daintiest meat they taste!
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. III. 2.

She still insults, and you must still adore; Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

His daintiest food, his richest wines, were all Turn'd by remorse to vinegar and *gall*: The softest down, by living body press'd; The rich man bought, and tried to take his rest; But care had thorns upon his pillow spread, And scatter'd sand and nettles in his bed.
Crabbe, The Borough.

5. Rancour; malignity; bitterness of temper.

Archilochus to vent his *gall* and spite, In keen satirics first was known to write; Dramatic authors used this sort of verse On all the Greek and Roman theatre, As for discourse and conversation fit, And aptest to drown the noise of the pit.
Oldham, Horace's Art of Poetry imitated in English.

Suppose your hero were a lover, Though he before had *gall* and rage; . . . He grows dispirited and low, He hates the light and shuns the blow. Prior, *Alma*. In private life he [Mr. Gratian] was without a stain, whether of temper or of principle; singularly amiable, as well as of unblemished purity, in all the relations of family and of society; of manners as full of generosity as they were free from affectation; of conversation as much seasoned with spirit and impregnated with knowledge as it was void of all asperity and *gall*.—*Lord Bringham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Gratian*.

Gall. *s.* [Italian, *galla*.] In its most general sense a round or nutlike swelling, made in a leaf (generally an oak leaf) by a hymenopterous insect (especially *Cynips quercus*), by means of a puncture, followed by a deposition of eggs, itself followed by a swelling, and other changes, resulting in an excrescence of an astrigent and styptic character. In *Chemistry* it is a technical term; one preeminently so, inasmuch as a modification of the *gallie* acid has been called *ellagic*, by a kind of rebus; giving, perhaps, the most artificial term in English. *Gallie* acid and *Gallate* (salt of the same) are also technical, though common. See *Tannin*. In *Botany*, and, to a certain extent, in common language, it means excrescence produced by an insect on an oak. Etymologically, it means a piercing. See extracts.

Galls or *galnuts* are preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have Oriental and European *galls*; the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm texture, and a disagreeable, acrid, and astringent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces: they are light, often spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a few austere taste, and are of much less value than the first sort. The general history of *galls* is this: an insect of the fly kind wounds the branches of the tree, and in the hole deposits her egg: the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg, which, as soon as it is in the winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the *gall*; and where no hole is seen, the maggot or its remains are sure to be found within. It has been observed that the oak does not produce *galls* in cold countries; but this observation should be confined to the medicinal *galls*: for all those excrescences which we call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true *galls*, though less firm in their texture.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

Malpighi, in his treatise of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbid excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venomous liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them.—*Iberham*.

The Levant *galls* are of two different appearances and qualities: the first are heavy, compact, imbricated, the insect having not been sufficiently advanced to eat its way through the shell; prickly on the surface, of a blackish or bluish green hue, about the size of a musket ball. These are called black blue, or Aleppo *galls*. The second are light, spongy, pierced with one or more holes; smooth upon the surface, of a pale grayish or reddish yellow colour, generally larger than the first, and are called white *galls*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Gall. *s.* [see Sanddive.] See extract.

Gall of glass, called also *sanddive*, is the neutral salt skimmed off the surface of melted crown glass, which, if allowed to remain too long, is apt to be reabsorbed in part, and to injure the quality of the metal, as the workmen call it.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Gall. *s.* Sore or irritable place from chafing or fretting.

This is the fatallest wound; as much superior to the former as a gangrene is to a *gall* or a scratch.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

The little tumours resulting from the pressure of the middle are called warbles, and when they elevate they frequently become abscesses. For saddle *galls* there is no better application than strong salt and water, mixed with a fourth part of tincture of myrrh.—*Stephens, Book of the Farm*.

Gall. *v. a.* [Fr. *galler*.]

1. Hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him slightly, It may be death. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, IV. 7. His yoke is easy, when by us embraced; But loads and *galls*, if on our necks 'tis cast.
Sir J. Denham.

2. Impair; wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth; And that my state being galled with my expense, I seek to heal it only by my wealth.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, III. 4. If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

3. Teaze; fret; vex.

In honour of that action, and to *gall* their minds who did not so much commend it, he wrote his book.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

What they seemed contented with, even for that very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it pleases us the better, if we say that it *galleth* them.—*Ibid*.

When I show justice,

I pity those I do not know;

Which a diabolical offence would after *gall*.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, II. 2.

All studies here I solemnly defy,

Save how to *gall* and pinch this Hollenbrooke.

Id., Henry IV. Part I. I. 3.

No man commits any sin but his conscience smites him, and his guilty mind is frequently galled with the remembrance of it.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

The sentiments of Cromwell were widely different. He was not what he had been; nor would it be just to consider the change which his views had undergone as the effect merely of selfish ambition. He had, when he came up to the Long Parliament, brought with him from his rural retreat little knowledge of books, no experience of great affairs, and a temper galled by the long tyranny of the government and of the hierarchy.—*Maccusley, History of England*, ch. I.

4. Harass; keep in a state of uneasiness.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with diverse sorts of shot from corners of streets and house windows *galled* them.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Light demilances from afar they throw, Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to *gall* the foe.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows.—*Aldrich*.

Gall. *v. n.* Act in a galling manner. *Rare*.

I have seen you galling and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. v. 1.*

Gálēniacal. *adj.*

1. Showy.

A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no *gally* with oars, neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby.—*Isaiah*, xxxiii. 21.

2. Highspirited.

Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him

seek his revenge in manner *gallant* enough.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Gallant, *adj.* Conspicuously courteous in respect to women.

I shall be at home all the morning. It will be but *gallant*, that you should pay me a little visit when you have transacted your business.—*Diercks the younger, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. vi.

Gallant, *s.* Showy person.

a. As one who is gay or sprightly.

The *gallants* and lusty youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Vastius.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.

The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right, Their fustianous brandish'd at the grisly *Urylen*.

b. As one who is brave, high-spirited.

He shall recount his worthies, [in the margin, *gallants*.]—*Nahum*, li. 5.

The mighty [in the margin, *gallants*] are spoiled.—*Zechariah*, xl. 2.

c. In his attentions towards women.

One that is well nigh worn to pieces with age, to show himself a young *gallant*!—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

Gallant, *v. a.* Pay conspicuous attentions to women.

Mr Roger took the lady by the hand, leading her through all the shower, covering her with his hat, and *gallanting* a familiar acquaintance through rows of young fellows, who winked at Sukey in the state she marched off.—*Spectator*, no. 416. (Ord M.)

At their first coming to town, I was in a manner obliged to *gallant* them to the play.—*The World*, no. 164.

Gallantise, *s.* Gallant bearing. *Rare*.

Gray-headed senate and youth's *gallantise*.
Sylvestor, Translation of Dhanatan,
(Nares by H. and W.)

Gallantly, *adv.* In a gallant manner.

1. Gaily; splendidly.

The brave imposture *gallantly* to dress.
Beaumont, Pygmalion, xv. 267.

2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so *gallantly* with us as we did with you in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman.—*Swift*.

Gallantness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Gallant; elegance; completeness in respect of some acquired qualification.

Four customers are more pleasant to be recounted than profitable to be followed: the liberties of neighbours, the *gallantness* of women, the goodness of wine, and the mirth and joy at feasts.—*Wit's Commonwealth*, p. 154. (Ord M.)

From the Italian he will borrow his reservedness, not his jealousy and humour of revenge; from the French his horsemanship and *gallantness* that way, with his confidence, and nothing else.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 100.

Gallantry, *s.* Showiness of appearance; show; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller*.
And since that opera's at length come in,
Our players have so well improved the scene
With *gallantry* of habit, and machine,
As makes our theatre in glory vie
With the best ages of antiquity.
Oldham, Horace's Art of Poetry imitated in English.

2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.

That *gallantry* and greatness of soul, that constant garb of justice.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, Note, p. 373.

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and enabling study of nature.—*Glasse, Science Scientific*, p. 100.

Had we any sense of true *gallantry* and bravery of mind in us, we should despise all other kinds of life but this.—*Scott, Christian Life*, l. 3.

3. Courtship.

a. Honourable.

The martial Moore, in *gallantry* refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their charmers kind.
Granville.

That which we call *gallantry* to women, seems to be the heroic virtue of private persons; and there never breathed one man, who did not, in that part of his days wherein he was recommending himself to his mistress, do something beyond his ordinary course of life.—*Tulley*, no. 91.

b. Dishonourable or equivocal.

It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a prostitute; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and ; fancy begins.—*Swift*.

4. Number or group of gallants.

Hector, Deiphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy,
I would have arm'd to-day.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 1.

Gallature, *s.* [Lat. *gallus* = cock bird.]

Trend of an egg. *Rare*.

Whether it be not made out of the grandis, *gallature*, germ, or trend of the egg, as Aquapende and stricter enquiry informeth us, I dole know of lower doubt.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. ch. xxviii. (Rich.)

Whether it be not more rational epicureane to contrive whole dishes out of the nobles and spirited particles of plants than from the *gallatures* and treddles of eggs.—*Id., Cyrus's Garden*, ch. iii. (Rich.)

Gallbladder, *s.* Bladderlike receptacle, attached to the liver, for the reception of the gall or bile.

When the functions of the liver, or those of the stomach and duodenum, are impaired, the *gall-bladder* and ducts necessarily participate in the disorder; and the bile is liable to accumulate in them. The accumulation may arise from one or more of the following conditions:—1st. Impaired tonic contractility of the coats of the *gall-bladder*, and perhaps also of the ducts. . . . 2nd. A congested or tumefied state of the mucous membrane at the outlet of the common duct, and in the duodenum. 3rd. Impassation of the bile in the *gall-bladder* and ducts, from the morbid state of the secretion, or from the absorption of its more fluid parts, whilst retained in these situations. . . . 4th. Temporary or constant occlusion of the ducts from inflammation, from the pressure of tumours, or from the presence of biliary calculi, either in them or in the *gall-bladder*.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Galleas, *s.* [Fr. *galeace*.] Low-built vessel, with both sails and oars.

My father hath no less

Than three great argosies, besides two *galleases*,

And twelve tight galleys.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.
The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten *galleases*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Galled, *part. adj.* Irritated.

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his *galled* horse, begins with casting his eye upon all things.—*Locke*.

Galleon, *s.* [Spanish, *galeon*.] Spanish ship of burden, armed, and with four or sometimes five decks.

I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidad, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk or set on fire by the Spanish *galleons*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology*.

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof *galleons* and *galleons* seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles.—*Bacon, Considerations on a War with Spain*.

In February 1565, near four hundred ships were ready to start. The value of the cargoes was estimated at several millions sterling. These *galleons* which had long been the wonder and envy of the world had never conveyed so precious a freight from the West Indies to Seville.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 22.

Gallery, *s.* [Fr. *galerie*.]

1. Kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they became a *gallery* aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow.—*P. Sidney*.

The row of return on the lanquet side, let it be all stately *galleries*, in which *galleries* let there be three cupolas.—*Bacon*.

A private *gallery* 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Sir J. Denham*.

Nor is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with *galleries* gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many *galleries* every day built in them.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

2. Seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

While all its throats the *gallery* extends,
And all the thunder of the pit ascends. *Pope*.

Used adjectively.

My dear friend,
Before I end,
Have you any
More orders for Don Giovanni,
To give
Him that doth live

Your faithful Zany?

Without railery,

I mean *Gallery*.

Ours;

For I am a person that shuns

All ostentation,

And being at the top of the fashion;

And seldom go to operas

But in formal pauperism!

Lamb, Letter to W. Ayrton.

Galleas, *adj.* Destitute of, or wanting, gall or bitterness; inoffensive.

Saltless and *gall-less* be thy enme!

Cervantes, Poems, &c., p. 30.

Which dost the pure and candid dwellings love.

Cowley, On the Restoration of King Charles II.

Galley, *s.* [L. Lat. *galeria*, *galea*; Fr. *galere*.]

1. Vessel impelled by oars, rather than by sails, and, as such, for a large vessel, *rare*; though it was the common ship of the ancients, and at present used in the Mediterranean.

Jason ranged the coasts of Asia the *Levi* in an open boat, or kind of *galley*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

On *any* ground his *galley* steers;

Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore.

Dryden.

2. The same used as a place of punishment for *Galleyslaves*.

The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawk and his hounds, his dice and his courtship every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befall him: he would fly to the mines and the *galley* for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure.—*South, Sermons*.

He, therefore, exhorted the king to exile all the Moriscos, except some whom he might condemn to work in the *galley*, and others who could become slaves, and labour in the mines of America.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Galleysloop, *s.* Barge of state.

His built of cedar larger or *galleysloop*, their sterns being set with pearl and precious stones.—*Hakewell, Apology*, p. 400.

Out of my doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May day, or when the *galleysloop* is aloft to Westminster!—*R. Jonson, Epitaph*.

No plays, nor *galleysloops*, no strange amusements to run and wonder at.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money*.

He has performed such a matter, wench, that if I live next year I'll have him captain of the *galleysloop*, or I'll want my will.—*Id., Knight of the Burning Pestle*.

Galleyslave, *s.* Man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.

As if one chain were not sufficient to load poor man, he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish *galley-slaves* do enjoy.—*Bishop Burnet*.

Hardened *galley-slaves* despise manumission.—*Dr. H. More, Devty of Christian Piety*.

The surgeon vent's dash against the shore,

Flocks quit the plains, and *galley-slaves* their oar.

Garth.

Galliard, *s.* [Fr. *gaillard*.] Gallant; gay;

brisk, lively man; fine fellow. *Obsolete*.

Selden is a *galliard* by himself.—*Cleveland*.

Used adjectively.

What a thing to laugh at, to see a judge or serjeant at the law in a short coat garded and pounced after the *galliarde* fashion!—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 91.

Galliard, *s.* [from the Spanish *gallarda*; Italian, *gagliarda*.] Kind of dance.

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians use to do with those that dance too long *galliards*.—*Bacon*.

Used adjectively.

The triple's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion as when *galliard*-time and measure-time are in the melody of one dance.—*Id.*

Galliardise, *s.* Merriment; exuberant gaiety. *Obsolete*.

At my nativity my ascendant was the watery sign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way mercurial, nor disposed for the mirth and *galliardise* of company.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*.

Galliardness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Galliard; gaiety; cheerfulness.

His rest filled him, his countenance changed, his

A Kent, when from the *gallstones* got loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a Soland goose.

Cleveland.

Gallstone. s. In Medicine. Biliary concretions.

Spasms of the bile-ducts has been presumed rather than proved. Without denying, however, its occurrence, particularly when acid bile, or *gallstones*, are passing along the ducts, I believe that it seldom takes place unless from these causes, and in connection with inflammatory irritation. The symptoms cannot be separated from those attending the passage of *gallstones*, by which it is almost invariably occasioned.—*Cupland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Gally. adj. Having the (bitter) character of gall. Rare.

He abhorred thy gally and bitter drinks of wine.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner, p. 244.*

Gally-broches. s. Galligaskins.

They pull in peeces fast
Their gally-broches all arowe.

Gustafso and Bernardo to Yayne: 1570.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Gallyworm. s. [?] Native myriapod of the genus *Iulus*.

In the male *gally-worm*, the testis consists of minute vesicles appended, for the most part alternately, to the sides of a long efferent tube.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, loc. xviii.*

Gally. v. n. Gape. Rare.

Next, mynd thy grave continually,
Which gallyes thee to dour.

Kendall, Flowers of Epigrammes: 1577.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Galsome. adj. Angry; malignant.

Such accusations... any vulgar man... may cry out upon, and condemn both of *galsome* bitterness and of wilful fraud and falsehood.—*Bishop Morton, A Discharge of the five Imputations against the Bishop of Durham, p. 210: 1531.*

Galvanic. adj. Connected with, or consisting in, galvanism.

All the *galvanic* combinations, analogous to the new apparatus of Mr. Volta, which have been heretofore described by experimentalists, consist (as far as my knowledge extends) of series, containing at least two metallic substances, of one metal and charcoal, and a stratum of fluids; and it has been generally supposed that their agencies are, in some measure, connected with the different powers of the metals to conduct electricity; but I have found, that an accumulation of *galvanic* influences, exactly similar to the accumulation in the common pile, may be produced by the arrangement of simple metallic plates or arcs, with different strata of fluids.—*Sir H. Davy, Philosophical Transactions, pt. II. art. 21: 1801.*

Galvanical. adj. Galvanic.

The phenomena of magnets, of electrical bodies, of galvanic apparatus, seem to form obvious materials for such sciences.—*Wheat, Philosophy of the mechanical Sciences.*

Galvanism. s. [*Galvani*, the name of the discoverer of the facts out of which the science has been developed.] Branch of electricity so called.

Although *galvanism* and electricity may be considered as the same principles, still, according to the present state of our knowledge, they may be thus distinguished. *Galvanism* is the portion of electricity, which forms a component part of the conducting body, in the act of undergoing a change in its capacity, from a greater to a lesser state; while *electricity* is the result of a temporary change in non-conducting bodies, inasmuch that their capacities become, by attrition, momentarily increased.—*Wilkinson, Elements of Galvanism, p. 302: 1804.*

But Johnson only ran off, to return

With many other warriors, as we said,

Unto that rather somewhat rusty bourn,

Which Hamlet tells us is a pass of dread.

To Jack however this gave but slight concern:

His soul (like *galvanism* upon the dead)

Acted upon the living as on wire,

And led them back into the lowest fire.

Byron, Don Juan, viii. 41.

Galvanize. v. a. Affect by the power of galvanism.

I have tried galvanism in two cases of palsy, both hemiplegia, one a young lady, aged 20, the other a gentleman, aged 25; and, though neither of them were cured, they both received benefit, particularly the gentleman. After being *galvanized* for twenty minutes, they felt a flowing warmth the remainder of the day. The apparatus I used was a pair of twenty-four pair of plates, of five inches diameter.—*Carpus, in Electricity and Galvanism, p. 106: 1803.*

(See also under *Fustigate*.)

Galvanized. part. adj. Acted upon, or effected by, galvanism.

Galvanized iron is a somewhat fantastic name newly given in France to iron coated by a peculiar patent process, whereby it resists the rusting influence of damp air, and even moisture, much longer than ordinary tin plate. The following is the prescribed process. Clean the surface of the iron perfectly by the joint action of dilute acid and friction, plunge it into a bath of melted zinc, and stir it about till it be alloyed superficially with this metal; then take it out and immerse it in a bath of tin such as is used for tinning tin plate. The tin forms an exterior coat of alloy. When the metal thus prepared is exposed to humidity, the zinc is said to oxidize slowly by a galvanic action, and to protect the iron from rusting within it, whereby the outer tinued surface remains for a long period perfectly white in circumstances under which iron turned in the usual way would have been superficially browned and corroded with rust.—*Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Galvanometer. s. Measure for ascertaining the power of galvanic operations.

In the experiments performed by Professor Faraday on a large living gymanoid, the most powerful shocks were received when one hand grasped the head and the other hand the tail, of which I had painful experience; especially at the wrists, the elbows, and across the back. But the nearer the hands were together within certain limits, the less powerful was the shock. It was demonstrated by the *galvanometer* that the direction of the electric current was from the anterior parts of the animal to the posterior parts, and that the nervous touching the fish with both hands received only the discharge of the parts of the organs included between the points of contact.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*
(For another example see extract under next entry.)

Galvanoscope. s. Test for galvanic action.

The phenomena of electro-dynamics are solely produced by electricity in motion. The passage of electricity through solid or liquid conductors is essential; in fact a magnetic needle is a *galvanoscope*, by which means the existence and direction of an electric current may be detected... But a magnetic needle... may even serve, by the degree of deflection, as an exact measure of its force. When used for this purpose under the name of a *galvanometer*, some peculiar arrangements are required in order to ensure the requisite delicacy and precision.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry, p. 101: 1817.*

Gálvry. adj. ? Cleverly. Rare.

If you happen upon a light person that is young and frothily *gálvry*, of word making, colour, and fast going, if you buy him for me for reasonable money and send him over your money shall be repaid.—*Wrightley, To Sir T. W. Hall, Oct. 1537.* (Rich.)

Gambashes. s. [Generally, perhaps always, plural.] The final -s, however, is not part of the root.—*Italian, gambascie* (for *grammascie*, as Scotch *grammashes* (Jamieson); French *gambaches*. The corruption to *gambages* probably took effect under the supposition of a derivation from French *jambe*, Italian *gamba*. A further corruption converted *gambages* into *gambadoes*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*] Kind of leggings: (according to Grose, short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen. In the *Praise of Yorkshire Ale* (1697), they are explained as coarse cloth stockings that button upon other stockings, to keep one warm).

Darius is all bedawed with golden lace,

Hose, doublet, jerkin, and gambashes too.

Lucies, Scourge of Polly: 1611.

(Nares by H. & W.)

He wore a little brown capouch, fit very near to his body, with a white towel; also a pair of breeches and *gambashes* of the same coloured cloth, and on his head a clay-coloured cap; his *gambashes* were fitted up half the leg.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote, iv. 1.*

Gambadoes. s. pl. [see *Gambashes*.] Spatterdashes; boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

I know not whether in [James I.] or his son first brought up the use of *gambadoes*, much used in the west, whereby when one rides on horseback his legs are in a coach, clean and warm in those dirty countries.—*Fuller.*

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week.—*Dennis, Letters.*

Gambir. s. [Malay.] Concrete juice of an astringent plant so called [Uncaria Gambir]. On the island of Pinang there are sixty thousand *gambir* plantations. *Poirer, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Gambison. s. [L.Lat. *gambeso*.] See extract.

Gambeson... in the ancient military language was a kind of coat or doublet worn under the cuirass to make it sit easy.—*Arns, Cyrtopædia, in voce.*

Gambit. s. [Fr.; from Ital. *gambetto* = trip of the heels.] Move at chess so called; see extracts.

Gambit [is] an opening in which a pawn is sacrificed gratuitously at an early stage of the game under particular circumstances upon the chance of obtaining compensation through the attack thereby gained. There are many descriptions of *gambits*, the king's *gambit* being the name of the parent-stock of the greatest number of them. Some *gambits* are distinguished by the names of their several inventors or of those players who first published or practised them; as the *Cochrane gambit*, &c. Others, for the sake of distinction, are named from some particular move at the commencement, as the *bishop's gambit*.—*Walker, Art of Chess-Play.*

This move occurs in the old work of *Paulinus*, who gives some ingenious variations on it. Lopez and later authors have hence entitled it *Dominio's gambit*.—*Stanton, Chessplayers' Handbook.*

Gamble. v. n. Play extravagantly for money.

(For example see extract under *Gambler*.)

Gamble. v. n. Waste or lose by gambling: (as, 'He gambled away his fortune').

Gambler. s. One who gambles.

A *gambler's* acquaintance is readily made and easily kept, provided you gamble too.—*Sir E. R. Lpton, Polham, ch. lxix.*

Gambling. verbal abs. Act or practice of one who gambles.

She held out against all the old-fashioned of fashion, and allurement of example; she had an inherent abhorrence of *gambling*.—*Lawson, no. 21.*

Gambo. s. [?] Spur-winged goose, *Anser gambensis*: (given by Yarell in the synonymy, but not in the text).

Gamboge. s. See extracts.

Gamboge is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature, heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America, and the East Indies, particularly from Cambodia, or Camboja.—*Sir J. Hill, Medical Notes.*

Gamboge is a gum resin, concreted in the air from a milky juice which exudes from several trees. The *gamboge* gutta, a tree which grows wild upon the coasts of Ceylon and Malabar, produces the coarsest kind of *gamboge*; the *gamboge* vera ('*Stalagmites cambogisches*') of Ceylon and Siam affords the best... *Gamboge* is used as a pigment, in miniature painting, to tinge gold varnish; in medicine as a powerful purge. It should never be employed by confectioners to colour their liquors, as they sometimes do.—*Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Gambol. v. n. [see last extract.] Dance; skip; frisk; jump for joy; play merry frolics.

That I have uttered; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will record, which madmen
Would gambol from.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 4.*

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gambol'd on heath, and danced on every green.

Dryden.

The monsters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way.

And heavy winks in awkward measures play. Pope
[*Cotgrave* renders *gamboller*, merely, 'to wag the legs in sitting, as children use to do; but *gamboler*, 'to turn heels over head, to make many gambols.' Our own word was formerly *gambols*. 'To fetch gambols, French *gamboler*, Latin *currere* in sublimi jactura. *Gambolling* horses, being full of pranks, skips or skippings.' (Hulnot.) Harriet also gives *gambol* for *gambol* in his dictionary. One 'that can *gambol* or dance fast.' (Barkley's *Believe*, 1870, vol. 2.) The origin is evidently the Italian *gamba*, the leg.—*Zwd.*

Gambol. s.

1. Skip; hop; leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty *gambols*.—*Sir E. R. Lpton, Polham.*

Baruch through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And boasts in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest god.

Dryden.

In the older form with -d.

Quid est quod hic gaudet? What is the matter that you leape and skyppe so? for that you say such *gambolles*.—*Chal. The Flowers of Latine Speaking, fol. 72.* (Rich.)

2. Frolic wild prank.

For who did ever play his gambols,
With such unamiable rambles? *Battler, Hudibras.*

Gamboling. *part. adj.* Sportive.

No other antelope has so completely the lively gamboling manners of the young goat as the kipp-springer; it bounds with the greatest force and precision from rock to rock, and will often stand firm upon a point so rugged and small as to excite astonishment how it can retain its footing.—*Spencer, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, p. 287.

Gambone. *s.* Gammon (of bacon), of which it is the older form.

And then came halting Jane,
And brought a gambone
Of bacon that was ready.
Shelton, The Tunnings of Elinor Ranning. (Rich.)

Gambrel. *s.* [Italian, *gambarella*.] Leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's gambrel, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back.—*Gross.*

Gambrel. *v. a.* [Cambrel.] Carry as on a cambrel.

Lay by your scorn and pride, they're scurvy qualities,
And meet me, or I'll box you while I have you,
And carry you gambrel'd thither like a mutton.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Game. *adj.* [see Gam.] Crooked; (as, 'a game leg'). Colloquial, or slang.**Game.** *adj.* Courageous; plucky; (often used adverbially; as, 'He died game'). Colloquial, slang.**Game.** *s.* [A.S. *gamen*; Frisian, *guma*.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasant game,
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.
Let my son Martin disport himself at any game truly antique.—*Arbutnot and Pope, Martinus Scribblers.*

2. Jest; (opposed to earnest or seriousness).

Then on her head they set a garland even,
And crowned her 'twist earnest and 'twist game.
Spenser.

3. Insolent merriiment; sportive insult.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my refusal to distress me more;
Or make a game of my calamities?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1320.

4. Single match at play.

There is no man of sense and honesty, but must see and own, whether he understands the game or not, that it is an evident folly for any people, instead of prosecuting the old honest methods of industry and frugality, to sit down to a public gaming-table, and play off their money one to another.—*Bishop Berkeley, Essay towards presenting the Ruin of Great Britain.*

Used adjectively.

It is very wonderful to see persons of the best sense passing away a dozen hours together in bustling and dividing a pack of cards, with no other conversation but what is made up of a few game phrases.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 55.

5. Scheme pursued; measure planned.

This seems to be the present game of that crown,
And that they will begin no other till they see an end of this.—*Sir W. Temple.*

6. Field sports; (as the chase, or fulcroy).

If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his usual game,
He shall here find his friends with horse and men,
To set him free from F's captivity.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 5.

What arms to use, or nets to frame,
Wild beasts to combat, or to tame,
With all the mysteries of that game.
Waller.
Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon game,
Spied a company of buntards and cranes.—*Sir E. R. Strange.*

7. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legalized, licensed, or certificated sportsmen.

Hunting, and men, not beasts, shall be his game,
With war, and hostile wars, such as refuse
Subjection to his omnipotent tyrannous.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 50.

There is such a variety of game springing up before me, that I know not which to follow.—*Dryden, Relics, Preface.*
A bloodhound will follow the person he pursues,

and all bounds the particular game they have in chase.—*Arbutnot.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hunt the pointed spear
At the rough bear, or chase the flying deer;
I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the game.
Prior.

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man;
Our haughty Norrini boasts that barb'rous name,
And makes his trembling slaves the royal game.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Shorten my labour, if its length you blame,
For, grow but wise, you rob me of my game.
Young.

This was game indeed to us, but this was no feed;
and I was very sorry to lose three charges of powder
and shot on a creature that was good for nothing to us.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound; e.g. 'Game laws.'

8. Solemn contest, exhibited as a spectacle to the people; (generally in the plural).

The games are done, and Cesar is returning.
Shakespeare, Julius Cesar, i. 2.
Milo, when out-rune the Olympick game,
With a huge ox upon his shoulders came.
J. Denham.

Such was the character which he publicly assumed, and in this capacity he ordered the remains of Eurycles, Philip, and Cymon to be buried in the royal sepulchre at Rome, and honoured their memory with funeral games.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lviii.

Gamecock. *s.* Cock bred for fighting.

They manage the dispute as fiercely as two gamecocks in the pit.—*Locke.*

Gamegall. *s.* Scurism; quip. Obsolete.

Shortly after this quipping game-gall.—*Mollified.* (Rich.)

Gamekeeper. *s.* Person who looks after game, and sees that it is not destroyed.

There were four hunts in the morning and concerts in the evening. Every gentleman of the legation had a gamekeeper specially assigned to him.—*Murray, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Gamey. *adj.* In a game, plucky, or courageous manner. Colloquial.

Struggle gamey to the finish [i.e. of a boatrace].

—*Saturday Review*, April 1, 1865.

Gamesome. *adj.* Frolicsome; sportive;

playful; lively; gay.

Game, though old, yet gamesome, kept one end with Cæsar.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
I am not gamesome; I do lack some part of that quick spirit that is in Antony.

Shakespeare, Julius Cesar, i. 2.
The gamesome wind among her tresses plays,
And curl'd up those growing riches short.

Fairfax.

Belial, in like gamesome mood.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 620.
This gamesome humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curbed or restrained.—*Locke.*

Gamster. *s.*

1. One who is over-addicted to gaming.

A gamster, the greater under he is in his art, the worse was he.—*Bacon.*
Could we look into the mind of a gamster, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and untadours; her slumbers are haunted with kings, queens, and knaves.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 120.

2. One engaged in play. Obsolete.

When leuity and civility play for kingdoms,
The gentler gamster is the soonest winner.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 6.

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or that a gamster's wealth always more than a looker on; but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which settles business straight.—*Bacon.*

3. Merry frolicsome person. Obsolete.

You're a merry gamster.

My lord Rambo. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 4.*

4. Prostitute. Obsolete.

She's impudent, my lord,

And was a common gamster to the camp.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

Gaming. *verbal abs.* Practice or habit of

gamsters or gamblers; gambling.

Conventuism will tempt them to cheat and cheat in gaming.—*Whole Duty of Man*, ch. ix. §7.

Gaming for any thing considerable is founded upon avarice; and is, if not a direct, yet, what is much worse, a deliberate violation of the tenth commandment.—*Delany, Sermon on Gaming.*

I come, in the next place, to consider the ill consequences which gaming has on the bodies of our female adventurers. It is so ordered, that almost

every thing which corrupts the soul decays the body.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 120.

Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind.—*Locke.*

Gammer. *s.* [gymnother.—A.S. *gemedder*.]

Term of address to a woman corresponding to Gaffer as addressed to a male. See Gossip.

Gammen. *s.* [Italian, *gambone*—leg.] Ety-

mologically, the hnm or hock, but in fact the hinder and thick part of a sitch of bacon, with part of the leg.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold:
A rusty gammon of mine was't years old.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Gammens, that give a relish to the taste,
And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast,
That are the first is out, the second sticks.

Id., Translation of Persius.

As in some Irish houses where things are so-so,
A gammon of bacon hangs up for a show;
For of eating a rather of what they take pride in,
They'd as soon think of eating the pan it was fried in.

Goldsmith, The House of Venison.

Gammon. *v. a.* Be fool; delude; (as, 'He

gammoned me with a trumped-up story').

Gammon. *s.* Nonsense; foolery; (as, 'That's

all gammon'). Colloquial, slang.

Gammot. *s.* [?] See extract. Rare.

An instrument serving to cut out the roots of ulcers or sores; it is called the insertion knife or gammot.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Gamut. *s.* [see last two extracts.] First

note in Guido Aretino's scale of music;

scale itself.

Malice, before you touch the instrument,
To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a tricker sort.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

When by the gamut some musicians make
A perfect song, others will undertake,
By the same gamut clumskily, to equal it;
Things simply good can never be imit.

Johnson, Poems, p. 70.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That run by note, and through the gamut rage;

In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a fugue expire.

Addison.

[It is the Greek letter Γ, gamma, and not, the name of a

musical note, Guido Aretin. distinguished the first note of his scale by the Greek letter, with a view,

according to some, of showing that the Greeks were the inventors of music; but, as others think, of recording his own name by this, the initial letter of it.—*Todd.*]

[Gamut, gamma.—French *gamme*, the musical scale.

Said to be derived from *gamut*, the Greek name of the letter Γ, used in denoting the notes of the scale, but the accounts of the reason why this letter was adopted for the purpose are confused and contradictory, and why the Greek name should have been used at all is not explained. The real origin is, in all probability, the French *game* or *gamme*, a chain of bells, which would supply the most familiar example of the musical scale. The addition of the final *ut* in *gamut* arose from the use of that syllable to mark the first note in the scale.—*Walshwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Gander. See **Gaucher**.**Gander.** *s.* [A.S. *gandra*.] Male of the

Goose, q. v.

Ganderylas. *s.* [?] Native flower so

called; ? silverweed, i.e. *Potentilla anserina*.

Purple narcissus like the morning rays,
Pale gandergrass and azure culverkeys.

Lawson, Secrets of a Gynlogist: 162.

(Nares by H. & W.)

Gang. *v. n.* See **Go**.

But let them gang alone, . . .

As they have brewed, so let them bear blame.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Your flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open.—*Arbutnot.*

Gang. *s.* Number herding together; troop;

company; tribe; herd. Often contemptuous.

Oh, you panderly rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a pack, a conspiracy against me.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

As a gang of thieves were robbing a house, a wastif fell a barking.—*Sir E. R. Strange.*

The good woman herself began to suspect her guests, and imagined those without were rogues belonging to their gang.—*Fielcing, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

But the terror and dejection of the gang were beyond the power of wine; and so many had stolen away, that those who were left could effect nothing.

—*Maccusley, History of England*, ch. xxi.

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Gangboard. *s.* In Navigation. See extract.

Gang-board [a] a board or plank with several cleats or steps nailed to it for the convenience of walking into or out of a boat upon the shore, where the water is not deep enough to float the boat close to the landing-place.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.*

Ganglion. *adj.* Ganglionic.

I have... ascribed this very important... manifestation of life to the organic or ganglionic nervous system.—*Clyde, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Irritation.*

Ganglion. *s.* [Gr. γάγγλιον.]

1. Tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts. *Obsolete.*

Bonecancers usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a ganglion, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint.—*Wiseman.*

2. Enlargement on the course of certain nerves.

A ganglion, then, essentially consists of a collection of nerve-vesicles, or ganglion-globules interspersed among nerve-fibres. When a nerve enters a ganglion, its component parts separate and pass through the ganglion in different directions, so as to be variously distributed among the branches that pass out of it. The only exception to the general fact that the vascular matter occupies the centre of the ganglia occurs in the cerebrium of Vertebrata, in which it is chiefly disposed on the exterior, forming the cortical envelope. The manner in which the nerve-fibres are connected with the ganglionic vesicles appears to be not always the same.—*Carpenter, Principles of Physiology*, §§ 230, 231.

Some impression is made upon the peripheral termination of a nerve; this impression is propagated along the nerve until it reaches a ganglion; there some action is set up which is propagated along another nerve proceeding from the ganglion to a muscle; and thus the stimulus carried through an afferent nerve to some inner centre of communication, is reflected from it through an efferent nerve to the contractile agent.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, ch. iv.

Phral both Greek and English; i.e. in both -a and -s.

Amongst all this diversity in the number, size, and position of the nervous masses, certain ganglia are obviously homologous with those which have received determinate names in the lamellibranchiate mollusks. The branchial ganglia receive impressions from and transmit them to the gills; they communicate also with the brain, and through that centre associate the gills with all other parts of the body.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xxii.

Ganglionic. *adj.* Having the nature of, or consisting in, a ganglion or ganglions.

(For example see extract under Ganglion, 2.)

Gangrel. *s.* [?] See extract. *Rare.*

Long homme, long comme une jereche, très long. A long gangrel; a slim, a long, tall fellow that hath no naking to his height.—*Nomenclator*. (Nares by H. & W.)

Gangrenate. *v. a.* Produce a gangrene; mortify. *Rare.*

Parts cutaneous, gangrenated, siderated, and mortified, become black, the radical moisture or vital sulphur suffering an extinction.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Gangrene. *s.* [Fr. gangrène; Gr. γάγγραινα.] Mortification; stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of gangrene, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Gangrene is the death of a part or the whole of a structure or organ. The terms gangrene, sphacelus, and mortification have been used indifferently; but, as mortification and sphacelus signify the last result of the morbid state, are no longer a disease, but its termination—the term here adopted is the more appropriate one. . . . The more vascular a part is, the more disposed is it to inflammation, and consequently to gangrene. Hence cellular and nervous tissues are much more liable to it than fibrous and osseous structures. . . . When inflammation is about to pass into gangrene, very evident changes take place in the colour, temperature, sensibility, and vital cohesion of the part. The redness becomes darker, or changes to a livid, violet, purplish hue. The increased temperature of the inflamed part is much lessened, and the pain and tenderness diminished. Vesicles also appear on the surface, owing to the effusion of serum, or of a sanguinolent serum, under the cuticle. These changes become more manifest as the gangrene passes into its second stage. The colour becomes grey, yellowish grey, greenish, brown, or black, or various intermediate shades. The vessels are now enlarged, or the cuticle is entirely separated by the effusion of a bloody serum

beneath it, which swells and leaves the skin loosely covered by it, or partially denuded and discoloured. The insupportable erythema on pressure, is tuffy, soft, roil, and insensible. It when afterwards emits odorous and offensive odour, indicating that the gangrenous part is quite dead, and is undergoing decomposition. If the organic nervous power is depressed, or the blood contaminated, the above changes may spread to adjoining parts; whereas, if the vital powers are restored, and the assimilating and excreting functions promoted, the march of the inflammation will be limited by the process of ulceration, by which the gangrenous part is ultimately removed, the loss thus occasioned being partially repaired by the exudation of coagulable lymph, which, becoming organised in the form of granulations, gradually completes the state of reparation and cicatrises.—*Clyde, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Gangrene. *r. a.* Mortify: (in its medical sense).

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, gangrened with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently; for that the few spirits that remain in these parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Gangrene. *v. n.* Become mortified.

Wounds immediately Rankle and fester, and gangrene To black mortification.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 621.
As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to gangrene after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

Gangrened. *part. adj.* Affected with Gangrene.

Gangrened members must be loy'd away,
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay.

Dryden.

(See also second extract under Gangrene, *s.*)
Gangrenous. *adj.* Having the character of gangrene; mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, insides red, lead-coloured, black and gangrenous.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Gangtide. *s.* Time of beating the boundaries of parishes: (gangdays and gangweek are also used).

At fast-even, pass judges, gangtide gaites,
Did alle masses bring.

Warner, Aldion's England. (Nares by H. & W.)

Gangue. *s.* [German, though spelt as if of French origin; the final -ue showing that the -g- is to be sounded, i.e. as gang-g.]

Gangue [is] a word derived from the German gang, a vein or channel. It signifies the mineral substance which either encloses or usually accompanies any metalloids in the vein. Quartz, lamellar carbonate of lime, sulphate of baryta, sulphate and fluoride of lime, generally form the gangue; but a great many other substances become such when they predominate in a vein. In metallurgical works the first thing is to break the mixed ore into small pieces, in order to separate the valuable from the useless parts, by processes called stamping, picking, sorting.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines*.

Gangway. *s.* See extract.

Gangway [is] a narrow platform or range of planks laid horizontally along the upper part of a ship's side, from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle; . . . [it] is also that part of a ship's side, both within and without, by which persons enter and depart. . . . Gangways is likewise used to signify a narrow passage left in the hold when a ship is laden. . . . Finally, a gangway implies a thoroughfare or narrow passage of any kind.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary*.

Gangweek. *s.* Week for beating the boundaries of parishes; often Rogation week; same as Gangtide. Preserved where the custom is preserved, otherwise obsolete.

It [dreich] serveth well to the decking up of houses and banquetting-rooms, for places of pleasure, and for beautifying of streets in the crowne or gang-week, and such like.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1278: 1633.

Gannet. *s.* [?] British bird so called, Sula alba, Sulan goose.

The gannet is a constant resident on our coast, but with considerable change of locality, depending on the season of the year.—*Tarrell, British Birds*, iii. 405.

Ganoid. *adj.* In Ichthyology. See Ctenoid and Placoid.

Gantelope. *s.* [see next entry.] Military and naval punishment, in which the criminal

running between two parallel lines of men receives a blow from each man.

He is thin to run the gantlope through the torments and reproaches of his own conscience.—*Scott, Works, Sermon* in 1804, li. 20.

Gantlet. *s.* [see last two extracts.] The ordinary spelling with -u is perhaps not so thoroughly established as to make a return towards an improved, though still faulty, mode of spelling impracticable.] Same as preceding.

But wouldst thou, friend, who lost two legs alone, Woudst thou to run the gantlet these expose To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes?

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.
Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the gantlet through the several classes.—*Lodge*.

[Corrupted from gantlope, gant, all, and loopen, to run, Duden. (Dr. Johnson).] Skinner deduces it from Ghent, and the Dutch verb, as if the punishment was first practised at that place. In later times, the word has been found in the shape of Ghentlope, on this supposition, whether justly or not. Dr. Johnson gives an instance of gantlope, but only of the corruption gantlet.—*Todd*.

[In the phrase to run the gantlet, the word is a corruption of gantlope, arising from the possibility of this giving meaning to the term in English ears, under the supposition that the punishment consisted in a blow from the gantleted hand of each of a line of soldiers through which the criminal was made to pass. But the blow was always given with a rod, as appears in the German durch die Spies-punthe laufen (Spitz or Spies-punthe, a switch); French, passer par les verges. To run the gantlet or gantlope, to run through a company of soldiers standing on each side, with each a switch in his hand to scourge the criminal. The punishment was probably made known to us through the wars of Gustavus Adolphus, as the expression is pure Swedish, Spä gantlop, from gata, a street, or, in military language, a line of soldiers, and lop, course.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Ganza. *s.* [Spanish.] Goose. *Rare.*

What modest indignation can forbear stamping at the presumption of those men, who, as if Dominico Gonsales his eagle, they had been mounted by his gansas from the moon to the empyreal heaven?—*Bishop Hall, Variable World*, § 7.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And savour strongly of the ganzas.

Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3.

Gaol. *s.* See Jail.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my gaol.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6. letter.

Have I been ever free, and must my house Be my re-entive enemy, my gaol?

Id., Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the gaols, and let out the prisoners.—*Id., Henry VI.*

In the morning usually the thief is sent to the gaol.—*Thomson and Fletcher, Martial Maid*.

The points for consideration under this head are—the College of Maynooth; the Regina Domini; the National System of Education, together with a brief reference to the Kildare Place Society; the employment of clergymen in gaols; and the arrangements recently established in the new scheme of a poor law for that country. *Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ix.

Gaoler. *s.* See Jailor.

This is a gentle protest; seldom, when The steeld gaoler is the friend of men.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

I know not how or why my surely gaoler, Harsh as his iron, and insouciant as pow'r When put in vulgar hands, Clementine, Put off the bridle.

Dryden, Cleonora.
We have often heard men . . . lament that they can find no modern dunces resembling those fair pupils of Ascham and Aylmer who, . . . while the horns were sounding, and the dogs in full cry, sat in the lonely oriel, with eyes riveted to that immortal page which tells how meekly and bravely the first great martyr of intellectual liberty took the cup from his weeping gaoler.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays*, Lord Bacon.

Gap. *s.*

1. Opening in a broken fence; breach; passage; opening in general.

Behold the despair,
By custom and covetous pates,
By gaps and openings of gates.

Tasso, Hundred Poets of good Husbandry.
Ye have not gone up into the gaps, neither made up the hedge for the house of Israel.—*Ezekiel*, xiii. 5.

2. Interstice; vacancy; hiatus.

Each one demand, and answer to his part Perform'd in this wide gap of time, since first We were discover'd. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 3.
One can revive a languishing conversation by a sudden surprising sentence; another is more dexterous in seconding; a third can fill the gap with laughing.—*Swift*.

G A P E

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is caused by two vowels opening on each other.—*Pope*.

3. Deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your honour.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 2.
Nor is it any *brech* or *gap* in the works of nature.—*Dr. H. More*.

Stop a gap. Patch up, or make a shift, for a time.

His policy consists in setting traps, in finding ways and means, and *stopping gaps*.—*Swift*.

Stand in the gap. Stand forward, as a defender of anything, in a post of danger; act as champion.

He said he would have destroyed them, had not known his chosen *stood* before him in the *gap*.—*Parsons*, cvi. 23.

The people of the land have used oppression, and corrupted robbery, and have vexed the poor and needy; yea, they have oppressed the stranger wrongfully. And I sought for a man among them, that should make up the hedge, and *stand in the gap* before me for the land, that I should not destroy it; but I found none.—*Ezekiel*, xlii. 20, 30.

What would become of the church, if there were none more concerned for her rights than this? Who would *stand in the gap*?—*Lecky*.

Gape. v. n. [A.S. *geapian*.]

1. Open the mouth wide; yawn.

As fellow birds,
Whose mother's kill'd in seeking of the prey,
Cry in their nest, and think her long away;
And at each least that stirs each blast of wind,
Gape for the food which they must never find.—*Dryden*.

She stretches, *gapes*, undimms her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise.—*Swift*.

With fur. Long for.

To her grim death appears in all her shapes;
The hungry grave for her due tribute *gapes*.—*Sir J. Denham*.

To thy fortune be not thou a slave;
For wilt hast thou to fear beyond the grave?
And then, who *gaped* for my estate, draw near;
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear.—*Dryden, Translation of Perennis*.

With after. Long for; seek.

As a servant earnestly desir'd (in the march,
gaped after) the shadow, and as an hireling look'd
For the reward of his work.—*Job*, vii. 2.
What shall we say of those who spend their days
In *gaping* after court-favour and preferments?—*Sir R. L. Estcourt*.

With at. Open the mouth for anything.

Many have *gaped* at the church revenues; but,
before they could swallow them, have had their
mouths stopp'd in the church-yard.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Open with a breach.

If it assume my noble father's person,
I'll speak to it, though hell itself should *gape*
And bid me hold my peace.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 2.

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the incision of the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itself to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower.—*South, Sermons*.

That all these actions can be performed by alignment, as well as by inclination, is plain, by observing the effects of different substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open and *gape* by a wound.—*Arbuthnot*.

There is not, to the best of my remembrance, any vessel *gaping* on another, for want of a suture in this point.—*Dryden*.

3. Stare with hope, expectation, or wonder.

The king *gaped* and *gazed* upon her with open mouth.—*Estcourt*, iv. 31.

Others will *gape* & anticipate
The cabinet designs of fate;
Apply to winds, to forewinds
What shall, and what at all never be.—*Butler, Hudibras*.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dower; and the end of all this is to cause laughter; a very monster in a Bartholomew fair, for the use to *gape* at.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

4. Stare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth.—*Job*, xvi. 10.

Gape. s. State of gaping.

The mind is not here kept in a perpetual *gape* after knowledge.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 432. (Ord. MS.)

Gaper. s.

1. One who gapes, by simply opening his mouth, or by staring foolishly.

G A R B

Guard, put by those *papers*,
And, gentlemen sailors, see the gallery clear.
—*Bonnett and Fletcher, Bloody Brother*.

2. One who longs or craves: (often with fur).

(Goods and livings were not small)
The *papers* for them tear the world in hand
For ten years' space.—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 370.

The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands
rained wet near into every *paper's* mouth.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Gapesed. s. [?] formed, as a ludicrous term, after the manner of *rapesed*.]

Gaping. At the present time, colloquial.

Whilst others they do make repair
To Smithfield to Bartholomew Fair,
To see Jack Pudding act his tricks,
Whilst others they pursue his pocket picks;
And by that means 'tis plainly clear,
They for their *gapesed* lay just dear.—*Poor Robin*, 1104. (Surrey by H. & W.)

Gaping. part. adj. Acting as one who gapes.

The plunks, their pitchy corruption wash'd away,
Now lying, and now a yawning breach display:
The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,
Rush through the ruins of her *gaping* side.—*Dryden*.
And, if my muse can through just now see,
That *gaping*, nameless, *gaping* fool he be. —*Rowe*.
Where elevated o'er the *gaping* crowd,
Clasp'd in the board the peju'd head is how'd,
Betwixt retire.—*Cap. Triclin*.

Gaping. verbal abs. Act of one who, or that which, gapes.

Gaping or yawning, and stretching, do pass from man to man; for that that causeth *gaping* and stretching is when the spirits are a little heavy by any vapour.—*Arbuthnot*.

Gaptoothed. adj. This is a word which Dryden may be said to have either coined or applied by mistake.

The Wife of Bath in Chaucer is *gaptoothed*, a term that has yet to be satisfactorily explained. Teeth showing interstices, or (in anatomical language) diastemata of gum, is what the word before us seems to mean.

The rever, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each other as much as the winning lady princess and the broad-speaking *gap-toothed* wife of Bath.—*Dryden, Preface to Fables*.

Gar. v. a. [Danish, *gjøre*; Swedish, *göra*.]

This is the ordinary term for *make*, the forms of which are as rare in Norse as those of *g-r* are rare in German. The language of the Shepherd's Calendar being archaic or provincial, the extract, though from Spenser, standing also as it does with *greet*, is no evidence to the word's being English. At any rate *gar* is Scotch, and, in Scotland, of Norse origin. It has not been noted as a provincialism in the southern parts of the Danish area in England, e.g. Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, &c.] **Make.**

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gares* thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?
Or is thy language broken, that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lass forsaken?
—*Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar*.

Garb. s. [Fr. *garbe*; at first, simply manner, air, fashion; then good manner, good fashion, grace.]

And with a lisp'd *garb* this most rare man
Speaks French, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian.—*Dryden*. (Rich.)

1. Manner. Obsolete.

And with a lisp'd *garb* this most rare man
Speaks French, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian.—*Dryden*. (Rich.)

2. Exterior appearance. Obsolete.

Who, having been jaded for bluntness, doth affect
A sunny roughness, and constrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Some noblemen of that kingdom [Ireland] lived in a higher *garb*, and unto greater expenses than the noblemen in England were able to do.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, iii. 707.

Hornor's will, and Virgil's state,
He did not steal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their *garb*, but not their clothes, did wear.—*Sir J. Denham*.

3. Fashion of dress; dress; habit.

In how and doublet,
The home-boy's *garb*.
—*Bonnett and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage*.
Thus Bellin, with words clad'd in reman's *garb*,
Counsell'd ignoble ease and peaceful sloth.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 320.

G A R C

[GAPH
GARBROW]

He jumps himself into the *garb* and habit of a professor of physick, and sets up.—*Sir R. L. Estcourt*.

Gárbage. s.

1. Refuse: (spelt with -ish: see Rubbish).

Obsolete.
Tarn, the tare, waste, or *garbish*, of any ware or merchandise.—*Phorus*.

2. Offal.

The cloyed will,
That estate, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, ravishing first the lamb,
Leaps after for the *garbage*.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 7.

Last, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will save itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on *garbage*.—*Id., Hamlet*, i. 6.

A thou more senseless than the roq'ty
Of old mispivy and mungry,
That out of *garbage* of cattle
Preserv'd the events of truce or battle.—*Butler, Hudibras*.

Common in the following course corbination.
When you receive rondign punishment, you run to your confessor, that parcel of *guts* and *garbage*.—*Dryden*.

Gárbie. v. a. [Ital. *gurbillare* = sift; Span. *gurbillar*; *gurbillo* = sieve.]

1. Cleanse by sifting. Obsolete.

Upon the 7. of April 1629, he [Dr. Winne] with seven others were appointed commissioners by his majesty for *gurbilling* *Indawoo*.—*Ward, History of Greenwich College and Professions*, p. 254.

2. Pick and choose, in argument, such facts as suit a particular purpose, the rest being kept back; sophisticate.

But you who fathers and traditions take,
And *garbie* some, and some you quite forsake.—*Dryden*.

Some errors have been detected by writers of this generation in the speculations of Adam Smith. Yet we still look with peculiar veneration on the Wealth of Nations and on the Principles, and should regret to see either of those great works *garbled* even by the ablest hands.—*Marx, Critical and Historical Essays, Croker's edition of Bunsell's Life of Johnson*.

The materials for the history of a people are more extensive, more indirect, and therefore less liable to be *garbled*, than are those for the history of a government.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. vii.

Gárbie. s. Obsolete.

1. Tare (as in Tare and Tret); refuse.

Averroes weight is by custom (yet continued also by statute), and thereby are weighed all kind of grocerie wares, physick drugs, butter, cheese, flesh, waxe, pitch, tarre, tallow, waxes, leup, salt, iron, Steele, lead, and all other commodities not before named (as it seemeth), but especially every thing which beareth the name of *garbel*, and whereof is such a refuse or waste.—*Dalton, Country Justice*: 1620.

2. Rascal.

How did the bishop's wife believe
On this most sacrilegious slave?
Did not the lady smile upon the *garbie*?—*P. Pindar*.

Gárbied. part. adj. Sophisticated.

At last they told her, or told her such a *garbled* story as people in difficulties tell.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xlv.

Gárbier. s. One who garbies.

a. In the earlier sense of the word. See extract.

The *garbler* of spires is an officer of great antiquity in the city of London, who is empowered to enter any shop, warehouse, &c., to view and search drugs, &c., and to *garble* and cleanse them.—*Cowley*.

b. In the later sense.

A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it.—*Swift, Examiner*.

Gárboll. s. [N.Fr. *garbonil*; Ital. *garbuglio*.]

Disorder; hurlyburly.

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What *garbolls* she awak'd.—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 3.

Give me the number'd verse that Virgil sings,
And Virgil's self shall speak the English tongue;
Manhood and *garbolls* shall be dumb.—*Bishop Hall, Satires*, i. 6.

Upon this ball caused open rebellion in the north,
and many *garbolls*.—*Proceedings against Garret*, &c. sign. P. 3 b.

Gárbrow. s. [? *graculus*.] ? Jackdaw.

Rare.

She tripped it like a barren doe,
And strutted like a *garbrow*.
—*Chapman, Drollery*, p. 67: 1636. (Surrey by H. & W.)

Garden. *s.* [Fr. *jardin*; Ital. *giardino*; German, *garten*.] Piece of ground enclosed and cultivated for herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleasure; (*figuratively*) any plot, district, or region of extraordinary beauty and fertility, whether naturally or as the result of agriculture rather than horticulture.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,

The pleasant garden of great Italy.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 1.

In the royal ordering of gardens, there ought to be gardens for all the months in the year.—*Baron, Essay.*

Garden. *v. n.* Cultivate a garden; lay out gardens; act as a gardener.

At first, in Rome's poor age,

When both her kings and commons held the plough,

Or garden'd well. — *H. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*

When men grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection.—*Bacon.*

Gardener. *s.* One who gardens.

Gardeners tread down any loose ground, after they have sown onions or turnips.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The gardener may lop religion as he pleases.—*Hamlet.*

Gardening. *verb. n.* Cultivation or planning of gardens.

My compositions in gardening are after the Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without affecting the nice elegancies of art.—*Spectator.*

Gardenly. *adj.* Having the character of a garden; like, or relating to, a garden.

The crop throughout being unusual in a gardenly manner.—*Marshall, Rural Economy. (Ord MS.)*

Gardenware. *s.* Produce of gardens. *Rare.*

A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and garden-seeds than gravel.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Gare. *s.* [*? gar* as in *garfish*.] If so, in a *gare* means under the spur.

In a *gare* and heat they will run, ride, and take any pain; but only so long as the pang holds.—*Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 380. (Trench.)*

Garfish. *s.* [A.S. *gār* = spear.] British sea-fish so called (Belone vulgaris); Esox Belone; mackerel guide; greenbone; horn-fish; longnose; gorehill; sea-newt.

The *garfish*, included by Linnaeus in the genus *Esox*, and thus associated with the true pike, was called sea-pike. . . . The *garfish* . . . is occasionally taken off the coast of Newbury in the mackerel season, and is not unfrequently called a swordfish.—*Farrall, British Fishes.*

Garganey. *s.* [*? a transformation of Querquedula*; *gaduall* also being probably the same, i.e. taken from the last two syllables, *-quedul*, the present word being from the fuller form.] Species of duck so called; summer teal, *Anas Querquedula*.

Intermediate in size between the teal and the widgeon, the *garganey* is rather a rare species.—*Yarrell, British Birds, iii. 278.*

Gargarism. *s.* [Gr. *γάργαρα*; Fr. *gargarisme*.] Gargle.

Apophlegmatism and *gargarism* draw the rheum down by the palate.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Such (medicines) as are not swallowed, but only kept in the mouth, are *gargarism*.—*Barton, Anatomy of Man, p. 387.*

Gargarise. *v. u.* Use as a gargle.

Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or *gargarized*, doth ease the hiccough; for that it is astringent, and inhibits the motion of the spirit.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Gargarise. *v. n.* Gargle.

This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the *larynx*; as when we *gargarize*.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Garget. *s.* [*? — connected with gargol*.] Distemper in cattle.

This *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

After recovery from lambling, the only complaint the ewe is subject to is inflammation in the udder, or udderclap, or *garget*.—*Stephens, Book of the Farm, 236.*

Gargle. *v. a.* [Fr. *garguiller*.]

1. Hold up, and keep in play, any liquid in the back part of the mouth, or upper part

of the throat, by the regulated expiration of air from the lungs, the result being a sound well expressed by the word under notice; the process being one in *Medicine*, for the purpose of cleansing, stimulating, or giving tone to parts in contact with the fluid.

They cough, and then they order every hair;
Next *gargle* well their throats.

Dryden, Translation of Persius.

Warble; play in the throat.

Those which only warble long,

And *gargle* in their throats a song. — *Waller.*

No charm'd you were, you was'd a while to doat

On nonsense *gargled* in an emuch's throat. — *Beaton.*

Gargle. *v. n.* Use *gargle*.

Gargle twice or thrice with sharp oxyerate.—*Harey.*

Gargle. *s.* Liquor, or mixture, with which the mouth or throat is gargled.

His throat was washed with one of the *gargles* set down in the method of cure.—*Visman, Surgery.*

The treatment of these more acute states of inflammation of the tube should be entirely antiphlogistic. Local vascular depletions; active purgatives, especially calomel with antimony; cooling and detensive *gargles*, particularly those with the bicarbonate of soda, or nitre, or hydrochloric acid.

In these cases I have advised the use of *gargles*, with either the murate of ammonia, or the bicarbonate of soda, and assiduous friction behind the ears night and morning with the liniments or embrocations in the appendix.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Hearing.*

Gargol. *s.* [*? — connected with garget*.] Distemper in hogs so called.

The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Garing. *adj.* Staring; gazing.

With fifty *garing* heads a monstrous dragon stands. — *Phaer. (Rich.)*

Garish. *adj.* [*? gar* as in *garfish*.]

1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine; glaring.

A woman's *garish* eye.

Riche, Simonides, sign. Q. ii. b. 1684.

The manner of laying out of hairs in those dais was much more modest, or at least nothing so *garish* as it is now.—*Exposition of Solomon's Song, p. 200; 1684.*

Three or four will outrage in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and *garish* colours. — *Jeham.*

Lady Love doth vaunt with *garish* grace. — *Mirror for Magistrates, p. 214.*

The *garish* and wanton fashion of the woman's dishovelling her hair. — *Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 214.*

And now at last had laid all *garish* pompe aside. — *Dryden, Polydore.*

Pray no worship to the *garish* sun.—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.*

Hide me from day's *garish* eye. — *Milton, Il Penseroso, 151.*

Through conjugal and *garish* rudiments.—*Ed., Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

These *garish* effects of fantastical fancy.—*Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Cabalisticæ, p. 218.*

Fame and glory transports a man out of himself: . . . it makes the mind loose and *garish*, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kin of dissolution upon all the faculties. — *South, Sermons, ii. 3-2.*

Garishly. *adv.* In a *garish* manner.

1. Splendidly; gaudily.

Trimmed up *garishly*, as a virgin that loves to go gay. — *Dr. Warton, Sermons, p. 68; 1018.*

2. Wildly; in a flighty manner.

Starting up, and *garishly* staring about, especially in the face of Eliza.—*Hinde, Eliza's Libidinoso; 1004.*

Garishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Garish*.

Finery; flaunting gaudiness.

The *garishness*, wantonness, and riches of silken garments grow in contempt.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne, p. 115; 1618.*

The painted faces and mannishness, and monstrous disfigurement of the sex, the fashions hollow, prodigious *garishness*, wanton paupering in the other, were too well, that too many of us savour more like the golden sockets of the holy lights, than the bowels of the altar.—*Bishop Hall.*

Flighty or extravagant joy.

Let your hope be without vanity, or *garishness* of spirit; but sober, grave, and silent.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Reason of Holy Living.*

This [*lustre*] is a singular, corrective of that pride and *garishness* of temper, that renders it impatient of the sobriety of virtue, but open to all the wild suggestions of fancy and the impressions of vice.—*South, Sermons, ix. 157.*

Garland. *s.* [Fr. *guirlande*; L.Lat. *garlanda*.]

1. Crown; see extract.

At present we know no other *garlands* but of flowers; but *garland* was at one time a technical name for the royal crown or diadem, and not a poetic one, as might at first sight appear, as witness these words of Matthew of Paris in his 'Life of Henry III.' *Rex vultu denudat et coronam auream, quam vulgariter garlandam dicunt, redimitit.*

'In the adoption and obtaining of the *garland*, I being seduced and provoked by subtle counsel, we did commit a naughty and abominable act.' (Grafton, Chronicle of King Richard III.)

'In whose [Edward the Fourth's] time, and by whose occasion, what about the getting of the *garland*, keeping it, losing and winning again, it hath cost more English blood than hath twice the winning of France.' (Sir T. More, History of King Richard III. p. 107.)

'What in me was purchased, Falls into thee in a more fairer sort: So thou the *garland* wear'st successfully.' (Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.)

—*Trench, Select Glossary of English Words.*

Wreath of branches or flowers.

Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,

A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;

For he then chose was the dignity

Of village-lord that Whitbourne to hear. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Her robes and godlike heroes rise to view,

And all her faded *garlands* bloom anew. — *Pope.*

Top; principal; thing most prized; (both crown and flower have a similar import).

With every minute you do change a mind,

And call him noble, that was once your hate,

Thou vile, that was your *garland*. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.*

Collection of little printed pieces.

These [ballads] came forth in such abundance, that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little volumes, under the name of *garland*, and at length to be purposely written for such collections.—*Bishop Percy, Reliques of the Ancient Poetry, Essay on the ancient Minstrel.*

Garland. *v. a.* Deck with a *garland*.

He was *garlanded* with alms, &c. . . .

his hand a trident.—*R. Jonson, Ju.*

Garlick. *s.* [A.S. *garleac*.] Culinary herb, akin to the onions, so called.

She smelled brown bread and *garlick*. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 2.*

Garlick is of an extremely strong smell, and of an acid and pungent taste. It is extremely active, as may be proved by applying plasters of *garlick* to the feet, which will give a strong smell to the breath. — *Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Garment. *s.* [N.Fr. *garment*.] Article of apparel, clothing, or dress.

However, rather thing, or I shall shake thy bones

Out of thy *garments*. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.*

Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the sun or summer adorn us again with the *garments* of new leaves and flowers.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Garrep. *s.* [*? gar*; the *rep* is the *nap* in *napkin*.] Dinner cloth. *Obsolete.*

A *garrep* to be laid under the pot upon the table to save the table-cloth cleanliness.—*Willis, Dictionary, p. 176; 1608. (Nares by H. & W.)*

Garner. *s.* [Fr. *grenier*; Lat. *granarium*.]

Place in which thrashed grain is stored up.

The *garner* are laid down, the barns are broken down; for the corn is withered.—*Joel, i. 17.*

Sundry fens the rural realm surround;

The fieldmouse builds her *garner* under ground:

For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,

In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. — *Dryden, Translation of Virgil.*

Garner. *v. a.* Store as in *garner*.

There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,

Where either I must live, or wear no life. — *Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.*

Garnet. *s.* [Ital. *garbato*; L.Lat. *granatus*.]

from its resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.] Precious stone so called.

The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polle as those of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain admixture of blueish; its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby.—*Hill.*

Garnets are usually disseminated and occur in all the primitive strata from granite to chert slate. The finer varieties, noble *garnet* or almandine, and the reddish varieties of *garnet*, are employed in jewellery: the first are called the Syrian or oriental;

the others hyacinth. In some parts of Germany *garret* gravel is washed, pumiced, and employed as a substitute for emery. The *garrets* of Peru are most valued.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

GARNMENT. *s.* Older form of Garment.

This is he which cometh fro Edmnd, in clothes dird with blood, ful counell in his garnment, passing forth in vertues, and not in honours of batell, neither in hige tortures.—*Peece, Repressor*, ch. v. 224.

GARNISH. *v. a.* [Fr. *garnir*; pres. part. *garnissant*.]

1. Decorate; embellish; trim.

There were hills which *garnished* their proud heights with stately trees.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
Paradise was a terrestrial garden, *garnish'd* with fruits, delighting both the eye and taste.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

All the streets were *garnish'd* with the citizens, standing in their liveries.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The nation resembled the demoniac in the New Testament. The Puritans boasted that the unclean spirit was cast out. The house was empty, swept, and *garnish'd*; and for a time the expelled tenant wandered through dry places seeking rest and finding none. But the force of the exorcism was spent. The fiend returned to his abode; and returned not alone. He took to him seven other spirits more wicked than himself. They entered in, and dwelt together; and the second possession was worse than the first.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration*.

2. In Cookery. Set off a dish by laying something round it.

With what expence and art, how richly drest I *Garnish'd* with apparagus, himself a feast!

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

No man larks salt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitcock'd cel.

King, Art of Cookery.

GARNISH. *s.*

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment; apparel.

No are you, sweet,
Er'n in the lovely *garnish* of a boy.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, II. 6.

Matter and flounce they produce;
For *garnish* this, and that for use;

They seek to feed and please their guests.
Prior, Alma.

2. Prison fee.

Like a fresh tenant in Newgate, when he has received the payment of *garnish*.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*.

The Sheriffs of London have ordered, that no debtor, in going into any of the gaols of London and Middlesex, shall, for the future, pay any *garnish*; it having been for many years a great oppression to many.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, xlii. 230: 1732.

GARNISHMENT. *s.* Ornament; embellishment.

Satan's cleanliness is pollution, and his *garnishment* of disorder and wickedness.—*Bishop Hall, De-cent S. u. l. § 9*.

GARNITURE. *s.* Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall short in *garniture* of their knees, that they are inferior in furniture of their heads.—*Jr. L. More, Government of the Tongue*.

An nature has peared out her charms in the greatest abundance upon the female part of our species, so they are very industrious in bestowing upon themselves the finest *garnitures* of art. The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the colours that appear in the garments of a British lady, when she is dressed either for a ball or a birthday.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 265.

Her education in youth was not much attended to; and she happily missed all that train of female *garniture*, which passeth by the name of accomplishments.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Mackery End*.

GARROTE. *s.* [Spanish, *garrute*—iron collar

used for straitling criminals.] A modification of this some few years back was used by footpads, by which the traveller was seized by the throat, and, for a time, suffocated.

GARROTE. *v. a.* Assault by means of a garrote.

GARROTTE. *s.* One who applies a garrote.

We ventured to suggest last week that one way to check garrotting would be for Londoners to learn to defend themselves. . . . A proficient in the art of self-defence would be likely to take an attack by *garrotters* coolly.—*Saturday Review*, November 24, 1844.

GARROTING. *verbal abs.* System, practice, or method, of garrotters.

We need not be too severe on the frantic alarm which *Paternosters* and all his genus are displaying at the increase of what is called *garrotting*.—*Saturday Review*, December 6, 1844.

GAROUS. *adj.* [Lat. *garum*—pickle.] Resembling pickle made of fish; strout; rusk. *Rare*.

In a civet-cat an offensive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a *garrous* excretion, and oldsm separation.—*Sir T. Browne*.

GARPIKE. *s.* Garfish.

The confluent premaxillaries constitute the sword-like anterior prolongation of the snout in Xiphiids, and are firmly and invariably articulated with the pre-nasal and maxillary bones, in both the sword-fish and the *garpike*.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. v.

GARRAN. *s.* [Gaelic, Scotch and Irish.]

Horse; nag.

When he comes forth he will make their cows and *garrans* to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Every man would be forced to provide winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garrans* shift upon grass the year round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds, so that the race of *garrans* would decrease.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Yet, by my description, you'll find he in short is
A pack and a *garran*, a tip and a tortoise.—*Swift*.

GARRET. *s.* [?] Rotten wood. *Obscure*.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by day-light, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*.—*Bacon*.

GARRET. *s.* [Fr. *garite*—tower of a fort or castle.] Room on the highest floor of a house.

The mob, commission'd by the government,
Are seldom to an empty *garret* sent.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the *garret*.—*Arncliffe, History of John Bull*.

On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade;

Leaving the arts the spacious air,
With license to build castles there;

And 'tis conceiv'd they thus did pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence.

Swift.

The pure, fervent, and constant loyalty which, in the preceding reign, had remained undimmed, on fields of disastrous battle, in *garrets* and cellars, and at the bar of the High Court of Justice, was scarcely to be found among the rising courtiers.

—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir W. Temple*.

In the event of a counterrevolution it seemed that he [Clarendon] had nothing in prospect but a *garret* in Holland or a scaffold on Tower Hill.—*Id., History of England*, ch. xvii.

GARROTTED. *adj.* Protected by turrets.

The high cliffs are by sea inaccessible round about, saving in one only place towards the east, where they prefer an uneasy landing place for boats; which, being fenced with a *garrotted* wall, admitteth entrance through a gate, and is within presently commanded by an hardly climbed hill.—*Cowley, Survey of Cornwall*.

Flint walls are very frequently *garrotted*.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

GARROTEER. *s.* Inhabitant of a garret: (applied chiefly to poor authors).

Mount now to Gallo-helens; appear
As deep a student as a *garretteer*.

Donne, Upon Virgil's Cædithia, 201. (Orl 218.)

To pen with *garretters*, obscure and shabby,
Inscriptive nonsense in a fancied abey.

Milnes, Paraphrase of Literature.

GARRISON. *s.* [N.Fr. *garrison*.]

1. Fortified place stored with soldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill contriv'd,
With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind.

Waller.

2. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me,
Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's *garrison*.

Sir P. Sidney.

3. State of being placed in a fortification for its defence: (with in).

Some of them that are laid in *garrison* will do no great hurt to the enemies.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

GARRISON. *v. a.*

1. Supply a place with an armed force to defend it; place soldiers in garrison.

The Polish never will defend it.—
Yes, 'tis already *garrison'd*!

Shakespeare, Hamlet, IV. 3.

Garrison's round about him like a camp
Of faithful soldiery.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1427.

There was a single bridge that led into the island, and before it a *castle garrison'd* by twenty knights.

—*Tutler*, no. 194.

2. Secure by fortresses.

Others those forces join,
Which *garrison* the conquests near the Rhine.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

GARRET. *s.* [Fr.] Golden-eye, or golden-eye duck (*Sula Clangula*): (given by Yarrrell in the synonymy, but not in the text).

GARRALITY. *s.*

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a secret.

Let me here,
As I deserve, pay on my punishment;

And expiate, if possible, my crime,
Shameful *garrality*.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 688.

2. Quality of talking too much; talkativeness.

Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all loquacity or *garrality*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifest in the Works of the Creation*.

GARRULOUS. *adj.* [Lat. *garrulus*.] Prattling; talkative.

Busy and *garrulous* men.—*Bishop Reynolds, Works*, p. 717.

In some respects Mr. Leigh Hunt is excellently qualified for the task which he has now undertaken. His style, in spite of its mannerism, may, partly by reason of its mannerism, be well suited for light, *garrulous*, demitory 'ana,' half critical, half biographical.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration*.

Skelton had been born in Holland during the English troubles, and was therefore supposed to be peculiarly qualified for his post; but he was, in truth, unfit for that and for every other diplomatic situation. Excellent judges of character pronounced him to be the most shallow, sickle, passionate, presumptuous, and *garrulous* of men.—*Id., History of England*, ch. v.

GARTER. *s.* [N.Fr. *jartier*.]

1. String or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their *garters* of an indifferent knit.—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, IV. 1.

When we rest in our clothes we loosen our *garters*, and other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage.—*Ray*.

Haudestone *garters*, at your knees.

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trophies of his former loves.

Pope.

2. Mark of the order of the Garter, the highest order of English knighthood.

Now by my *Garter*, my *garret*, and my crown. . . .
Thy *Garter*, profound, hath lost his holy honour;

Thy *garret*, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue.

Shakespeare, Richard III., IV. 4.

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race.

Dryden.

3. In Heraldry. Principal King at Arms.

Two aldermen, lord mayor, *Garter*, Cramer, duke of Norfolk, &c.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*, v. 4, stage direction.

Sir Walter Bickerstaff married Maud the milkmaid, of whom the then *Garter* king, as arises (a nervous person) said pleasantly enough, that she had spoiled our blood, but mended our constitutions.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 78.

GARTER. *v. a.*

1. Bind, or fasten, with a garter.

He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose.

—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II. 1.

2. Invest with the order of the Garter.

GARTERED. *part. adj.* Wearing a (in the extracts *The*) Garter.

Fay, conclusion make, if e'er thy marshall'd knights
So nobly deck'd their old majestic rites,
As when, high throut'd amid thy trophy'd shrine,
George shone the leader of the *garter'd* line!

Warburton, Poem on the Birth of the Prince of Wales, 1782.

Swift retained no pleasing recollection of Moor Park. . . . Long after, when he stood in the Court of Requests, with a circle of *garter'd* peers round him, or punned and rhymed with cabinet ministers or secretaries St. John's Mount-Palestine, he remembered, with deep and sore feeling, how miserable he used to be for days together when he suspected that Sir William had taken something ill.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir William Temple*.

GAS. *s.* [said to have been invented, or coined, by Van Helmont. If so, it is one of the few words of which the artificial origin is known, and perhaps the only one which has taken root in language. In doing this, however, it began as a scientific term, and only became general when light-

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ing by gas was introduced. To another body Van Helmont gave the name *Blas*, which shows how one combination may start another. It has been suggested that *Chaos* is the actual word out of which proceeded the excoitation of the one under notice.] Aeriform body, as opposed to fluids and solids. Such, at least, is its meaning in *Chemistry*. In the *Arts* it chiefly means carburated hydrogen, as used for the purposes of illumination.

Nymphs! your bright aquadrum watch with chemie eyes
The cold elastic vapours as they rise;
With playful force arrest them as they pass,
And to pure air betwixt the flaming gas.

Darwin, Botanic Garden, pt. 1.
With wine inflated, man is all quibon,
And feels a power which he believes his own;
With fancy soaring to the skies, he thinks
His all the virtues all the while he drinks;
But when the gas from the balloon is gone,
When sober thoughts and serious cares come on,
Where then the world that in himself he found?
Vanish'd—and he sank grov'ling on the ground.

Croft, The Borough.
The word *gas*, which is the name now given to every kind of air which differs from the air of the atmosphere, was first introduced into chemistry by Van Helmont. He seems to have intended to denote by it everything which is driven off from bodies in the state of vapour by heat. He divides gases into five classes.—*Thomson, System of Chemistry*, 1802.

The notion of the fermentation of fluids, and of the aerial product thence resulting, to which [Van Helmont] gave the name of *gas*, forms an important part of his doctrine; and of the six directions which he assumes, the first, pressure an acid, which is neutralized by the soil when it reaches the duodenum, and this constitutes the second digestion.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. ix. ch. i. sect. 2.

Gas is the generic name of all these elastic fluids which are permanent under a considerable pressure, and at the temperature of zero of Fahrenheit. Many of them, however, by the joint influence of excessive cold and pressure, the repulsive state of the particles may be balanced or subverted, so as to transform the elastic gas into a liquid or solid. . . . Ammonia, carbonic acid, carburated hydrogen, chlorine, muriatic acid, sulphuric acid, sulphurated hydrogen, are the *gases* of most direct interest in the arts and manufactures.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Gasconade. *s.* [*Gasconade*, name of Gascony, supposed to be of a bragging disposition.] Boast; bravado.

Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune was increased to one hundred a year since I left you?—*Swift*.

Gasconade. *v. n.* Utter gasconades.

Gasconading. *part. adj.* Bragging.

Gasconading. *verb. abs.* Bragging.

From this *gasconading* a moral we gather,
That the projects of wisdom depend on the weather.
Courtney.

Gascon. *adj.* Having the character, or consisting, of gas.

When cubs are heated in a cast-iron retort to ignition, the progress of decomposition is as follows: First, and before the retort is red-hot, steam issues along with the atmospheric air. . . . When the retort has come to a bright cherry-red heat, the disengagement of gas is most active. By and by, the *gascon* production diminishes, and eventually ceases entirely, although the heat be increased.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Gash. *v. a.*

1. Cut, or hack, in gashes.

To what end do we jangle and *gash* the garments that are sewed together to cover our bodies, but that thereby we may, as it were, by a most fond and ridiculous anatomy, open and lay forth in the eyes of all men what kind of people we are in our inward hearts; jagged, (God wot) and ragged, vain, light, and nothing sound?—*Translation of Ballinger's Sermons*, p. 239: 1578.

2. With a special application to wounds.

Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to death.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

It is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash* with it; but to carve a beautiful image, and to polish it, requires great art and dexterity.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, vol. 1. § 2.
Streaming with blood, all over *gash'd* with wounds,
He roan'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell.

A. Phillips.
Gash. *s.* [*L. German, gatschen*.] Deep and long cut; deep irregular wound from a cut

or slash; less properly (as in last extract), seam or scur thereof.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open *gash* therein; were not his target,
That broke the violence of his intent,
The weary soul from thence it would discharge.

Spenser.
Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the
lids; but Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash*
on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground.—
Sir J. Hayward.

But the ethereal substance glow'd,
Not long divid'd; and from the *gash*
A stream of nectareous humour issuing flow'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 330.
I was fond of back-sword and cudgel-play, and I
now bear in my body many a black and blue *gash*
and scar.—*Arbuthnot*.

Gashful. *adj.* Unless for Gastful, full of gushes; looking terrible.

'Tis not the holding of thy hands so high,
Nor yet the purer squinting of thine eye;
Nor yet your mimic mouthing, nor antic faces,
Nor scripture phrases, nor affected graces,
Nor prodigal uprearing of thine eyes,
Whose *gashful* looks do seem to peck the skies;
'Tis not the strict reforming of your hair
So close that all the neighbour skill is bare;
'Tis not the drooping of thy head so low,
Nor yet the lowering of thy sudden brow
No, no: 'tis none of this that God regards;
Such sort of foibles their own applause rewards.

Quarles, History of Jonah, sign. II. 2: 1620.
Came death, and welcome; which spoke, comes in
A *gashful*, horrid, monstrous, terrible, ugly shape.—
Gayton, Notes on his Quixote, p. 63: 1534.

Gasket. *s.* [*Fr. gascette*.] See extract.

Gasket [is] a sort of platted cord fastened to the
sails of a ship, and used to furl or tie up the
sail firmly to the yard, by wrapping it round both
six or seven times, the turns being at a competent
distance from each other. *But gasket* is that
which supports or ties up the lunt of the sail, and
should consequently be the strongest. . . . *Quarter*
gasket is used only for large sails. . . . The yard-
arm *gasket* is made fast to the yard-arm, and serves
to bind the sail as far as the quarter *gasket* on large
yards, but extends quite into the lunt of small sails.
—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary*. (Barney.)

Gaskins. *s.* Galligaskins.

If one joint break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, 1. i.
Come, come, George, let's be merry and wise;
The child's a fatherless child, and say they should put
him into a strait pair of *gaskins*, twice worse than
kilt grass, he would never grow after it.—*Beaumont*
and *Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle*.

Gasometer. *s.* See extract.

Gasometer properly a measure of gas
though it is employed often to denote a recipient of
gas of any kind. . . . The *gasometer* serves not merely
as a magazine for receiving the gas when it is purified,
and keeping it in store for use, but also for
communicating to the gas in the act of burning such
a uniform pressure as may secure a steady un-
flinching flame. It consists of two essential parts:
1. Of an under cylinder, open at top, and filled with
water; and 2. of an upper floating cylinder or clock,
which is a similar elastic inverted and of somewhat
smaller dimensions, called the *inverted*.—*Ure, Dic-*
tionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

Gasp. *v. n.* [*P. Icelandic, gaspa*—yawn.]

1. Catch breath with labour, or convulsively;
fight for breath.

a. By both *inspiring* and *expiring*.

He *gasps* for breath; and, as his life flows from him,
Demands to see his friends.
Addison, Cato.

b. Chiefly by *expiring*.

I lay me down to *gasp* my latest breath:
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death.
Dryden.

2. Long; pant: (with *after*).

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be
under the same master, who, seeing how dearly they
loved one another, and *gasped* after their liberty,
demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom.
—*Spectator*.

Gasp. *v. a.* Breathe out in gasps: (with *away*).

He *gaspers* round, his eyeballs roll in leath,
And with short sobe he *gasps* away his breath.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Gasp. *s.* Act of catching the breath by *gasp-*
ing; breath so drawn or caught.

When he was at the last *gasp*, he said, Thou, like a
fury, takest us out of this present life; but the king of
the world shall raise us up, who have died for his
law, unto everlasting life.—*2 Maccabees*, vii. 9.
If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the latest *gasp* of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, shew it now.
Addison, Rosamond.

Gast. *v. a.* [*A.S.*—see *Ghost*.] Affright; terrify.

When he saw my brow alarmed spirits,
Bold in the quarrel's right, round'ly encount'ring,
Or whether *gast* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 1.

Gaster. *v. a.* Same as *Gast*.

The sight of the lady *imagaster'd* him.—*Beaumont*
and *Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons*.

Gastful. *adj.* Dreadful. See *Ghost*.

And he dreading, wide; How *gastful* is this place!
Here is more other thing to put the lions of God,
and the gate of Heaven.—*Peevle, Repreuer*, ch. xiii.

Gastness. *s.* Terror. See *Ghost*.

Look you pale, mistress?
Do you perceive the *gastness* of her eye?
Nay, if you stare, we shall hear more news.
Shakespeare, Othello, v. 1.

Gastrie. *adj.* [*Fr. gastrique*; *Gr. gastrin*—belly.] Belonging to, relating to, or connected with, the belly.

1. In *Anatomy* and *Physiology*. Applied to certain nerves that supply the abdominal viscera, and to the secretion by which digestion is chiefly promoted in the stomach.

The great purpose of the *gastrie* digestion appears to be to dissolve the albuminous and gelatinous constituents of the food. . . . The solvent action of the *gastrie* fluid is aided by the movement of the walls of the stomach. *Croft, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative*, § 410.

Indigestion may . . . arise from depression or modification of the nervous influence; giving rise, 1st, to imperfect or disordered action of the muscular coats of the stomach; 2nd, to a diminished or modified secretion of the *gastrie* juices.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Digestive Canal*.

2. In *Pathology*. Applied to certain form of fever.

Owing to this circumstance the divisions of continued fevers . . . have been arbitrary and varied. Still arranged thence inflammatory, putrid, bilious, and pituitous; J. P. Frank [as] the inflammatory, *gastrie*, and nervous; . . . J. Frank [as] typhoid, *gastrie* or bilious, rheumatic or catarrhal, and the inflammatory. . . . These and other modifications [of *bilio-gastrie* fever] depend upon the causes and combination of causes producing it, and have given rise to the appellations *gastrie*, bilious, yellow, *gastro-bilious*, *gastro-inflammatory*, bilious-inflammatory, bilious continued, *gastro-nervous*, &c., applied to it by modern writers, and cause it frequently to be confounded with the severe inflammatory fever on the one hand, and with pestilential yellow fever on the other.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, *Fever*.

Gastroliquism. *s.* See extract.

Gastroliquism [is] a hybrid term synonymous with ventriloquism. *Hooper, Medical Dictionary*.

Gastroliquist. *s.* [*Fr. gastroligue*; from *Gr. gastrin* + *Lat. loquor*—speak.] Ventriloquist (which latter, being wholly Latin (*reuter*, -tris=belly), is the better word. *Gastroliquism*, and perhaps other equally objectionable terms, may be found in writers of indifferent authority).

Gastroliquists are persons, who have acquired the art of modifying their voice, so that it affects the ear of the hearers, as if it came from another person, or from the clouds, or from under the earth.—*Reid*.

Gastrimargism. *s.* [*Gr. gastrin*—belly and *margis*—in respect to the belly, insatiable, voracious, over-given to high feeding.] Insatiability. *Rare*.

He not addicted to the foul vice of *gastrimargism* and belly-clear, like Myrtydriotes, who when he rid a sultan to Olymbia his daughter carried with him a thousand cooks, as many fowlers, and as many fishers.—*Optick Glass of Humors*, 1610.

Gastronomie. *s.* [*French* rather than English.] Adept in gastronomy.

Moreover the happy *gastronomie* may wash it down with a selection of thirty wines, from Burgundy to Tokay.—*J. F. Simpson, Handbook of Dining, Translation from Brillat-Savarin*, ch. iii.

Gastronómie. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or consisting in, gastronomy.

In our high *gastronomie* circles, in those select reunions where politeness are obliged to give way to a dissertation on taste—what is expected? what is brought up at the second course?—*J. F. Simpson, Handbook of Dining, Translation from Brillat-Savarin*, ch. vii.

Gastronómical. *adj.* Relating to *Gastro-*
nomy.

Every one at a French dinner is served on a cold plate. The reason of a custom, or rather a necessity, which one would think a nation so celebrated for their *gastronomical* taste would recoil from, is really, it is believed, that the ordinary French porcelain is so very inferior, that it cannot endure the preparatory heat for dinner.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. vi. ch. ii.

Gastronomist. s. Gastronome: (upon which word it is an improvement, being more in accordance with the ordinary English forms, such as Economist).

I was glad to have an opportunity of dining with so renowned a *gastronomist*.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*.

Gastronomy. s. [Gr. *gastrop* = belly, *vîpov* = law.] Principles of cookery; science of delicacies in the way of food; art of dining.

'Yes!' I cried. 'Let us for once shake off the prejudices of sectarian faith, and do justice to the order of those incomparable men, who, retiring from the cares of an idle and sinful world, gave themselves with univided zeal and attention to the theory and practice of the profound science of *gastronomy*.'—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*.

Gastropod. s. [Gr. *gastrop* belly, *podḗs* = foot.] Large class of molluscs, both aquatic and terrestrial (the snails and slugs being examples of the latter division), so called from the organ of locomotion, or foot, being situated on the abdominal surface.

The part of the mantle which invests the viscera in the conchiferous *gastropods* is smooth, thin, and sub-transparent, resembling the sac of a hernia, which, with the viscera themselves, appears to have escaped from the common muscular integument of the body. . . . The primitive muscular fibre is smooth in all *gastropods*. . . . The cutaneous muscular layer consists of oblique, longitudinal, and transverse fibres, intimately united with the corium. Upon the ventral surface it becomes very thick, and forms a long disc called the foot. The fibres of this part contract successively, so as to form wrinkles or transverse waves following each other from behind forwards; whereby the disc glides over solid bodies or the surface of water. The circular foot of the limpet is used as an adhesive sucker. In some species it extends to a great breadth; in many it is extended lengthwise, and more or less cleft transversely. . . . The tentacles, buccal mass, and penis, have their special retractors muscles in most *gastropods*. . . . At the grade of the molluscan organisation which the *gastropods* have reached, their capabilities and spheres of action become more extended and diversified than in the pteropods and accephala; some are terrestrial, some arboreal, whilst the more numerous aquatic species are endowed with power to swim, submerge, and devour organised matter, dead and living. The nervous system of the *gastropods* is accordingly not only more complex and concentrated, but also subordinated to better developed masses in connection with organs of special sense and exploration, but it offers greater variety in its general arrangement, and especially in the position of its ganglia, than in the lamellibranchiate class, and with these modifications considerable differences in the outward configuration of the body are necessitated.—*Queen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xxii.

Why is it that the naked *gastropods*, such as our common slugs, deviate from bilateral symmetry, though their modes of movement are those along with which complete bilateral symmetry usually occurs? The reply is, that their deviations from bilateral symmetry are probably inherited, and that they are maintained in such parts of their organization as are not exposed to laterally symmetrical conditions. There is reason to believe that the naked *gastropods* are descended from *accephala* that had shells; the evidence being that the naked *gastropods* have shells during the early stages of their development, and that some of them retain rudimentary shells throughout life. Now the shelled *gastropods* deviate from bilateral symmetry in the disposition of both the alimentary system and the reproductive system. The naked *gastropods*, in losing their shells, have lost that immense one-sided development of the alimentary system which fitted them to their shells, and have acquired that bilateral symmetry of external form which fits them for their habits of locomotion; but the reproductive system remains one-sided, because, in respect to it, the relations to external conditions remain unchanged. The rephalopods, which are interpretable as higher developments on the *gastropod* type, show us bilaterally-symmetrical external form with habits of movement through the water in two-sided attitudes.—*Herbert Spencer*.

Gate. s. [A.S. *geat*.]

1. For buildings rather than enclosures. Door of a city, castle, palace, or large building.

Vol. I.

Open thy *gate* of mercy, gracious God!
My soul lies through these wounds to seek out thee.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 4.

2. *Gate* of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Id., Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

3. For enclosures rather than buildings. Frame of timber, or other material, with bars.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?—
Both stile and *gate*, horseway and footpath.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 1.

4. Avenue; opening; inlet; means of entrance generally.

Austria had done nothing but wisely and politically, in settling the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war.—*Knutler, History of the Turks*.

The *gate* of a country is not like the *gate* of an house; I mean, it is not the utmost limit of the land, as the other is of the building; but rather a difficult pass to be surmounted before we can penetrate into the most valuable part of the country.—*A. Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 246.

Common as both the first and second element of a compound, e.g. *gatekeeper*, *flood-gate*.

Gatevein. s. In *Anatomy*. Translation of *vena portæ* = vein of the gate, i.e. the vein by which the liver is supplied with blood for the secretion of bile. (*Obsolete*.)

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatevein* which disgorgeth that blood.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Gateway. s. Passage through, or by means of, a gate.

Gateways between enclosures are so many, that they cannot part between one field and another.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Gather. v. a. [A.S. *gaderian*.]

1. Collect; bring into one place; assemble; accumulate.

Jacob said unto his brethren, *Gather* stones; and they took stones, and made an heap. *—Genesis*, xxxi. 36.

They have *gathered* themselves together against me. *—Job*, xvi. 10.

I will *gather* others to him, besides those that are *gathered* unto him. *—Isaiah*, lvi. 3.

He that by *gathering* and unjust gain increaseth his substance, shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *—Proverbs*, xiii. 8.

Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name. *—Psalm*, cvi. 17.

All the way went there were *gathered* some people on both sides, standing in a row. *—Bacon, New Atlantis*.

In the following the construction is us 'eat of the fruit,' i.e. eat the fruit in part; and the construction, notwithstanding the government of the substantive by the preposition of, really active or transitive.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind. *—Matthew*, xiii. 47.

2. Pick up; glean; cull.

His opinions
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., iii. 2.

Cast up the highway, *gather* out the stones. *—Isaiah*, lxi. 10.

3. Crop; pluck

What have I done?
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love
No longer gain'd, but slighted and betray'd?
And like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,
But only smelt, and quickly thrown away,
To wither on the ground! *—Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

4. Draw together from a state of diffusion; compress; contract.

Immortal Tully shone,
The Roman rostrum check'd the council's throne;
Gather'd his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand.

Pope.

5. Collect charitable contributions.

Few Sundays come over our head, but decay'd householders or shipwreck merchants are *gather'd* far.—*Dr. King, Sermons*, p. 57: 1015.

6. Pucker needlework; contract into small folds.

I'm confident it will look better when *gather'd*.—*Cibber, Careless Husband*.

6 R

7. Contract; get.

All faces shall *gather* blackness.—*Joel*, ii. 6.

With special applications to:

a. Harvest: (with in).

The seventh year we shall not sow, nor *gather* in our increase. *—Leviticus*, xxv. 20.

b. Breathing. Used figuratively. Have respite.

The luckless lucky maid
A long time with that saviour people staid,
To *gather* breath, in many miseries. *—Spenser*.

c. Logic. Collect by inference.

That which, out of the law of reason or of God, men probably *gather* to be expedient, they make it law. *—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The reason that I *gather* he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day of dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.
After he had seen the vision, we endeavour'd to get into Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us. *—Acts*, xvi. 10.

By night, and listening where the hapless pair
Set in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence *gather'd* his own doan.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 344.
Mademoiselle de Senbury, who is as old as Babel, is translating *Gather* into French: from which I *gather* that he has formerly been translated into the old Provencal.—*Dryden*.

Gather ground. Gain ground.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase;
Now breaks upon her hair with wearier pace.

Dryden.

Gather. v. n.

1. Be condensed; thicken.

When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, East, and West, on airy currents born,
The whirlwind *gathers*, and the woods are torn.

Think on the storm that *gathers* o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it.

Addison, Cato.

2. Grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.

Their snow-hill did not *gather* as it went; for the people came into them. *—Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Assemble.

There *gathered* unto him from Jerusalem a very great multitude of men, and women, and children. *—1 Peter*, viii. 21.

Gather. s. Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles, with a character of a ruff or frill.

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,
Part cannons, pettricks, and feathers.

Butler, Hudibras.
Indeed, I always thought it would become your ladyship better without it. But now suppose, would you carry'd another row of gold round the scollops, and then you take and lay the silver plain all along the *gathers*, and your ladyship will perfectly see, it will give the thing ten thousand times another air. *—Cibber, The Cuckold Husband*.

Gatherable. adj. Capable of being gathered: (in the extract, in its logical import, i.e. deducible from premises). *Rare*.

The priesthood of the first-born is *gatherable* hence, because the Levites were appointed to the service of the altar, instead of the first-born, and as their *Asipue*, or price of redemption. (Num. iii. 41.)

Gatherin, Moses and Aaron, i. 6.

Gatherer. s. One who gathers.

a. Generally.

I will spend this preface about those from whom I have *gathered* my knowledge; for I am but a *gatherer* and dispenser of other men's stuff. *—Sir W.otton, Preface to Elements of Architecture*.

b. By getting in a crop of any kind.

I was a herdsman and a *gatherer* of sycamore fruit. *—Amos*, vi. 14.

Not in that land
Do poisonous herbs deceive the *gatherer's* hand.

May, Translation of Virgil.

Gathering. verbal abs.

1. Assembly; accumulation; collection.

There be three things that mine heart saith: the slander of a city, the *gathering* together of an unruly multitude, and a false accusation. *—Ecclesiasticus*, xxvi. 5.

To receive the *gatherings* together of the waters which were to run from amongst the hills, and the mountains and hills raised upon the face of the antediluvian globe. *—Shuckford, On the Creation*, p. 122.

2. Collection of charitable contributions.

Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no *gatherings* when I come.—*1 Corinthians*, xvi. 2.

3. Generation of pus or matter.

Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath subdued

his natural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis no less happy than the case of a broken juggernaut after the painful gathering and milling of it.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

Gáton. s. Tree so called. See Guelder Rose.

Gáttoothed. adj. See Gaptoothed.

Gaud. s. [O.Fr. *gaud.*] Ornament; trinket; hauble.

Their saythe is a substance of thynges unseem, and not of gaudes and fables apperfyng to the eye.—*Bale, I tell a Course at the Conynghe Place*, fol. 33, b: 1318.

He hath it put into the minds of good Christian princes and magnificents to disburden her [the church] of those stinking and defiled gaudes. *Harmer, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 82: 1547.

Some bound for Guinea, golden sand to find, More all the gauds the simple natives wear; Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd, For folded turbans fluesht holland bear. *Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*.

Gaud. v. a. Decorate with gauds.

Gauded. adj. Decorated with gauds: (in the extract, coloured, painted).

Our well'd dances Commit the war of white and damask, In Their nicely gauded cheeks. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, II. 1.

Gaudery. s. Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress.

The triumph was with pageants and gaudery, but one of the worst and noblest institutions that ever was.—*Harcot, Essays*.

Age, which is but one remove from death, and should have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation for it, scarce ever appears, or late, but in the high woods, the blushing garb, and utmost gaudery of youth, with chivalry its richly, and as much in the fashion, as the jewels that wear them is usually grown out of it.—*South*.

A plain suit, since we can make but one, Is better than to be by tarnish'd gaudery known. *Dryden*.

Gaudiness. s. Attribute suggested by Gaudy; showiness; tinsel appearance.

Nether are the men much less silly of this pernicious folly, who, in imitation of a gaudiness and foppery in dress introduced of late years into our kingdom, cannot find materials in their own country, worthy to adorn their bodies of clay, while their minds are naked of every valuable quality. *Swift, Sermon on the State of Ireland*.

Gaudy. adj. Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine.

Coddy thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not exult in fanny, rich, and gaudy; For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, I. 3.

Fancies fond with gaudy shapes possess, As thick and numberless As the gay notes that people the sun beams. *Milton, Il Penseroso*, 6.

Gaudy. s. [Lat. *gaudium*.] Feast; festival; day of plenty.

He may surely be contented with a fast to-day, that is sure of a gaudy to-morrow.—*Cheyne*.

Used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound.

I have good cause to set the cocke on the hope, and make gaudy cheer.—*Polygraph, Acolutus*; 1510.

Come, Let's have another gaudy night: call to me All my mad capains, fill our bowls; once more Let's mock the midnight bell. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, III. 1.

"His joy clad like joy, Which is more honest than a cunning grief 'Tis only far'd with sables for a show, But gaudy hearted." *Mansinger, Old Law*.

Was he thinking of the old Roman luxury, or of a gaudy-day at Cambridge?—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Grace before Meat*.

I will make Amends hereafter by some gaudy-spy. *Tennyson, Hylde of the King, Fuld*.

Gauge. s. [Fr. *gauge*.] Measuring rod; measure in general; standard.

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from the owner himself, it might then be had at the market rate, which would be a constant gauge of your trade and wealth.—*Locke*.

Timothy proposed to his mistress that she should entertain no servant that was above four foot seven inches high, and for that purpose had prepared a gauge, by which they were to be measured.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

What is the reason that in a box where there are nine black balls and one white, we expect to draw a black ball nine times as much (in other words, nine times as often, frequency being the gauge of inten-

sity in expectation) as a white? Obviously because the local conditions are nine times as favourable, because the hand may alight in nine places and get a black ball, while it can only alight in one place and find a white ball. . . . It is, in fact, evident, that when once causation is admitted as an universal law, our expectation of events can only be rationally grounded on that law.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, III. 18, § 41.

Gauge. v. a. Measure as with a gauge and in respect to the contents of a vessel; measure generally.

The vases nicely gauged on each side, broad on one side, and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itself than that artful manner in Homer, of taking measure or gauging his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character of one person by the opposition of it to some other he is made to excel.—*Pope, Essay on Homer's Battles*.

With such kind of admiral discourse they emptied the bowl of punch, paid their reckoning, and separated: Adams and the doctor went up to Joseph; Parson Barnabas departed to celebrate the foresaid deceased, and the carterman descended into the cellar to gauge the vessels.—*Fletcher, Life and Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Gauger. s. One who gauges: (especially an officer appointed by the Excise for that purpose).

royal jurisdiction: and appointed their special officers, as sheriff, admiral, gauger, and collector.—*Carter, History of Cornwall*.

From the madmen who held the white staff and the great seal, down to the humbled tide-water and gauger, what would now be called gross corruption was practised without disguise, and without remorse.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 11.

Gault. s. [?] In *Geology*. Formation between the Upper and Lower Greensand. *Provincial*; probably most peculiar to the parts about Cambridge, which stands on the gault.

The gault, immediately overlying the lower greensand, is rarely absent, and may, perhaps, be considered as the most persistent of all the beds of the cretaceous group, scarcely ever changing its peculiarities of mineral composition or fossil remains.—*Hastot, Geology*.

Gault. r. a. In *Husbandry*. Dress with clay.

Gauling. verbal abs. Chaying with gault, i.e. with clay, where it is so named.

The process of gauling or chaying the wall is conducted in this manner.—*Stephens, The Book of the Farm*, 212.

Gaunch. r. a. Punish, after the manner of Turkey, by hanging the offender alive on a hook.

The earlier explanation is 'drop from a high place upon hooks,' and this is what Sir W. Scott has adopted in his edition of Dryden. The still more cruel punishment, however, of tying the victim's hands and feet, and then hanging him on a hook passed under the lowest ribs, disgraces more than one Eastern country. It is to this that the following lines of Smith, from the *Muse Anglicaum*, quoted by Johnson, most closely apply:—

Cohors extensis qui pia stridulis
Gemitu onusti, vel sude trans sinum
Luctantur acti, pendulive
Sanguineis trepidant in uncis.
Take him away, gaunch him, impale him. *Dryden, Iona Sebastian*.

Gauching. verbal abs. Punishment of being gaunched.

Among them are more frequent and horrid executions than in the rest of Turkey, as crucifixing, gauching, laying alive.—*Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 44.

Gaunt. s. Mongre.

Oh, how that anno bests my composition! Oh! taint, indeed, and gaunt in being old: Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast: And who abstains from meat that is not gaunt? For sleeping England long time have I watch'd: Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all gaunt: The pleasure that some fathers find upon, Is my strict fast: I mean my children's looks: And therein fasting thou hast made me gaunt: Gaunt am I for the grave, gaunt as a grave, Whose hollow womb inherits nought but bones. *Shakespeare, Richard II*, II. 1.

Two madiffs gaunt and grim her flight pursu'd,
And oft their fasten'd fangs in blood imbu'd. *Dryden, Fables*.

Gauntlet. s. [Fr. *gantlet*.] Iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges.

A waly gauntlet now with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakespeare, Henry IV*, Part II. I. 1.

Feel but the difference soft and rough: This a gauntlet, that a mull. *Cleaveland*.

So to reject the Vandalia of the stage,
Our vet'ran bard resumes his tragick rage: He throws the gauntlet Ohwy w'd to wield,
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field. *Southern*.

Run the gauntlet. See Gantlet.

Gauntree. s. See extract.

Gauntree.—A frame to set, creaks on in a cellar. French *châtrée*, a support for vines, *gantry* or stiling for ladders, treadle to saw timber on (Colgrave); also the stocks on which a ship is built. From Latin *gantheria*, a horse of burden, then applied (as in modern languages a horse, ass, or mule) to a wooden support for various purposes. (*Suifertius*, a prop for a vine, rafter of a roof, treadle or horse to saw timber on. (Littellon.) The German uses *hack*, a gaul, in the last of these senses. In like manner we speak of a *clutch-horse*, and French *cheval*, a little horse, is a minter's case) (*German*, *ack*, an ass), the frame which supports his work.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

ase. s. [Fr. *gaze*.] Kind of thin transparent silk.

Ganze [is] the thin canvas that serves women for a ground into their cushions, or pursework; also, the slight stuff, tiffany; also, a mantle, &c.; also wealth, substance, and a prince's treasury.—*Colgrave*.

Silken clothes were used by the ladies; and it seems they were thin like ganze.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

But the philosopher was allowed to disprove the charge of sobriety, or at least to make amends for his fault; and, on the king's sending for him the next day, he made himself drunk judiciously in the sight of all the court, and dined with cynics in a house dress of Tarantine ganze.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. 12.

The lady was all of a flutter with faded interest, washed ganze, and rubbed three times refreshed.—*Smollet, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Gauzy. adj. Having the character of, or made of, gauze; light; unsubstantial.

The whole essay, however, is of a flimsy, gauzy texture.—*Foster, Essay*.

Gavel. s. [?] Ground. *Obsolete*, or provincial.

Let it lie upon the ground or gavel eight or ten days. *Mortimer*.

And as fields, that have been long time ploughed With catching weather, when their corn lies on the gavel heap,

Are with a constant northwind dried. *Chapman, Translation of the Iliad*, xii.

Gavellet. s. [?] See extract.

Gavellet [is] an ancient and special kind of cess, as used in Kent, where the custom of *gavellet* continues, whereby a tenant, if he withhold his rent and services due to the lord, shall forfeit his land. . . . The word *gavellet*, in its original signification, imported rent; but it means also a process for the recovery of rent . . . peculiar to Kent and London. . . . This remedy of *gavellet* as well as cessavit is now fallen wholly into disuse.—*Toulmin, Law Dictionary*.

Gavelkind. s. [?] In *Law*. Principle or practice of devising property without favour to the eldest son, i.e. as opposed to that of primogeniture.

Amongst other Welsh customs, he abolished that of *gavelkind*, whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the bastards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very Irish *gavelkind*.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

(For another example see extract under preceding entry.)

Gavelock. s. [A.S. *gafeloc*, from *gaf*, most usual in the plural form, i.e. *gafas*—the prongs of a fork or forklike instrument.] Crowbar.

Down, came thou hither into the midst of the heat with thy *gavelock*. Nimble, see you forth into the left wing of the battell; and thou, Syrians, into the right.—*Terence in English*: 1014.

Gavial. s. [?] Asiatic crocodile.

The *gavials* have the muzzle narrow and greatly elongated. The teeth are pretty nearly equal. . . . The hind feet are indented at the external edge, and palinated to the end of the toes. There are two large holes in the base of the cranium behind

the eyes, which may be perceived through the skin. They have been as yet observed only on the ancient continent. The most known is the *gavot* of the Ganges, a species which becomes very large, and which, independently of the length of its muzzle, is remarkable for a thick cartilaginous prominence surrounding the nostrils and thrown backwards. This prominence occasioned *Albin* to assert that there exist in the Ganges some crocodiles which have a horn on the end of the muzzle.—*Translation of Currier's Règne Animal.*

In the alligators and crocodiles the teeth are more unequal in size, and less regular in arrangement, and more diversified in form, than in the *gavots*. . . The teeth of the *gavot* are subequal, most of them present the form of a crown, . . . long, slender, pointed, subcompressed from before backward, with a trenchant edge on the right and left sides, between which a few blunt longitudinal ridges traverse the basal part of the enamelled crown.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Gavotte. s. [Fr. *gavotte*.] Dance so called: (Cotgrave calls it a kind of brawl danced, commonly, by one alone).

The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in pre-judice, sarabands, jigs, and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scribdicus.*

Gawky. adj. [see *Gowk*.] Awkward; ungainly.

A large half-length of Henry Danvers represents him tall, awkward, and *gawky*.—*Prinault, Tour in Scotland.*

Gay. adj. [Fr. *gai*.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolic.

Smooth flow the waves, the *sephyras* gently play;
Belinda smile'd, and all the world was *gay*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

2. Fine; showy.

You have respect to him that wareth the *gay*
chubbing.—*James, ii. 3.*

3. Specious.

Neither your *lyric* dissembling, nor your painted
colours, nor your *gay* rhetoric, nor witty inven-
tions, nor so hide and cover the truth that it shall
not appear.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to
Bishop Gardiner, p. 356.*

Enjoy your dear wit, and *gay* rhetoric,
That hath so well been taught her dawning force.
Milton, Comus, 790.

4. Addicted to pleasure; loose.

Gay. s. Ornament; embellishment. *Rare.*
Morse and untractable spirits look upon pre-
cepts in emblem as they do upon *gays* and pictures,
the fooleries of so many old wives' tales.—*Sir R.
L'Estrange.*

Gáyal. s. [?] In *Zoology*. Species of ox
so called. See extract.

The *Urus Gáyalus*, or *gáyal* bison of India, pre-
sents us for culture upon the true ox. It shows
a disposition intermediate between the frolic of
its own congeners, and the gentleness of the ox. It
has been domesticated by certain tribes of India
from time immemorial; and is particularly remark-
able for a high and sharp ridge, which commences
on the hinder part of the neck, and slopes gradually
up till it comes over the shoulder joints: this evi-
dently is but a modification of the hump on the
ordinary bison, and of the elevated shoulders of the
Cameloparab.—*Seaton, Natural History and Classification
of Quadrupeds, § 288.*

Gázy. s. (Gaiety commoner.)

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment; light
amusement.

And from those *gazyeties* our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires.
Sir J. Denham.

2. Finery; show.

Gázy. adv. In a gay manner.

Nest thou how *gayly* my young master goes,
Vaunting himself upon his fishing tows?
Bishop Hall, Satire, iii. 7.

The ladies, *gayly* dress'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dies, and paint the sunny morn.
Gay, Trivia, l. 145.

Like some fair flow'r, that early spring supplies,
Thine *gayly* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. *Pope.*

Gáyness. s. Attribute suggested by *Gay*:
(Gaiety commoner).

Our *gayness* and our gill are all bewitch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 3.

Dollency of fare, softness of lodging, *gayness* of
attire.—*Bishop Hall.*

The Creator . . . is willing mankind should serve
themselves of all his creatures' various excellencies,
in their strength, weight, light, sweetness, warm-
ness, fineness, beauty, and colours; not only to
necessity and plainness, but also curiosity and *gay-
ness*.—*Jerome Taylor, Artificial Handoyness, p. 98.*

Gáysome. adj. Full of gaiety.

And, fier'd with heat of *gaysome* youth, did venter,
With warlike troops, the Norman coast to enter.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 633.

Gaw. s. See *Grip*.

Gaze. v. a. [?] Look intently and ear-
nestly; with eagerness.

High stations tumults, but not bliss create;
None think the great unhappily, but the great.
Fools *gaze* and envy; Envy darts a sting,
Which makes a swain as wretched as a king.
Young.

Gáze. v. a. View steadfastly. *Rare.*

Strait toward him ev'n my world ring eyes I turn'd,
And *gáz'd* a while the ample sky.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 257.

The godlike presence; for athwart his brow
Dispassure, longer'd with a mild concern,
Look'd down reluctant on me.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. ii.

Gaze. s.

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or won-
der; fixed look.

Being lighten'd with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the world's *gaze*,
To sing with angels her immortal praise. *Spranger.*
Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
If any air of music touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest *gaze*,
By the sweet power of music.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

After having stood at *gaze* before this gate, he dis-
covered an inscription.—*Adrian, Preacher.*

You shall see younger men, your inferiors in
station and talents, rise to the highest dignities and
attract the *gaze* of nations, while you are doomed to
neglect and obscurity.—*Montagu, Critical and His-
torical Essays, Gladiators on Church and State.*

2. Gazingstock.

I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;
Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*;
To grind in linnen fetters, under task,
With my heav'n-gifted strength.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 32.

Gázeful. adj. Having the character of a
gazer; looking intently. *Rare.*

The brightness of her beauty clear,
The ravish'd hearts of *gaze*ful men might mar
To admiration of that heavenly light.
Spenser, Hymn on heavenly Beauty.

Gázehound. s. [*canis opusculus*.] Hound that
pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

Seest thou the *gazehound*? how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer?
Tickell.

Gázol. s. [Arabic, *ghazal*.] Member of one
of the divisions of the class of antelopes,
especially the gazel of Arabia and Persia,
celebrated by the beauty of its eyes; the
zopsac and *Dorens* in Greek and Hebrew.

Wild *gázels* are caught by sending into the herd
one already taken and tamed with a noise so fac-
tured to his horns as to entangle the animal that
first approaches to oppose him.—*Goldsmit, Natural
History.*

The *gázels* antelope may, then, be said to have
their horns lyre-shaped, with the bony cores solid:
they are provided with a small lacrymatory sinus, and
with ungainly pores: the knees are generally
tufted.—*Seaton, Natural History and Classification
of Quadrupeds, § 253.*

Her eye's dark charm 'twere vain to tell,
But gaze on that of the *gázels*,
It will assist thy fancy well. *Dryden, The Gleaner.*

Gázement. s. View. *Rare.*

Then forth he brought his snowy Florinello . . .
Cover'd from people's *gázement* with a veil.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 8, 17.

Gázer. s. One who gazes.

In her cheeks the vermeil red did shew,
Like roses in a bed of lilac shed;
The which amorous colours from them threw,
And *gázers* wince with double pleasure fed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Sure they would do so, but that,
By the ordinance of fate,
There is some concealed thing,
So each *gázers* limiting,
He can see no more of merit.
Thus becomes his worth and spirit.
Wilder, Mistress of Philarete.

Bright as the sun, her eyes the *gázers* strike;
And, like the sun, they shine on all alike.

His learned ideas give him a transcendent delight;
and yet, at the same time, discover the blindness
which the common *gazer* never observed.—*Watts,
Logic.*

Gazet. s. [Ital. *gazetta*.] Venetian half-
penny: (in extract, accented on the first
syllable).

Where you have said the word, I am content,
But will not give a *gazet* less.
Masping, Maid of Honour.

Gazette. s. [see last two extracts.] News-
paper, especially one of an official cha-
racter.

O, I shall be the fable of all fests,
The freight of the *gazette*, shipboys' tale,
And, which is worst, ev'n talk for ordinary.
R. Jonson, Volpone.

They carry in their pockets Tacitus,
And the *gazette*, or Gallo-Belgicus.
Id., Epigrams, 92.

I am glad to hear from abroad in the high Dutch
gazette, that there is a treaty of exchange in hand
between Prince Rupert and Prince Casimir of Po-
land.—*Sir H. Wallon, Relations, p. 579.*

And sometimes when the loss is small,
And danger great, they challenge all;
Print new additions to their fears,
And emendations in *gazettes*. *Rafter, Hudibras.*

An English gentleman, without geography, can-
not well understand a *gazette*. *Locke.*

This cannot bear a name mentioned in it that
does not bring to mind a piece of the *gazette*.—*Ad-
dison, Guardian.*

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the press;
Like the last *gazette*, or the last address. *Pope.*

Think yourself situated on a low rock,
To see a people scatter'd like a flock,
Some royal music waiting at their heels,
With all the saviour thirst a *gázers* feel.
Then view him self-proclaim'd in a *gázers* yet.
Chief monster that has plac'd the nations yet.
Corpus, Table Talk, 37.

In the seventeenth century the pulpit was to
a large portion of the population what the periodical
press now is. Scarce any of the clergymen who came
to the parish church ever saw a *gazette* or a political
pamphlet.—*Marsden, History of England, ch. iii.*

During a considerable time the unofficial *gazettes*,
though much more numerous and amusing than the
official *gazette*, were scarcely less costly.—*Ibid.*
ch. xxi.

[The *Gazette* was a kind of literary newspaper, in single
sheets, published at Venice in the sixteenth cen-
tury, which was sold for a *gázet*. The *foglio d'
avviso*, from the circumstance of its price, has
given the name of *gázet* to newspapers in many
countries. At first, we used, in the plural, *gázets*.
Our *gázets* have to be regularly printed in 1665.
—*Ibid.*]

Gazette. Commonly derived from *gazetta*, a small
Venetian coin supposed to have been the price of
the original newspaper. But the value of the *ga-
zetta* was so small ('not worth a farthing of ours,'
Florida) that it never could have been the price
either of a written or printed sheet. The radical
meaning of the word is shown in Italian *gazetta*,
gazette, all manner of idle chattering or vain pra-
tices, but now generally used for running reports,
daily news, intelligence, and advertisements as are
daily invented and written upon foreign nations,
viz. from Venice, Rome, and Amsterdam. (Florida.)
The object of the *gazette* was to communicate the
political chit-chat of the day.—*Widdowood, Dic-
tionary of English Etymology.*

Gazette. r. a. Insert in a *gazette*: (as,
'The dissolution of partnership is *gazetted*,'
'His promotion is *gazetted*').

Gazetteer. s.

1. Writer of news.

Mount us w. to Gallo-Belgicus appear
As deep a statesman as a *gazetteer*.
Johnson, Verses on Coryat the Traveller.

2. Officer appointed to publish news by au-
thority.

Saith is no more: I feel it die;
No *gazetteer* more innocent than I. *Pope.*

He was, without the trouble of attendance or the
utilization of a request, made *gazetteer*.—*John-
son, Lives of the Poets, King.*

3. Gazette.

Glasses and bottles, pipes, and *gazetteers*,
As if the table ev'n itself was drunk,
Lie a wet broken scene. *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.*

The host looked steadily at Adams, and after a
minute's silence asked him 'if he was one of the
writers of the *gazetteers*?' for I have heard, says he,
'they are writ by parsons.'—*Gazetteers* answered
Adams: 'What is that?'—'It is a dirty news-
paper,' replied the host, 'which hath been given
away all over the nation for these many years to
abuse trade and honest men, which I would not
suffer to lie on my table, tho' it hath been offered
me for nothing.'—*Pickens, The Adventures of Joseph
Andrews.*

They have drawn through columns of *gazetteers*
and advertisements for a century together.—*Burke, On
the State of the Nation.*

4. Title of certain works on geography: (as 'The Universal Gazetteer').

But tell me, . . . is that Isola Bella a true spot in geographical denomination, or a floating Delos in thy brain? Larks that lurk in verity in the bosom of Lake Maggiore? . . . And what if Maggiore itself be but a coinage of adaptation? Of this, pray resolve me immediately. . . . Lake Lemano I know, and Lemno Lake (in a punch bowl) I have swum in, though these lumps be long since dry. But Maggiore may be in the moon. Tush! this riddle for me, for my shelves have no gazetteer. — *Laub, Letter to Proctor.*

Gazingstock. *s.* One gazed at: (generally with an unfavourable import).

I will cast abominable filth upon thee, and make thee vile, and will set thee as a gazingstock. — *Nahum, iii. 6.*

Ye were made a gazingstock both by reproaches and afflictions. — *Hebrews, x. 23.*

Every eye that is transported, and every heart that is fired with that immodest gazingstock, are so many spoils and trophies of their temptations. — *Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 247.*

Gaul. *v. n.* Congeal. *Rare.*

Receiving the dew of heaven into the caprine shell, it [the mother-pearl] forms little grains or seeds within it, which cleave to its sides, then grow hard and gaul, as it were. — *Parthenius Sicris, p. 190: 1653.*

Gean. *s.* See extract.

Gean, the wild cherry; French, *guiane*; Polish, *avian*; Bohemian, *aviane*; in European Turkey, *seichina*; Wallachian, *reian*; modern Greek, *searoe*. We may conclude from this identity, and from the great quantity of pipe-sticks of it exported every year from Turkey, that the name originated in that country. — *Dr. A. Prior, Names of native British Plants.*

Gear. *s.* [A.S. *geara*.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous gear. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
When he found her bound, at sight from her gear, And vile tormentors ready saw in place, He broke through. — *Keats, Translation of Tasso.*
I fancy every body observes me as I walk the street, and long to be in my old plain gear again. — *Ashdon, Guardian.*

To see some radiant nymph appear In all her plitt'ring birthday gear, You think some goddess from the sky Descended richly cut and dry. — *Swift.*

2. Traces by which horses or oxen draw; harness for draught.

Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to Tydeus' son;
His accoutrements, and his horse made fresh; then took her angry run
At king Eumelus, broke his gear. — *Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.*

She rises before the sun to order the horses to their gear. — *Johnson, Rambler, no. 135.*

3. Stuff.

They turn frankincense, and other sweet savours; and light also a great number of waxes, candles and tapers; not supposing this gear to be any thing available to the divine nature. — *R. Bannan, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia, ii. 11.*

Do you love tobacco? — Surely I love it, but it does not me; yet with your reverence I'll be bold, — I pray light it, sir. How do you like it? I promise you, it is notable smoking gear indeed. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.*

4. Business, things, or matters.

That to Sir Calidore was easy gear. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 3. 6.*

Why, hear you, nurse? How comes this gear to pass? — *B. Johnson, Magdalen Lady.*

Hath not the virtue of this magic dust, I shall appear some harmless villager, Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear. — *Milton, Comus, 164.*

Géason. *adj.* [?] Rare; uncommon; wonderful.

The lady, hark'ning to his sensefull speech, Found nothing that he said unmet nor geason. — *Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 4. 37.*

It to leaches wound strange and geasons. — *Id., Mother Hubbard's Tale.*

Such as this age, in which all good is geason. — *Id., Vision of the World's Vanity.*

It was frosty winter's season, And fair Flora's wealth was geason. — *Id., Green, Philomel.*

Geek. *s.* [A.S. *geac* = cuckoo.]

1. Fool; simpleton.

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd, And made the most notorious geek and gull That e'er invention play'd on? — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.*

2. Jest.

Why did you suffer Iachimo, Slight thing of Italy, To stain his noble heart and brain With needless jealousy, And to become the geek and scorn Of th' other's villany? — *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 4.*

Gécko. *s.* [see extract.] Member of a family of the Saurian division of the Reptiles, consisting of nocturnal lizards.

The gecko . . . have not the hank form of those [Saurians] of which we have hitherto treated, but are, on the contrary, flattened, especially about the head, and have the feet middling and the toes nearly equal. . . . The geckos are numerous, and spread through the warm regions of both continents. The glossy and leamy aspect of the gecko, and a certain resemblance to the salamanders and toads, has caused them to be held in abhorrence and accused of being poisonous, but without any real proof of the fact. . . . *Gecko* is a name given to a species from the East Indies, and imitated from its cry, as another species has been named *Toukai* at Siam, and a third *Geitje*, at the Cape. — *Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Geo. *s.* Name of the seventh letter in the English alphabet.

Geo. Term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.

A learned friend, whose communications I have frequently had occasion to acknowledge in the course of this work, says, the exclamation *geho*, *geho*, which carmen use to their horses, is probably of great antiquity. It is not peculiar to this country, as I have heard it used in France. In the story of the milkmaid who kicked down her pail, and with it all her hopes of getting rich, as related in a very ancient collection of apocryphs, entitled 'Dialogus Centurionum,' printed at Gouda, in 1580, is the following passage: 'Et cum sic gloriaretur, et exultaret, cum quanta gloria discurreret in pluvium virum, super equum suum, *geho, geho, geitje* pedes percutere terram, quasi percuteret equum calcitrans.' — *Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

Gélatine. *s.* [see Gelly and Jelly.] See extract.

Under [the] name [of *gelatina* (tissue)] are included the organic tissue of the bones, that of tendons and ligaments, the cellular tissue, the skin, and the serous membranes. All these substances dissolve by long-continued boiling in water, and the solution on cooling forms a jelly. The coarser forms of *gelatine* from hoofs, hides, &c., are called glue; that from skin and their membranes is known as size; and the purest *gelatine*, from the air-blisters and other membranes of fish, is called bladders. — *Tanner, Elements of Chemistry, 1857.*

To whatever degree we might imagine our knowledge of the properties of the several ingredients of a living body to be extended and perfected, it is certain that no mere summing up of the separate actions of these elements will ever amount to the action of the living body itself. The tissue, for instance, is, like all other parts of the animal frame, composed of *gelatine*, fibrin, and other products of the chemistry of digestion, but from our knowledge of the properties of these substances could we ever predict that it could taste, unless *gelatine* or fibrin could themselves taste. — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic, iii. vi. § 1.*

Gélatine. *adj.* Gelatinous.

You shall always see their eyes hid carefully up in that spermatik *gelatine* matter, in which they are deposited. — *DeCaus.*

Gélatinize. *v. n.* Become as gelatine or jelly.

All these *gelatinize* on cooling. — *Pereira, On Food and Diet.*

Gélatinize. *v. a.* Turn into gelatine or jelly.

They are easily *gelatinized*. — *Pereira, On Food and Diet.*

Gélatinous. *adj.* Consisting, having the character, of gelatine.

That pellucid *gelatinous* substance is an excrement cast off from the schools of fish that inhabit the main. — *Woodward.*

Geld. *v. a.* preterite *gelded* or *gelt*; past part. *gelded* or *gelt*.

1. Castrate.

Geld bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall. — *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.*

2. Deprive of any essential part.

He bears his course, and runs me up With like advantage on the other side, *Gelding* the opposed continent as much As on the other side it takes from you. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part 2. iii. 1.*

3. Deprive of anything immodest, or liable to objection.

For they, by his antient copy, know Both how to *geld* and to adulterate it. — *Beaumont, Pygmalion, i. 196: 1631.*

They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it. — *Dryden, Preface to Cato.*

Geld. *s.* [A.S.] Compensation; fine; payment; tribute.Gelder. *s.* One who gelds.

Geld later with *gelders*, as many one do; And look of a dozen to geld away two. — *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.*

Often the second element of a compound.

No sow-gelder did blow his horn To geld a cat, but cry'd reform. — *Buller, Hudibras.*

Gélding. *s.*

1. Animal castrated, particularly a horse.

Though naturally there be more males of horses, bulls, or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and wethers, there are fewer. — *Crusoe.*

The lord lieutenant may chase out one of the best horses, and two of the best *geldings*; for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*. — *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Eunuch. *Obsolete.*

Lysimachus was very angry, and thought great even that Demetria should reckon him a *gelding*. — *North, Translation of Plutarch's Lives, p. 541. (French.)*

Géld. *adj.* [Lat. *gelidus*.] Cold.

If she find some life Yet lurking close, she blows his *geld* tip. — *Murton, Sophonisba.*

From the deep ooze and *geld* cavern rous'd, They flourish. — *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Géllly. *s.* Same as Jelly.

Oh, then my best blood turn To an infected *gelly*. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.*

The sun and moon become like waxen globes, The shooting stars and all in purple *gellies*, And chaos is at hand. — *Dryden and Lee, Belshazzar.*
The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into *gellies*. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Gelt. *s.* Gelding: (the latter the commoner term).

The *gelded gells* they esteem the most profitable. — *Murton, Husbandry.*

Gem. *s.* [A.S. *gym*.]

1. Jewel; precious stone.

I have his fancy drew: And so to take the *gem* Urania sought. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Stones of small worth may lie unseen by day; But night itself does the rich *gem* betray. — *Chapman.*
The basis of all *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine matter; but we find the diaphanous of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallic matter. — *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. Bud.

From the joints of thy prolific stem A swelling knot is raised, call'd a *gem*; Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows. — *Sir J. Denham.*

Embodien'd out they come, And swell the *gems*, and burst the narrow room. — *Dryden.*

Gem. *v. a.* Adorn with, or as with, jewels or buds.

She who in her life-time was condemn'd, Ev'n in her very funerals is *gemm'd*. — *Lucan, Lucan's Pharsalia, p. 101.*

Evening, blisful harbinger of light, Gems with the dews of health the drooping flower. — *Tate of St. Margaret.*

Gem. *v. n.* Put forth the first buds.

Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd* Their blossoms. — *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 224.*

Gémel. *s.* [Lat. *gemellus*; Fr. *gémme*, *gemelle*.] Pair.

The quadren doth never double; or, to use a word of heraldry, never bringeth forth *gemels*. — *Drayton, Barons' Wars, pref.*

Gémel ring. *s.* See Gemow.Géminal. *s.* Pair. *Rare.*

The often harmony thereof softened the verse more than the majesty of the subject would permit, unless they had all been *geminals* or *geminals*. — *Drayton, Barons' Wars, pref.* (Ord M.S.)

Geminatión. *s.* Repetition; duplication.

If the will be in the sense, and in the conscience

both, there is a *gemination* of it.—Bacon, *Tables of the Collocation of Good and Evil*.

That *gemination*, after the manner of the Hebrews, hath much emphasis, and fortifies the signification of the words.—Hobbes, *Standard on Promissory Oaths*, l. 13.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell: yea, I say unto you, with a *gemination*, which the present controversy shows not to have been causeless, fear him.—Boyle.

Gemini, s. pl. [Lat.] The Twins, Castor and Pollux, the third sign in the zodiac.

In *Gemini* that noble power is shown,
That twins their hearts, and doubt not two make one.
—B. Jonson, *Masques*.

Gemini, or Géminy. interj. See *extract*.

A parcel of laxy claps, I dare say—but I'll make them stir their stumps. Well, here we are at last. Oh! *gemini* gig, how my poor bones do ache!—Morton, *Secrets worth knowing*, l. 1.

[*Gemini!*] By *Gia*.—The wish to avoid the sin of profane swearing without giving up the gratification of the practice has led to the mangling of the terms ... in exclamation, so as to deprive them of all apparent reference to sacred things. Hence French *mort bleu, corbleu*, for *mort, corps de Dieu*; *sapement* for *sacrament*; *Kwailian mein eho!* for *mein eho!*; *Almeo bi toub!* in *Galle!* *bi Gouch!* *Golz!* *Holz!* *Polz!* *O Jema!* *O Je!* *Jerna, Jerra, Jemer, Jepper, Jegera, Jemine*. Platt Deutsch, *Je!* *Ja!* *Heer Je!* *Jemine!*—Waggoner, *Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Géminois. adj. Double. *Rare*.

Christians have baptized these *géminois* births, and double commemorations, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls.—Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

Géminy. s. Pair; brace; couple. *Rare*.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate, like a *géminy* of halibuts.—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*.
"A *géminy* of asses split, would make just fit of you.—Congreve.

Gemma. s. plur. gemme. [Lat.] Bud: (in *Botany* and *Zoology*, used both as an independent word and as the basis of several compounds and derivatives connected with the phenomena of growth and reproduction; e.g. *gemmae*, *gemmae*, *gemmae*).

(For examples see *extract* under *Gemination*.)

Gemmary. adj. Pertaining to gems or jewels. *Rare*.

The principle and *gemmary* affection is its transiency; as for irascibility, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this.—Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

Gemination. s. Process by which buds are given off.

1. In *Botany*, with the ordinary sense of the term, budding.

2. In *Zoology*, applied to the reproduction of corallines, hydras, and numerous other species of the lower animals, wherein the process is akin to that of the budding of plants.

In other annelids we find that the string of segments arising by *gemination* from a single germ becomes a permanently united whole; the tendency to any more complete union than that which marks out the segments, being lost; or, in other words, the integration having become relatively complete, leaving out of sight the question of alliance among the types above grouped together, that which is here concerns us to notice is, that longitudinal *gemination* does go on; that it is displayed in that primitive form in which the *gemme* separate as soon as produced; that we have types in which such *gemme* hang together in groups of four, or in groups of eight and ten, from which however the *gemme* successively separate as individuals; that among higher types which do not become individually independent, but separate into organized groups; and that from these we advance to forms in which all the *gemme* remain parts of a single individual. One other significant class of facts must be added. A few cases have been pointed out, one of them quite recently, in which annelids multiply by lateral *gemination*. M. Pagenstecher alleges this of the *Rugose gemmifera*: describing a certain number of the segments of the body as severally bearing on their dorsal surfaces a bud on each side. And M. L. Vaillant, after citing this observation of M. Pagenstecher, gives an account of a species of *Hydra* in which a great number of buds were borne by a single segment. That the longitudinally-produced *gemme* which compose an annelid, should thus have, one of them or several of them, the power of laterally budding-off *gem-*

me, from which no doubt other annelids arise, gives further support to the hypothesis that, primarily, the segments were independent individuals. And it suggests this belief the more strongly, because certain types of *Coelenterata*, we see that longitudinal and lateral *gemination* do occur together, where the longitudinally-united *gemme* are demonstrably independent individuals.—H. Marten, *History of English Poetry*, ii. 178. (Orel MS.)

Gémmeous. adj. Connected with, or having the nature of, a gem.

Sometimes we find them in the *gémmeous* matter itself.—H. Marten.

Gémmy. adj. Resembling, having the nature of, consisting of, or adorned with, gems.

Night westward did her *gémmy* world decline.

Drummond, *Sonnets*, pt. ii. (Orel MS.)

The fitting cloud against the sunn'd dros'd,
And, by the sun illum'd, pouring bright
A *gémmy* show'—

The *gémmy* bridle glitter'd free,
Like to some handle of stars we see
Hang in the golden galaxy.

The bridle bells rang merrily
As he rode down to Camelot.

—Tennyson, *The Lady of Shalott*.

Gémow. adj. [see *Gimmel*.] Parallel.

Obsolete.

Parallels or *gemows* lines be such lines as be drawn forth still in one distance, and are no more in one place than in the other, for as if they be never at once in then at the other, then are no parallels, but ...

—R. Recorde, *The Pathway to Knowledge*, contain'g the first Principles of Geometry.

Génder. s. [Fr. *genre*; Lat. *genus*, -eris.]

1. Kind; sort: (*genus* commoner).

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and correlative authority of this lies in our wills.—Shakespeare, *Othello*, l. 5.

The other motive,
Why to a publick court I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bear him.

—J. H. H. iv. 7.

2. In *Grammar*. Conventional sex attached to certain words, according to the practice of the language.

Sex and *gender* are qualities which belong to substances, but cannot belong to the qualities of substances.—J. South, *On the Formation of Language*.
Cudworth, some times exhibit in the word *gender*, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean.—Latham.

Ulysses speaks of Nausleia, yet immediately changes the word into the masculine *gender*.—Bénigne.

How far have we *gender* in English? The distinction of sex by wholly different words, such as Boy and Girl, Father and Mother, Horse and Mare, &c. is not *gender*. Neither are words like Manservant and Hecate, contrasted with Maidservant, She-woman, &c. The Latin words *Genitrix*=a mother, and *Genitor*=a father, give an approach to *gender* rather than *gender* itself. This is because the difference of sex, though shown by the syllables -or and -le, is not shown in the inflection. ... Contrast with this the words *Domina*=a mistress, and *Dominus*=a master. ... It is evident that, if *Genitrix* is a specimen of *gender*, *Domina* is something more. It is a specimen of true *gender*.—De R. G. l. latham, *English Grammar for Classical Schools*.

Génder. r. a. Engender. *Rare*.

Hath the rain a father? or who hath begotten the drops of dew: out of whose womb came the ice? and the hoary frost of heaven, who hath *gendered* it?—Job, xxxviii. 28, 29.

English and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strikes.—A. Timothee, li. 23.

Génder. v. n. Copulate; breed; engender. *Rare*.

A cistern for foul toads
To *gender* in.—Shakespeare, *Othello*, iv. 2.

Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind.—Leviticus, xix. 19.

Genealogical. adj. Pertaining to genealogies.

Among the rest was the room in which James I. died, and a picture with a *genealogical* tree of the house of Cecil painted on the walls.—Gough, *Topography, Theobalds*.

Genealogist. s. [Gr. *γενεά*=generation, in the sense of life of a son as compared with that of his father, + *λογος*=word, system, principle.] One who studies pedigrees, descents, or genealogies; one who traces descents.

Considering what trash is thought worthy to be hoarded by *genealogists*, the following may not be a dispensable addition to those repositories.—Walpole.

Genealogize. v. n. Investigate genealogies.

Genealogizing. verbal abs. Study of genealogies.

In the same race of *genealogizing*, they traced the descent of Jesus Christ from Adam through the Levitical and royal tribes, the Jewish patriarchs, judges, kings, prophets, and priests.—Watson, *History of English Poetry*, ii. 178. (Orel MS.)

Genealogy. s. History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; pedigree.

The ancients ranged classes into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*.—T. Barret, *Theory of the Earth*.

Generability. s. Capability of being generated.

I am not disposed to enlarge my treatise with those dark and important enquiries, so often affording scope to the elements and whimsies of men of sense—the *generability* of the passions, the origin of ideas, and the *generability* of mind.—Johnstone, *On Metaphysics*, part.

Generable. adj. Capable of being generated.

Others say, that the terms of particular words are *generable* and corruptible.—Hortley, *Sermons*, 6.

General. s. [from Fr. *général*.] One who has the command over an army.

A *general* is one that hath command an army.—Locke.

The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a *gen'ral's* love of conquest glows.

—Addison, *The Campaign*.

General. adj. [see *Genus*.]

1. Constituting a genus: (as opposed to *particular* and *special*).

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular.—H. Hogg.

It is to our immortal countryman, Bacon, that we owe the broad announcement of this grand and fertile principle; and the development of the idea, that the whole of natural philosophy consists entirely of a series of inductive generalizations, commencing with the most circumstantially stated particulars, and carried up to universal laws, or axioms, which comprehend in their statements every subordinate degree of generality; and of a corresponding series of inverted reasoning from *particulars* to *generals*, by which these axioms are traced back into their constituent consequences; and all particular propositions deduced from them; as well those by whose immediate considerations we rise to their discovery, as those of which we had no previous knowledge.—Sir J. Herschel, *Discourse on Natural Philosophy*, art. 26.

The function of naming, and particularly of *general* names, in induction, may be recapitulated as follows. Every inductive inference which is good at all, is good for a whole class of cases. ... We can only secure its being remembered, or give ourselves even a chance of carrying it in our memory any considerable number of such uniformities, by registering them through the medium of permanent signs; which (being, from the nature of the case, signs not of an individual but, but of an undifferentiated, that is, of an indefinite number of facts similar to one another) are *general* signs; universal *general* names, and *general* propositions. And here I cannot omit to mention an oversight, committed by some eminent metaphysicians; who have said that the cause of our using *general* names is the infinite multitude of individual objects, which, making it impossible to have a name for each, compels us to make one name serve for many. This is a very limited view of the function of *general* names. Even if there were a name for every individual object, we should require *general* names as much as we now do. ... It is only by means of *general* names that we can convey any information, predicate any attribute, even of an individual, much more of a class. Rigorously speaking we could get on without any other *general* names than the abstract names of attributes; all our propositions might be of the form 'such an individual object possesses such an attribute,' or 'such an attribute is always (or never) conjoined with such an individual attribute.' In fact, however, mankind have always given *general* names to objects as well as attributes, and indeed before attributes; but the *general* names given to objects imply attributes, derive their whole meaning from attributes; and are chiefly useful as the language by means of which we predicate the attributes which they connote.—J. S. Mill, *System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. iii. §§ 3, 4.

2. Abstract.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and able to represent any particular being that is conjoinable to it.—Locke.

3. Public; relating to the common weal, or community at large.

Nor would we dignify him burial of his men,
Till he be disburied at St. Colman's hill,
Ten thousand dollars to our *gen'ral* use.
—Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, l. 2.

Not fall'd they to express how much they praise'd,
That for the general safety he deserv'd
His own. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 481.

4. Not directed to any single object, or for any particular application or employment: (as 'a general servant,' opposed to *cook*, *lady's maid*, or a special and professed one).

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that general aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it.—*Bishop Sprat*.

5. Having relation to all.

The wall of Paradise upspring,
Which to our general sire gave prospect large
Into his nether empire neighbour'd round.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 143.

6. Lax.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and general expressions.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind*.

7. Vulgar; plebeian. See second sense of General, s. and Generality.

You will rather show your general lowts
How you can frown. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

8. Free from details or complications; compendious.

I have been bold,
(For that I knew it the most general way.)
To them to use your signet and your name.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

9. ? Generous.

She's general, she's free, she's liberal,
Of hand and purse she's open and
She is no miserable hidebound wretch;
To please her friend at any time she'll stretch;
At once she can speak true or lie on either,
And is at home, abroad, and altogether.
Taylor (the Water-poet).

Construction, especially with the names of persons invested with office, *adjectival*, e.g. 'attorney, solicitor, vicar, inspector general.'

General. s. [from the adjective.]

1. Whole; totality; main, without insisting on particulars.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke*.

With in.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing else, *in general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end.—*Austin*.

I have considered Milton's *Paradise Lost* in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shown that he excels, *in general*, under each of these heads.—*Addison*.

An history painter paints men *in general*; a portrait painter, a particular man; and consequently a defective model.—*Sir J. Reynolds*.

2. The public; the vulgar: (with *the*).

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general
Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Insects and swallows other sorrows.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million;
'twas cavil'd to the *general*; but it was as I received
It, and others, whose judgment in such matters cried
In the top of mine, an excellent play.—*Id., Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Undervaluing many particulars (which they truly esteemed), as rather to be censured to than that the *general* should suffer. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*, b. v.

Generalia. s. [Lat. plural neuter of *generalis*.] Generalities.

Science, therefore, following one cause to its various effects, while art traces one effect to its multiplied and diversified causes and conditions; there is need of a set of intermediate scientific truths, derived from the higher generalities of science, and destined to serve as the *generalis* or first principles of the various arts.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. vi. ch. xi. § 3.

Generalissimo. s. [Italian.] Supreme commander.

Pitull had passed through all the principal chambers of the state in the civil way; and had lastly in the military been *generalissimo*.—*Sir H. Hallam*.

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given to the prince.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Pompey had deserved the name of Great; and Alexander with the same commendation was *generalissimo* of Greece.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The officers of the *generalissimo* of the world, that are as the eyes and ears of the great king, in the weling and hearing all things.—*Dr. M. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 185.

Ingratitude . . . a sin of an universal comprehension; and, as I may so speak, the *generalissimo* of sins, having an influence upon all the particular sins and irregularities of our practice.—*South, Sermons*, iv. 118.

In he? I see him coming—huzza! I'll blow him to the devil, if he were *generalissimo*.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, v. 2.

[*Generalissimo*, French, from *general*.] Addison, having termed Agamemnon *generalissimo* of the Grecian expedition, (Tatler, 152,) is reproved by Bishop Hurd with this reflection on the word: 'Instead of this cant and indelicate term, he should have used the more noble one of *general*, or *commander in chief*.' (Addison's Works, edit. Hurd, vol. ii. 357.) The examples from Clarendon and Browne, given by Dr. Johnson, might have served to renew the word from such a charge. The authority of Sir Henry Wotton, Henry More, and South, which I add, further shew the serious manner in which the word is used.—*Phil.*

Generality.

1. State of being general; quality of including species or particulars; value of a generalization.

Because the curiosity of man's wit cloth with peril wade farther in the search of things than were convenient, the same is thereby restrained unto such *generalities* as, everywhere offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conceit.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

These certainties do only in the generality mean—'the part'—'the manner'—'the disordered'—*Asylite, Peregrinus Africa* vi.

2. Main body; bulk; common mass: (with *the*).

Necessity, not extending to the *generality*, last resting upon private heads.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Kinsmen*.

By his own principles he excludes from salvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

The *generality* of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them.—*Addison*.

They publish their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and uphold themselves for the singularity of their judgement, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admire.—*Id.*

Generalization. s. Act or process of grouping in a genus.

The original invention of such words would require a yet greater effort of abstraction, and *generalization*, than that of nouns adjective.—*A. Smith, On the Formation of Language*.

Generalization [is] the act of comprehending under a common name several objects agreeing in some point which we abstract from each of them, and which that common name serves to indicate.—*Whately, Logic*, index.

For a few well-observed facts, rational deductions, and cautious *generalizations*, we have whole clouds of systems and doctrines, of speculations and fancies, built merely on the workings of the imagination, and the labours of the closet.—*Lawrence, Lectures*, iii. (Oral MS.)

In our inquiries into the nature of the inductive process, we must not confine our notion to such *generalizations* from experience as profess to be universally true. There is a class of inductive truths avowedly not universal; in which it is not pretended that the predicate is always true of the subject; but the value of which, as *generalizations*, is nevertheless extremely great. An important portion of the field of inductive knowledge does not consist of universal truths, but of approximations to such truths; and when a conclusion is said to rest on probable evidence, the premises it is drawn from are usually *generalizations* of this sort.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. xiii. § 1.

The class of fallacies of which we are now to speak is the most extensive of all; embracing a greater number and variety of unfounded inferences than any of the other classes, and which it is even more difficult to reduce to unbeliefs or species. If the attempt made in the preceding books to define the principles of well-grounded *generalization* has been successful, all *generalizations* not conformable to these principles might, in a certain sense, be brought under the present class: when however the rules are known and kept in view, but a casual lapse committed in the application of them, this is a blunder, not a fallacy. To entitle an error of *generalization* to the latter epithet, it must be committed on principle; there must lie in it some erroneous general conception of the inductive process; the legitimate mode of drawing conclusions from observation and experiment must be fundamentally misconceived.—*Id.* b. v. ch. v. § 1.

Generalize. v. a.

1. Arrange in a genus.

Sometimes the name of an individual is given to a general conception, and thereby the individual in a manner *generalized*.—*Reid*.

New opinions, founded on a legitimate process of observation and inference, are generally worked out

in solitude by persons of studious and reflective habits. . . . Respecting opinions so formed and so propagated, no general proposition can be laid down. Their character as to soundness will depend on the peculiarities of the several persons with whom they originate; and the reception which they meet with from the public will be determined by its capacity to form a judgment on the matter. For example: the existence of a man with such mighty powers of discovery and demonstration as Newton, and the recognition of his doctrines among his contemporaries, depend upon causes which do not admit of being *generalized*.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix. § 1.

So, too, the proper relation between the people and their rulers, and the amount of liberty which the people should possess, instead of being inductively *generalized* from an historical inquiry into the circumstances which had produced most happiness, might, in the opinion of Hutcheson, be ascertained by reasoning from the nature of government, and from the ends for which it was instituted.—*Blackie, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

The two general functions of the article definite equally in Greek and English are, 1st, to individualize, as, e.g. 'It is not any sword that will do; I will have The sword of my father;' 2nd, the very opposite function, viz. to *generalize* in the highest degree—a use which our best English grammarians wholly overlook—us, e.g. 'Let The sword give way to The gown;' not that particular sword, but every sword.—*De Quincy, Style*.

2. Invest with a character of generality in the sense of latitude or laxity.

There would be an anterior question. We should first be called to do, in our law and policy, what has been already done in reference to personal qualifications for offices; to *generalize* and relax our obligation; to contemplate, in what is deemed a liberal spirit, the advancement, not merely of the interests of the Church, but of religion at large, under the different forms of it bearing the Christian name.—*Glendon, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

Generalize. v. n. Indulge or exercise one's self in generalizing.

(For example see *Generalizing*, part. aff.)

Generalizer. s. One who generalizes.

The most vivid imagination of the boldest generalizer or speculator upon the unity of organisation in the animal kingdom could never have divined that the bones and the carapace were at one period of their lives locomotive animals, swimming about under very similar forms, and by almost identical natatorial instruments.—*Quere, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, ch. xiii.

Generalizing. part. aff. Tending to, or consisting in, generalization.

The reviewer holds that we pass from special experiences to universal truths in virtue of the inductive propensity—the irresistible impulse of the mind to *generalize* on induction. I have already given reasons why I cannot adopt the former expression; but I do not see why space, time, number, cause, and the rest, may not be termed different forms of the impulse of the mind to *generalize*. But if we put together all the fundamental ideas, results of the *generalizing* impulse, we must still separate them as different modes of action of that impulse, showing themselves in various characteristic ways in the various modes of reasoning which belong to different sciences. The *generalizing* impulse in one case proceeds according to the idea of space; in another, according to the idea of mechanical cause; and so in other subjects.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, note on ch. 2.

Generalizing. verbal abs. Act of one who generalizes; process by which generalizations are made.

The operations of the understanding by which we are enabled to form general conceptions . . . appear to me to be three: First, the resolving . . . a subject into its known attributes and giving a name to each. . . . Secondly, the observing of one or more such attributes to be common to many subjects. The first is by philosophers called abstraction; the second may be called *generalizing*; but both are commonly included under the name of abstraction. It is difficult to say which of them goes first. . . . It seems . . . that we cannot generalize without some degree of abstraction; but, I apprehend, we may abstract without *generalizing*. . . . A third operation . . . [is that] by which . . . we form abstract notions of the genera and species of things. *Reid, Inquiry into the Human Mind*, essay v. ch. iii.

Generally. adv. In a general manner.

1. Without specification or exact limitation.

Generally we would not have those that read this work of Sylvia Kylvorum, account it strange that we have set down particulars untold.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly.—*Adams, Guardian.*

Generally speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though with frequent interruptions.—*Asch.*

How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his church?—Two only, as *generally* necessary to salvation, that is to say baptism and the supper of the Lord.—*Church Catechism.*

Generality. *s.* Attribute suggested by General; wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness: (Generality commoner).

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generality* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Generalship. *s.* Command of one who commands an army: (applied, generally, to good or bad management or tact).

Cicero laments, in one of his letters, at his *generalship*.—*Bolingbroke, Letters on History.*

This is looked upon in no other light, but as an awful stroke of *generalship* in Trim to raise a dust.—*Sterne.*

The king was still only a learner of the military art. He acknowledged, at a later period, that his success on this occasion was to be attributed, not at all to his own *generalship*, but solely to the valour and steadiness of his troops.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederic the Great.*

Generality. *s.* Whole; totality. *Rare.*

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generality* all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Generant. *s.* [see Generate.] Begetting or productive power.

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or produced hath been the great ball of contention.—*Glanville, Serpentina Scientificæ.*

In such professed generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an incandescent body, cannot act otherwise than by its heat.—*Rap.*

Generato. *v. a.* [Lat. *generatus*, pass. part. of *genero*; pres. part. *generans*, -antis; *generatio*, -onis; *generabilis*: capable of being generated or engendered.]

1. Beget; propagate.

Those creatures which being wild *generate* seldom, being tame, *generate* often.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

God created the great whales, and each soul living, each that crept, which plentifully the waters *generated* by their kinds; And every kind of wine after his kind; And saw that it was good, and blessed them.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 391.

2. Cause; produce.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all.—*Bacon.*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The modes of consciousness called pressure, motion, sound, light, heat, are effects produced in us by agencies which, as otherwise expended, crush or fracture pieces of matter, *generate* vibrations in surrounding objects, cause chemical combinations, and reduce substances from a solid to a liquid form.—*Herbert Spencer, Elements of Psychology.*

When impressions have been so often experienced in conjunction, that each of them calls up readily and instantaneously the ideas of the whole group, those ideas sometimes melt and coalesce into one another, and appear not several ideas, but one; in the same manner as when the seven prismatic colours are presented to the eye in rapid succession, the sensation produced is that of white. But as in this last case it is correct to say that the seven colours when they rapidly follow one another *generate* white, but not that they actually are white; so it appears to me that the complex idea, formed by the blending together of several simpler ones, should, when it really appears simple, (that is when the separate elements are not consciously distinguishable in it,) be said to result from, or be *generated* by, the simple ideas, not to consist of them. Our idea of an orange really consists of the simple ideas of a certain colour, a certain form, a certain taste and smell, &c., because we can by interrogating our consciousness, perceive all these elements in the idea. But we cannot perceive, in so apparently simple a feeling as our perception of the shape of an object by the eye, all that multitude of ideas derived from other senses, without which it is well ascertained that no such visual perception would ever have had existence; nor, in our idea of extension, can we discover those elementary ideas of existence, derived from our muscular frame, in which Dr. Brown has shown it to be highly probable that the idea originates. These therefore are cases of mental chemistry: in which it is proper to say that the simple ideas *generate*, rather than that they compose, the complex ones.—*J. N. Mill, System of Logic, b. vi. §. iv.*

Generation. s.

1. Act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impressions; and so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generation*: but then the dilution of them, without any new sealing, shows they cannot be impressions.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

If we deduce the several races of mankind in the several parts of the world from *generation*, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to assemble as so many bands of families whom they represent.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The natural functions are those which without the intervention of the will operate on their proper objects to preserve the bodies of animals; they are digestion, absorption, nutrition; to which was added *generation*. The animal functions are those which involve perception and will, by which the animal is distinguished from the vegetable; they are sensibility, locomotion, and voice.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, b. ix. ch. iii.*

2. Family; race.

Yare a doe.—

Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's she, if I be a dog?—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, i. 1.*

3. Progeny; offspring.

The barbarous Scythian,

Or he that makes his *generation* missive To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom Be as well neighbour'd.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 1.*

4. Single succession; i. e. graduation in the scale of genealogical descent.

This *generation* shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled.—*Matthew, xxiv. 38.*

A marvellous number were cited to the conquest of Palestine, which with singular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom some few *generations*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

5. Age.

By some of the ancients a *generation* was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, twenty-five, and twenty; but it is remarked, that the continuance of *generations* is so much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times.—*Glanville.*

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Generative. *adj.*

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all that have life a power *generative* to continue their species and kind.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

In grains and kernels the greatest part is but the nutriment of that *generative* particle, so disproportionate unto it.—*Sir T. Brown.*

2. Prolific; having the power of production; fruitful.

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables?—*Boutley.*

Generator. *s.*

1. Power which begets, causes, or produces.

Imagination assimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

2. One who begets.

Adam hath not only fallen from his Creator, but we ourselves from Adam, our primary *generator*.—*Sir T. Brown, Christian Morals, i. 28.*

Genérice. *adj.* Relating to, or consisting in, the classification of objects under genera, as opposed to species.

Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *genérice* difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specific difference of wine, therefore, is its pressure from the grape.—*Watts, Logic.*

These men—whom modern writers set down as the Sages, and denounce as the moral pestilence of their age—were not distinguished in any marked or *genérice* way from their predecessors.—*Græc, History of Greece, bk. ix. ch. lvi.*

Porto Santo, for instance, is a very small island (not more than seven miles in length), yet the number of endemic species which it includes is so perfectly astounding that it may be appropriately termed a *genérice* area of radiation. . . . It would seem, when viewed on a broad scale, as if particular districts throughout the world had been made as it were the special fields for the exercise of the creative force,—or that, *genérice* areas of radiation were part of the elementary design. Thus, Professor E. Forbes records his belief that most, if not indeed all, of the terrestrial animals and plants now inhabiting Britain are members of specific centres beyond its bounds,—they having migrated to it over a continuous land, before, during, or after the glacial epoch. Hence, since the greater number of them are supposed to have come from the central Germanic plains, we may assume that these plains were one of the primary areas of diffusion of a large mass of created beings; Spain may have been another; and certainly all evidence would tend to prove that this west Atlantic province was, also, well stocked with aboriginal forms.—*T. F. Wollaston, On the Location of Species, ch. v.*

Genérice. *adj.* Same as Genérice.

The word consumption being applicable to a proper and improper, to a true and bad, consumption, requires a *genérice* description qualified to both.—*Horro, Dictionary of Consumption.*

Genériceally. *adv.* In a generic, or generic manner.

These have all the essential characters of weaknesses, and show that they are of the very same specific grade with those to which they are so *genériceally* allied.—*Wollaston.*

Generosity. *s.*

1. High birth. *Obsolete.*

To break the heart of *generosity*, And make bold power look pale.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.*

Their eyes are commonly dark and small, noses little, nails almost as long as their fingers, but serving to diminish their *generosity*.—*Horro, Voyages, i. 253. (Trench.)*

2. Magnanimity; liberality: (this latter being at present the nearer synonym).

It would not have been your *generosity*, to have passed by such a fault as this.—*Locke.*

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and *generosity* than his young tutor is?—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Generous. *adj.* [Fr. *généreux*; Lat. *generosus*.]

1. Having a good extraction.

Let her not be poor, how *generous* never; for a man can buy nothing in the market with gentility.—*Lord Burleigh, Precepts to his Son.*

2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

A *generous* virtue of a vicious kind, Pure in the last recesses of the mind.—*Dryden.*

That *generous* boldness to defend An innocent or absent friend.—*Sir J.*

The *generous* soul who wit and gold refines, And ripens spirits as he ripens mines.—*Pope.*

The *generous* critic's fault the poet's fire, And taught the world with reason to admire.—*Locke, Essay on Criticism, p. 1.*

Pray for others in such forms, with such length, importunity, and earnestness, as you use for yourself; and you will find all little ill-natured passions die away, your heart grow great and *generous*, delighting in the common happiness of others, as you used only to delight in your own.—*Law.*

In the following the import is intentionally ambiguous or equivocal.

Such was Rosecommon, not more learned than good,

With manners *generous* as his noble blood.—*Pope.*

3. Used of animals. High-spirited; showing blood or breeding; daring; courageous. *Obsolete.*

So the imperial eagle does not stay, Till the whole carcase he devour; As if his *generous* hunger understood That he can never want plenty of food, He only sucks the luscious blood.—*Cowley.*

His opening wounds, and now he hears their cries: A *generous* pack.—*Adrian.*

4. Liberal; munificent.

When from his vest the young companion bore The cup the *generous* landlord own'd before, And paid profusely with the precious bowl, The stinted kindness of this cheerful soil.—*Parnell, The Hermit.*

5. Rich.

Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ardent spirit from some good sack, the phlegm, even in this *generous* wine, was copious.—*Rapin.*

Those who in southern climes complain, From Phœbus rays they suffer pain, Must own that pain is well repaid, By *generous* wines beneath a shade.—*Swift.*

Generously. *adv.* In a generous manner.

When all the gods our ruin have foretold, Yet *generously* he does his own wish hold.—*Dryden, Indian Emperor.*

Generousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Generous; quality of being generous: (Generosity commoner).

The whole Buddhist religion was nothing but a perpetual banishment of all true *generousness* and freedom of mind.—*Spencer on Prodigies, p. 82: 1665.*

Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing

generosities of the Divine Nature would create immortal beings with more or various principles—*Collier, On Kindness*.

Genesis. s. [Gr. γενεα.]

1. Generation; the first book of the Pentateuch, which begins with the account of the creation of the world.

The first [book of Moses] is called *Genesis*, because it contains the history of the creation of the world, with which it begins; and the genealogy of the patriarchs down to the death of Joseph, where it ends.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, On Genesis*.

2. In *Biology*. Evolution.

Having concluded what constitutes an individual, we are in a position to deal with the multiplication of individuals. For this, the title *genesis* is here chosen, as being the most comprehensive title—the least specialized in its meaning. By some biologists, generation has been used to signify one method of multiplication, and reproduction to signify another method; and each of these words has been thus rendered in some degree null to signify multiplication in general. . . . Up to quite recent times, it was believed, . . . that all the various processes of multiplication observable in different kinds of organisms, have one essential character in common; it was supposed that in every species, the successive generations are alike. It has now been proved, however, that in plants, and in numerous animals, the successive generations are not alike; that from one generation there proceeds another whose members differ more or less in structure from their parents; that these produce others like themselves, or like their parents, or like neither; but that eventually, the original form reappears. Instead of there being, as in the cases most familiar to us, a constant recurrence of the same form, there is a cyclical recurrence of the same form. These two distinct processes of multiplication may be aptly termed *homogenesis* and *heterogenesis*. . . . Unfortunately the word *genesis* has been already used as a synonyme for spontaneous generation. . . . Save by those few who believe in spontaneous generation, however, little objection will be felt to using the word in a sense that seems much more appropriate. The kind of *genesis*, once supposed to be universal, in which the successive generations are alike, is always sexual *genesis*. . . . In every species of organism which multiplies, *genesis*, each generation consists of males and females; and from the fertilized germ they produce, the next generation of similar males and females arises. . . . In ovo-viviparous *genesis*, there is an internal incubation; and though the young are in this case finally detached from the parent in the shape of eggs, they do not leave the parent's body until after they have assumed something like the parental form. Looking around, we find that *homogenesis* is universal among the vertebrates; there is no known vertebrate animal, but what arises from a fertilized germ, and moults into its single individuality the whole products of this fertilized germ. *Herd, p. 89, new ed., Linnæan Society of Biology, ch. vii.*

Almost losing, though it ultimately does, the marks of its infernal *genesis*; it needs but to watch the use of new metaphors, and the coining of new words, to see under a disguised form, the same fundamental intuition of likeness of relations. . . . *Id., First Principles, § 43.*

The *genesis* of all other modes of force from chemical action, scarcely needs pointing out. . . . *Id., The Correlation and Equivalence of Forces.*

Genet. s. Small-sized Spanish horse. You'll have your nephews wish to you; you'll have coarsers for coming, and *genets* for germanes. *Shakspeare, Othello, l. 1.*

He shows his statue too, where placed on high, The *genet* underneath him seems to fly. *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.*

Genet. s. [?] Animal skin to weazels so called.

The next subdivision of the *Viverræ* are the *genets*. . . . From their slender and elegant body, pointed muzzle, . . . we might feel inclined to refer them to the family of the martens. But a more attentive examination, and a more detailed study of their organization, prove their approximation to the civets, by the side of which they are accordingly arranged in a particular group.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Geneothliology. adj. [Gr. γενεθλιακή.] Pertaining to activities as calculated by astronomers; showing the configurations of the stars at any birth. *Rare.*

The night immediately before he was sighting the art of these foolish astrologers, and *geneothliology* enthusiasts, that use to pry into the horoscopes of activities.—*Hurdell, Vocal Furnat.*

The *geneothliology* astrologers have other signs, more subtle, though perhaps not much more certain.—*Ferrand, Love Melancholy, p. 142.*

Geneothliology. s. System of pedigrees. *Rare.*

It seems by Strabo, that one of the sects of the

Chaldeans did so hold to astronomy still, that they wholly rejected *geneothliology*.—*Stillingsfleet, Origines Sacre, l. i. ch. iii. (Ord MS.)*

Geneothliatic. s. One who calculates nativities. *Rare.*

The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations: the *geneothliatic* conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person.—*Drummond.*

Genève. s. See *Gin*.

Bid him sleep:
'Tis a sign he has ta'en his liquor; and if you meet
An officer preaching of sobriety,
Unless he read it in *Genève* print,
Lay him by the heels. *Massinger, Duke of Milan.*

Genial. adj. [Lat. *genialis*.]

1. Relating to propagation. *Obsolete.*

Richer of the *genial* bed by far,
And with mysterious reverence I deem.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 658.
Creator Venus, *genial* power of love,
The bliss of men below and gods above! *Dryden, Fables.*

2. Giving cheerfulness or supporting life.

Nor will the light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkness rich at hand;
So much I feel my *genial* spirits drop. *Milton, Samson Agonistes, 202.*

3. Natural; native. *Obsolete.*

It chiefly proceedeth from natural inaptitude, and *genial* indisposition.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

4. Gay; merry.

The celebrated drinking ode of this *genial* archdeacon [Walter de Maupais] has the regular returns of the most lively rhyme.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, vol. i. disc. 2.*

Geniality. s. Genial character; (more especially in respect to natural cheerfulness, or agreeable warmth of temper or manner).

He had a natural *geniality* of disposition that drew him to his friends.—*Telford, Memoirs of Lamb.*

Genially. adv. In a genial manner.

1. By *genius*; naturally. *Obsolete.*

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others.—*Sir R. Glauville, New Year's Scientific.*

2. Cheerfully.

The splendid *genially* warmth the fertile earth.—*Harris, Hermes, l. i. ch. iii.*

Genialization. s. Act of kneeling; (*Genuflexion communis*).

There are five points in question: the solemn festivities; the private use of other sacrament; *genialization* at the eucharist, &c.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 307.*

Genie. s. [Fr.] Inclination; disposition; turn of mind. *Not naturalized.*

Dr. J. Wallis, the keeper of the University registers, &c. did put into the hands of A. Wood the keys of the school-tower, and the key of the room where the said registers, &c. are deposited, to the end that he might advance his current *genie* in antiquities.—*Life of A. Wood, p. 117.*

Genio. s. [Italian.] Mum of a particular turn of mind. *Rare, not naturalized.*

Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science.—*Tulder.*

Genitals. s. pl. Parts belonging to government.

Jain is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son, who is said to have cut off the *genitals* of his father.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Genetting. s. [see *Genetting*.] Early apple so called.

In July come early pears and plums in fruit, *genettings*, and collins.—*Bacon.*

Genitive. adj. [Lat. *genitivus*.] In *Grammar*. Name of the second case in Latin.

All relatives are said to reciprocate, or mutually infer each other; and therefore they are often expressed by this case, that is to say, the *genitive*.—*Harris, Hermes, l. ii. ch. iv.*

The relation of possession, or belonging, is often expressed by a case, or different ending of the substantive. The case answers to the *genitive* case in the Latin, and may still be so called, though perhaps more properly the possessive case.—*Bishop Lowth, A short Introduction to English Grammar.*

Genitor. s. Sire; father. *Rare.*

Profane legends . . . termed by their *genitors* and forefathers golden legends.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 18: 1614.*

Whosoever is generative, is from him which is the *genitor*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. 1.*

Genitoria. s. Genitals. *Rare.*

They cut off his *genitoria* (and they may be was hung like an ass), and sent them for a present to the Duke of Main.—*Hoodell, Letters, b. l. lett. xix. (Ord MS.)*

Geniture. s. Generation; birth.

This work, by merit first of fame secure, Is likewise happy in its *geniture*.

Dryden, Epistle to Sir R. Howard, Campbell).

Genius. s. (for plural see extract from Campbell).

1. Protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he Whose being I do fear; and, under him, My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is said Mark Antony was by *Cæsar*.

Shakspeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.
The *genius* and the mortal instruments Are then in council; and the state of man, Like to a little kingdom, suffers then.

Id., Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.
And as I wake, sweet music breathe, Sent by some spirit to mortals good; Or th' unseen *genius* of the wood.

And the tame demon that should guard my throne, Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryden.*
To your wild *genies* sacrifice this day; Let common men's respect fully give way. *Id.*

Still had she god's; but midst the tide Two angel forms were seen to glide, The *genius* of the stream. *Gray.*

The word *genii* hath by some writers been erroneously adopted for *genius*. Each is a plural of the same word *genius*, but in different senses. When *genius* in the singular means a separate spirit or demon, good or bad, the plural is *genii*; when it denotes mental abilities, or a person eminently possessed of these, the plural is *geniuses*.—*Campbell, Philosophy of Rhetoric, b. ii. ch. iii. (Ord MS.)*

2. Man endowed with superior faculties.

There is no little writer of Pindaric who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius*.—*Addison.*
Among great *geniuses*, those few draw the admiration of all the world upon them, and stand up as the prodigies of mankind, who by mere strength of natural parts, and without any assistance of art or learning, have produced works that were the delight of their own times, and the wonder of posterity. *Id., Spectator, no. 120.*

3. Mental power or faculties.

The state and order does proclaim The *genius* of that royal dame. *Walley.*

4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.

Your majesty's sagacity, and happy *genius* for natural history, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the schools. *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, pref.*

One science only will our *genius* fit; No vast art, so narrow human wit. *Pope, Essay on Criticism.*

5. Nature; disposition.

Studious to please the *genius* of the times, With periods, points, and tropes he adorns his crimes. *Deplan.*

Another *genius* and disposition improper for philosophical contemplations is not so much from the narrowness of their understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, pref.*

He tames the *genius* of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*

Gent. adj. Gentle; fair; fine; delicate. *Obsolete.*

Gowns of silk; why those be too bad, side with a witness. Small and *gent* i' the waist, but backs as broad as a burghess.

Needless moults, as crisps and scarfs, worn a la mode, Fined with wretts, as sweet as chaute, no want but abundance. *R. Green.*

Vespaiani, with great spoil and rage, Forewaded all; till *Genulus gent*

Forewaded him to come. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*
She that was noble, wise, so fair and *gent*, Cast how she might their harmless lives preserve. *Fairfax.*

Gent. s. Abbreviation for Gentleman.

'I fear you are speaking on a subject of which I know nothing,' said Coningsby, mulling; 'I do not understand business at all; though I am not surprised that, being at Manchester, you should suppose so.'—'Ah! not in business. Item! Professional?'—'No,' said Coningsby, 'I am nothing.'—'Ah! an independent *gent*! hem! and a very pleasant thing, too.'—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby, b. iv. ch. ii.*

'Whom could we get but him to drink Laura's home-made wine?' The truth is the *gent* who came from the city to dine at the Oval could not be induced to drink it.—*Theobald, Book of Snobs, ch. xlii.*

And behold at this moment the reverend *gent*

enters from the vestry.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ii. 60; ed. 1861.

Gentle. adj. [Fr. *gentil*.]

1. Having a character of gentility; polite; elegant in behaviour, manner, mien, or dress; civil.

He had a *gentler* manner of blinding the chains of his kingdom than most of his predecessors.—*Spenser, The Faerie Queene*.

Several ladies that have twice her fortune, are not able to be always so *gentle*, and so constant at all places of pleasure and expense.—*Law*.

No spruce that he can never be *gentle*.—*Tatler*.
'The society is very good still, is it not?' 'Oh, very *gentle*,' replied the man; 'but not so shining as it used to be' (oh! these horrid words! how enough to melt even the author of —).—*Sir E. R. Lytton, Pelham*.

2. As applied to the *stage*, indicating the manners of gentlemen: (as opposed to *finds*, *buffoons*, or other exaggerated characters).

Their parts have no union of *gentle* comedy, and fall into the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Genteel. adj. Somewhat genteel. *Rare*.

If a young woman has a *genteel* education, and a small fortune, she stands upon the brink of destruction; and even if she is discreet, she secretly knows what trade to put herself in, in order to be out of the way of temptation.—*Joshua Tucker, Essay on Trade*, p. 167. (Ord MS.)

Genteelly. adv. In a genteel manner.

Those that would be *genteelly* learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being illiterate.—*Glaucius, Scipio's Letters*, p. 106.

After a long future of eating and drinking, and building, he concludes the great work of dining *genteelly*.—*Southey, Roderick*.

She is not handsome, being very sickly, but seems lively, and *genteelly* shaped.—*Scipio's Letters, Travels through Spain*, let. xxxix.

Genteelness. s. Attribute suggested by Genteel.

He had a genius full of *genteelness* and spirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his postures and dresses.—*Dryden, Translation of In Virgil's Art of Painting*.

Præcædence has denuded the *genteelness* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the ancients and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo.—*Sir J. Reynolds*.

Gentian. s. [Lat. *gentiana*; said to be named after *Gentius*, king of Illyria, who first discovered the virtues of the plant.] Native plants so called of the genus *Gentiana*.

We in England call it crosswort *gentian*; but the ordinary word is called *gentian*, which is a learned word mixed of Latin and English together, or rather, word of some Italianism. The Latins call the lesser sort *gentianella*.—*Cole, Adam in Paradise*, ch. cxxx.

The root of *gentian* is large and hard, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintish and disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

If it be bluish, and the orifice small, dilate it with *gentian* root.—*Wicquart, Surgery*.

Gentianella. s. Garden plant so called of the genus *Gentiana*: (it is also given as an approximately English name to the rare native plant *Schwertia*).

(For example see first extract under *Gentian*.)

Gentile. s. [Lat. *gentilis*.—Its import here is not so much that of a derivative of *gens*, with its ordinary Latin signification of clan, sept, family, caste, or tribal division in general, as that of the Greek *ἔθνος*, from *ἔθνος* = nation. And, even of this, the sense is that of the Greek of the New Testament rather than that of the classical writers, or the language in general.] One belonging to the nations of the world in general, as opposed to the particular and privileged nation of the Jews; i.e. the nations beyond the pale of the true religion. As Christianity spread, it meant heathen or pagan. For the strictly Latin meaning of *gens*, see *Gentile*.

Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the *gentile*.—*Romans*, ii. 2.

Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined.—*Bacon*.

Gentilèsse. s. [Fr. *gentillesse*.] Character of a person of gentle birth. *Obsolete*.

Her years advancing her to the use of reason, there was a pretty emulation among them, who should render her mistress of the most *gentilèsse*, and teach her the most witty and subtle discourses, to serve her upon all occasions.—*History of France*, 1655. (Nares by H. & W.)

She with her wedding clothes undresses Her complaisance and *gentilèsse*.

Rather, Hudibras.

Gentilish. adj. Heathenish; pagan. *Rare*.
Not fitting the (tongue of Scripture to a *Gentilish* idiom.—*Milton, Tetrachordon*.

Gentilism. s. Heathenism; paganism.

If invocation of saints had been produced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introduction of *gentilism* again.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

He that if he had been born of heathen parents, or put out to nurse to an Indian, would have sucked in as much of *gentilism* as *Heavenward*, Works, iv. 511.

The Greeks, in the time of sickness and mourning for the dead, retain not only customs by us accounted superstitions, but also savouring somewhat of ancient *gentilism*.—*Sir P. Eynard, View of State of the Greek and Arian Church*, p. 250.

Gentilitions. adj. Peculiar to a nation; hereditary; entailed on a family.

That an unnecessary labour is *gentilitions* or national into the Jews, reason or sense will not induce.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitions* disposition of body.—*Arbutnot*.

Gentility. s.

1. Position of a gentleman.

'Tis meet a gentle heart should ever shew By courtesy the fruit of true *gentility*.—*Sir J. Harrington*.

I have read Shakspeare at Lincoln's Inn, and have published my *Canons of Criticism*; and for this I am to be decreed of my *gentility*.—*Edwards, Canons of Criticism*, pref.

All the men of quality [begin] to speak the Gallic idiom in their houses, as a high strain of *gentility*.—*Harris, Philological Inquiries*.

2. Genteel character.

I hope for the future the dignity, and I may add (tho' it be an old word) the *gentility*, of the school, will still be maintained upon a parity with its two sisters; and this I say, being fully convinced we have clarity-schools enough already, without sinking so respectable an institution as that of Winchester into that inferior and plebeian class.—*James Harris to Dr. Warburton, Wind's Memoirs*. (Ord MS.)

3. Gentry.

Gentry must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

4. Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to copy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Gentilize. v. n. Live as, affect or become invested with the character of, a gentile.

Gentilizing. part. adj. Bearing one's self as a gentile.

This is not my conjecture, but drawn from God's known denunciation against the *gentilizing* Israelites.—*Milton, Way to establish a Free Commonwealth*.

Gentle. s. [?] Larva of the fleshy, and other insects, found in currian, and used by anglers (to whom the word is probably limited) as a bait.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flounder, or at a green *gentle*.—*Isaac Walton, Compleat Angler*.

Gentile. adj. [Fr. *gentil*; from Lat. *gentilis*.] connected with, or belonging or attached to, a *gens*; gen. *gentilis*; plural *gentes*. Like clan, sept, house, tribe, and several other words of like import, *gens* is a difficult word to render in another language, so much so, that in many works upon the history and constitution of Rome it is left untranslated, and the division to which, for example, Julius Caesar or Cornelius Sylla belonged, is called the Julian or the Cornelian *gens*. Connection, however, with some *gens* or other was essential to the possession of the highest status in the way of Roman citizenship. Hence, as a series of secondary meanings, *pedigree*, *lineage*, *purity of blood*,

good birth, descent, breeding, and the like. It is from *gentilis* in this sense, introduced into our own language from the French, that *gentle*—gentleman, and its numerous congeners, are derived. For *gentilis* with another signification, see *Gentile*.]

1. Well born; well descended, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

These are the studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to bestow their time.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

Of *gentle* blood, part shed in honour's cause, Pope.

Each parent springs.

2. Belittling a gentleman.

For all so soon as she did me admit Into this world, and showed heaven's light, From mother's lap I taken was midwit, And straight deliver'd to a fiery knight, To be upbraught in *gentle* threats and martial might. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, l. 9, 2.

3. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of those *gentle* ones that will use the devil himself with courtesy.—*Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

The *gentle* heart on earth is prov'd unkind.

Your chance was wise; for, had she been deny'd, A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride; You from my *gentle* nature had no fears; All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden, Indian Emperour*.

4. Soothing; pacific.

And though this sense first *gentle* music found, Her proper object is the speech of men. *Sir J. Davies*.

Gentle. s. Gentleman; man of birth: (*Gentleman* the commoner term).

Gentle, do not repent; If you pardon, we will mend. *Shakspeare, A Lover's Complaint*.

Where is my lovely bride?

How does my father? *Gentle*, methinks you frown. *Id., Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Spelt -ile.

Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot To grow as a willow-herb, trim in her pad; That ladies and *gentles*, for whom we do serve, May help him as we do, poor life to preserve. *Tranter, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*.

Gentle. v. a. Make gentle. *Obsolete*.

He today that sheds his blood with me, Shall be my brother; he be never so vile, This day shall *gentle* his condition. *Shakspeare, Henry V.* iv. 3.

Gentlefolk. s. Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*. *Shakspeare, Richard III.* l. 1.

Gentlefolk will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore set a fresh one before them. *—Swift*.

Gentleman. s. [See *Gentle*; a *gentleman* being, in the first instance, a member of one of the classes or divisions of the body politic invested with the rights, privileges, or characteristics in general of a *gens*, or some like honourable class. The test of such a relation might be either actual descent, or certain rights and privileges, e.g. that of bearing coat armour, holding certain offices or professions. As long as the criterion is of this kind, the application of the term is comparatively easy; and a *gentleman* is the member of a definite class, the only question being as to the extent to which he has all its characteristics.

Thus far the contrast is between the *gentleman* and the members of the classes below him. As compared, however, with a *nobleman*, he is in a somewhat subaltern position, the *gentry* being often opposed to the *nobility*; though, in reality, every *nobleman* is, a *fortiori*, a gentleman, just as every officer is a soldier; though expressions to the contrary, founded upon refinements as to the characteristics of the class, are common enough on both sides; e.g.

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'Lord A. is no gentleman; 'Captain B. is no soldier.'

This explains the following definition, which stands as in the previous editions:—

1. Man of birth; man of extraction, though not noble.

Chin became a churl from the curse of God, and soth a gentleman through his father and mother's blessing. —*Dame Juliana Berners, Treatise on Chaucer's Art.* 1486.

A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the *gentle* and the peasant. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Inquire me out some mean-born gentleman,
Whom I will marry straight to Clarence's daughter.
Id., Richard III. iv. 2.

He hither came a private gentleman,
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. —*Id., Othello*.

You say a long descended race
Makes gentlemen, and that your high degree
Is much disparaged to be match'd with me. *Id., Othello*.

He is so far from desiring to be used as a gentleman, that he desires to be used as the servant of a gentleman. —*Law.*

2. The secondary meanings of *gentle* are still more complicated. Whatever in the way of gracefulness or graciousness is either actually connected with, or supposed to be deduced from, the good blood, or the favourable social position, of a gentleman whatever, too, is suggested by the word *gentle* or *gentler*, may pass as an element in the definition of a gentleman. Hence, there are, in fact, two different words: a member of the class of gentry being one thing, an individual with the characteristics of a gentleman being another. The import of the word, then, varies with the condition of the speaker; the practical rule being that every one, who has any pretensions to it at all, whoever else he may exclude, always includes himself. This tendency to laxity of import is favoured by the ordinary colloquial use of the negative expression 'no gentleman,' which means a great deal more than *not a gentleman*. In many cases a euphemism for *blackguard*, it has a tendency to dichotomize the whole class of men, making them all either gentlemen or the very opposite. The correlative to *gentleman* in the way of sex is *Lady* rather than *gentlewoman*. *Lady*, however, has a similar relation to *Lord*.

The dictionary meaning is marked out in a broad hint way, and probably includes all that was originally necessary for the correct employment of the term; but in process of time so many collateral associations adhere to words, that wherever should attempt to use them with no other guide than the dictionary, would confound a thousand nice distinctions and subtle shades of meaning which dictionaries take no account of; as we notice in the use of a language in conversation or writing by a foreigner not thoroughly master of it. The history of a word, by showing the causes which determined its use, is in these cases a better guide to its employment than any definition; for definitions can only show it meaning at the particular time, or at most the series of its successive meanings, but its history may show the law by which the succession was produced. The word *gentleman*, for instance, in the correct employment of which a dictionary would be no guide, originally meant simply a man born in a certain rank. From this it came by degrees to denote all such qualities or advantageous circumstances as were usually found to belong to persons of that rank. This consideration at once explains why in one of its vulgar acceptations it means any one who lives without labour, and in its more elevated significance it has in every age signified the refined, character, habits, and outward appearance, in whomsoever found, which, according to the ideas of that age, belonged or were expected to belong to persons born and educated in a high social position. —*J. R. Mill, System of Logic*, iv. ch. v. § 1.

3. Term of complaisance: (sometimes ironical.)

The same gentlemen who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot. —*Aldouson.*

You see among men, who are honoured with the common appellation of *gentlemen*, so many contradictions to that character, that it is the utmost ill-fortune to bear it. —*Tulley*, no 66.

4. One who attends the person, or regulates the ceremonial, of a man of rank: (used sometimes *adjectively*, the page and esquire, as compared with the noble and knight, being its nearest analogues.)

Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chanceryship, came to his wife's page, and used the usual words of his gentlemanly usher, Madam, my lord is gone. —*Cruden.*

Let be call'd before us
That gentleman of Buckingham's in person.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. i. 2.

Gentlemanlike. *adj.* Like, or becoming, a gentleman. See *Gentlemanly*.

Tyrannus is a sweet-fac'd man; a proper man as our shall see in a summer's day; a most lovely gentlemanlike man. —*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 2.

My father charged you in his will to give me good education: you have train'd me up like a peasant, hiding from me all gentlemanlike qualities. —*Id., As you like it*, i. 1.

James supposed that the prioste was struck dumb by the irresistible force of reason, and eagerly embraced his grievance to produce, with the help of the whole episcopal bench, a satisfactory reply. 'Let me have a solid answer, and in a *gentlemanlike* style; and it may have the effect which you so much desire of bringing me over to your church.' —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vi.

Gentlemanly. *adj.* [*ly*—like.] Gentlemanlike, of which it is a secondary form.

For a distinction between the two compounds, see the second extract under *Gentlemanly*. It implies that a gentlemanlike person may be anything but a gentleman in reality, being merely an imitation of one; whereas to be gentlemanly is to have the true and actual character of gentility. Whether the distinction be worth encouraging or neglecting, the identity in the way of derivation should be remembered.

He huddeth himself a gentleman, and swearneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl; but curseth himself to his weapon, and to the gentlemanly trade of stealing! —*Spenser, Fair of the State of Ireland*.

Two clergyman stood candidates for a free-school, where a gentleman procured the place for the better scholar and more gentlemanly person of the two. —*Swift*.

Gentlemanship. *s.* Carriage of a gentleman; quality of a gentleman.

His fine gentlemanship did him no good. —*Lord Melford*.

He treated me in a gentlemanlike manner: it should rather be *gentlemanly*; otherwise it is a reflection, as if his gentlemanship was affected, or mine was doubtful. —*Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language*.

Gentleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Gentle*.

1. Goodness of extraction.

Gentleness and gentility are the same thing; and if they are not the same words, they come from one and the same original: from whence likewise is derived the word *gentleman*. —*Pegge, Anecdotes*, i. 46.

2. Gentlemanly conduct.

I must confess,
I thought you lord of more true gentleness.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.
I love measure in the foot, and number in the voice; they are *gentleness*, that oftentimes draw no less than the face. —*B. Jonson, Epicure*.

3. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

My lord Sebastian,
The truth you speak doth lack some *gentleness*.
Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 1.

Your brow and haughty scorn of all,
Was stately and monarchical;
All gentleness with that counten'd,
A dull and slavish virtue seem'd.
Cowley.

Her maiden gentleness, and oft at eye
Visits the herds. —*Milton, Comus*, 342.

The perpetual gentleness and inherent goodness of the Ormond family. —*Dryden, Roderick, Dedication*.
Moderns must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy. —*Bayly*.
Women ought not to think gentleness of heart despicable in a man. —*Richardson, Clarissa*.

4. Kindness; benevolence. *Obsolete.*

he meant it in, they murmure and grudge, and say, the gentlen in have all, and there never were so many gentlemen and so little gentleness. —*R. Golpin, Sermon before King Edward VI.* p. 41.

The gentleness of all the gods go with thee.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, ii. 1.

Gentleship. *s.* Carriage, rank, condition, or character, of a gentleman. *Obsolete.*

Some in France, which will needs be gentleness, have more gentleship in their last than in their first. —*Lockham, Schoolmaster*.

Gentlewoman. *s.*

1. Woman of birth above the vulgar; woman well descended.

The gentlewoman of Rome did not suffer the infants to be so long swathed in poorer people. —*Abbot, Description of the World*.

2. Lady.

Gentlewomen may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion and weeping. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

They were shy to the strangers, but the eldest acquainted her father that her mother and the young gentlewoman were up, and that breakfast was ready. —*Fichtelberg, Adventures of Joseph Andrewe*.

3. Woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

The late queen's gentlewoman, a knight's daughter, to be her mistress' mistress.

Her gentlewoman, like the Nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her f' the eyes,
And made their heads adorings. —*Id., Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

4. Word of civility or irony.

Now, gentlewoman, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical downcast look. —*Dryden*.

- Gentry.** *adv.* In a gentle manner; softly; meekly; tenderly; indolently; kindly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When most struck home, being gently wardied, craves
A noble cunning. —*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

A sort of great hat, as men lie asleep with their heads naked, will suck their blood at a wound so gently made as not to awake them. —*Grew, Anatomia*.
My mistress gently chides the fault I made. —*Dryden*.

The mischiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very gently to be taken notice of. —*Locke*.

Gentry. *s.*

1. Birth; condition; rank derived from inheritance.

You are certainly a gentleman,
Clerk-like, experienced, which no less adorns
Our gentry than our parents' noble name,
In whose success we are gentle.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. Class of people above the vulgar; those between the vulgar and the nobility.

They slaughtered many of the gentry, for whom no sex or age could be accepted for excuse. —*Sir P. Sidney*.

How cheerfully the hawkers cry
A satire, and the gentry buy. —*Swift*.

Of our old gentry he appeared a stem.
Lamb, Sonnet to Rogers, on the Death of his Brother.

3. Term of civility real or ironical.

The many-edged gentry there above,
By turns are rind'd by tumult and by love. —*Prior*.

4. Civility; complaisance. *Obsolete.*

Show us so much gentry and good will,
As to extend your time with us a while.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Genuflection. *s.* [*Lat. genu* = knee, and *flecto* = bend.] Act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

Books and shoes are so long smanted, that one can hardly kneel in God's house, where all *genuflection* and postures of devotion and decency are quite out of use. —*Hanell, Letters*, iii. 2. 11th.

Here we all the rites of adoration, *genuflections*, wax-candles, incense, oblations, prayers only excepted. —*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

It is proper here to observe, that out of the numerous witnesses who must have beheld Henrietta performing such extraordinary *genuflections* at the gallows-tree, not one was examined before the privy-council; therefore the statement is utterly without evidence. —*Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Henrietta Maria*.

Genuine. *adj.* [*Lat. genninus*.] Unadulterated; real; natural; true: (as opposed

to adulterated, sophisticated, counterfeit, spurious).

Experiments were at one time tried with *genuine* materials, and at another time with sophisticated ones.—*Hople*.

The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have so great influence to make men religious, that where any of these is, the rest, together with the true and genuine effects of them, are supposed to be.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

A sudden darkness covers all;

True *genuine* night: night added to the groves.

Dryden.

Genuinely, adv. In a genuine manner; without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

There is another agent able to analyze compound bodies less violently, more *genuinely*, and more universally than the fire.—*Hople*.

Genuineness, s. Attribute suggested by Genuine; freedom from anything counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state.

To show how day and night, winter and summer, arise from Copernicus his hypothesis, will not only explain these verses, but extremely set out the fitness and *genuineness* of the hypothesis itself.—*Dr. H. More, Essay of the Soul*, vol. 2, p. 114; 1617.

It is not essential to the *genuineness* of colours to be durable.—*Hople*.

Not was the standard at Oxford higher. When, in the reign of William the Third, Christ Church rose up as one man to defend the *genuineness* of the Epistles of Phalaris, that great college, then considered as the first seat of philology in the kingdom, could not muster such a stock of Attic learning as is now possessed by several youths at every great public school.—*Jacobson, History of England*, ch. 11.

Genus, s. [Lat. pl. *genera*; whence *generalis* general.] *Genus*, especially in its oblique form, *generis*, &c., is the fundamental term upon which General, Generalize, &c., have been framed; and, as such, though a Latin rather than an English word, commands attention. It is the basis of a class of words which are not only important in themselves, but have a special bearing on language. The difference between *general* (an approximate synonym for common) and *proper* (or individual) names, to go no further, indicates this. The question as to its import falls under two heads: the main word with which it is connected being *Species*.

It is of Greek origin: the Greek for *genus* being *γένος*; the Greek for *species* being *εἶδος*. *Genos* is connected with the root of *γενέσθαι*, which appears in a simpler form in *γενέσθαι*, and also in the Latin *genus* (the word before us) and *genero*, &c.; *gignere* (i.e. with the interposed *g*) being also a Latin word. Word for word, it is also the English *kin*, *kind*; a difference in *genus* being, presumptively, a difference of *kind*, as opposed to one of degree; or, *mutatis mutandis*, a difference of species, respect being had to Varieties. This points to a relation in the way of origin, or connection in the way of pedigree, being the leading notion with *genus*, rather than with any perceptible qualities independent of community of descent.

Species, on the other hand, is the Latin for *εἶδος*, both being connected with words indicating sight, or the thing seen; Latin *species* = view; Greek *εἶδος* = see. This points to a relation in the way of a connection in physical or visible properties.

On the relation of *genus* to *species* turns the leading principle as to the heading of the two great divisions under which the meanings are to be classified. The first contains the cases where *genus* and *species* each mean simply—

1. Group; class. A group or class may contain others; inasmuch as one class

may contain another: e.g. the class of *Englishmen* is contained in that of *men*, and that of *men* in that of *animals*, that of *animals* in that of *organized beings*, and so on in the way of both ascent and descent; *Londoners* belonging to a group subordinate to that of *Englishmen*. A term, such as *object of thought*, which includes everything, and which can be subordinated to nothing else, is the name of the highest (*summum*) genus. A single individual so separated from its nearest congeners as to form a class by itself gives the lowest (*infimum*) genus. All the others are subalternate, or Subaltern; each being larger than the one below it, and smaller than the one above it.

In this way *species* and *genus* both mean the same thing, i.e. class; the only point worth noting being that, wherever the two came together, *species* is always the lower, and never the higher, denomination; to which it may be added that, after certain visible outward signs of connection have disappeared, there is no chance of *species* ever being used.

Thus far both *genus* and *species* denote a mental rather than a real classification; i.e. meaning group or class, *however determined*, with the only reservation that *genus* is the higher denomination. If from (say) the term *Englishman* in the foregoing series of illustrations we descend to *Londoner*, we *specialize*; if from the same term we ascend to *animal*, we *generalize*.

A general idea is called by the schools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to several other common natures: *animal* is a *genus* because it agrees to horse, &c., whale, and lambs.—*Locke*.

Observing many individuals to agree in certain attributes, we refer them all to one *genus*, and give a name to the class. . . . When a class is very large, it is divided into subordinate classes; . . . the higher class is called a *genus* or kind; the lower a *species* or sort of the higher. . . . In this distribution of things into *genus* and *species* it is evident that the name of the *species* comprehends more attributes than the name of the *genus*. . . . Hence, it is an axiom in logic that the more extensive any general term is, it is the less comprehensive, and, on the contrary, the more comprehensive, the less extensive. Thus, in the following series of subordinate general terms—*Animal*—*Mammal*—*Præmammal*—*Præmammalian*, every subsequent term comprehends in its signification all that is in the preceding, and something more; and every antecedent term extends to more individuals than the subsequent.—*Acad. Essay on the Human Mind*, ch. 1.

2. Here, *species* is something more than a subaltern *genus*, inasmuch as it is the name of a class which contains individuals connected, or supposed to be connected, by community of descent; its chief use being in *Zoology*. It is physical rather than mental.

Nothing has a greater tendency to lead to the mistake just noticed, and thus to produce unreflected verbal questions and fruitless homonymy, than the prevalence of the notion of the realists, that *genus* and *species* are some real things, existing independently of our conceptions and expressions.

There is one circumstance which ought to be noticed, as having probably contributed not a little to foster this error: I mean, the peculiar technical sense of the word '*species*' when applied to organized beings. It has been laid down in the course of this work, that when several individuals are observed to resemble each other in some point, a common name may be assigned to them indicating (implying, or 'comprising') that point,—applying to all or any of them so far forth as respects that common attribute,—and distinguishing them from all others; as, e.g. the several individual buildings, which, however different in other respects, agree in being constructed for men's dwelling, are called by the common name of 'House'; and, as we select at pleasure the circumstance that we choose to abstract, we may thus refer the same individual to any one of several different *species*, and again, the same *species*, to any *genus* or to another, according as it suits our purpose; whence it seems plainly to follow that *genus* and *species* are no real things existing independent of our thoughts, but are creatures of

our own minds. Yet in the case of species of organized beings, it seems at first sight as if this rule did not hold good.—*Whately, Logic*, b. iv. ch. v. § 1.

Two courses have been followed in providing names for these subordinate groups. 1. The original *genus* (considering the case of *genus* in the first place) have been preserved (if well founded); and the lower groups have been called *subgenera*, *tribes*, *subtribes*, *divisions*, &c.; and the original names of the *genus* have been maintained for the purpose of nomenclature, in order to retain a convenient and stable language. But when these subordinate groups are so well defined and so natural, that except for the convenience of language, they might be made good *genera*, there are given also to these subordinate groups, substantive or substantively-taken adjective names. When these subordinate groups are less defined or less natural, either to names at all are given, and they are distinguished by figures or signs such as *, **, or § 1, § 2, &c., or there are given them more adjective names.—*Dr. 2.* To regard these intermediate groups between *species* and the original *genus*, as so many independent *genera*; and to give them substantive names, to be used in ordinary botanical nomenclature. Now the second course is that which has prevailed the noticeable multiplication of *genera* in modern times. . . . In a purely scientific view it matters little if the orders are converted into *genera*, or the *genera* into orders, and the second course is adopted.

Genus: their relative importance does not depend on the names given to them, but on their rank in the scale of comprehensiveness. . . . If, independently of the inevitable increase of *genera* by new discoveries, such old ones as Lions, Leopards, Arms, Ears, &c., are divided into ten, twenty, thirty, or forty independent *genera*, with names and characters which are to be recalled before any one species can be spoken of,—if *genera* are to be reckoned by tens of thousands instead of by hundreds,—the range of any individual botanist will be limited to a small portion of the whole field of the sciences.—*Whately, History of Scientific Ideas*.

It is surprising that the translator should find any difficulty respecting the two well-known words *class* and *genus*, of such frequent employment in the writings of Aristotle, and so familiar to both naturalists and metaphysicians. It is true they are sometimes used rather loosely in the History of Animals, but this seldom gives rise to any difficulty. The word *class*, in the language of Aristotle, signifies not merely form but *species*, and also the essence of a thing, that which constitutes it what it is. As to *genus*, there is no difficulty whatever. Aristotle knew as well as we what classes and orders mean, though he did not use our phraseology; but he speaks of a *summun genus* and *subaltern genera*. Thus, birds form an order, or *summun genus*, and palmated birds a subaltern *genus*.—*Natural History Review*.

Whatever resembles the *genus* Rose more than it resembles any other *genus*, does so because it possesses a greater number of the characters of that *genus*, than of the characters of any other *genus*.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*.

Geocentric, adj. [Gr. *γῆ* = earth, *σέντρον* = point, centre.] Having the earth as a centre.

Arithmetic and geometry have long been standard portions of the education of cultured persons throughout the civilized world; and hence all such persons have been able to accept and comprehend those portions of science which depend upon the idea of space; for instance, the doctrine of the globular form of the earth, with its consequences, such as the mensuration of latitude and longitude; the *heliocentric* system of the universe in modern, or the *geocentric* in ancient times;—the explanation of the rainbow, and the like.—*Whately, History of Scientific Ideas*.

Geode, s. [?] In *Geology*. Concretion, generally of an oval shape, containing a smaller one lying loose within; the *Ætites* (from Gr. *αἴτης* eagle) = and Eaglestone of the older mineralogists.

Nothing except an outer wall and few remains; on part of which is a vast stratum of ferruginous *pyrites*.—*Præntiss, Journey from Chester to London*, p. 102. (Rich.)

Geodetical, adj. Connected with, relating to, or consisting in, Geodesy.

Entering the naval service as a cadet in 1803, Zährmann served as a lieutenant in many arduous and perilous services during the remaining years of the old war. At the general peace he betook himself entirely to *geodetical* and hydrographic labours, and was employed in the construction of an arc of the meridian.—*Sir R. I. Murchison, Address to the Geographical Society*, 1853.

Geodesy, s. [Gr. *γῆ* = earth, *μετρέω* = divide, Geometrical, or mathematical, or scientific geography; surveying of the earth's surface with special reference to the divisions in the way of degrees (of lati-

tude or longitude) and minutes; the measurement of elevations.

Geodesy is that branch of applied mathematics which determines the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the general figure of the earth, and the variations of the intensity of gravity in different regions, by means of direct observation and measurement. — *Vulgar Cyclopaedia, Arts and Sciences Division*, in voce.

Geodetic. *adj.* Same as Geodesical.

This year these different undertakings will be continued, and signals will be fixed for the measurement of the parallel to the east of Madrid, with the intention of linking, concurrently with this work, simultaneous and reciprocal observations to determine the *geodetic* level, and settle with accuracy the elevation of Madrid above the Mediterranean, presumed at present upon the most received existing calculations to be 100 metres, which is, perhaps, within ten inches of the truth. — *Lord Ashburton, Address to the Geographical Society*, May 26, 1842.

Geognostic. *adj.* Relating to Geognosy.

(For example see extract under *Geology*.)

Geognosy. *s.* [Gr. *γη* = earth, *γινωσκω* = know.] Knowledge, or study, of the structure of the crust of the earth in respect to the large mineral masses. See *Geology*.

Geognosy, less intent upon inquiring into the primordial state of the globe, is contented with observing, collecting, and arranging simple facts, in order to ascertain what can be known, respecting the relative situation and ages of mineral substances. — *Rees, Cyclopaedia*.

Geographer. *s.* One who describes or studies the earth geographically.

A greater part of the earth has ever been peopled than hath been known or described by *geographers*. — *Sir T. Browne*.

The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old *geographers*: — *Adrian*.

France was known, from realm to realm I rose, And grew a never *geographer* for love. — *Tickell*.

Geographical. *adj.* Relating, or belonging, to geography.

When we came to *geographical* knowledge, in the proper sense of the word, we find it surprisingly scanty, even at the close of the sixteenth century. It had not, however, been neglected, so far as multiplicity of books could prove a regard to it. Ortelius, in his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (the first edition of which was in 1579, augmented afterwards by several maps of later dates), gives a list of about 150 *geographical* treatises, most of them subsequent to 1550. His own work is the first general Atlas since the revival of letters, and has been justly reckoned to make an epoch in geography, being the basis of all collections of maps since formed, and deserving, it is said, even yet to be consulted, notwithstanding the vast progress of our knowledge of the earth. — *Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. ii. ch. viii. §§ 51, 52.

Geographically. *adv.* In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Minerva lets *Ulysses* into the knowledge of his country; *sin geographically* describes it to him. — *Brown, On the Odyssey*.

Geography. *s.* [Gr. *γεωγραφία* = description of the earth; *γη* = earth, and *γραφω* = write, describe.] Description or investigation of the earth, with special respect to its divisions, whether physical or political, and the details of its configuration; *Geognosy* relating chiefly to its mineral composition, and *Geology* to its history, and the forces by which its changes were effected. See *Geology*.

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven; but *geography* makes slight account hereof, when they discourse of *Audax* or *Teneriff*. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

(See also extract under *Geological*.)

Geological. *adj.* Relating to, connected with,

or consisting in, geology.

The *Annals* have not hitherto been sufficiently regarded in the great questions of *zoological geography*. But especially have they been ignored during that most important of considerations which has been so ably brought forward of late years by some of our best and ablest naturalists — namely, the distribution of animals, as affected by *geological* changes on the earth's surface. ... We cannot doubt that there is much to be discovered in the past history of insect dissemination, which would tend, when rightly interpreted, to explain many of the occult phenomena of the present day; and we may be equally satisfied that this cannot by any possibility be attempted

without the assistance of geology. ... During my researches in mountain tracts, I have usually remarked that the highest points of land either seem with life, or else are perfectly barren. My own experience would certainly tend to prove that, in a general sense, one or the other of these extremes does almost constantly obtain. And, although I would not wish to dogmatize on phenomena which may in reality be explicable on other hypotheses, it would perhaps be worth while to enquire whether the *geological* movements of subsidence and elevation will not afford some clue to the right interpretation of them. Mountain-chains also are barriers; but it may happen that they have not been so from the beginning — as in instances, for example, where they have been gradually upraised during periods *geologically* recent. — *T. V. Wallaston, On the Variation of Species*, ch. v.

Geologically. *adj.* In a geological manner, or manner explained by geology.

(For example see extract under *Geological*.)

Geologist. *s.* One who studies geology.

The *geologist* who would interpret the grand phenomena of the earth's crust apart from statical and dynamical knowledge, and without the help which the chemist, mineralogist, anatomist, zoologist, and botanist can afford him, stands a fair chance of leaving his problems unsolved. — *Wallaston, On the Variation of Species*, ch. v.

Geology. *s.* Investigation of the history of the earth, as deduced from the phenomena of its existing crust, and a calculation of the forces by which the changes that produced it were effected. Different from *Geognosy* in the extent to which stress is laid upon the *causes* rather than the *results*; and from *Geography* in its historical, rather than its formal, bearing. This, with *geography*, gives us the best, perhaps the typical or standard, illustration of the compounds in *-logy* and *-graphy*. The former implies a principle, power, or force; the latter a simple statement of phenomena. That the line of demarcation between the two is by no means accurately defined, is well known to those who work on both sides. Many *geologists* are chiefly *geographers*, and many *geographers*, *geologists*. Yet the difference between a description and a calculation of forces which would give the phenomena described, is decided. The extent to which the two series of compounds run into one another is shown in two classes of names: (1) those that were cultivated before the two elements had a definitely separate import; (2) those that have been developed but lately, e.g. between *Ethnography* and *Ethnology*; there is no such distinction as *geography* and *geology*. As a general rule, however, *-logy* implies the calculation of forces and coincides with *principle*; *-graphy* with *description*, and means a statement of phenomena.

A third element, *-nomy*, is usefully brought under notice when this distinction is illustrated. The element *-nomy* agrees with *-logy* more than with *-graphy*. There is no such science as *astrophysics*; though, word for word, this is as good Greek or English as either of the other two. The words that exist are *astronomy* and *astrology*; each of which, for different reasons, are more connected with *-logy* than with *-graphy*. The one has the legitimately calculational, the other the illegitimately calculational, element. Neither, however, means *description*, as *-graphy* means description in *geography*. The excuse for the length of these remarks is the extent to which forms in *-logy* and *-graphy* are confounded, and (in the formation of new terms) forms in *-nomy* neglected.

It was impossible that men of inquiring temper should not have been led to reflect on these remarkable judgements of the earth's visible structure, which being in course of time accurately registered and arranged, have become the basis of that noble

science, the boast of our age, *geology*. ... The Mundus Subterraneus of Athanasius Kircher, famous for the variety and originality of his erudition, contains probably the *geology* of his age, or at least his own. It was published in 1666. Ten out of twelve books relate to the surface or the interior of the earth, and to various terrene productions; the remaining two to alchemy and other arts connected with mineralogy. Kircher seems to have collected a great deal of geographical and geological knowledge. In England, the spirit of observation was so strong after the establishment of the Royal Society, that the Philosophical Transactions in this period contain a considerable number of *geological* papers, and the genius of theory was aroused, though not at first in his happiest mood. — *Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. iv. ch. viii. § 51.

Geomancer. *s.* Fortuneteller; caster of figures; cheat who pretends to foretell futurity by other means than the astrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, and the incantatory impostors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Geomancy. *s.* [Gr. *μαντια* = prophecy.] Art of foretelling what shall happen by means of divination connected with the earth.

According to some there are four kinds of divination: hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy. — *Apliff, Esopum Juris Casuisticum*.

He therefore sent out all his senses, To bring him in intelligence; Which vulgars, out of ignorance, Mistake for falling in a trance; But those that trade in *geomancy*, Allege to be the strength of fancy.

Butler, Hudibras.

Geomantic. *adj.* Pertaining to the art of casting figures.

Two *geomantic* figures were display'd Above his head, a warrior and a maid; One when direct, and one when retrograde. — *Dryden*.

Geometer. *s.* [Gr. *γεωμετρικος*.] One skilled in geometry; geometrician.

The plane of many-sided squares, That would be drawn out by *geometers*,

Bishop Hall, Satires, v. 2. He discerns presently, by your judgement of selection, what a *geometer* you are like to prove. — *Wallis, Corruptio of Hobbes*, § 1.

He became one of the chief *geometers* of his age. — *Wallis*.

What *geometer* ever died to vindicate the certainty of geometry? — *Milnes, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Geometers have, in all ages, been open to the imputation of endeavouring to prove the most sacred facts of the outward world by subtilties reason, in order to avoid appeals to the senses. — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. v. § 5.

Geometric. *adj.* Relating to, consisting in, or arranged according to, geometry.

Geometrick Jasper sought to affinity with the lapis lazulis described by Boetius; but it is certainly one sort of lapis crystallinus. — *Gree, Museum*.

Does not this wise philosopher assert, That the vast orb, which crush'd so far his beams, Is such, or not much larger than he seems? That the dimensions of his globe are seen? Two *geometrick* feet does scarce surpass? — *Sir R. Blackmore*.

Geometrical. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to geometry.

A *geometrical* scheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonstration is discovered by reason. — *Dr. H. More, Antichrist against Athens*.

This mathematical discipline, by the help of *geometrical* principles, doth teach to contrive several powers. — *Wilkins*.

2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.

Must men take the measure of God just by the same *geometrical* proportions that he did, that gather'd the height and largeness of Hercules by his foot? — *Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Geometrically. *adv.* In a geometrical manner; according to the laws of geometry.

'Tis possible *geometrically* to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens. — *Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

All the bones, muscles, and vessels of the body are contrived most *geometrically*, according to the strictest rules of mechanics. — *Ray, On the Wisdom of God as manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Geometrician. *s.* One skilled in geometry; geometer.

Although there be a certain truth, *geometricians* would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. — *Sir T. Browne*.

How easily does an expert *geometrician*, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Geometrical. *v. n.* Act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtain good store of crystals, whose figures were differing enough, though pretty shaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their formation, and yet confined herself to *geometrical*.—*Boyle.*

Geometry. *s.* [Gr. *γεωμετρία*; Fr. *géométrie*.] Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it; but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.

Geometry very probably had its first rise in Egypt, where the Nile annually overflowing the country, and covering it with mud, obliged men to distinguish their lands one from another, by the consideration of their figure; and after which, 'tis probable, to be able also to measure the quantity of it, and to know how to plot it, and lay it out again in its just dimensions, figure and proportion; after which, it is likely, a further contemplation of those draughts and figures led them to discover many excellent and wonderful properties belonging to them, which speculations were continually improving, and are still to this day. *Geometry* is usually divided into speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice, and in the benefit and advantage of mankind.—*Harris.*

In the sciences alone there seems to be more *geometry* than in all the artificial sciences in the world.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Hum also for my counsel I disdain,
Who thinks all science, as all virtue, vain;
Who counts *geometry* and numbers toys,
And with his foot the sacred dust destroys.

Terms belonging to a system are defined, not by the meaning of their radical words, but by their place in the system. That they should be appropriate in their signification, and the processes of introducing and remembering them, and should therefore be carefully attended to by those who invent and establish them; but this once done, no objections founded upon their etymological import are of any material weight. We find no inconvenience in the circumstance that *geometry* means the measuring of the earth, that the name *porphyry* is applied to many rocks which have no fiery spots, as the word implies, and *usque* to strata which have like structure.—*Whewell, Novum Organum utrum*, p. 391; ed. 1854.

Geoponical. *adj.* Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.

Such expressions are frequent in authors *geoponical*, or such as have treated de re rustica.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

Geoponics. *s. pl.* [Gr. *γεωπονία* = labour.] Science of cultivating the ground; doctrine of agriculture.

The study of *geoponics* has always been of esteem in the world; and the writings of Virgil, Cato, Theophrastus, Varro, Columella, and Palladius, as classical learning as any we have amongst us.—*Phil. Letter to Charlett*, vol. i. p. 73.
Herbs and wholesome salads, and other plain and useful parts of *geoponics*.—*Keelgh.*

George. *s.* Figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the Garter.

Look on my *George*, I'm a gentleman;
Kiss me at what I'm with.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

George. *s.* Johnson's explanation of this word, as it appears in the extract, is 'A brown loaf; of this sense I know not the original.' Nor has Todd explained it.

The present editor believes that it was a word of which the exact meaning was as little known to Dryden who used it as to the lexicographers who quoted it from him. This is because, at the present time, though not often used at all, it is rarely used by any two persons in the same sense. Nevertheless, it is used occasionally; and a word which is used now without any accurate perception of its meaning may have been used with equal laxity by so important a writer as Dryden.

Word for word, *George* is *gorge*, a term

which is itself explained by the following extract from the Catalogue of Specimens in the Ceramic series of the Museum of Practical Geology in Jernyn Street.

'According to Paulkirk (History of Fulham), a pottery was established at Fulham, in 1681, by Mr. John Dwight, of Oxfordshire (who had been Secretary to three successive bishops of Chester), for pitchers, named 'white gorges,' and several kinds of stone ware, among others, imitations of Cologne ware. The museum does not contain any specimen from this pottery in its collections.

In this extract, however, as well as in the original notice, the word is treated as either a local or technical term.

In Cambridge the word becomes *gutch*, and applies, in its strictest propriety, to a large earthenware narrow-necked jug or pitcher, holding more than a gallon, and glazed inside. Some are yellow. Generally, however, they are of a reddish-brown or tile colour. These are the *brown gutches*, *gorges*, or *georgex*; none of the names being common. *Georgex*, however, within the last thirty years might be found in certain large dormitories as an adjunct to the dressing-table; and perhaps they still exist. Where there was one to a chamber, it was 'the *george*, erroneously connected, even by those who knew its use, with the proper name. Sometimes they were *broken georgex*.

Such is the sense in which the word ought to be used. Used improperly, however, it seems to be applicable, according to the fancy of the speaker, to anything which is at one and the same time brown and coarse. *Brown loaf* was Johnson's interpretation. It has been heard, by the present editor, as a name for human faces; and others may have heard it with equally different significations. As a general rule, however, the true signification is very rarely attached to it.

Couldst in a cabin, on a mattress laid,

On a brown *george*, with lousy soldiers, feed.

Dryden, Translation of Persius.

George-noble. *s.* Gold coin, current at six shillings and eightpence, in the reign of king Henry VIII.

The gold coins of Henry the Eighth, were sovereigns, half-sovereigns, rials, half and quarter-rials, maces, macelets, and quins.

forty-penny half-crowns.—*Locke, On English*

Georgic. [from Latin *Georgica* (itself from the Greek *γῆ* = earth + *ργον* = work), the title of a work on husbandry by Virgil, and, as such, a proper, rather than a common, name.] Book, or part of a book, on husbandry: the work of Virgil consisting of four books, i.e. the first, second, third, and fourth *Georgic*. Otherwise the word is generally, though not in the first extract, plural. The pronunciation, unlike that of the other compounds of *γῆ* (direct from the Greek), is dissyllabic, i.e. as if the origin of the word were the proper name George.

Much less ought the low phrases and terms of art, that are adapted to husbandry, have any place in such a work as the *Georgic*, which is not to appear in the natural simplicity and nakedness of its subject, but in the pleasant dress that poetry can bestow upon it.—*Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.*

The *Memoirs of Immanuel*, the essay on the *Georgics*, and his (Addison's) last papers in the *Spectator* and *Guardian*, are models of language.

J. Walton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.

Georgic. *adj.* Relating to agriculture; having the character of, or consisting in, a *Georgic*.

Here I pursue the Mantuan *georgic* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains.

Gay, Rural Sports.

Geranium. *s.* [Gr. *γέρανος* = crane.] Cranes-

bill; native plant so called from the form of their seed-vessel, which is prolonged into a beak like that of a crane. The Latin name, however, is nearly as common as the English, even when applied to the wild species. In *Horticulture*, the geraniums are no true members of the genus *Geranium*, as at present limited, but of the genus *Pelargonium*.

The third month Lady Armine determined to make aursion. 'I wish,' said her affectionate husband, as he talked with delight in her service; 'I wish, my dear Constance, that Viscountary was here: he was such a capital cardroomer.'—'Let me wish him, dear Raleigh.'—'Why, we are so happy,' said Sir Raleigh, smiling; 'and yet Viscountary is the best creature in the world. I hope you will like him, dear Constance.'—'I am sure I shall, dear Raleigh. Give me that *geranium* love. Write to him to-day; write to Viscountary to-day.'—*Disraeli, Henrietta Temple*, ch. ii.

Gérifalcon. *s.* [German, *gierfalk*.] Often spelt *gyrfalcon*, as if from the Latin *gyrus* = circle, circular flight.] Large and fierce species of falcon (*Falco islandicus*) so called.

You must not hope to find your *gyrfalcon* there, which is the noble hawk.—*Sir T. Brown, Of Hawks, Macaulay*, p. 18.

They say that these two falcons differ in the comparative length of their wings. As to the tail, the Iceland falcon is to the vulture as well as much more rare species; that they require a different system of training, as well as of general management. They describe the Iceland falcon as a bird of higher courage than the *gyrfalcon*; of a more rapid and bolder flight; and that it can be thrown successfully at larger game. Its gyrations are said to be wider, its mount higher, and its stoop to the quarry more impetuous, exact, and imposing.—*J. Hawcock, in Annals of Natural History*, ii. 211.

The *gyrfalcon* may be considered one of the most typical in form, as it is largest in size. . . . It is not very numerous anywhere; and, from its great courage and strength, large sums were formerly expended in procuring specimens from Iceland and Norway. . . . Those specimens obtained from Iceland were called exclusively Iceland falcons, and from peculiarities observed in their disposition, as well as in their mode of flying at their game, not only commanded the highest prices, but they were and are even now considered by fanciers as a species distinct from the *gyrfalcon*.—*Yarrell, British Birds*.

If he wished to amuse himself with field sports, he had at his command an establishment far more sumptuous than that which had belonged to him when he was at the head of a kingdom, an army of huntsmen and fowlers, a retinue of grooms, squires, hucksters, and tents, miles of network, machinists, fashions, barriers, packs for the hags and packs for the wolf, *gyrfalcon* for the lion and *hampstead* for the wild duck.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 22.

Germ. *s.* [Lat. *germen*, -inis.]

1. Sprout or shoot; principle of growth.

Whether it be not made out of the *germ* or (really) of the egg, both seem of lesser doubt.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Applied to immaterial objects.

Mr. Hunter's work on the blood, . . . abounding in principles, or the *germ* of principles, . . . afforded a departure for his future study and observation.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Medical Jurisprudence*, lect. iv.

3. In *Botany*. Parts, in general, containing the embryo, or parts which are to be developed into the future plant: (as opposed to the pistil, style, and stigma, by which the fertilizing element is conveyed, and to the anthers and stamens, connected with the fertilizing principle itself).

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a compound; the result being a technical, rather than a current, term; its meaning, however, being a cell from which growth originates, as opposed to one in which the fertilizing principle exists.

The second of these subdivisions deals with the phenomenon of germinis in the abstract. It takes for its subject-matter, such general questions as:—What is the end subserved by the union of sperm-cell and germ-cell? Why cannot all multiplication be carried on after the sexual method? What are the laws of hereditary transmission? What are the causes of variation?—*Herbert Spencer, The Data of Biology*, § 41.

German. *s.* [Fr. *germain*; Lat. *germanus*.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in

proximity of blood: (thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*).

They knew it was their cousin *german*, the famous Amphidromus.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
And to him said, Go now, proud miscreant,
Thyself thy message do to *german* dear.

Spenser, *Fairie Queene*.
Wert thou a bear, thou wouldest be killed by the horse; wert thou a horse, thou wouldest be sold by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were jewels on thy life.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

You'll have your nephews nigh to you; you'll have cousins for cousins, and geneals for *germans*.—*Id., Othello*, i. 1.

German. adj. *Obsolete*.

1. Related.

Nid he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the language.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. Genuine.

From the profession of this doctrine, it is most undeniably manifest, that Arius was a *german*, or genuine disciple of Plato.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 575. (Orel MS.)

The word being rarely used, its accent is doubtful. It is probable, however, that when it is used in a sense suggested by *cousin-german*, the pronunciation is as marked in the entry. When, however, the archaic phrase 'more *german* (i.e. *akin*) to the matter' is used, we accentuate the last syllable, and perhaps would write it *germāne*, or *germāna*.

Germanér. s. Native plant so called, Veronica Chamædrys; speedwell. See Forget-me-not.

Little heaps, in the nature of mole-hills, should be set, some with wild thyme, some with pinks, some with *germanér*, that give a good flower to the eye.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Gardens*.

Germanism. s. Idiom of the German language.

It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, *Germanisms*, and all kinds but Andelisms.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Germanity. s. Brotherhood; kindred; alliance. *Rare*.

There may be discerned in them a great *germanity*, or (for our better understanding) a fraternity, both in behaviour and customs, unseemly one unto another.—*Prose of ancient and modern Times*, p. 2. (Orel MS.)

German. s. [Lat.] *German*. *Not naturalized*.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations; though the trea-

Of nature's *germans* tumble all together,
Even till destruction sicken; answer me
To what I ask you. —*Shakespeare, Much Ado*, iv. 1.

Thou all-shaking thunder, . . .
Crack Nature's mould, all *germans* will at once
That make ungrateful noise. —*Id., King Lear*, iii. 2.

Germinant. adj. Sprouting; branching.

Prophetes are not fulfilled immediately, at once, but have springing and *germinant* accomplishment throughout many ages.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, h. ii.

Germinate. v. n. [Lat. *germinatus*, pass. part. of *germinare*; pres. part. *germinans*, -*antis*; *germinatio*, -*onis*.] Sprout; shoot; bud; put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a spirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we see in chymical trials.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amended matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth.—*Woodward*.

But we know very little about the seminal principles of diseases, and that little serves to show that no sooner does it enter the body (as in the case of contagion), than that it is gone, at once, beyond our reach. It *germinates* in secret. It spreads itself abroad in secret.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*.

Germinate. v. a. Cause to sprout.

The tree of goodness which is set by fear, strengthened by faith, watered by grace, *germinated* by goodliness, will wax green by hope, will fructify by love, will build by learning.—*Price, Creation of the Prince*, m. 8: 3010.

In the early months of June and July, several French departments *germinated* a set of rebellious paper-leaves, named proclamations, resolutions,

journals, or diurnals, 'of the union for resistance to oppression.' In particular, the town of Caen, in Calvados, sent its paper-leaf of Bulletin de Caen suddenly bud, suddenly establish itself as newspaper there; under the editorship of Girardin national representatives.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, iv. ch. i.

Germination. s. Act of sprouting or shooting; initial growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we shall handle the subject of plants generally.—*Bacon*.

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the 'spontaneous ones.' —*Sir H. Newton*.

There is but little similitude between a terrene humdly and plantal *germination*.—*tilauville, Science Scientif.*

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn; then the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination*. —*Beatty, Saturnus*.

Gerne. adv. [A.S. *georne*.] Willingly; eagerly. *Obsolete*.

Thou travel'st *gerne* and busily

To bryng down the clergy.

Collected Poems (Revised Office series), *Song against the Friars*, (Wright.)

Gerocómicai. adj. [Gr. *γερικός*; from *γέρω* - old age, and *κόμος* - tend, take care of.] Pertaining to that part of medicine which concerns old age.

It is my earnest desire, that physicians would study the *gerocómicai* part of physick more than they do.—*South, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 257: 1664.

Gerund. s. [Lat. *gerundium*.] In Lat. grammar. Part of speech so called, containing such words as *amandi*, *amando*, *amandum*, or the forms in -*di*, -*do*, and -*dum*. They denote something *carried on* (whence the name from *gero* - carry on), and, so far, are verbs. Their inflexion, however, is that of a substantive. For a full notice of the extent to which the English forms in -*ing* (*loving*) are gerundial, see Preface.

There be belonging to the infinitive mood of verbs certain voices called *gerunds*; which have both the active and passive simulation.—*Lilly*.

The participle with the preposition before it, and still retaining its government, answers to what is called in Latin the *gerund*.—*Bishop Leath, A short introduction to English Grammar*.

Géry. adj. [German, *gierig*.] Greedy. *Obsolete*.

The second hawk waxed *gergy*,

And was with flying weary.

Skelton, Ware the Hawke. (Rich.)

Gest. s. [N.Fr. *geste* (from Latin *gestum*, pass. part. of *gero* - carry, bear, effect) - thing done; also, as the title of a humorous narrative, the account of it.—see Jest.] Dred; action; achievement.

Who fair thou quites, as him besommed best,
And goodly can discourse of many a noble *gest*.

You use to sharpen and whet your understanding in the execution of high deeds and *gests*; in which you have employed much time.—*Doune, History of the Scottish*, p. 180.

The Acts of the Apostles, which contain the peregrinations and *gests* of St. Paul, are a great master-key to open his Epistles.—*Archbishop Bancroft, Sermons*, p. 122.

Gest. s. See Gist.

Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure
The borrow of a week. When at Bohemia
You take my lord, I'll give him my commission,
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*,
Prefix'd for's parting.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.
He distinctly sets down the *gests* and progress thereof.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Gestatio. s. [Lat. *gestatio*, -*onis*.]

1. Act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *gestatio*, extended sometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *gestatio*, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times growth not that way? —*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Gestatio is protracted unusual and uncouth by Heylin, in 1653. Yet it appears in the vocabulary of Cockran, many years before that date, with the general sense of 'a bearing, a carrying.'—*Todd*.

2. Simply carrying. *Latinism*.

Gestatio in a carriage or wagon hath in it a stinking of the body, but some vehement, and some more soft.—*Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health*, b. ii. ch. xxiv. (Trench.)

Macrobius affirms, that the *gestatio* of rings upon this hand and finger, might rather be used for their convenience and preservation, than any cordial relation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, p. 185. (Orel MS.)

Gestatio, an excretion of the body by being carried in coach, litter, upon horseback, or in a vessel on the water.—*Holland, Pliny, Explanation of the Words of Art*. (Trench.)

Gestatory. adj. Capable of being worn or carried.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either *gestatory*, such as they wore about their heads and necks, &c.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanea*, p. 100.

Gestic. adj. Relating to Gestes [from *geste*]; legendary; historical. So the notice stands in Todd; Johnson having neglected or omitted the word; though, as a matter of fact, he might have learnt what Goldsmith really meant by it. The context seems to connect it with *gesture* and *gesticulate*. *Rare*.

Dances of ancient days
Have led their children through the mythical maze;
And the gray grandmothers, skill'd in *gestic* lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore.

Guthrie, Travels.

Gesticulate. v. n. [Lat. *gesticulatus*, pres. part. of *gesticular*; *gesticulatio*, -*onis*.] Play antic tricks; show postures.

Their limbs, eyes, *gesticulating* severally, and after each other; swimming round, and now and then conforming themselves to a Dorian stiffness.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 304.

They [the Spaniards] talk louder, and argue with more vehemence than even the French or Italians, and *gesticulate* with equal if not superior eagerness.—*Seiborn, Tour through Spain*, let. 42.

Gesticulate. v. a. Act; imitate.

If I knew any man so well
To set the crimes these whippers reprehend,
Or what the wretches say *gesticulate*,
I should not then much muse their shreds were
hid.—*B. Jonson, Preface, Apology to the Reader*.

Gesticulation. s. Antic tricks; various postures.

The wanton *gesticulations* of a virgin, in a wild assembly of callants warmed with wine, could be no other than risish and unmanly.—*Bishop Hall, Cast of Emptiness*, h. iv.

They leap forth below, a mistress leading them; and with antic *gesticulation* and action, after the manner of the old pantomime, they dance over a distracted comedy of love, expressing their confused affections, in the scurvy persons and habits of the four European nations.—*B. Jonson, Marmos*.
Mimical and fantastical *gesticulations*.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxix.

Gesticulator. s. One who gesticulates; posture-mimic.

If king Alfred really went into the Danish camp as a spy, he took upon him the character of a mimic, a dancer, a *gesticulator*, a jack-pudding.—*Pygme*.

Gesticulatory. adj. Connected with, having the character of, or constituted by, gesticulation.

No bishop shall permit plays or sports, undoubtedly mimical and *gesticulatory* entertainments, to be exhibited in his presence.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*.

Gesture. s.

1. Movement of the body; carriage (which it nearly translates).

On she came,
Led by her Heavenly Maker, though unseen . . .
Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,
In every *gesture* dignity and love!

Every one will agree in this, that we ought rather to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Action or posture expressive of sentiment.

Al, my abler, if you had heard his words or seen his *gestures*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have melted in yourself those two rarely matched together, pity and delight.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

When we make profession of our faith, we stand: when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for

favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the case, in the other the behaviour of humility.—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Gesture. v. a. Accompany with action or posture. *Rare.*

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as becometh. —Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

He undertook so to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his livery, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him. —Sir H. Wotton.

Get. v. a. *preterite got, anciently gut; past part. got, or gotten.* [from A.S. *getan*.]

1. Procure; obtain; earn; gain; win.
Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all his glory. —Gleason, xxxi. 1.

He *got* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword. —J. Macculloch, iii. 5.

Aurka held that course to have drawn the galleys within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his galleys to have *gotten* a victory. —Knox, History of the Turks.

If they *get* ground and vantage of the king, Then join you with them like a rib of steel. —Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

Though creditors will lose one-fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one-fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it. —Locke.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer *get* more for them; but a tax laid on your home-made commodities lessens their price. —Id.

2. Bring into a certain condition; in or out of anything; up or down, &c.

He who attempts to *get* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. —Id.

Helim, who was taken up in embracing the ladies, visited the place very frequently: his created perplexity was how to get the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. —Guardian.

Nature taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they *got* down, not with cutting but with live. —Abbot.

Before your eyes being forth, they may be pretty well kept, to get them a little into heart. —Mortimer, Husbandry.

Get by heart. Learn anything so as to be able to repeat it word for word from memory.

Get by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. —Watts.

Get the day. Win.

To *get* the day of them of his own nation would have been a most unhappy day for him. —2 Maccabees, v. 8.

With the *personal* or *reflective* pronoun. Put in any specified condition or relation.

Arise, *get* thee out of this land. —Genesis, xxxi. 13. Take no revenge, whatever she doth say, For *get* you away, she doth not mean away. —Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Get you to bed on the instant; I will be returned forthwith. —Id., Othello, iv. 3.

Get. v. n. (thus cyphered; though perhaps the better view is to consider it Active or Transitive, its import being that of the previous verb in its second sense, with the word *self* understood. To *get* out of bed is to *get* one's *self* out of bed, &c. If this be the case, such a sentence as 'Two or three men of the town are *got* among them' (Addison) is incorrect, the proper verb being *have*).

1. Arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty; (used either of *persons* or *things*).

Get home with thy fowl made ready to set; The sooner, and easier carriage to get. —Tasso, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Phalantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *get* out. —Sir P. Sidney.

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *get* to sleep. —Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may *get* between, and so disjoint them. —Boyle.

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *get* in, because no air could *get* out. —Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.

I *got* up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. —Teller.

Imprison'd first, in the close dungeons pent, Bear to get loose, and struggle for a vent; Ruting their way, and undermining all, Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall. —Addison.

Bucephalus would let nobody get upon him but Alexander the Great. —Id., Travels in Italy.

When Alma now, in different views, Has finish'd her ascending stairs, Into the head at length she gets, And there in judicious grandeur sits. —Prior, Alma, canto iii.

I resolved to break through all measures to *get* away. —Swift.

2. Go; repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no such matter, and were not as yet all *got* into the castle. —Knox, History of the Turks.

A knot of lasses, *got* together by themselves, is a very school of impudence. —Swift.

3. Put one's self in any condition or relation.

They might *get* over the river Avon at Stratford, and *get* between the king and Worcester. —Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mass of waters, neither where to leave them; nor, if we had them, how to *get* quit of them. —T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

The laughing set, like all unthinking men, Batches and *gets* drunk; then battles and drinks again. —Dryden.

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to get rid of fools and scoundrels. —Pope, Letter to Swift.

Get off. Escape.

The galleys, by the benefit of the slaves and simoniacs, got off. —Bacon, Commonwealth touching War with Sp.

Whatever thou dost, deliver not thy sword; With that thou may'st *get* off, tho' odds oppose thee. —Dryden.

Get over. Overcome.

'Tis very pleasant to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the jester be at *get* over them. —Child.

I cannot *get* over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy for perpetually railing their sermons. —Swift.

To remove this difficulty, Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and *got* over some of those disputes. —Id.

If it were true . . . that, by some contrivance of constitutional checks, and balance of powers, the supreme government of a country can be really limited, this objection might, to a certain extent, be *got* over. The liability to misuse might be repressed by the system of checks; and the ruler might be chosen merely for his skill and dexterity, as we choose the pilot of a ship. But unfortunately all these speculations are vain. —Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. viii.

Get up. Rise from repose.

Heep will *get* up betimes in the morn'g to feed; And ruin. —Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.

Get. v. a. [for *beget*.] Beget

These be . . . boys of ice; they'll none of her; I sure they are bastards to the Turkish, the French never *get* them. —Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

Women with study it sets their vex;

Ye gods, destroy that impious sex;

And if there must be some, I invoke

Your powers, and make your altars smoke,

Come down yourselves, and, in their place,

Get a more just and noble race. —Walker,

Children's Life.

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *get* . . . well; if not, you must stay till they *get* a better generation. —Dryden.

Has no man, but who has kill'd

A father, right to *get* a child? —Prior, Alma, canto i.

Let every married man, that's grave and wise,

Take a Tartuffe of known nobility.

Who shall so settle lasting reformation,

First *get* a son, then give him education. —Dorset.

The good of day, descending from above,

Mix with the day, and *get* the queen of love. —Graveille.

Getnothing. s. One who neglects or fails to earn anything; idler; poor person.

Every *getnothing* is a thief, and business is a stolen water. —Adams, The Devil's Banquet, p. 76: 1614. (Trench.)

Getter. s. One who gets.

Them that ought to have been the most comfortours of the poor, those have we seen to be the most greedy *getters* and pourtrayers for their misbegotten heirs. —Martin, Marriages of Priests, sign. B. b. iv: 1651.

Getter. s. Begetter.

Pope is a very lethargy, a *getter* of more bastard-children than war is a destroyer of men. —Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 3.

Getting. verbal abs.

1. Act of one who gets; process by which anything is got; acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore *get* wisdom; and with all thy *getting* get understanding. —Proverbs, iv. 7.

2. Thing got; gain; profit.

Who hath a state to *repair* may not despise small things; and it is less dishonourable to *abridge* a petty charge than to stoop to petty *gettings*. —Bacon.

The manner families return a small share of their *gettings*, to be a portion for the child. —Swift.

Getwag. s. [?] Trifling plaything.

A trifle, whinny, quip, or small toy for a child to play with. —Colgrave, in v. *Abdole*.

It is for children to cry for the falling of their house of cards, or the misarrangement of that painted *getwag*, which the next shower would have defaced. —Bishop Hall, Of Contention, § 8.

The first incomes were furs, silks, ribbonds, laces, and many other *getwags*, which by so thick, that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop. —Addison, Guardian.

This mountain, whose dilapidated plan The remnant of empires pinnaled, Of glory's *getwags* shining in the sun

Till the sun's rays with added flame were fill'd? Where are its golden roofs? where those who dared to build? —Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 104.

Used adjectively.

Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor *getwag* imagine a of Feb. —Lear, A Roman Call.

Ghostful. adj. Same as Ghostly.

I tell no lie, so *ghostful* grew my name, That it alone discounten'd an host. —Merrick for Magistrates, p. 315.

Ghostfully. adj. In a ghostful manner.

He often stares *ghostfully*, raves about, &c. —Pope, Narrative of Dr. R. Norrie.

Ghostly. adj. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal; horrible; shocking.

Every quickly discovered court Solomon's chancelled countenance upon the great house, and began now to show her *ghostly* face. —Knox, History of the Turks.

Death

Grin'd horrible a *ghostly* smile, to hear

This famine should be fill'd. —Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 845.

To be less than gods

Dismal'd; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their

flair. —Id., vi. 304.

Mangled with *ghostly* wounds through plate and mail. —Id., vi. 304.

These departed friends, whom at our last separation we saw disturbed by all the *ghostly* horrors of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestic throne of Christ, with their *ghostly* bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the jubilation of thrones, principalities, and powers. —Boyle.

He came, but with such alter'd looks, So wild, so *ghostly*, as if some ghost had met him, All pale and speechless. —Dryden, Spanish Friar.

I who make the triumph of to-day, May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear, *ghostly* with wounds, and lifeless on a bier! —Prior.

Ghostness. s. Same as Ghostness.

Ghost. v. n. Same as Guesse.

In such luxurious plenty of all pleasure,

It will *ghost* a paradise I phrase. —Spenser, Faerie Queene, iv. 10, 2.

Ghost. s. [A.S. *gast* = breath, spirit.]

1. Soul of man

Vex not his *ghost*; O, let him pass! He hates him, That would upon the rack of this rough world Stretch him out longer. —Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Where the bodies of the dead have been out of the reach of their surviving enemies, they have thought it highly oppressive to their *ghosts* to take their representations preserved in their pictures and affix them to the cross. —Bishop Pearson, Explications of the Creed, art. iv.

The name of *ghost* or *gast* in the ancient Saxon language signifieth a spirit; and, in that appellation of the Spirit of God, his [the Holy Ghost's] nature principally is expressed. —Id., art. viii.

2. Spirit appearing after death; apparition; (in proportion as the belief in such beings decreases, the import of the word changes, and means anything unreal; fancy; imaginary object).

The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose, And around Edwards look'd with anxious eyes, To see this first among unequal foes, By which fate promised them their Charles should rise. —Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lxxxi.

than in man, is longer than in the chimpanzee; in the orang it is shorter than the arm; in the siamang and other gibbons it is much shorter. The peculiar length of arm in these 'long-armed apes' is chiefly due to the excessive length of the antibrachial bones.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Gibbosity. *s.* Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

This way of description rendereth the face of the earth upon a globe in its own proper figure spherically, as upon the globe itself; the gibbosity only allowed for.—*Gregory, Pathways*, p. 305; 1653.

When ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the gibbosity of the intervening water?—*Rap.*

Gibbons. *adj.* [Lat. *gibbus*.]

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities.

The bones will rise, and make a gibbon member.—*Wicman.*

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbons from behind the mountain's back.—*Dryden.*

2. Crookbacked.

I demand how the emuls of Bactria came to have two lumps in their back, whereas the emuls of Arabia have but one? How often, in some countries, begin and continue gibbons, or hump-backed?—*Sir T. Brown.*

Gibbousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gibbons; convexity; prominence.

To make this convexity of the earth dissimile to the eye, suppose a man to be lifted up a great height in the air, that he may have a spacious horizon under one view; but then, again, because of the distance, the convexity and gibbousness would vanish away; he would only see below him a great circular flat.—*Bentley, Euclypsus*, viii.

Gibe. *v. n.* [see Jabber.] Sneer.

They seem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they should afterwards laugh and gibe at our party.—*Black, Ecclesiastical Politics.*

When we saw her toy, and gibe, and peer,
And pass the bounds of modest merry-making,
Her dalliance he despised.—*Spenser.*

Thus with talents well could
To be scurrilous and rude,
When you partly raise your snout,
Peer and gibe, and laugh and doubt.—*Swift.*

Spelt with *y*.

The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common conifers love to gibe and peer.—*Spenser.*

Gibe. *v. a.* Reproach, bait, or irritate by contemptuous hints; flout; scoff; ridicule; treat with scorn; sneer; taunt.

When riding in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did gibe my missive out of audience.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Draw the heads as I describe them,
From their features, while I gibe them.—*Swift.*

Gibe. *s.* Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.

Mark the sneers, the gibes and notable scorns
That dwell in every region of his face.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, iv. 1.

Ready in gibe, quick unswayed, sane, and as
quarrelous as the wren.—*Id., Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

The rich have still a gibe in store,
And will be monstrous witty on the poor.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.*

If they would but from the bottom of their hearts,
Their aversion would be too strong for little gibe
every moment.—*Spenser.*

But the devil, if this secret should come to his ears,

Will never have done with his gibe and his jeers.—*Swift, The Grand Question Debated.*

Giber. *s.* Sneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; scoffer; taunter.

He is a giber, and our present business
Is of more serious consequence.—*Id., Junius, Catiline's Conspiracy.*

Gibbingly. *adv.* Scornfully; contemptuously.

His present portance,
Gibbingly and ungraciously he did fashion
After his inveterate hate he bears to you.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Giblets. *s.* [Fr. *gibier* = game.] Parts of a goose which are cut off before it is dressed, i. e. head, neck, gizzard, liver, and feet.

The liquorous palate of the glutton ranges through
meats and lands for unsmooth delicacies, kills thousands

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of creatures for but their tongues or giblets.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Complaint.*

I shall not like the table of a country justice, besprinkled over with all manner of cheap salubus, sliced beef, giblets, and petticoats, to fill up room.—*De Witt and Fletcher, Woman-Hater.*

Used adjectively.

'Tis holiday; I provide me better cheer;
'Tis holiday; and shall be named the year.
Shall I my household gods and spirits cheat,
To make him rich who grudges me my meat?
That he may bid at ease, and, pumpernickel high,
When I am laid, may feed on giblet pie?—*Dryden, Translation of Persius.*

Giddily. *adv.* In a giddy manner.

Giddily, and be every where but at home,
Such freedom doth a banishment become.—*Donne.*

Giddiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Giddy. Negatives and giddiness are rather when we rise after long sitting, than while we sit.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Giddy. *adj.* [A.S. *gidig*.]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion, such as happens by disease or drunkenness.

Then revelling thus the Tontyrites invade,
By giddy heels, and staggering legs betray'd.—*Tate, Translation of Juvenal.*

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity; causing giddiness.

The frequent errors of the pathless wood,
The giddy precipices, and the dangerous flood.—*Prior.*

The sylphs through mystick mazes guide their way,
Through all the giddy circle they pursue.—*Pope, Rape of the Lock*, canto 1.

As Ision fix'd, the wretch shall feel
The giddy motion of the whirling mill.—*Id.*

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeable; heedless; thoughtless; incautious; wild.

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination
more mutable and giddy, as small birds likewise have.—*Bacon.*

You are as giddy and volatile as ever, the reverse
of Isaac, who hath always loved a drowsy life.—*Swift, Letter to the Dean.*

You many giddy, foolish hours are gone,
And in fantastic measures thine'd away.—*Keats, Jane Shore.*

How inexpressible are those giddy creatures, who,
In the same hour, leap from a parent's window to a
husband's bed.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Giddy. *v. n.* Turn quick. *Rare.*

A sodine North-wind freight,
With an extreme sea, quite shaken as mine,
Our whole end avails; and our course restrain
To giddy round.—*Chapman.*

Giddy. *v. a.* Make giddy; render unsteady. *Rare.*

He is a quiet and peaceable man, who is not moved
when all things else are; not shaken with fear, and
giddied with suspicion.—*Partridge, Sermons*, p. 423; 1657.

Giddyhead. *s.* One without due thought or judgement.

A company of giddyheads will take upon them to
divine how many shall be saved, and who damned
in a parish; where they shall sit in heaven; in-
terpret apocryphes; and presently set down when
the world shall come to an end, what year, what
month, what day.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 677.

Gif. *conj.* See If.

Gift. *s.*

1. Thing given or bestowed; something conferred without price.

They presented unto him gifts, gold, and frankincense and myrrh.—*Matthew*, ii. 11.

Recall your gift, for I your now's confess;
But first take back my life, a gift that's less.—*Dryden, Aeneas.*

Many nations shall come with gifts in their hands,
even gifts to the king of heaven.—*Tobit*, xiii. 11.

2. Bribe.

Thou shalt not wrest judgement, thou shalt not
respect persons, neither take a gift; for a gift doth
blind the eyes of the wise.—*Deuteronomy*, xvi. 19.

3. Power; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, induction, sc. 1.

She was lovely to attract
Thy love, not thy subjection, and her gifts
Were such as under government well accus'd;
Unseemly to bear rule.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 152.

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He who has the gift of ridicule, finds fault with
any thing that gives him an opportunity of exerting
his talent.—*Addison.*

Gift. *v. a.* Endow with any faculty or power.

Am I better gifted than another? Thou art an
ill judge of either, who envied the gifts of both.—*Bishop Hall, Satire's Fiery Dart*, quenched, §3.

In these primitive times there were some women
extraordinarily gifted by God's Spirit, who took
upon them to preach and pray publicly.—*Id., Romans*, p. 237.

If he be gifted with abilities of mind, that may
raise him to such an undertaking.—*Milton, Doctrine
and Discipline of Divines.*

There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence, to
those who have it not under command: women,
who are so liberally gifted by nature in this particu-
lar, ought to study the rules of female oratory.—*Addison, Freethinker.*

Gifted. *adj.* [This is a word in which the
first syllable is a substantive, the second
the sign of a participle.]

Considered, however, as a part of speech,
the participle is for the most part connected
with the verb, or, if not, with the adjective;
the adjective and the verb being more closely
connected than the verb and the substantive.
Moreover, of what may be called
substantival participles, *gifted* is a typical
example. It is in no wise adjectival;
such an adjective as *gift* being non-existent.
Even where it takes the guise of an
adjective it is either a separate substantive
or the first element of a compound, as in
gifthorse, or *gifthorse*, no matter how
sounded, i. e. whether as one or two words,
as a compound, or as a combination. It
wears the appearance of a participle, in-
asmuch as participles end in -t. Yet the
participle of *give* is *gi-ven*. It is, doubt-
less, then, a true substantive.

Now rises the question, 'Can participles
be formed from substantives?' Many au-
thorities (so far as authorities are worth
anything, except to the extent that they
fulfil their own accomplishment) are in
the affirmative. Yet (and this is the reason
and excuse for the length of the present
notice) there is an undeniably influential
authority the other way. Coleridge's stric-
tures on the word *talented* are well known;
and they have been adopted as second hand
even when not known in their origin. The
editor rejects them. What he writes now
might, perhaps, have been better entered
under *Talented*. But as *G* is at hand, and
as *T* is a long way off, it is better to refer
to the earlier from the later than to the
later from the earlier entry.

Coleridge objected to, and disliked, the
word *talented*, but without giving his
reasons in full. He argued that we do
not say a *skilled* man. It is probable,
however, that the objection against sub-
stantival participles, or participles without
a corresponding verb, has taken its fullest
form under his successors and admirers.

That no one says *skilled* is true
enough; but that many a one (possibly
Coleridge himself) may have said *gifted*, is
not put forward as an argument on the up-
posite side. Neither is anything said about
monied, as in a 'monied man.' Again,
there is a cross analogy in comparing *tal-
ented* with *skilled*; the former word
not meaning wealthy in the shape of
£ s. d. at all, but wealthy in a secondary
sense, i. e. intellectually. From this point
of view the better comparison would have
been to have said that there were no such
words as *memoried*, *imaginatived*, and the
like; the basis being chosen from words
which have the same relation to intellect-
ual gifts in general, as *skillings* or *pounds*

have to the highest pecuniary denomination. In all this there are the elements of error.

Taking, then, the question from the opposite point of view, and arguing from *monied* and *gifted*—the latter used by Dryden and others—let us try to reconcile the authorities.

In doing this it is of primary importance to recognize the fact that the rule has nothing to do with any word as a *part of speech*, be it substantive or verb; for in cases like the one under notice there is no difference between them. Every name of an object may also be the name of the net by which it is supplied or provided; as is shown by such expressions as 'to *horse* a coach,' and as may be seen in the foregoing entry. That such formations are comparatively rare is true. The reason, however, is not in the nature of the word as a *part of speech*.

What does determine the formation is the *generality of the term which forms the basis of the derivative*. There are no current words for men of *power*, *shillings*, *pounds*, or *five-pound notes*, because all such men are merged under the general name for the highest denomination of their class in the way of capital. Neither are there current words for men of *memories* or *imaginings*, because all such men are merged under the highest denomination of their class in the way of intellect. Hence, *monied*, *gifted*, and *talented* come out as the current words. *Shillinged* might certainly, by possibility, exist, and so might *five-pound-noted*, and so might *imagined*, as well as many others. They would exist if it were necessary to distinguish between men of *power* (or *pounds*) and men of *one-pound notes*; or between men of *memory* and men of *reasoning powers*; but this distinction has not yet affected our etymology, i.e. our etymology has dealt with generalizations rather than distinctions. So far as it affects the latter it accomplishes its object by the prefix of a word meaning *much*. A *many-pounded* man would mean much the same as a *monied* man; but the approximate equivalence is brought about by the prefix *many*. The same applies elsewhere. *Broad-acred* and *many-acred* mean *landed*. Meanwhile, *landed* itself, as in '*landed* interest,' is in the same category with the words already noticed. Yet it is scarcely possible to believe that the great writer who condemned the word *talented* never used the word *landed*.]

Endowed with gifts.

Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppermeyer, fed up into a peace-net and harrowed the people to dispose them to an insurrection.—*Trydion*.

Giftedness. *s.* Attribute
Gifted.

May not a conformist, though of an ordinary invention, and not endued with the sublime *giftedness* of our separatists, say, *Seck*, *seck*, *seck*, or *Good*, *good*, *good*, &c.?—*Richard, Grounds of Continuance of the Clergy*, p. 129.

Gifture. *s.* Gift; giving. *Rare.*

By all which it appears that the wealth of the *golly* is the peculiar *gifture* of wisdom. *Chaucer, Proverbs*, p. 48. (Ord. 184.)

Gig. *s.* [In French, *gigue* = dance so called; *jig*; *giguer* = the corresponding verb. In German, *geige* = fiddle. Wedgwood connects all these with the notion of rotation, suggested by the word itself.]

1. Whirligig; top; any toy of the same kind as these.

To see great Hercules whipping a *gig*.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.
Playthings, as tops, *gigs*, battledores, should be procured them.—*Locke*.

2. Fiddle.

3. Dart or harpoon.

At each end of the canoe stands an Indian with a *gig*, or pointed spear. *History of Virginia*, p. 131; 1742.

4. Light vehicle, with two wheels, drawn by one horse.

I considered him a respectable man, as he kept a *gig*.—*Keidance in Trial of Thurtell*.

5. Boat so called.

6. Machine for forming the nap of cloth. See Teazling.

Gig machines are rotatory drums mounted with thistles or wire teeth for teasing cloth.—*The Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, in voce. As the first element in a compound.

In large manufactories, this dressing operation is performed by a *gig-mill*, which originally consisted . . . of a cylinder bristled all over with thistles (teased) heads, and made to revolve rapidly, while the cloth is drawn over it in a variety of directions.—*Ibid.* *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Woollen Manufactures*.

Gig. *v. a.* [First syllable of Lat. *gig-na*.] Engender.

Our diamonds may have generated these diamonds, and so we are all three double; if so, I hope my golden has *gigged* another golden; and then they may carry double upon all four.—*Dryden, Amphitruon*.

Gigantal. *adj.* Gigantic. *Rare.*

Gigantal frames hold wonders rarely strange. *Diamond and Crystals*, no. 1. (Ord. 184.)

Gigantéan. *adj.* Belonging to a giant. *Rare.*

When the strong Fates with *gigantéan* force Bear thee in iron arms, without remorse; Bear, and be borne.

Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poems, p. 318; 1617.

Gigantic. *adj.* Suitable to, having the character of, or connected with, a giant; big; bulky; enormous.

I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood, Though fame divulged him father of five sons, All of *gigantic* size, Goliath chief.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1217.

Gigantical. *adj.* Big; bulky. *Rare.*

In wondrous *gigantical* Cyclopes will transverse spheres.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 256.

Giggle. *v. n.* [Dutch, *gikelen*; Provincial German, *gigelen*.] Laugh idly; titter; grin with merry levity.

They began to leer and *giggle*, and to look at men over the shoulder. *Ward of Boudreaux*, p. 280; 1908.
The moment night with dusky mantle covers The skies (and the more darkly the better), The time less liked by husbands than by lovers Becomes, and prurient things aside her fetter; And saucily on restless *giggle* hovers, *Giggling* with all the gallants who beset her; And there are songs and quivers, roaring, humming, Guitars, and every other sort of strumming.

T. Deputies stand grouped on the Paris Road, on this underground Avenue des Versailles; complaining about of the indigence done them. Concocters, it is supposed, look from their windows, and *giggle*. *Girgile, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. ii.

Giggle. *s.* Giggling laugh.

A smile, a *giggle*, or a hum.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 184.

'Tis true, your budding Miss is very charming, But shy and awkward at first coming out, So much alarmed, that she is quite alarming, All *giggle*, blush; half pertness, and half pout.

Giggle. *s.* One who giggles.

A sad wise valour in the brave complexion, That lends the van and swallows up the cities: The *giggler* is a milk-maid, when infection, Or the red beacon, frighteth from his ditches.

This particularly a set of *giggles* thought the most necessary thing to be taken notice of in his whole discourse, and made it an occasion of mirth during the whole time of his sermon.—*Speotator*, no. 138.

I become weary and impatient of the derision of the *giggles* of our sex.—*Zeller*, no. 219.

Giggling. *part. adj.* Laughing the manner, character, laugh, or simper, of a giggler.

We show our present, joking, *giggling* race; True joy consists in gravity and grace. *Girgick*. She brought a couple of sickly children attended by a prim nurse, and in a faint gentle *giggling* tone; cackled to her sister about her fine acquaintance, and how her little Frederick was the image

of Lord Claud Lollypop, and her sweet Maria had been noticed by the Baroness as they were driving in their donkey-chaise at Southampton. She begged her to make her papa do something for the darlings. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Giglot. *s.* [N.Fr.] Wanton girl.

The wife that gals not *giglot* who With every flirlyng gill, But honestly doth keep at home, And set to gossip still.

Translation of Bullinger's Sermons, p. 224; 1578. *H. Jonson, Sejanus*.

A peevish *giglot*.

Useful adjectively. Young Talbot was not born To be the pillage of a *giglot* wench.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7. The fam'd Cassibolus, who was once at point (O *giglot*, fortune!) to murder Cressa's ward.

Id., *Cymbeline*, iii. 1.

Gigot. *s.* [Fr.] At present, the usual meaning of this word is half a leg of mutton: *slice*, *cutlet*, as given in the previous editions, and the like, are older and perhaps more accurate meanings of the word.

The *lwards* slit, They brist'ld on coles, and ate; the rest, in *giglots* cut, they split. *Chapman*. Cut the *lwards* to *giglots*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Double Marriage*.

Gild. *v. a.* preterite *gilded*, or *gilt*.

1. Overlay with thin gold; cover with gold leaf.

To *gild* refined gold, to paint the lily, To throw a perfume on the violet.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

2. Cover with any yellow matter. Thou didst drink The state of horses and the *gilded* puddle, Which beasts would cough at.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

3. Adorn with lustre. No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn, Nor evening Cynthia fill her silver horn.

Pope, Messiah.

4. Brighten; illuminate. The light-some passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only *gilds* the apprehension and plays upon the surface of the soul.

South, Sermons.

5. Recommend by adventitious ornaments.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace, I'll *gild* it with the fairest terms I have.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight. 'Tis *gilded* over with youth, to catch the sight.

Dryden, Amargosa.

Gilder. *s.* One who gilds.

Gild us use to have a piece of gold in their mouth to draw the spirits of the quicksilver.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Gilding. *verbal abn.* Art of one who gilds; process by which anything is gilded; result thereof; gold laid on any surface by way of ornament. *Figuratively*, external or superficial coating, as opposed to solid metal.

Silvering will sully and canker more than *gilding*, which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is profit.—*Bacon, Physical Monitions*. Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry's saggie.

And I too strip the *gilding* off a knave, Unphased, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave?

Pope, Imitation of Horace.

Gill. *s.* [A.S. *gafra*, *geafra*, *geafra*—jaw.]

1. Respiratory organ of aquatic animals, especially of fishes.

Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims, And seems a moving land; and at his *gills* draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 412.

Fishes perform respiration under water by the *gills*.—*Ray*.

Lo! Puan! lo! sing, To the funny people's king. Not a mischief while than this In the west Atlantic is, Not a fatter fish than he Flounders round the Polar sea. See his blubber—at his *gills*! What a world of drink he swills! From his trunk, as from a spout, Which next moment he pours out.

Lamb, The Triumph of the Whale. In Limulus the two outer thirds of the posterior surface of the basilar joint of the abdominal prolegs are occupied by a great *gill* formed of a number of folds of skin, disposed transversely and piled on one another like the leaves of a book; they adhere throughout the length of their base or anterior bor-

which we can scarcely doubt was one of the articles of Egyptian industry.—*Thompson, in Sir J. G. B. A. Kinan's, Manners and Customs of the ancient Egyptians*, ch. vii.

Gingival. *adj.* [Lat. *gingiva* = gum (of tooth).] Belonging to the gums.

Whilst the Indians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, so to sweeten it, they make the obscure anglice; especially the *gingival*, softer than we do, giving a little of puerousness.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*.

Gingle. *v. n.* See Jingle.

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd lane the dropping guinea spoke,
And ginging down the backstairs told the crew,
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you.

Pope, Moral Essays, ep. iii.

Gingle. *v. n.* Jingle.

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;
The bells she ginged, and the whistle blew. *Pope*.

Gingle. *s.* Jingle.

If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and gingles, but use them justly and graciously, with sufficient guard nevertheless.—*Baron, Essays, Of Plantations*, (Ord MS.) Many of their fancies, which amuse themselves, they hold to be strong lines, and quintessential stuff, being turned to another language, become that, and prove oftentimes but mere gingles.—*Holmes, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 188.

Gingling. *part. adj.* Jingling.

Did this title here
Of knighthood ask in other ornaments
Than other countries, glittering show, jewel pride,
A ginging spur, a feather, a white hand,
A frizzled hair, powder'd perfumes, and lust,
Drinking sweet wines, surfeits, and ignorance,
Rashly and easily would I venture on't.
Benjamin and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.
The foot grows black that with dirt cumber'd
And in his pocket ginging halfpence sound.

Guy, Trivia.

Ginning. *verbal abn.* See extract.

Ginning is the name of the operation by which the filaments of cotton are separated from the seeds.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, in voce.

Ginseng. *s.* [*yan-sam*.] Plant so called, supposed, chiefly by the Chinese, to have stomachic and restorative qualities.

Ginseng [is] a root brought lately into Europe, of a brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within; and so pure and fine, that it seems almost translucent. It is of a very agreeable and aromatic smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acid and aromatic, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. The Chinese value this root at three times its weight in silver.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

Gior. *s.* [see Guy, or Guy-rope.] Pilot.

Alas! your hyaline blast
Awake the wild wawls,
And scaled sely Peter ship,
And putt it in his perile;
No were God the gior,
And loke the stern,
With the stern storms
That refully go round
Al schude weede to wrak
Into the wast water.

Political Poems, Reply of Friar Doro Topias, vol. ii, p. 100.

Gipsire. *s.* See extract.

Gipsire.—A purse. From Fr. *gibecière*, a pouch, and that from *gible*, a bunch, anything which stands poking out; *gibbouse*, a great bunch or pouch-like swelling, a pouch or bulge. (Coleridge).—*Webster, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Gipsy. *s.*

1. Member of the family, tribe, or community of the gipsies. Their language is of Indian origin; the name being a corruption of *Egyptian*, an origin from *Egypt* having been erroneously attributed to them.

I perceive him to be more ignorant in his art of divining than any gipsy.—*Milton, Apology for Smecton*.

Gipsy [is] corrupted from 'Egyptian,' for when the *gipsy* first appeared in Europe, they declared, and perhaps truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.—*Johnson*.

The received opinion sets them down for Egyptians, and makes them out to be the descendants of those vagabond votaries of Isis, who appeared to have exercised in ancient Rome pretty much the same profession as that followed by the present *gipsies*, viz. fortune-telling, strolling up and down, and pilfering.—*Switzerland, Travels through Spain*, let. 25.

The *gipsies*, as it should seem by some striking proofs derived from their language, came originally

from Hindostan, where they are supposed to have been of the lowest class of Indians, namely Pariahs, or, as they are called in Hindostan, Sunders. They are thought to have migrated about A.D. 1408, or 1409, when Timur Beg ravaged India for the purpose of converting the Mahometan religion. . . . They must certainly have been in Egypt before they reached us, otherwise it is incomprehensible how the report arose that they were Egyptians.—*Brand, Observations on popular Antiquities*.

2. Reprehensible name for a dark complexion. Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a gipsy; Helen and Hero hildings and harlots.—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

3. Name of slight reproach to a woman.

The widow day'd the gipsy, and so did her confident too, in pretending to believe her.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

A slave I am to Clara's eyes;
The gipsy knows her power, and flies. *Prior*.

Used adjectively.

The register directory on the day, which in their gipsy jargon they call the 5th of Phivuse, charges us with ending our declarations.—*Barke*.

Gipsyism. *s.* State of a gipsy.

...panion of his [the linker's] travels in some fast, sun-burnt gipsy, that since the terrible statute recanted gipsyism [gipsyism] and is turned postman.—*Sir T. Freyberg, Characters*, sig. 1. 2.

Gipsywort. *s.* Native plant so called; *Lycopus europæus*.

Giraffe. *s.* [*Camelopardalis giraffa*.] Camelopard.

John Thomas Munro, the best reporter of this historic, being then at Constantinople, and having good means to see the beautiful and beautiful presents which the spoiling and ravenous Bessa gave the Turkish, reported the sum thereof to have been a million of gold; with three-score horses most richly equipped, a live elephant, and a live giraffe (which is a beast like a camel and a gazelle), two great crocodiles, dead, and a chain of muslin gold richly set with precious stones, &c.—*Kaethe, History of the Turks*, 188, (Ord MS.).

The giraffe is, in some respects, intermediate between the Indian lion and the solid-horned rhinoceros, though partaking more of the nature of the deer. In the Nubian giraffe, the vertebral formula is:—7 cervical, 14 dorsal, 5 lumbar, 4 sacral, and 20 caudal.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Girandole. *s.* [Italian, *girandola*.] Can-de-labra.

I was ushered into a beautiful apartment, hung with rich damask, and interspersed with a profusion of mirrors. Beyond, to the right of this room, was a small closet, fitted up with books. This room, evidently a favourite retreat, was adorned at close intervals with *girandoles* of silver and mother of pearl; the handles of the doors were of the same material.—*Sir E. B. Lytton*.

Gird. *v. a.* preterite *girded*, or *girt*. [from A.S. *gyrdan*.]

1. Bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and girded their loins with sackcloth.—2 *Maccabees*, x. 5.

2. Put on so as to surround or bind.

Cords of the looseness of packthread were fastened to bandages, which the workmen had girt round my neck.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

3. Fasten by binding.

He girt his warlike harness about him.—1 *Maccabees*, iii. 25.

No, let us rise at once, gird on our swords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe. *Addison, Cato*.
The combatant too into the field declines,
When now the sword is girded to his loins. *Prior*.

4. Invest.

The son appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 193.

5. Dress; habit; clothe.

I girded thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk. *Ezekiel*, xvi. 10.
Tisiphone there kept the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden*.

6. Cover round as a garment.

These, with what skill they had, together sew'd,
To gird their waist; vain covering, if it had
Their guilt, and dreaded shame! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1112.

7. Furnish; equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with snaky wiles. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, l. 120.

8. Enclose; encircle.

That Nysian Isle,
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham

Hid Amalthea, and her florid son
Young Bacchus, from his steeply rising knee's eye.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 277.

9. Reproach; gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to gird the gods.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 1.

Gird. *v. n.* [see last extract.] Gibe.

Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me; the brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent anything that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented on me; I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. l. 2*.

[To gird or gibe was formerly used in the sense of striking, piercing, cutting; and thence, metaphorically, gird, a sharp remark, a sarcasm.

'And girdeth of tyle's head.' (Piers Plowman.)
'As one through-girt with many a wound.' (Surrey in Nares.)

'Last with his good amongst them he doth go,
And none of them he girdeth in the lances.
Some in the flanks, that pricketh their very pannels.' (Hayton.)

The primary hinge is the sound of a smart blow with a rod, or the like, giving rise to a root which under numerous modifications is applied to the act of striking or cutting, or any sharp sudden action, as kicking, starting forwards.

'Gaulen—

'girt him full upon the neck' (Gaulen, 1598).

Old High German, *gihetan*, to enclose, to surround (Hilf. German *girt*, Dutch *gird*, *girdel*, English *gird*, a rod. Bavarian *girt*, *girdel*, Swedish: *härskargirt*, a fustian rod. English *girt*, synonymous with *gird*, a sharp touch by word of mouth. *Al-tahle*, a reach, hit, home-strike, also a gentle up, quip, or jest, a slight gird. (Coleridge). Then, with a clause of the final *t* into *k*, *jerk*, *girk*, *girk*, to strike, kick, fust. To *jerk*, fustier yet, to sweep. (Sherwood.) *Girk*, a rod, to chastise, or beat.
'You must be jerking at the times forth.' (The Ostrich, iv. 1.)

To *jerk*, to kick like a horse; *park*, to strike, to beat, to stroke, *jerk*, stretch, pull. (Halliwell.)—*Hedgcock, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Gird. *s.*

1. Twinge.

Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheist feels.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

He has the pang of his conscience, when he doth weep, to set against the clank and girds of it when he doth misdeed.—*Chadman, Winter Evening's Conversation*.

2. Gibe.

'Curculio may chattle till his heart ake, ere any be offended with his girdles.'—*Gosson, School of Abuse*, 1579.

Sweet khug! the bishop hath a kindly gird;
For shame, my lord of Winchester, forbear.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 111.
All the sharp quips, and witty girds, where-with Martial doth what and outdoeth the conclusions of his; *cyrenians*.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, l. 2, c. 1018.

The world has given you many a shrewd up and gird since that time, but either my eyes are grown dimmer, or my old friend is the same who stood before me three-and-twenty years ago—his hair a little confessing the least of Time, but still surrounding the same vigorous brain—his heart not altered, save where it 'alteration finds.'—*Lamb, Dissertation to Coleridge*.

Girder. *s.* [from *gird* = bind.] In Architecture. Largest piece of timber or iron supporting a floor.

The girders are also to be of the same scantling the summers and ground plates are of, though the back girder need not be so strong as the front girder.—*Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.

These mighty *girders* which the fabricer laid,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Girder. *s.* [from *gird* = gibe.] Satirist.

We great girders call it a short saying of sharp wit with a bitter sauce in a sweet word. *Lilly, Alexander and Campaspe*.

Girding. *verbal abn.* [from *gird* = bind.] Garment which girds the body.

Instead of a stomacher, a girding of sackcloth.—*Leaich*, iii. 25.

Girding. *part. adj.* [from *gird* = gibe.] Gibling.

It could not but go deep into thy soul, to hear these bitter and girding reproaches from them Thou camest to save.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Crucifixion*.

Girdle. *s.* [A.S. *gyrdel*.]

1. Anything drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled; belt; zone.

Moss . . . girded them with girdles.—*Leopoldus*, viii. 15.
The same John had his raiment of camel's hair,

and a leathern *girdle* about his loins.—*Matthew*, iii. 4.

Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on their *girdle*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

On him his mantle, *girdle*, sword, and bow,
On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Courty.*

2. Enclosure; circumference.

Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls,
Are now confined two mighty monarchies.
Shakespeare, Henry V. I. chorus.

3. Intertropical zone.

Great rivers in great circles, such as are under
the *girdle* of the world, do refrigerate.—*Bacon*.

Girdle. v. a.

1. Gird; bind as with a girdle.

'Thus, thus,' quoth Forrest, *girdling* one another
Within their imminent ambush aris.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 3.

2. Enclose; shut in; environ.

Those sleeping slaves,
That as a waist do *girdle* you about.
Shakespeare, King John, II. 1.

But call you those true spirits ill affected,
That whilst the wars were, serv'd like walls and ribs
To *girdle* in the kingdom?
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.

3. See extract.

In formal settlements in the wilds of America,
the great trees are stript of their branches, and
then *girdled*, as they call it, which consists in cut-
ting a circle of bark round the trunk, whereby it is
made gradually to decay.—*Proceedings of the Royal
Society*, July, 1862: (March. (Opt. MS.)

Girdler. s. Maker of girdles.

Talk with the *girdler* or the millner.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

Girl. s. [Provincial German, *gür, gurre*, *gürle*. For other derivations see last two extracts.] Young woman, or female child.

In those unfeeling days was my wife a *girl*.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, I. 2.

The fool Amphimachus, to find brought gold to
be his wrack,
Proude *girl* like, that doth ever bear her dowry
upon her back. *Chapman.*

A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is sport for every *girl* to practise on. *Donne.*
Travels should blush as much to stoop
To the low mimic follies of a *girl*.
As a grave matron would to dance with *girls*.
Lord Byron, Don Juan.

A boy, like her, would make a likely *girl*.
But oh! a *girl*, like her, must be divine! *Argo.*

[About the etymology of this word there is much
question: *Merle Casanovi*, as is his custom, derives
it from one of the same signification; *Minsheu* from
garula, Latin, a sculler, or *garula*, Italian, a wea-
thercock; *Junius* thinks that it comes from *garula*,
Welsh, from which, says he, *garul* is very easily
deduced. *Skinner* imagines that the Saxons, who
used *coof* for a man, might likewise have *coof* for
a woman, though no such word is now found. Dr.
Hicks derives it most probably from the Icelandic
garluna, a woman.—*Johnson.*

[*Girl* was formerly an appellation common to both
sexes. *Serenius* says, that from the Sui-Gothic
karl, a man, many etymologists deduce our word
girl. 'The younger *girls* of the diocese,' in the Pro-
logue to Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, may be the
young men or the young women, the appellation, as
already noticed, being common to both. . . . In old
English, the word *girl* is exactly expressive of the
Hebrew *gûl*, and means a young person of either
sex.—*Todd.*

Girthead. s. State of a girl.

I regret that it is not in my power to collect more
anecdotes of Dr. Johnson's infancy. My mother
passed her days of *girthead* with an uncle at War-
wick, consequently was absent from home in the
school-boy days of the great man.—*Miss Seward*,
To Mr. Bowtell, l. 1. 38: 1785.

Girlish. adj. Smiling, or having the character of a girl; youthful.

In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor.—
Carver.

Girn. v. n. [*grin*.] Grin.

They make anticks faw, *girn*, moe and mop like
an ape.—*Bishop Harsnet, Declaration of Epish
Impudence.*

It has been always found an excellent way of
girling at the government in scriptura phrase.—
South, Sermon, II. 118.

Girs. s. Grin.

This is at least a *girs* of fortune, if
Not a fair smile. *Sir W. Duhamel, The Wits.*

Girth. s.

1. Band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse.

Or the saddle turned round or the *girths* brake;
For low on the ground, woe for his make.
The law is found. *H. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Nor Pegasus could bear the load,
Along the high celestial road;

The steel oppress'd, would break his *girth*,
To raise the hinder part from earth.

Swift, The Progress of Poetry.

Mordant hallops on alone;

The roads are with his fallow's strewn;

This breaks a *girth*, and that a bone.

Id., To the Earl of Peterborough.

2. Compass measured by the girdle or en- closing landage.

It's a holy jolly fellow that lives well, at least
three yards in the *girth*.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Spelt, less properly, without the h, and pro- nounced accordingly.

Here the old Hobson, death hath broke his *girt*;
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt.

You shall see a pliny in stature as big as a giant
in the *girt*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 677.

The most common way of laundage is by that of
the *girt*, which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle,
and the ends are laced firmly together.—*Winnon, Surgery.*

Gist. s. [*Fr. giste*, from *giter*—lie: spelt *gest*.]

1. Lodging-place to a traveller for the night; especially applied to the sleeping-places in royal progresses; hence, place to settle down or arrive at.

The guides who were to conduct them on their
way had commandment so to cast their *gists* and
journeys that by three of the clock on the morning
of the third day they might assay Pyencom. *Hol-
land, Treatise of Linn*, p. 128. (French.)

2. Point to arrive at; object; this being the only current meaning at present.

The real *gist* of the office [of congressing] was
what was considered an unfair expropriation or en-
croachment of the price by buying up what would
otherwise have been brought to market by the pro-
ducers themselves. *Walswood, Dictionary of Eng-
lish Etymology*, Engross.

Gite. s. [*Fr. giste*—lying, disposition.] Mien.

Mothought I saw a delfine of delight,
A stately nymph, a dame of heavenly kind,
Whose glittering *gite* so glaz'd in mine eyes
As (yet) I not what proper hee I bare,
No there-withall, my wits can well devise,
To whom I might her lovely looks compare.
Gascoigne, The Choise of Phillis, (Rich.)

The garments say, the glittering *gite* of *gite*,
The tye-like talk which flows from Phillis' peck;
The painted rule, the too much red made white,
Are smiling lay to fish for loving looks.
Id., La Peque of the Brown Beauty, (Rich.)

Gith. s. The older notices of this word make it mean the Guinea pepper, or capsi- cum. The extract connects it with the Nigella, with its black seeds and capsular fruit. At present, it is merely the English for *Githago*, the specific term for the Agrostemma *Githago*, or corncockle, and, as such, is found in the modern synonymies, though misapplied.

We in English call it *gith* and Nigella Romanica
after the Latines; Mr. Parkinson called it *fenel-
flower*; others, *bishopswort*; and others, *Dave*. *Ka-
therine flus*, or st. Catherine's flower; and some
Kiss me twice
Before I rise,
and the old man's beard.—*Cole, Adam in Eden*, xxi.

Give. v. a. preterite *gave*; past part. *given*.

[A.S. *gifan*.] This is preeminently an
active or transitive verb, and it will sim-
plify the exposition of its various shades of
meaning if we begin with considering it as
such, i.e. with a special view to its regimen
or government. Its fundamental meaning
seems to be, *make over or transfer*. Now
this implies not only an *object transferred*,
but a person or thing to whom it is *trans-
ferred*. Hence when the construction is in
full, the nouns that follow it are *two* in
number; one conveying the name of the
thing given and received, the other the
name of the receiver.

Give us also sacrifices and burnt offerings, that we
may sacrifice unto the Lord.—*Exodus*, x. 25.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out.—
Matthew, xiv.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them
which were so resolved, and *gave* them courage to
all adventures.—*Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I had a wonder that *gave* me all I could ask, but
thought fit to take one thing from me again.—*Sir
W. Temple*.

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may sacrifice unto the Lord.—*Exodus*, x. 25.

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thought fit to take one thing from me again.—*Sir
W. Temple*.

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may sacrifice unto the Lord.—*Exodus*, x. 25.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out.—
Matthew, xiv.

If both or either of these be omitted the
signification is slightly altered.

They were eating and drinking, marrying and
giving in marriage.—*Matthew*, xxiv. 38.

Here the omission consists in the names
of both what was given and who received;
accordingly the construction is, in ap-
pearance, intransitive or neuter.

The woman whom thou *gavest* to be with me, she
gave me of the tree, and I did eat.—*Genesis*, iii. 12.

Here the omission is the name of the
recipient, which is easily supplied from the
context. In the following it is not so clear.

There was either a place or person to
receive the bills when parted with by some
one else; the exact nature, however, of the
reciprocity is uncertain, and a combination
give in has the character of an idiom.

Those bills were printed not only every week, but
also a general account of the whole year was given
in upon the Thursday before Christmas.—*Grant,
Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

When the names of the giver and receiver
are identical, the construction is reflective,
and *give* becomes nearly synonymous with
apply or *addict*.

The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates,
gave themselves to bury their dead, to cure their
wounds, and rest their wearied bodies.—*Sir P.
Sydney*.

After men began to grow to number, the first
thing we read they *gave themselves* into, was the
tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle.—*Hucker,
Ecclesiastical Polity*.

They who *gave themselves* to warlike action and
enterprises, went immediately to the temple of Odin.
—*Sir W. Temple*.

Besides the character of the construction,
that of the act, as taken by itself, requires
notice. An object may be made over from
A to B in two ways: (a) *with* or (b) *with-
out* pay, reward, or equivalent, i. e. the
transfer may constitute a sale or a free
gift. In the following extract the first
line, *taken alone*, suggests the notion of a
gift; the third, that of a bargain; the
second, a mixture of the two. In most of
the others the object is immaterial, the
construction being sometimes either wholly
or approximately that of an idiom; e.g.
give place, *way*, *yield*, where the actual
place or *way* is non-existent, whereas when
it exists the combination has its ordinary
import.

If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,
If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,
And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the strength of my displeasure.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Give me to know
How this foul rout began, what set it on.

Id., Othello, II. 3.

So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence.
And he that suffers. *Id., Measures for Measures*, II. 2.

All that a man hath will he *give* for his life.—
Job, ii. 4.

Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man.
—*Reverendius*, xxix. 27.

Philip, Alexander's father, *gave* sentence against a
prisoner what time he was drowsy, and seemed to
give small attention. The prisoner, after sentence
was pronounced, said, I appeal. The king, somewhat
stirred, said, To whom do you appeal? The prisoner
answered, From Philip, when he *gave* me ear, to Phi-
lip, when he shall *give* me ear.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*.

God himself requireth the lifting up of pure hands
in prayers, and hath *given* the world to understand
that the wicked, although they cry, shall not be
heard. *Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their
backs, *gave* a great shout in derision of them.—
Andria, History of the Turks.

All clad in skins of beasts the javelin bear,
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair.
Deplan, Translation of the Ened.

He would *give* his nuts for a piece of tuck, and
exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling
pottle.—*Jarvis*.

I *gave* his wise proposal way;
Nay, ur'd him to go oo: the shallow fraud
Will ruin him. *Rower, A Sublimis Strupthor*.

Let the first honest discoverer *give* the word
about, that Wood's halfpence have been offered, and
caution the poor people not to receive them.—*Swift*.

This instance *gives* the impossibility of an eternal
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existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible. *Hob.*

The number of men being divided by the number of ships, gives four hundred and twenty-four men a piece. *Arbuthnot.*

Give away. Alienate from one's self; make over to another; transfer.

The more he got, the more he showed that he gave away to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the former. *Sir P. Sidney.*

If you sell marry, You give away this hand, and that is mine; You give away heavy vows, and those are mine; You give away yourself, which is known mine. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 3.*

Love gives away all things, that so he may advance the interest of the beloved person. *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living.* But we who give our native rights away, And our crushed posterity betray, Are now reduced to beg an alms, and go On holidays to see a puppet-show. *Deighton, Translation of Juvenal.*

Thus, said I, man was made in vain! How is he given away to misery and mortality! *Abraham.*

Theodosius made a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he looked upon as given away to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been solemnized. *Id.*

Whoever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives, is given away from ourselves; what we bequeath at our death, is given from others only, as our nearest relations. *Bishop Atterbury.*

Give back. Return; restore.

Their vices perhaps give back all those advantages which their virtues procured. *Bishop Atterbury.*

Give forth. Publish; tell.

Soon after it was given forth, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Sir J. Hopton.*

Give the hand. Yield preeminence, as being subordinate or inferior.

Lessons being free from some inconveniences, whereunto sermons are most subject, they may in this respect no less take than in others they must give the hand, which betokeneth preeminence. *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Politics.*

Give out. Proclaim; publish; utter.

The fathers give it out for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is said in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to apply only to the manual of Christ. *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Politics.*

'T is given out, that, sleeping in mine orchard, A serpent stung me. So the whole car of Denmark Is by a forged process of my death, Rankly abused. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 5.*

One that gives out his *Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 5.*

It hath been given out, by an hypocritical thief, who was the first master of my ship, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thousand pieces of twenty-two shillings per piece. *Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*

He gave out general summons for the assembly of his council for the wars. *Knutley, History of the Turks.*

The night was distinguished by the orders which he gave out to his army, that they should forbear all fighting of their enemies. *Adrian.*

Give out. Show in false appearance.

That, so young, should give out such a scolding, To seal her father's. *Id.*

Give over. Leave; quit; cease.

Let twenty therefore in this give over customs prevail. *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Politics.*

It may be done rather than that be given over. *Id.*

Never give over; For scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.*

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation. *Id., Othello, iv. 2.*

All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly sworn to defend the city, and not to give it over unto the last man. *Knutley, History of the Turks.*

Those troops which were lost, have given over the presentation of the war. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

But worst of all to give her over, Till she's as desperate to recover. *Butler, Hudibras.*

A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg; she fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and gave quite over laying. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Many have given over their pursuits after fame, either from the disappointments they have met, or from their experience of the little pleasure which attends it. *Adrian, Spectator.*

Give over. Addict; attach to.

Belshazzar govern and direct me; for I am wholly given over unto thee. *Sir P. Sidney.*

When the Babylonians had given themselves over

to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down. *Greene, Grammatica Sacra.*

I used one thing ill, or gave myself so much to it as to neglect what I owed either to God or the world. *Sir W. Temple.*

Give over. Conclude lost.

Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken and given over, I will adventure to prescribe to you. *Sir J. Sackville.*

'Tis not moans, ere's ere give a'er, To try one desperate medicine more; And where your case can be no worse, The desperate is the wisest course. *Butler, Hudibras.*

The abbess, finding that her physicians had given her over, told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had sent her his benediction. *Adrian, Spectator.*

Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physicians, and her nearest relations, having given her over. *Arbuthnot.*

Yet this false comfort never gives him over, That whilst he creeps, his vicious thoughts can soar. *Pope.*

He'd rather choose that I should die Than his predictions prove a lie; Not one foretells I shall recover, But all agree to give me over. *Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.*

With the adverb omitted.

Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of waters, without victual, we gave it up for lost, and prepared for death. *Rasselas, New Atlas, &c.*

Who say, I care not, those I give for lost; And to instruct them will not quit the cost. *Herbert.*

Virtue gives a' for lost, Deprest and overthrown, as second; Like that self-deceitful bird Front out her ugly woe now friend's. *Milton, Samson Ag. l. 104, 107.*

Since no deep will him her sulphur can hold, Immortal vision, though oppress'd and fall'n, I give not Heaven for lost. *Id., Paradise Lost, ii. 70.*

Ours gives himself for gone; you've watch'd your time, He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Deighton.*

The parents, after a long search for the body, gave him for drowned in one of the canals. *Adrian, Spectator.*

As the slender foot of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back, in so much that the people gave him for gone. *Id., Guardian.*

Give over. Abandon.

That the Estates should give over the villages of the dows when then they held. *Edwards, iv. 50.*

The duty of independent Churchmen all churches, in all manner of independent economies, will be very hard, and therefore best to give it over. *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Politics.*

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became a monk. *Knutley, History of the Turks.*

Sleep hath forsaid, and a new me give To death's boundless ocean, as my only cure. *Milton, Samson Ag. l. 629.*

The cause for which we fought and savor So boldly, shall we now give. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Give a person his own (as an idiom). Answer a person according to his demerits; return what one takes.

Aristotle has made it the business of almost thirty stanzas . . . also to make a sharp satire on their enemies; to give mankind their own, and to tell them plainly that from their envy it proceeds that the virtue and great nobles of women are purposely concealed. *Deighton, Preface to Walsh's Dialogue concerning Women.*

Give up. Resign; quit; yield.

The people, weary of the miseries of war, would give him up if they saw him shrink. *Sir P. Sidney.*

He has betray'd your business, and given up For certain drops of salt your city Rome. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 5.*

The sun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to give up the ghost for cold, and gave comfort to them all. *Knutley, History of the Turks.*

He found the lord Hapton in trouble for the loss of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of the garrison of Arundel castle. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Let us give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire. *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living.*

He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause. *Deighton.*

If they give them up to their reasons, then they with them give up all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no such thing as certainty. *Locke.*

Juba's surrender, since his father's death, Would give up Africk into Caesar's hands, And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Adrian, Cato.*

A popish priest threatened to communicate a Northumberland squire, if he did not give up to him the church lands. *Id., Freetholder.*

He may be brought to give up the clearest evidence. *Bishop Atterbury.*

The constant health and longevity of men must be given up also, as a groundless conceit. *Hentley.*

Have the physicians given up all their hopes? Cannot they add a few days to a monarch? *Ross.*

These people were obliged to demand peace, and give up to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. *Arbuthnot.*

Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of God, and given up a prey to thousand prejudices, that he shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart. *Hutton.*

Give up. Abandon.

If any be given up to believe lies, some must be first given up to tell them. *Bishop Stillington.*

Our minds naturally give themselves up to every diversion which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that they, when followed with assiduity, enervates the whole woman. *Adrian, Spectator.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

I am obliged at this time to give up my whole application to Homer. *Id.*

Persons who, through misfortune, choose not to dress, should not, however, give up neatness. *Knutley, History of the Turks.*

Give up. Deliver.

And Josh gave up the sum of the number of the people to the king. *2 Samuel, xxiv. 10.*

His accounts were confused, and he could not then give them up. *Swift.*

Give way. Yield; not resist; make room for.

Private respects, with him, gave way to the common good. *Cato, Speech of Cato.*

Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a seeming impossibility give way. *Deighton.*

Scarcely had he spoken when the cloud gave way; The mist drew upward, and dissolved in day. *Deighton, Translation of the 23rd.*

His golden helm gave way with stony blows, Batter'd and flat, and bent to his knees. *Id.*

In the past participle. Addicted.

Graves and hill-tombs were dangerous, in regard of the secret necres which people superstitiously give a might have always the remote with ease. *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Politics.*

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given, To dream of evil, or to work my downfall. *Deighton, History of the Turks.*

Humides, the source of the Turks, was dead long before, as was also Mathias, who had succeeded others, given all to pleasure and ease. *Knutley, History of the Turks.*

Though he was given to pleasure, yet he was likewise desirous of glory. *Adrian, History of the Turks.*

He is much given to contemplation, and the viewing of this theatre of the world. *Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Men are given to this fondness in him as personal blemishes and defects. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Indeed, he is too much given to horseplay in his railway; and comes to battle, like a butcher to the plough. *Deighton.*

What can I return to a man so charitably given? *Id.*

I have some senseless of importance with her; but her husband is so horribly given to be pious. *Id., Spanish Friar.*

Give, v. n. See Give, v. a.

1. Relent; grow moist; melt or soften; thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards give again, and grow soft as the crust of bread, biscuits, sweetmeats, and salt. *Adrian, Natural and Experimental History.*

Only a sweet and virtuous soul, Like sensual timber, never gives; But though the whole world turn to coal, Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*

Unless it is kept in a hot-house, it will so give again, that it will be little better than raw meat. *Marston, Household.*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them over, and spread them: hay is apt to give in the cocks. *Id.*

2. Move.

Up and down he traverses his ground, Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound; Now back he gives, then rushes on again. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

3. With on or upon. Rush; fall on; give the assault. *Gallicism.*

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy gives us with fury led.

Drayden, Indian Rapture.
Hannibal gave upon the Romans.—Hooke, Roman History.

Give back. Retire.

Thurba, give back, or else embrace the death.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 1.

Give in. Go back; give way; yield; give out.
In the mean time, what doth St. Paul? Both he give in to—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

The charge was given with so well governed fury
That the left corner of the Scots battalion was en-
forced to give in. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Give in to. Adopt; embrace.

This is a geography particular to the metallists;
the poets, however, have sometimes given in to it,
and furnish us with very good lights for the explana-
tion of it. *Aldrich, Dialogue on the Usefulness of*
ancient Metals.

This consideration may induce a translator to
give in to those general phrases, which have at-
tained a veneration in our language from being
used in the Old Testament.—*Pope.*

The whole body of the people are either stupidly
negligent, or else giving in with all their might
to those very practices that are working their destruc-
tion. *Swift.*

Give off. Cense; forbear.

The punishment would be kept from being too
much, if we gave off as soon as we perceived that it
reached the initial. *Locke.*

Give out. Give in; yield.

We are the earth; and they,
Like moles within us, leave and cast about;
And till they find and clutch their prey
They never rest, much less give out. *Il sheet.*

Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
That for twenty denials you would give out.
Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

Give over. Cease; act no more.

If they will speak to the purpose, they must give
over, and stand upon such particulars only as they
can show we have either added or abrogated, other-
wise than we ought, in the matter of church polity.
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Neither built Christ, through union of both na-
tures, increased the damage of either; but, by being
born a man, we should think he had given over to
be God, or that because he continued God, there-
fore he cannot be man also. *Hobbes.*

Give not o'er to him his men; intent him,
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown;
You are too cold.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.
The state of human actions are so variable, that
to try things off, and never to give over, doth won-
ders.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Demetrius, king of Macedonia, had a petition of-
fered him divers times by an old woman, and still
answered he had no leisure; whereupon the woman
said aloud, Why then give over to be king.—*Id.,*
Apophthegms.

Shall we kindle all this flame
Only to put it out again?

And must we in
And only end where we began?

In vain this mischief we have done,
If we can do no more. *Sir J. Denham.*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew
when to give over, and to desist from any further
pursuits after fame. *Aldrich.*

He winned again, and was forced to give over for
the same reason.—*Swift.*

Give, s. One who gives; donor; bestower;
distributor; granter.

Well we may afford
Our gifts their own gifts.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 316.

By thee how fairly be the give or
Rejoice? But gratitude in thee is best
long since. *Id., Paradise Regained, iv. 187.*

I have not liv'd since first I heard the news;
The gift the guilty give doth accrue.
Drayton, Aeneas.

Both gifts destructive to the givers prove:
Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*

Giving, verbal abs.

1. Act of one who, or that which, gives;
process by which anything is given.

Constant at church and change, his gains were
sure;
His givings rare, save farthings to the poor.
Pope, Moral Essays, ep. iii.

2. With out. Pretence; alleging what is not
real.

His givings out were of an infinite distance
From his true meat design.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, i. 3.

Gizzard, s. [Fr. *gésier*.] Muscular part
of the intestinal canal in certain birds
(especially the common fowl and its con-
geners); stomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to
convey them into their second ventricle, the giz-
ard. *Dr. H. B.*

In birds there is no mastication in the mouth;
but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately
swallowed into the crop, a kind of antestomach,
where it is moistened by some proper juice from the
glands discharging in there, and thence transferred
into the stomach, or intestinal stomach.—*Ray.*

They reside near the thrum,
By their high crops and eery gizzards known.
Drayton.

Figuratively. Temper.

But that which does them greatest harm,
Their spiritual gizzards are too warm;
Which puts the overheated souls
In fevers still. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Satisfaction and restitution lie so curiously laid
upon the gizzards of our politicians, that their ideal
is not half so dear to them as the treasure in their
coffers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Stick in one's gizzard. Prove indigestible, or
distasteful; vex.

Glabrous, adj. [Lat. *glaber*.] Smooth, like
hairs.

French elm, whose leaves are thicker, and more
glabrous, and smooth.—*Reynolds.*

Glaciable, adj. Capable of being converted
into ice.

[Not sensible philosophers conceive of the genera-
tion of diamonds, &c. beryls, not making them
from frozen liquids, or from mere aqueous and gla-
ciable substances, combining them by frosts into
solidities vainly to be expected even from polar
concentrations. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors,*
ii. ii. ch. i. (Rich).

Glacial, adj. [Lat. *glacies*.] Ice.

And for this glacial air, where is the shepherd so
simple that could have told him that snowy, or what-
ever else he means by glacial air, or clouds, may
serve to darken the day, but not at all to produce it.
Goethe, Cosmological Science, &c. ch. iv. (Orl 318).

Glacial period or epoch. In Geology. A di-
vision of the later tertiary chronology, so
called from the signs of the action of large
masses of ice, either as glaciers heaving;
grooves or strias on rocks, or as icebergs
containing boulders, which they carried to
great distances, and left, as they melted, in
latitudes far south of the icy districts of
the present geology.

Used with *præ* before, and *post* after, as
the second element of a compound.

The second species, the Rhinoceros megarhinus, ...
has been determined by the author megarhinus remains
from the bricks with the covering the lower part of
the Thames valley, and from the peat-forest forest,
foot of Cromer. The association in Wootton Bassett
Houses with Elephas primigenius and Rhinoceros
megarhinus, and other characteristic peat-
forest mammals, proves that it coexisted with the
Ice-epoch species. *W. B. Dawkins, Proceedings of*
the Royal Society, April 25, 1866.

Glaciate, v. a. Convert into ice; freeze.

Glaciating, part. adj. Converting into ice;
freezing.

The other thing was to measure by the differing
weight and density of the same portion of water
what change was produced in it between the best
time of summer, a first and glaciating degree of
cold, and then the highest we could produce by art.
Boyle, Works, vol. 6, p. 522. (Rich).

Glaciation, s. Act of turning into ice; con-
gealing; congelation; freezing.

Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round
in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its
guttulous descent from the air.—*Sir T. Browne,*
Vulgar Errors.

A violent motion of water is a preservative against
glaciation.—*Dr. Robinson, Civil Ventilation of*
Bacon's Vulgar Errors, p. 120.

Glacier, s. Mass of permanently frozen
water on land, as opposed to an iceberg or
floating one.

The glacier's cold and restless mass
Moves onward, day by day;
But I am he who bids it pass,
Or with its ice delays. *Dryden, Manfred.*

A glacier may be instance as showing nearly as
much combination in its changes as a plant of the
lowest organization. It is in constant growth and
constant decay; and the rates of its composition
and decomposition preserve a tolerably equable
ratio. It moves; and its motion is in immediate
dependence on its thawing. It emits a torrent of
water, which, in common with its motion, undergoes
annual variations as plants do; and both also under-
go, in summer at least, daily variations. During part
of the year, the surface melts and freezes alternately;
and on these changes are dependent the variations

in progressive movement, and in efflux of water.
Thus we have growth, decay, changes of tempera-
ture, changes of consistence, changes of velocity,
changes of elevation, all going on in mutual depen-
dence; and it may be almost as truly said of a glacier
as of an animal, that by ceaseless interaction and
disintegration it gradually undergoes an entire
change of substance without losing its individuality.
—Robert Spence, The Data of Biology, § 115.

Glaciously, adj. Icy; resembling ice.

Although extended and placed in cold conserva-
ries, it will crystallize and shoot into glaciously be-
comes. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Glacis, s. [Fr.] Slope, outside a fortifica-
tion, from the parapet of the covered way
to the level ground.

That assembly was not the opinion of the prince
who had, at the head of Cronon's Life Guards,
driven the French household troops, till then in-
vincible, back over the ruins of Nieuwink, and
whose eagle eye and apprehending voice had followed
Cott's proceedings by the glades of Namur.—*Mar-
shale, History of England, ch. xxiv.*

Glad, adj. [A.S. *glæd*.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.

They blessed the king, and went into their tents
joyful and glad of heart. *A Kings, viii. 63.*
'Twas the most dainty wench, the best com-
monion.

When I was gladd, the happiest and the gladdest,
The modest sweet nature drest within her.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Legal Subject.

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright;
showy.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be
glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and be
glad as the rose.—*Isaiah, xxxv.*

Thou first adorned
With their bright luminaries, that set and rose,
Glad evening and glad morn crown'd the fourth
day. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 381.*

3. Pleased; elevated with joy; (with of,
more rarely with at or with, before the
name of the cause of gladness).

I am glad to see your worship.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 1.
He hath an uncle in Messina will be very much
glad of it.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.*

He that is glad of exultation shall not be unpun-
ished. *Proverbs, xxv. 3.*

I think he's her servant. I'm glad of it.—*Shakespeare, A*
good woman. I am glad she still.—Beaumont and
Fletcher, Wit without Words.

He, glad
Of her attention, gain'd with serpent tongue,
His fraudulent temptation thus began.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 528.
If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my
friend, he will be glad of my repentance.—*Dryden,*
Fables.

The plague wound rush'd out a crimson flood;
The Trojan, glad with sight of Iustitia's blood,
His faultless drew.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
Glad of a quarrel, straight I chop the door.
Pope, Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.

4. Pleading; exhilarating.

His conversation
More glad to me than to a miser money is.
Sir P. Sidney.

5. Expressing gladness.

a. Really.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers:
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears!
Pope, Messiah.

b. Ironically; the sense being that what
would make the speaker glad is unlikely.

Hence its use suggests the notion of chal-
lence to produce it.

I would be glad to learn from those who pro-
manner that the human soul always thinks, how
they know it.—*Locke.*

Glad, v. a. [A.S. *gladian*.] Gladness; (this
latter being the commoner word).

Lake to a flower that feels its heat of sunme,
Which may her feeble leaves with comfort gladden.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 10, 44.

He saw rich nectar-flaws release the plover
Of the icy north; from frost-bound Atlas hands
His aluminous fitters fall: green vivans
Gladdening the Scythian rocks, and Litany sands.
Cockburn.

Heaven smil'd, and gladdened was the heart of man.
Dryden, Fables.

To see so many virtues thus united,
To restore justice, and diffuse oppression. *Deacy.*

Each drinks the juice that gladdens the heart of man.
Pope.

If justice Phillips' codive head
Some frigid rhyme disturbs,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

Glad. *v. n.* Be glad; rejoice.

Gladiat' thou in such sorrow?
I call my wish back. *Mausinger, Virgin Martyr.*

Gladden. *v. a.* Make glad.

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A sweet pleasure gladden'd all that saw him.

Addison, Cato.
A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and gladdens
her, when she does not attend to it.—*Id., Spectator.*

Gladder. *a.* One who, or that which, glads
or gladdens.

Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron, . . .
Have pity, goddess. *Chaucer and Dryden; i. e.*
transferred from the former to the latter.

Glade. *s.* [see last extract.] Opening,
avenue, or break, in a wood.

To make a glade in the midst of a wood; to
lopp or cut away branches where they let the light.
—*Harriet, Accurate; 15th.*

No flamm'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow glade,
Those glowing lamps were set, that made a dreadful

shade.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
And listened to the words she sung; for then,
Through a small glade cut by the fishermen,
I saw it was your daughter.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.
O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade,
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable

To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,
And brown an evening.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1081.
When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to pass through this adventurous glade,
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star,
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convey.

Id., Comus, 78.
For noonday's heat are closer neighbours made,
And for fresh evening air the softer glade.

Dryden, State of Innocence.
There, interspers'd in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.

Pope.
By the heron's armed shades,
Gliding through the choany glades;
By the conies that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!
Oh, take the husband, or restore the wife!

Id., Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.
[Glade.—A light passage made through a wood, also a
beam or breaking in of the light. (Bailey.) Glade,
hot gleams between showers. (Baker.) The fundamen-

tal meaning is a passage for the light, either
through trees or through clouds. Norse *glede*, a
clear spot among clouds, a little taking up in the
weather; *glefja*, to jump; *glott*, an opening, a clear
spot among clouds.—*Waldwood, Dictionary of Eng-*
lish Etymology.]

Gladsly. *adv.* Full of gladness. *Obsolete,*
rare.

There leave we them in pleasure and repose,
Spending their jocular days, and gladsly nights.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 3. 40.
Gladsfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
gladsly. *Rare.*

And there him rests in riotous sufficiency
Of all his gladsfulness, and kindly jovianity.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Gladiator. *s.* [Lat. *gladius* = sword.] Sword-
player, of which it is nearly the Latin
equivalent; prizefighter.

They had several delight some shown to exhilarate
the people; *gladiators*; combatants of men with them-
selves; with wild beasts, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of*
Metaphor, p. 239.

Then whilst his foe each gladiator fights,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils.

St. J. Denham.
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators.

Dryden, Translation of Persius.
Writers . . . have given too great pomp and mag-
nificence to the exploits of the ancient bear-garden;
and made their gladiators, by fabulous tradition,
greater than Gorman and others of Great Britain!

—*Tidder, no. 31.*
Gladiatorial. *adj.* Relating to gladiators.

Consider only the shocking carnage made in the
human species by the exposure of infants, the *gladi-*
atorial shows, and the exceedingly cruel usage of
slaves, allowed and practised by the ancient Pagans.
—*Bishop Porteus, Sermons, i. xiii.*

Gladiatorian. *adj.* Relating to, or exhibited
by, gladiators.

The gladiatorian and other sanguinary sports
which we allow our people sufficiently discover our
national taste.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Advice to an*
Author, pt. ii. s. 3. (Rich.)

Gladiatory. *adj.* Belonging to gladiators,
1064

swordplayers, prizefighters, or combatants
in general.

The Romans add use themselves unto their gladi-
atory fights and bloody spectacles, that acquaintance
with wounds and blood might make them the less
fear it in the wars.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Pas-*
sions, ch. xxvii.

At Rome there were usually these gladiatory
sports; bloody, sword-killing sports; they killed
men in sport.—*Dr. Wratfield, Sermon, p. 77: 1610.*

Gladiature. *s.* Fencing; swordplay.
In their amphibithetical gladiatures, the lives of
empires lay at the mercy of the vulgar.—*Gayton,*
Notes on Don Quixote.

Gladiolus. *s.* [Lat.; the *o*, though the word
is often improperly pronounced *gladiolus*,
being short. Little sword; from *gladius* =

sword.] In *Horticulture* the *gladiolus* is
the sword lily. In *Botany*, the *gladiolus*, which
is a mere corruption of the same word, is

the *Iris fetidissima*; the yellow Iris being
the Corn flag. The word, however, is ap-
plied to several species of Iris, the class of

plants wherein the leaf is most especially
swordlike. The true *gladioli* are the mem-
bers of the genus Iris, the connection

with the lilies being spurious.
[Of the *gladiolus*, or sword lily, a tender flower,
there are three or four sorts.—*Macrombie, Gar-*
deners' Journal.]

Gladly. *adv.* In a glad manner; with gaiety;
with merriment; with triumph; with ex-
ultation.

For his particular, I'll receive him gladly;
But not our follower. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.*

You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advan-
tage every body will gladly see you engross the glory of.
—*Abant, Letter to Pope.*

Gladness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Glad;
cheerfulness; joy; exultation.

The Jews had light, and gladness, and joy, and
honour.—*Ezra, viii. 10.*

And then shall have joy and gladness; and many
shall rejoice at his birth. *Luke.*

By such degrees the spreading gladness grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before;
The standing streets with so much joy they view,
That with less grief the perished they deplore.

Dryden.
Gladsome. *adj.*

1. Pleased; gay; delighted.
The highest angels to and fro descend,
From highest heaven in gladsome company.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
The gladsome ghosts in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend.

Dryden.
2. Causing joy; having an appearance of
gaiety.

Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;
Of opening heav'n they sung and gladsome day.

Prior.
Gladsomey. *adv.* In a gladsome manner.
I remembered myself by and by,
And beheld the same slyne so gladsomey.

Phantom Pathways, sign. A. 1. b.
Glaire. *s.* [A.S. *glær.*]

1. White of an egg.
Grynde vermillion on a stone with newe glayre,
and put a ltylle of the yolke of an ytherio, and
so write therewith.—*Early English Miscellanies in*
Prose and Verse, from an Autodited Manuscript of
the fifteenth Century, p. 72. (Edited by J. O. Halli-
well.)

Take the glaire of eggs, and strain it as short as
water.—*Peascham, On Drawing.*

2. Any viscous transparent matter, like the
white of an egg.

Her lewde lypes twayne,
The slaver, such sayne,
Lyke a rayge rayne,
A gummy glayre.

Skellon, Poems, p. 124.
Blood, poison, slimy glere,
That in his body so abound were.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 109.
I found the tongue hick and dry, with a black
glare on the teeth.—*Furley, On the Maratic Achil,*
p. 11.

Glaity. *adj.* Having the character of glair.
The first sign of it is a glaity discharge.—*Wise-*
man, Surgery.

Glanee. *s.* [German, *glantz.*]

1. Sudden shoot of light or splendour.
His offering soon propitious fire from heav'n
Comm'd with nimble glance, and grateful steam:
The other's not; for his was not sincere.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 441.
2. Stroke or dart of the beam of sight.

The aspects which procure love are not glances,
but sudden glances and dartings of the eye.—*Bacon,*
Natural and Experimental History.

There are of those sort of beauties which last but
for a moment; some particularly of a violent pas-
sion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an
eye, a dishevel'd lock, and a look of gravity.—*Dryden,*
Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.

3. Snatch of sight; quick view.
The ample mind takes a survey of several objects
with one glance.—*Watts, On the Mind.*

4. In *Mineralogy*. Group of minerals so called.
Though there are many doubts respecting min-
eralogical species, a large number of such species are
so far fixed that they may be supposed capable of
being united under the higher divisions of a system
with approximate truth. Of these higher divisions,
those which have been termed orders appear to
tend to something like a fixed chemical character.
Thus the loids of Naumann, and mostly those of
Mohs, are combinations of an oxide with an acid,
and thus resemble salts, whence their name. The
silicoids contain most of Mohs's stints; and the
oxides pyrites, glauco, and blende, are common to
Naumann and Mohs; being established by the lat-
ter on a difference of external character.—*Wheatley,*
History of Scientific Ideas, ii. 111, ed. 1858.

Glance. *v. n.*
1. Shoot a sudden ray of splendour.
He double blows about him fiercely laid,
That glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil use,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd.

Spenser.

2. Fly off; strike in an oblique direction.
He has a little gall'd me, I confess;
But as the just old glances away from me,
'Tis ten to one it willn't you two outright.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night of the Mice, v. 2.

Through Paris' shield the fearful weapon went,
His corset pierced, and his arment rend;
And glancing downwards near his flank descend.

Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

3. View with a quick cast of the eye; play
the eye.
O! he sudden up they rise and dance,
Then sit again, and such and glauco;
In a dance again, and kiss. *Sir J. Suckling*

Mighty Dulness crown'd,
Shall take through Grib Street her triumphant
train;
And her Farnassus glancing o'er at once,
Behold a hundred sons, and each a dance.

Pope, Dunciad.

4. Censure by oblique hints.
How could thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glauc at my credit with Hippolita,
Knowing I know thy love to Theseus?
Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Some men glauco and dart at others, by justifying
themselves by negatives: as to say, this I do not.—
Idem.

I have never glauco upon the late designed
profession of his business and his attendants, notwith-
standing it might have afforded matter to many
ludicrous speculations.—*Addison.*

He had written verses wherein he glauco at a
certain reverend doctor, famous for dulness.—*Swift.*

Glanee. *v. a.* Move nimbly; shoot ob-
liquely.
Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
Enough to press a royal merchant down.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Glancing. *part. adj.* Having the character
of that which glances.

When through the gloom the glancing lightnings
fly,
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rowe.*

Glancing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, or
that which, glances; censure by oblique
hints.
By this hydraiding to me the horrors, as by
other suspicious glances in his book, he would
seem privily to point me out to his readers as one
whose custom of life were not honest but licentious.
—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.*

Glancingly. *adv.* In a glancing manner;
transiently.
Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in
this kind, but bruskly and glancingly, intending
chiefly a discourse of his own voyage.—*Hakewell,*
Apology.

Gland. *s.* [Lat. *glans, glandis* = acorn.] In
Anatomy. Convolution of vessels, chiefly
for the purpose of secretion, often with an
acornlike outline, and generally with an
excretory duct. Of the members of the two
sorts indicated by the extract, it is the
conglobate which best answers to the name.

All the *glands* of a human body are reduced to two sorts, viz. conglomerate and conglomerate. A conglomerate *gland* is a little smooth body, wrapped up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out; of this sort are the *glands* in the brain, the labial *glands* and testes. A conglomerate *gland* is composed of many little conglomerate *glands*, all tied together, and wrapped up in the common tunic or membrane.—*Quincy*.

The *glands* begin deep in the body of the *glands*.—*Wise*.

The *glands*, which o'er the body spread,
Fine complicated clus of nervous thread,
Involved and twisted with the arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct.

—*Sir R. Blackmore*.

Glander. v. a. Affect with glanders.

Glandered. part. adj. Affected with glanders.

Being drunk in plenty, it [tar-water] hath recovered even a *glandered* horse, that was thought incurable.—*Bishop Berkeley, Further Thoughts on Tar-Water*.

Glanders. s. [N.F. *glandre*.] Disease so called, chiefly, though not exclusively, limited to horses. See extract from Copland.

His horse is pestered with the *glanders*.—*Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Oh, you are! Then pray, sir, what is my complaint?—Complaint? What shall I say? I wish he would return; Oh, 'tis the *glanders*.—*The Glanders!* Zounds, do you make a horse of me?—*J. Norton, Secrets worth Knowing*, v. 2.

The characteristic symptom of *glanders* in its acute form in the horse, as described by Vines, Coleman, Percival, and Quaint, are—intense inflammation of the pharyngeal membrane, attended by eruptions which soon pass into chancre-like sores; swelling of the lips and nose; rapid extension of the ulceration, giving rise to a purulent and disorganizing discharge, which often passes to a purpura, or bloody and horribly fetid sanies; subsequently exposure of the nasal membrane, with increased discharge, sometimes with slight hemorrhage; swelling and pain of the sublingual glands; inflammation of the conjunctiva and nasal eyelid, quickly passing into a livid and swollen state, with an offensive sanious discharge; great loss of flesh and strength, more or less cough, and fever of a putrid-dynamic or malignant character. These symptoms at last pass into those of *furcy glanders*, in which small tumours appear about the head, lips, face, neck, or other parts. . . . *Glanders* may appear in the human subject in different forms. 1st. In that of *stupid acute glanders*, the disease attacking the nasal cavities and adjoining parts. 2nd. In that of *gentle furcy glanders*, the malady appearing in various parts, in the form of small tumours, giving rise to foul ulcers, supuration, &c. 3rd. These varieties may exist separately, or they may be both produced at the same time, or the one may precede the other. 4th. Each of them may also occur in a chronic form, and, in this form, also, may exist separately, or be combined. Copland, *Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, in voce.

Glandiferous. adj. [Lat. *fero*—bear.] Bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

The beech is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the *glandiferous* trees.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Glandular. adj. Relating to, connected with, constituted by, a gland.

Glandular swellings follow.—*Wise, Surgery*.

Glandule. s. Small gland.

Nature hath provided several *glandules* to separate this juice from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called 'ductus salivales'.—*Rog*.

Glandulosity. s. Collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulosity*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Glandulous. adj. Pertaining to, subsisting in, or having the nature of, glands.

The beaver's lungs are no testicles, or parts official unto generation, but *glandulous* substances, that hold the nature of excretories.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Such constitutions must be subject to *glandulous* tumours and ruptures of the lymphatics. A *glandulous*, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Glare. v. a. [same root as Glade.]

1. Shine so as to distress the eye.

He is every where above elements of epigrammatic wit, and from hyperbolic: he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines but *glare* not; and is stately without ambition.—*Dryden*.

The court of Cæsar stands reveal'd to sight;

The cavern *glares* with new admitted light.

—*Id., Translation of the Æneid*.

Beholds this man in a false *glaring* light,
Which conquest and success have thrown upon him.

—*Addison, Cato*.

2. Look with fierce piercing eyes.

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,
Which thou dost glare with.

—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

Look you, how pale he glares!—*Id., Hamlet*, iii. 4.
Now friends no more, nor walking band in hand;
But when they met, they made a sorry stand,
And *glared* like angry lions as they pass'd,
And wish'd that every look might be their last.

—*Dryden, Polixena and Arcite*.

'One as melancholic as a cat,' answered Mocks,
and *glared* upon me as if he would have looked through me.—*Moss in the Moon*: 1000. (Nares by H. & W.)

Glare. v. a. Shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

One spirit in their ruf'd, and every eye
Glared lightning, and shot forth perishing fire
Among th' accurst, that wither'd all their strength.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 818.

Glare. s.

1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye.

Eight months the winter dures;

The *glare* it is so great,

As it is May before he turns

His ground to sow his wheat.

—*Taylor, (Nares by H. & W.)*

The frame of burnish'd steel cast a *glare*,
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air.

—*Dryden, Fables*.

I have grieved to see a person of quality *glaring* by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a spectre amidst a *glare* of Baubran.—*Addison, Grosvenor*.

Here in a grove, shelter'd from air,
And screen'd in shades, from day's detested *glare*,
She sighs for ever. —*Love, Rape of the Lock*, canto iv.

2. Fierce piercing look.

About them round

A lion now he stalks with fierce *glare*.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 401.

Glareous. adj. Glaring.

There is a *glareous* liquor confined in the bowels of infants, and many other animals, when they are born, which it is necessary to carry off. *Grisper, Comparative View of the State and Evolution of Man*, p. 23: 177.

Glaring. part. adj.

1. Shining so as to distress the eye.

After great light, if you come suddenly into the dark, or, contrariwise, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the sight confused.—*Bacon*.

His *glaring* eyes with murder's venom swell,
And like the brand of foul Alecto flame.

—*Fairfax*.

2. Conspicuous; notorious; (as, 'a *glaring* fault').

Glaringly. adv. In a glaring manner; patently; evidently; notoriously.

I know not whether the brick-bat men in their martial liveries, and the tallow-chandlers in their sky-coloured frocks, are not too *glaringly* offensive for a royal eye to bear?—*The Student*, li. 230.

Glart. s. Glairy mucus. *Rare*.

For the party that is incubated in the breast with any kind of flemme or *glart*, take the powder of betonie and drink it with warm water; it violeth and purgeth the flemme wonderfully, and doth away the *glart* or flemme. —*Gerard, Herball*.

Glass. s. [A.S. *glæs*.]

1. Transparent, or partially transparent, brittle substance so called.

The word *glass* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glæs*, from the verb 'glaisen,' which signifies amongst them to shine; or perhaps from 'glacies' in the Latin, which is ice, whose colour it resembles.—*Puckler, On Dress*.

Glass is thought so compact and firm a body that it is indestructible by art or nature, and is also so close a texture that the subtlest ethereal spirits cannot penetrate it.—*Bacon*.

Shower of granulous rain, by sudden burst
Disjuncting numerous bowels, fragments of steel
And stones, and *glass*, and nitrous grain adust.

—*A. Phillips*.

Glass is a transparent solid formed by the fusion of siliceous and alkaline matters. . . . Chance undoubtedly had a principal share in the invention of this curious fabrication, but there were circumstances in the most ancient arts likely to lead to it; such as the fusing and vitrifying heats required for the formation of pottery, and for the extraction of metals from their ores. Pliny ascribes the origin of *glass* to the following accident. A merchant-ship laden with natron, being driven upon the coast at the mouth of the river Euphrates, in tempestuous weather, the crew were compelled to seek their victuals ashore, and having placed lumps of the natron upon the sand, as supports to the kettles,

found to their surprise masses of transparent stone among the kindlers. The sand of this small stream of Euphrates, which runs from the Mount Carmel, was in consequence supposed to possess a peculiar virtue for making *glass*, and continued for ages to be sought after for that purpose.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Except on subjects for which there has been constructed a scientific terminology, it is natural to prefer giving to a new object a name which at least expresses its resemblance to something already known. . . . In this manner the name of a species often becomes the name of a genus; as salt, for example, or oil; the former of which words originally denoted only the muriate of soda, the latter, as its etymology indicates, only olive oil; but which now denote large and diversified classes of substances presenting these in some of their qualities, and combine only these common qualities, instead of the whole of the distinctive properties of olive oil and sea salt. The words *glass* and soap are used by modern chemists in a similar manner, to denote genera of which the substances vulgarly so called are single species. And it often happens, as in those instances, that the term keeps its special identification in addition to its more general one, and becomes ambiguous, that is, two names instead of one.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. v. § 3.

2. Vessels, instruments, and articles made of glass.

a. Mirror, i.e. looking-glass.

I'll see no more,

And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glass*,
Which shows me many woes.

—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

The *glass*, and the fine linen, and the hood, and the veil.—*Goethe*, iii. 23.

He spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With twinkling *glasses* to betray
The larks that in the meadow light.

—*Dryden, Translation from Horace*.

b. Hour-glass; measure of time; destined time of a man's life.

Were my wife's liver

Infected as her life, she would not live

The running of our *glass*.

—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

No more his royal self did live, no more his nobles' some,
The golden Meleager now, their *glasses* all were run.

—*Chapman*.

c. Drinking-glass, whence quantity contained therein; draught.

To this last costly treaty,

That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glass*

Dut break't the rinsing.

—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, i. 1.

When they be not
Dilated with fervent joys, and eager soul
Propounds to pursue the sparkling liquor, he sure
'Tis time to slum it.

—*J. Phillips, Cyper*, b. ii.

While a man thinks one *glass* more will not make him drunk, that one *glass* hath disfigured him from well discerning his present condition.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*.
The first *glass* may pass for health, the second for good humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies.—*Sir W. Temple*.

d. Perspective-glass.

The moon whose orb

Through optick *glass* the Tuscan artist views.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 287.

Like those who survey the moon by *glasses*, I tell of a shining world above, but not relate the glories of the place.—*Dryden*.

d. Weather-glass.

A state weather-glass, that, by the rising and falling of a certain magical liquor, presages all changes and revolutions in government, as the common *glass* does those of the weather.—*Zacher*, no. 214.

Used adjectively.

And these *glass* eyes;

And, like a surly politician, seem

To see the things thus dust nup.

—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 6.

Glass bottles are more fit for this second lining than those of wood.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Glass. v. a.

1. See us in a glass; represent, us in a glass or mirror. *Rare*.

Me thinks I am partaker of thy passion,

And in thy case do *glass* mine own delinquency.

—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. ii.

2. Case in glass.

Me thought all his senses were lockt in his eye.

As jewels in crystal for some price to buy;

Who tendering their own worth, from whence they

were *glaz'd*,
Did point out to buy them, along as you pass.

—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, ii. 1.

3. Glaze.

I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glaz'd* over by a vitriolous heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion.—*Boyle*.

Glassblower. s. One employed in glass-blowing. See Glassblowing.

Glassblowing. part. pref. Process by which glass is formed into bottles, &c., by means of a mould on the outside, and a tube by which, when in a plastic condition, it (the semifluid glass) is inflated from within.

This is the second process in glass-blowing, . . . the glassblower takes the metal from the gatherer. — *Vie*, *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Glassen. adj. Made of glass. *Obsolete*.

He that no more for me, emmyes, jabsies, can
Near use the bones we see doth him a man
To take the box up for him; and pursues
The dice with glass a eyes to the glad views
Of what he throws.

B. Jonson, An Epistle to a Friend. (Rich.)

Glassful. s. As much as is usually taken at once in a glass.

His majesty drank a small glassful of claret wine.
— *Sir T. Herbert, Memoir of King Charles I.* p. 132.

Glassgazing. adj. Finical; often contemplating him-elf in a mirror.

A glassgazer, glassgazing, superstitious, finical
fool. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Glasshouse. s.

1. House where glass is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Roman mosaic, composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the glasshouse. — *Johnson, Travels in Italy*.

2. House built of glass, as the Crystal Palace, or a greenhouse; in which case it is often two words.

Glassmetal. s. Glass in fusion.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with glassmetal. — *Johnson, Physical Repository*.

Glasswort. s. Native plant so called of the genus *Salicornia*.

Glasswort hath an apetalous flower, wanting the embayment; for the stamens, or clives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves; these embryos afterward become pods or bladders, which, or the most part contain one seed. The inhabitants near the sea-coast cut the plants up toward the latter end of summer; and, having dried them in the sun, they turn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sea-kali, or alkali, by the chemists. — *Miller*.

For the blue glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chalk, or glasswort; and for the carcase or green sort, the ashes of brack or other plants. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The salt-wort or glass-wort (salicorn-kali) grows freely on most of the shores. — *Anted, The Channel Islands*, p. 177.

Glassy. adj.

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; inasmuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a glassy substance. — *Bacon*.

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness, or lustre, or brittleness.

Maad! proud man!

Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd,
His glassy essence, like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As makes the angels weep.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his leaf leaves in the glassy stream.

Id., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Whose womb produced the glassy ice? Who bred
The hoary frosts that fall on Winter's head?

G. Sandys.

Death stood all fixed in his glassy eye;
His hands were withered, and his veins were dry.

Byron, The Corsair.

The memory must retain the sensation or perception to which the technical term or degree of the scale refers. Thus with regard to colour, as we have said already, when we find such terms as the white or pinkish-brown, the metallic colour so denoted ought to occur at once to our recollection without delay or search. . . . Thus glassy lustre, fatty lustre, adamantine lustre, denote certain kinds of shining in minerals, which appearances we should endeavour in vain to describe by periphrasis; and which the terms, if considered as terms in common language, would by no means clearly discriminate; for why, in common language, would say that coal has a fatty lustre? But these terms, in their conventional sense,

are perfectly definite; and when the eye is once familiarized with this application of them, are easily and clearly intelligible. — *Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum*.

Glaucōma. s. [Gr. γλαυκωμα, from γλαυρός, grey, or sea-green.] Disease of the eye, originally identified with the cataract, but in reality seated in the hyaline membrane and aqueous matter, its effect being to give a greyish-green colour to the eye.

The glaucōma is no other disease than the cataract. — *Sharp*.

The difference has been eagerly contended for between a glaucōma and a cataract, though indeed latterly the contest has been less violent. — *The Student*, i. 341: 17: n.

Glaucous. adj. [Lat. glaucus; Gr. γλαυκός.] Grey, or blue.

The . . . are small, of a glaucous colour. — *Ray, Remains*, p. 182.

The kisk glides over a bottom covered with mosses or coloured stones, that reflect through the pure water this glaucous green, or sapphire blue. — *Pennant, Voyage to the Hebrides*.

Glaive, or Glaive. s. [The i is superfluous; being wanted for neither the derivation, with that of the first element in Claymore, nor for showing that the a is long, which is done by the final e.] Sword.

He . . . laying both his hands upon his glaive,
With dreadful strokes led drive at him so sore.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, iv. 7: 24.

Achilles pressing through the Phrygian glaive's.

Spenser, Epith on Hercules, l. 107.

Two hundred Greeks came next in sight well try'd.

Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,

But each a glaive had pendunt by his side. *Faust*.

Behold from yonder hill the foe appears,
Horns, bills, glaives, arrows, shields, and spears,
Like a dark wood his comers.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Mud Lovers.

When zeal, with aged chills and glares,
Gave chase to rochets and white staves.

Butler, Hudibras.

Glaiver. v. n. [?] Flatter; wheedle.

The writer of that glancing glass upon Pope Hamilton's ball. *Fulke, Against Allen*, p. 512: 1504.

Some slavish, glancing, flattering parasite, or hanger-on. — *South, Sermons*, vi. 116.

Kindness have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a glancing council is as dangerous as a wheedling jest, or a flattering physician. — *Sir R. L. Edmundo*.

Glaiverer. s. One who glavers; flatterer.

These glaverers go, my self to rest I bid,
And doubting nothing, soundly fell asleep.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 407.

Glavering. verbal abs. Flattering.

He knew how tender and delicate he princes' ears, corrupt with glorious gullenry of flatterers. — *Joye, Exposition of Daniel*, ch. iii. (Rich.)

Glaïmore. s. (generally pronounced claymore.) [Gaelic, claidhamh = sword, more = great.] Large two-handed sword,

formerly much used by the highlanders of Scotland.

Their arms were anciently the glaïmore, or great two-handed sword, and afterwards the two-edged sword and target. — *Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

Glaze. v. a.

1. Furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate calcines chintilly paved,
richly hang'd, and glazed with crystalline glass. — *Johnson, Keats*.

2. Overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, glaz'd with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects.

Shakespeare, Richard II. ii. 2.

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; winnow through with other ornaments he may glaze and brandish the weapons, yet it is sound reason that carries the stroke home. — *Greene, Canonicus Sacra*.

White, with other strong colours, with which we paint that which we intend to glaze, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it. — *Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

What is this? his eyes are heavy: think not they are glazed with wine.

Go to him: it is thy duty: kiss him: take his hand in thine.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. In Pottery.

This set me to study how to order my fire, so as to make it burn some pots. I had no notion of a kiln, such as the potters burn in, or of glazing them with

lead, though I had some lead to do it with; but I placed three large plinths and two or three pots in a pile, one on another, and placed my fire-wood all round it, with a great heap of embers under them. — *Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

4. In Cookery.

To glaze or ice pastry. The fine yellow glaze appropriate to meat pies is given with beaten yolk of egg, which should be laid on with a paste brush, or a small bunch of feathers; if a lighter colour be wished for, wash the whole of the egg together, or mix a little milk with the yolk. . . . This glazing answers also very well, though it takes a slight colour, if used before the pastry is baked. — *Miss Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 335.

Glaze. s.

1. In Pottery.

The early Chinese glazes do not appear to be known. — *Catalogue of Specimens*.

2. In Cookery.

Glaze is merely strong clear gravy or jelly boiled quickly down to the consistency of thin cream; but this reduction must be carefully managed that the glaze may be brought to the proper point without being burned. . . . Any kind of stock may be boiled down to glaze. — *Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. vi.

Glaizon. adj. Glossy: (as the first element of a compound).

Old glazun-eyes.

He hath not reach'd his despair yet.

B. Jonson, Volpone.

Glaizer. s. One whose trade is to make glass windows.

Into rabbits, the several pieces of glasswork are set, and fastened by the glazier. — *Moxon, Mechanick Exercises*.

The dext'rous glazier strong returns the band,
And jingling sashes on the posthouse sound.

Gay, Trivia.

Gleadowes. s. See Gladiolus.

Gleam. v. n. [see Glimmer.] Shine with sudden concuscation.

Observant of approaching day.

The meek-eyed morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint gleaming in the dappled east.

Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Gleam. s. Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen
Upon seven hills to spread his gleaming gleam;
And conquerors beset with his green,
Along the banks of the Anaxian stream. *Spenser*.

At best a gleam
Of dawning light turn'd flintward in haste
His travel'd steps. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 429.

Mine is a gleam of light, too hot to last;
Wat'ry it shines, and will be gone ere fast.

Byron, Inconsolable.

In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with green.

Pope, Windsor Forest.

Gleaming. part. adj. Shining with a gleam.

The field of iron cast a gleaming brown.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 526.

Gleaming. verbal abs. Gleam.

Farewell, ye gleaming of departed peace!
Shine out your last! *Thomson, Seasons, Spring*.

Gleamy. adj. Flashing; darting sudden concuscations of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a gleamy ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way.

Pope.

Gleaze. v. a. [Fr. glazer, from galeque, handful.]

1. Gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind.

And she went, and enm and gleaned in the field
after the reapers. — *Ruth*, ii. 3.

Chari conquest for his following friends remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only glean'd.

Dryden.

The precept of not gathering their land clean, but that something should be left to the poor to glean, was a secondary offering to God himself. — *Alton, Companion to the Fasts and Festivals of the Church of England*.

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,
To glean Palamont's fields.

Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

2. Gather anything thinly scattered.

Gather

So much as from occasions you may glean,
If sight, to us unknown, afflicts him thus.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Of gleanings all the land's wealth lies on one,
Into your own hands, card-nail, by extortion.

Id., Henry VIII. iii. 2.

They gleaned of them in the highways five thousand men. — *Judges*, xx. 46.

GLEA

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his reluctant arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Pled from his well-known face with wonted fear;
As when his blinding sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and gleam'd the routed rear.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
In the knowledge of bodies we must be content
To glean what we can from particular experiments;
since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essence,
grasp at a time whole sheaves, and in bundles
comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together.—*Locke.*

Glean. s.

1. Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he piles;
The gleans of yellow thyme distend his thighs:
He spoils the sabbath.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

2. See extract. *Rare.*

A gleane or heap of corn commonly gathered together and bound by handfuls.—*Withal, Dictionary, p. 67: 1608.*

Gleaner. s.

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,
Which scarce the thin philosopher can smother,
Should his heart own a gleaner in the fold.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

2. One who gathers anything slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house gleaner in the city is an ardent statesman.—*Locke.*

Gleaning. verbal abs.

Act of gleauing or thing gleamed.

There shall be as the slinking of an olive-tree, and as the gleauing grapes when the vintage is done.—*Isaiah, xiv. 13.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the gleauings of the rich man's harvest.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Glebe. s.

[Lat. *gleba*.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

This, like the moory plots, delights in solge bowers;
The grassy carlants loves, and oft attird with flowers
Of rank and mellow *glebe*.
Dryden.

Mark well the flowing almonds in the wood;
If odorous odours the bearing branches load,
The *glebe* will answer to the sylvan recit.
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, b. 1.

Shedding vegetable life,
Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to day.
Garth.

2. Land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three sorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*; another in tithes, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people. —*Spelman.*

A freeman charge on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be taken in a spiritual court. —*Aspley, Paragon Juris Canonici.*

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*. —*Swift.*

3. Earthy concretion or mass of particles.

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, convertible again by cold into brittle *glebe*, or crystals, soluble in water so as to disappear. —*Arbuthnot, Explanation of Chymical Terms, (Orel MS.)*

Gleby. adj.

Turfy: (perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any definite English meaning, and is not a loosely adopted Latinism.)

Perfidious flattery! thy malignant seeds
In an ill hour, and in a fatal land,
Noddy diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,
With rising tide amidst the corn appear,
And choke the hopes and harvest of the year.
Prior, Solomon, b. 1.

Glede. s. [generally referred to *glide*; though doubtfully.] Kite, i.e. bird so called.

You shall not eat the *glede*, the kite, and the vulture. —*Deuteronomy, xiv. 13.*

Not a *glead*, not a vulture, not a falcon, not an eagle, not any bird of prey or rapine. —*Bishop Hall, Beauty of the Church.*

Glee. s.

[A.S. *gleg*.]

1. Joy; merriment; gaiety.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great glee.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.
Many wayfarers make themselves *glee*, by vowing

GLEE

the inhabitants; who again forebore not to thigne them with perfume. —*Caesar, Survey of Cornwall.*
Is Blondelinda dead? Farewell my glee!
No happiness is now reserv'd for me.
Gay, Pastorals.

2. Song, sung in parts; species of catch.

Alas of the most modern cast, fitted into divisions or even loaded with parts as much in sequence as in a catch or a glee. —*Mason, On Church Music, p. 220.*

Who has not seen the advertisements proposing a reward to him, who should produce the best catch, canon, or glee. —*Bishop Percy, Reliquia of Ancient Poetry, Essay on the English Minstrel.*

Gleed. s. [German, *gluth* = glowing.] Burning or live coal; hot ember.

In heart he burnt as any *glede*.
Lydgate, History of Troy.

There is scarce
Fair Illum fall in burning red *glede* down,
And from the soil great Troy, Neptune's town,
Neckville, Jubilate to Miriam for Magnificat.

When I stir up these embers to the bottom, there are found some living *glede*, which do both contain fire, and are apt to propagate it. —*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations.*

Gleeful. adj. Gay; merry; cheerful.

My lovely Anon, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* host?
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.
Nor lacks he *gleeful* tales, whilst round the nut-brown bowl doth trot.
Warner, Albion's England.

Gleek. v. n. Sucer; gibe; make sarcastic jests.

I can *gleek* upon occasion. —*Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 1.*
I have seen you *gleeking* and calling at this gentleman twice or thrice. —*Id., Henry V. v. 1.*

Gleek. s. [from A.S. *gleggy*.] Scroff; joke.

What wilt you give me?—No money on my faith;
but the *gleek*; I will give you the minstrel. —*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.*
Now where's the Bastard's braver, and Charles his *gleek*?
Id., Henry VI. Part 1, iii. 2.

Here June, here; but stay, I do spy
A pretty *gleek* coming from *Ball's eye*.
Deanman and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.

Gleek. s. [? from German, *glück* = luck.] Game of cards so called.

Let her hear us to-day,
Laugh, and keep company, at *gleek* or crimp.
R. Jonson, Maggotick Lady.

A lady once requesting a gentleman to play at *gleek*, was refused, but civilly, and upon three reasons; the first whereof, madam, said the gentleman, is, I have no money. Her ladyship knew that was no material and sufficient, that she desired him to keep the two other reasons to himself. —*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 14.*

Gleeman. s. Minstrel.

Black-birdle . . . a conyngie minstreyan, called of the Britons god of *gleeman*. —*Babyon, Chronicle, fol. xxiii. 1533.*

The Anglo-Naxon harpers and *gleemen* were the immediate successors and imitators of the Scandinavian scalds. —*Bishop Percy, Reliquia of Ancient Poetry, Essay on the English Minstrel.*

Their national love of verse and music still so strongly predominated, that in the place of their old scalds a new rank of poets arose, called *gleemen* or harpers. —*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, vol. i. diss. 1.*

Gleesome. adj. Full of glee or merriment; joyous.

Gleesome hunters, pleased with their sport,
With sacrifices due have thank'd me for't.
W. Hecene, Britanica's Pastorals.

Gleet. s. [?] In Medicine. Glairy discharge from a wound or mucous surface; at present limited to discharges from the urethra, in which case it is the name of a disease rather than the discharge itself.

A hard dry eschar, without either matter or *gleet*. —*Wicman, Surgery.*

Gleet. v. n.

1. Drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone; this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops. —*Wicman, Surgery.*

2. Run slowly.

Vapours raised by the sun make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmosphere, till they hit against the mountainous places of the globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains, whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a basin. —*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Gleety. adj. Ichory; thinly sanious.

If the Soul lose its rudeness, and the matter
6 u 2

GLID

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{GLIDDER

change to be thin and *glidy*, you may suspect it corrodging. —*Wicman, Surgery.*

Glen. s. [Cornish, *glyn*; Gaelic, *glenn*.] Valley; dale; depression between two hills.

From me his maddling mind is start,
And woe the widow's daughter of the *glen*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Can silent *glens* have charms for thee?
The lowly cot, and russet gown? —*Bishop Percy.*
Tough *glens*, and sudden waterfalls.
T. Warton.

Glib. adj. [Provincial German, *glippen* = slip; *glibberig* = slippery.]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts being *glib* and continually in motion, fall off from one another, which way so ever gravity inclines them. —*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Habakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope, compactly twisted together, with a piece that slid as *glib* as a fish-catcher's gin. —*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

2. Smooth; voluble.

I wad that *glib* and oily art
To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend,
I'll dot before I speak. —*Id., King Lear, i. 1.*

Used adverbially.

There was never so much *glib* nonsense put together in well sounding English. —*Locke.*
Now Curll his shop-train rubbishy dnam;
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains:
And then, to make them pass the *glibly*,
Bew'd by Tibbalt, Moore, and Tibber.
Swift, to the Death of Dr. Swift.

And Molly and I have thrust in our nose
To peep at the Captain all in his fine clothes;
Dear madam, he sure has a true spoken nose;
Do but hear on the cherry how *glib* his nose runs.
Id., The Grand Question Debated.

Glib. s. See extracts.

The Irish have a great many *glib* mottos and sayings, which are very curious and amusing, and are very much valued by the Irish. —*Spenser, Faerie Queene, iv. 8, 12.*

Glib. s. r. d.

1. Castrate.

I'll tell them all; fourteen they shall not see,
To bring false generations: they are robbers,
And I had rather *glib* myself than they
Should not produce fair issue.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

2. Make smooth or glib.

There is a denuded liberty of the tongue, which, being once *glibbed* with intoxicating liquor, runs wild through heaven and earth. —*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 20.*

I understand that office, and the towers
Of all his flattering prophets *glibb'd* with lies
To his destruction.
Milton, Paradise Regained, l. 375.

Glibbin. s. See Glib. s.

Glibly. adv. In a glib manner.

Wine so choice, or so delicious, that it went down *glibly*. —*Bi-shop Patrick, Paraphrase and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Ecclesiastes, vii. 9.*

Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as consciences reveal at an obscenity, do yet slide *glibly* into a detraction. —*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Glibness. s. Attribute suggested by Glib; smoothness; slipperiness.

A polish'd bee-like *glibness* doth unfold
The rock. —*Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.*

The tongue is the most ready for motion of any member, needs not so much as the figure of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a *glibness* too, the more to facilitate its moving. —*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Glidder. adj. See extract.

Glidder—Slippery. (Halliwell.) Ben Jonson speaks of a gallop-pole being well *glidder'd*, i.e. glazed. Provincial Daniel, *glidder*, slippery; *glidder*, to smooth a wall plastered with clay. Scotch, *glidder*, *glidder*, in something liquid, airy, and viscous. Provincial English, *glid*, the slimy substance in a hawk's panure. French, *glide*, the froth of an ope, plegue or filth which a hawk throws out at her beak after her casting; *glidder*, slimy, funny, filthy. (Colgrave.) Platt Deutsch, *glid*, slippery; English, *glid*, a slimy discharge. —*Wicwood, Dictionary of English Slang.*

Globöse. adj. [Lat. *globosus*.] Having the shape or character of a globe; spherical; round: (used substantively in the first extract).

Regions, to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the sea, from one entire *globosus*
Stretch'd into longitude.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 750.

Then form'd the moon
Globose, and every magnitude of stars.

Ibid. vii. 350.

Globosity. s. Globular character; sphericity.

Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen to them that live more easterly, when the sun is elevated six degrees above the horizon, should be seen to them that live one degree more westerly, where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, and so lower and lower proportionably, till at last it appears not at all: no account can be given, but the *globosity* of the earth.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Globose. adj. Spherical; round.

Having reduced (it) into a *globous* form.—*Gregory, Pothamus, p. 282: 1830.*
Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this *globous* earth in plain outspread,
Such are the courts of God!

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 618.

The brazen instruments of death disbarbar'd
Horrible flames, and lurid streaming clouds;
Large *globous* irons fly, of dreadful hiss,
Singing the air.

Philips.

Globular. adj. Having the form of a globe (large or small); round; spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids seems to be *globular*, there being no other figure so well fitted to the making of fluidity.—*Gray, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Such a small particle of matter as is of a *globular* or spherical figure; as the red particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract one another when they come within a due distance, and unite like the spheres of quicksilver.—*Quincy.*

Globule. s. [Lat. *globulus*, diminutive of *globus*.] Small globe.

The hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre, to intercept the light within the halo.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a thin liquor called serum: the red *globules* are elastic, and will break; the vessels which admit the smaller *globule*, cannot admit the greater without a disease.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliment.*

Globulous. adj. Having the character of a globe, or the form of a sphere; round.

The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth.—*Boyle.*

Globy. adj. Orbicular; round. *Rare.*

Your hair, when *globy* rises
He flying curls, and crisps with his wings.

R. Johnson, Elegy.

One of the highest arts that human contemplation circling upwards can make from the *globy* sea, as she stands.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divor.*

Glomerate. v. n. [Lat. *glomeratus*, pass. part. of *glomerare*; *glomus*, mass or ball, n. of cotton or wool; *glomeratio*, -onis.] Gather itself into a ball or sphere.

Glomerating. part. adj. Forming a glomeration: (in the extract, *meandering*).

A river which, from Caucasus, after many *glomerating* dances, increases Indus. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 65.*

Glomeration. s. Act of forming into a ball or sphere; body so formed.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot fall but from the air that is very low.—*Bacon.*

Gloom. s. See Gloom.

1. Imperfect darkness; obscurity; shade; shadow.

Glowing embers through the room,
Toss'd light to counterfit a *gloom*.

In this the seat,

That we must change for heaven? This mournful *gloom*.

For that celestial light? *Id., Paradise Lost, l. 248.*
The still night; not now, as men are full,
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompanied: with damps, and dreadful *gloom*.

Ibid. l. 548.

Now warm in love, now with'r'ing in my bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary *gloom*.

Pope, Elissa to Abderai.

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness. See Gloom.

Gloom. v. n. Show itself gloomily.

Here while the proud their long-drawn pomps display,
There the black gibbet *glooms* beside the way.

Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

Gloom. v. a. Fill with gloom; invest with a character of gloominess. *Rare.*

A night that *glooms* us in the moonlight ray,
And wraps our thoughts in languish in the shroud.

Young, Night Thoughts, ii.

Good heaven! what sorrows *gloom'd* that parting day,
That call'd them from their native walks away.

Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

Glooming. part. adj. Showing itself gloomily.

His gliding armor made like a shade,
A little *glooming* light made like a shade.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Through dreadful shades of ever *glooming* night.

Spanish Tragedy: 1693.

Gloomily. adv. In a gloomy manner.

See, he comes: how *gloomily* he looks! *Dryden.*

Gloominess. s. Attribute suggested by Gloom.

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dimness.

A day of darkness and *gloominess*, a day of clouds and thick darkness.—*Zephaniah, l. 1.*

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neel's spreads *gloominess* upon their humour,
And makes them grow sullen and uncommunicable.—*Collier, Of the Spectator.*

The *gloominess* in which sometimes the minds of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such little incentives to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melancholy.—*Addison.*

Gloomy. adj.

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light.

These were from without
The growing vapours, which *gloomy* saw
Already in part, thence hid in *gloomy* shade,
To sorrow stand out.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 714.*

Deep in a cavern dwells the dragon's nest,
Whose *gloomy* mansion nor the rising sun,
Nor setting stars, nor the light of the moon.

Dryden, Fables.

The surface of the earth is clearer or *gloomy*, just as the sun is bright or more overcast.—*Lope, Letters.*

2. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart: (first element of a compound in the extract).

And you, ye hopeless *gloomy*-minded tribe,
You who, unbecomings of those nobler flights
That reach impatient at immortal life,
Against the true enduring privilege
Of being there content.

The moon, On Sir Isaac Newton.

Gloriable. adj. Capable of being boasted of, or gloried in. *Rare.*

John, of all we read, was the most confident of his own integrity, which indeed was rare and *gloriable*.—*Fillmore, History, xvii. (1848 MS.)*

Gloriation. s. Boast; triumph. *Rare.*

Mutual praises, *gloriation*, and congratulations.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament, p. 538.*

Surgency, pervasiveness, despondency, triumph or *gloriation*.—*Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Cabalisticæ, p. 211.*

How were the Jews puffed up with that vain *gloriation*, that they were the sons of Abraham.—*Bishop Hall, Romans, p. 111.*

Gloried. adj. Illustrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours.

As I suppose, towards your once *gloried* friend,
My son, now captive, hath bath inform'd
Your younger feet, while mine cast back with age
Came lagging after. *Milton, Samson Agonistes, 338.*

Old respect.

Glorification. s. Act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the *glorification* of God for the works of the creation.—*Jerry Taylor.*

Glorify. v. a.

1. Procure honour or praise to anyone.

Two such silver currents, when they join,
Do *glorify* the banks that bound them in.

Shakespeare, King John, l. 2.

Justice is their virtue: that alone
Makes them sit sure, and *glorifies* the throne.

Daniel.

2. Pay honour or praise in worship.

God is *glorified* when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Praise; honour; extol.

Whomsoever they did to be most licentious of life, desperate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him they set up and *glorify*.—*Spenser, Faerie of the State of Ireland.*

No chimney yet the elixir took,
But *glorifies* his pregnant pot,
It by the way to him befall.
Some charitable thing, or medicinal.

Donne.

4. Exalt to glory in heaven; raise to celestial bentitude.

If God be *glorified* in him, God shall also *glorify* him in himself, and shall straightway *glorify* him.—*John, xiii. 32.*

Whom he justified them he also *glorified*.—*Romans, vii. 30.*

Glorious. adj.

1. Noble; illustrious; excellent.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and *glorious* over the whole world.—*Daniel, iii. 23.*

Let us remember we are God's friends,
And act like men who claim that glorious title.

Addison, Cato.

2. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.

Obsolete.
Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy.—*Rome.*

They that are *glorious* must needs be factious, for all bravery stands upon comparisons.—*Id.*

We have not
Received into our bosom and our grace
A *glorious* lazy drow, grown fat with feeding
On others' toil, but an industrious bee.

Massinger, Great Duke of Florence.

Gloriously. adv. In a glorious manner.

1. Nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

He hath triumphed *gloriously*.—*Erasmus, v. l.*
They inquire with those celestial flames, which shine so *gloriously* in their works.—*Dryden, Translation of Delfia's Art of Painting.*

Great wits sometimes may *gloriously* offend,
And rise to faults true critics dare not meet.

Pope, Essay on Criticism.

2. Ostentatiously; boastingly. *Obsolete.*

I protest to you, sir, I speak it not *gloriously*, nor out of affection.—*D. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Gloriousness. s. Attribute suggested by Glorious.

The perfection of his (man's) sovereignty over the creatures, the *gloriousness* and beauty, and much of the beauty of his body.—*Sir J. M. Hale, Originations of Mankind, 313. (1848 MS.)*

Glorify. s. [Lat. *gloria*.]

1. Praise paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the highest.—*Luke, ii. 14.*

2. Glorious state.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me into thy *glory*.—*Psalms, lxxiii. 24.*

Thou enter into *glory*, and resume
Thy seat at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heaven.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xli. 456.

It is hardly possible for you to bewitch and intrude God to make any one happy in the highest enjoyments of his *glory* to all eternity, and yet be troubled to see him enjoy the much smaller gifts of God, in this short and low state of human life.—*Love.*

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no *glory* to swell in tyranny.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

And with that word and warning soon was light,
Each soldier hanging for near coming *glory*.

Fairfax.

Israel's bright sceptre far less *glory* brings;
There have been fewer friends on earth than kings.

Conley, David's.

Your sex's *glory* 'tis to shine unknown;
Of all applause, be fonder of your own.

Young.

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Salomon, in all his *glory*, was not arrayed like one of these.—*Matthew, vi. 29.*

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground converse with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and see the several *glories* of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God.—*Addison, Spectator.*

5. Lustre; brightness.

Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie;
The moon, serene in *glory*, mounts the sky.

Pope, Pastoral, Winter.

From opening skies may streaming *glories* shine,
And minds embrace those with a love like mine.

Id., Elissa to Abderai.

6. Circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace, such an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends.—*South, Sermons.*

A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest distinction, and sits like a glory upon the countenance.—*Collier, Of the Asper.*

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.

By the vain glory of men they entered into the world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end.—*Wisdom, xiv. 11.*

On death-beds some in conscious glory lie, Since of the doctor in the world they die. *Tonny.*

8. Generous pride.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath glory to come unto.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Glory. v. n. Boust in; be proud of.

With like judgement glorifying when he had leaped to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Let them look they glory not in mischief, Nor build their evils on the graves of great men; For then my guiltless blood must cry against them. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 1.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to glory, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius better but the walls of popish superstition, the last and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If others may glory in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should glory in his prosperity.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Glorifying. verbal abs. Boasting.

Your glorifying is not good. 1. *Corinthians, v. 6.*

Glosser. s. Glosser; commentator.

Sophisters, and doctors, and legends, and glossers.—*Bishop of Winchester, Sermons, sign. C. v. 157.*

Gloss. s. [from Norse *glasa*—brightness.] Superficial lustre.

His iron coat all over grown with rust, Was underneath enveloped with gold, Whose glistening gloss darkened with filthy dust. *Spenser, Faerie Queene.*

The doubt will be whether it will justify so well; for steel glosses are more resplendent than plates of brass.—*Bacon.*

Weeds that the wind did toss The virgins wore; the youths, woven coats, that cast a faint dim gloss, Like that of oil. *Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.*

It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence, and a gloss to humility.—*South, Sermons.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first gloss upon them.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Gloss. s. [from Gr. *γλῶσσα*—tongue. See last extract.]

1. Scholium; comment.

They never hear sentence which mentioneth the word or scripture, but forthwith their glosses upon it are the word preached, the scripture explained, or delivered into us in serious.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If then all souls, both good and bad, do teach, With general voice, that souls can never die, 'Tis not man's first bright gloss, but nature's speech, Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.*

Hyperboles, courtiers' articles, they draw, Like as the birds themselves, and hover far Than civil codes with all their glosses are. *Pope, Satire of Donne.*

The gloss which your sister or you have put upon it, does not strike me as correct.—*Lamb, Letter to Barton.*

A gloss, *γλῶσσα*, properly meant a word from a foreign language, or an obsolete or poetical word, or whatever requires explanation. It was afterwards used for the interpretation itself. . . . In the twelfth century it was extended from a single word to an entire expository sentence. The first glosses were interlinear; they were afterwards placed in the margin, and extended finally in some instances to a sort of running commentary on an entire book. These were called an apparatus. . . . About the same time [A.D. 1280] Accursius of Florence undertook his celebrated work, a collection of glosses, which in the century that had elapsed from the time of Irenaeus, had grown to an enormous extent, and were, of course, not always consistent. . . . Thus was compiled his *Corpus Juris Civilis*, commonly called *Glossa* or *Glossa Ordinaria*.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries, §§ 69-70.*

2. Interpretation artfully specious; specious representation. In some, perhaps in most cases, the exact origin is ambiguous; inasmuch as speciousness applies to glosses of both kinds.

Poor painters oft with silly poets join.

To fill the world with straws but vain conceit: One brims the stuff, the other stamps the coin, Which breeds nought else but glosses of deceit. *Sir P. Sidney.*

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hither into hatred, or to set upon the face of this cause any sinner gloss than the naked truth doth afford.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Gloss. v. n. With a disparaging sense, i.e. add as a gloss infringing on the import of the text, though, at the same time, explaining, or affecting to explain, it.

Of a beautiful countenance; or, had beautiful eyes; . . . as *Corinna* *Pellennia* *hera* *phases*.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrase and Commentary on the Old Testament, 1 Samuel, xvi. 12.*

Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal, And laughing gloss'd, that *Abra* serv'd so well. *Prior, Solomon.*

Gloss. v. a.

1. Explain by comment.

In parliament then, before his fields, he draws Assurance, big as *gloss'd* civil laws. *Denon, Poems, p. 124.*

2. Palliate by specious exposition or representation.

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct? You have the heart to *gloss* this foulest cause. *A. Philips, Briton.*

3. Embellish with superficial lustre.

But then, who lately of the common strain, Wert one of us, it still then dost retain The same ill habits, the same follies too, *Gloss'd* over only with a mainlike show, Then I resume the freedom which I gave, Still thou art bound to view, and still a slave. *Dequy, Translation of Persius.*

Glossarial. adj. Relating to, connected with, or consisting in, a glossary.

In the *glossarial* index of former editions, the reader has merely been presented with a long list of words, and references to the passages where they occur, often with very different meanings; and is thus called upon to rummage over many volumes, in order to form a glossary for himself. *Boswell, Alteration in Edition of Shakespeare. (Rich.)*

Glossarist. s.

1. One who writes a gloss or commentary.

The *glossarist* I take to be Philip de Berzema, a prior at Padua, who wrote a most elaborate moralisation on *Osato*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, ii. 160.*

2. One who writes a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

Mr. J. Kersey . . . with laudable industry has collected almost all the old words, I believe, which are to be found either in Speght or Skinner, and has generally with much fidelity copied the interpretations assigned to them by those two *glossarists*.—*Tyler, Vindication of the Royley Controversy, p. 162.*

Glossary. s. Dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, when 'delubrum' was applied to a place, it signified such a one, 'in quo delubrum deducitur est,' and also in the old *glossaries*.—*Bishop Millington.*

I could add another word to the *glossary*.—*Baker.*

(For another example see extract under *Glossarial*.)

Glossator. s. Writer of glosses; commentator.

The Jewish doctors understood the text better than Gratian, or John Serranus his *glossator*.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains, p. 294.*

The reason why the ascription of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to pronounce judgement, and not to become an evidence; but why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this respect the *glossator's* opinion must be false.—*Aglijo, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

All this is related by Aldred, the Saxon *glossator*, at the end of St. John's Gospel.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, vol. i. diss. i.*

Glosser. s. Scholiast; commentator.

Neither the *glossers* upon the Abozan, nor the most authentic legend of his life, take any notice thereof.—*A. Addison, Life of Mahomet, p. 62. 1079.*

'Interpretation,' says Savigny, 'was considered the first and most important object of *glossers*, as it was of oral instruction. . . . It may be reckoned a characteristic merit of many *glossers* that they keep

the attention fixed on the immediate subject of explanation. . . . Nor did the *glossers*, by any means, slight the importance of laying a sound critical basis for interpretation; but, on the contrary, laboured earnestly in the revision and correction of the text. . . . Savigny defends his favourite *glossers* in the best manner he can; . . . but, without much acquaintance with the ancient *glossers*, one may presume to think that, in explaining the Pandects, their deficiencies . . . must require a perpetual exercise of our lenity and patience. . . . The *glossers* became the sole authorities, so that it grew into a maxim, No one can go wrong who follows a *gloss*, and some said a *gloss* was worth a hundred texts.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries, §§ 71, 72.*

Glossiness. s. Attribute suggested by Glossy; smooth polish; superficial lustre.

Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt.—*Boyle.*

Glossing. verbal abs. Dealing in glosses, comments, or interpretation.

In this the paradise, in description whereof so much *glossing* and deceiving eloquence hath been spent.—*Hooker, Sermons.*

Glossist. s. Writer of glosses. Rare.

It was raised by inconsiderate *glossists* from the mistake of this text.—*Milton, Trichinorum.*

Glossographer. s. Scholiast; commentator.

The like whereto is found also in the canon law, and noted by the *glossographer*.—*Huguenot, Answer to Incommodum, ch. 1.*

Some [words] I believe may pass the ablest *glossographer* now living.—*T. Blount, Ancient Tenants, p. 107.*

Glossology. s. The most useful signification which could be given to this word, would be the details of the number, connexion, relations, and condition of the languages of the earth; in which case it might supplant the barbarous term Linguistic. If this is best expressed by Glossography, limited to the purely descriptive part, whilst glossology applies to the forces which change language (and the division is not too late to be made) rather than their formal relations, both words might be used. If so, the two would nearly be complementary to one another as equivalents to Comparative Philology; to which, as taken alone, glossology is the nearer approximation.

Devaudelle and others use the term *phonology* instead of 'terminology,' to avoid the blench of a word compounded of two parts taken from different languages. The convenience of treating the termination 'ology' (and a few other parts of compounds) as not restricted to Greek combinations, so great, that I shall venture, in these cases, to disregard the philological scruple. *Wright, History of Scientific Ideas, vol. ii. p. 109, note: ch. 148.*

An conspicuous examples of this class, we may take geology, *phonology*, or comparative philology, and comparative archaeology.—*Ibid. b. x. ch. 1.*

Glossy. adj.

1. Shining; smoothly polished.

There came towards us a person of place; he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water colour, of an excellent warm colour, far more glossy than ours.—*Baron.*

The rest entire Shone with a glossy neut.

His surecoat was a lewarkin on his back; His hair hung long behind, a glossy raven black. *Dryden.*

2. Specious.

That Lord Chesterfield must have been mortified by the lofty contempt, and polite yet even satire, with which Johnson exhibited him to himself in this letter, it is impossible to doubt. He, however, with that *glossy* duplicity which was his constant study, affected to be quite unconcerned.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Glottis. s. [Gr. *γλῶττις*.] In Anatomy. Cleft or chink in the larynx, serving for the formation of the voice: (it is in the form of a little tongue).

The *glottis*, reckoned among the cartilages before mentioned, is the principal instrument of modulation.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 142.*

In the second stage the tongue is carried still further backwards, and the larynx is drawn for-

GLOU

wards under its roots, so that the epiglottis is pressed down over the rima glottidis.—*Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology.*

The tongue of the parrot is more fleshy than in most birds. These structures, concomitant with the single glottis and pair of vocal folds in the lower or true larynx, relate to the facility, so remarkable in these singular birds, of imitating human speech.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates, etc. 22.*

Gloat. *v. n.* [from the root of *gloat.*] Look sullen.

She larks in midst of all her den, and streaks from out a glinty whorl all her necks. Where, glowing round her neck, to fish she falls, *Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.*

That feast of love and heavenly-admitted friendship, the next of kind service, between the subject of loquacity and glowing admiration, parented about like a dreadful idol.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England, b. i.*

Glowing with sullen spleen, the fiery shock Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look. *Garth.*

Gloat. *v. a.* Gaze; view attentively.

His majesty . . . knew full well . . . that whosoever attempted any thing for the publick, (especially if it pertained to religion, and to the genuine and clearing of the Word of God), the same setteth himself upon a stage to be gloat'd upon by every evil eye.—*Translators of the Bible to the Reader, 1611.*

Gloat. *s.* Angry glance; sullen look.

First came the poets of each land, and took Their place in order, learned Virgil struck In for the first, Ben Jonson cast a gloat, And swore a mighty oath he'd pluck him out. *Copie of a Letter, &c. &c., 1611. (Nares by H. & W.)*

Glove. *s.* [A.S. *glofe*; Norse, *gluft*.] Cover of the hands.

They flow about like chaff if the wind; For loose some left their masks behind, Some could not stay their gloves to fling. *Drayton.* White gloves were on his hands, and on his head A wreath of laurel. *Drayton.*

Glove. *v. a.* Cover as with a glove.

Worken'd with grief, before now ring'd with grief, Are thieve themselves; hence, therefore, thou new crutch; A scaly mantle now, with joints of steel, Must glove this hand. *Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, l. 1.*

The next he preys on is her palm, That alms'ner of transpiring skin; So soft, 'tis not more new-mo'd, Tender as 'twere a jelly glove. *Charlton.*

Glover. *s.* One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round laurel like a glove's a paring knife? *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, l. 4.*

Glow. *v. n.* [A.S. *glowum*.]

1. Be heated so as to shine without flame.

But silence silence hushen't not my fire, But told it flames, and hidden it does glow, I will reveal what ye so much desire. *Spenser, Fierie Queen.*

That o'er the tiles and mangers of the war Have glow'd like light of Mars, now bend, now turn Their office upon a new front. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, l. 1.*

2. Burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it easy to compass The melted steeds, when from their nostrils flows The scorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addison, Translation from Ovid.*

3. Feel a glow, or heat of body.

Did not his temples glow In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison, Cato.*

4. Exhibit a strong bright colour.

To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd Celestial rays red, love's proper hue, Answer'd: Let it suffice thee that thou know'st Us happy, and, without awe, no happiness. *Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 618.*

Glad in a gown that glows with Tyrian rays. *Spenser.* From the mingled strength of shade and light, A new creation rises to my sight: Such heav'nly hues from his aerial flow, So warm with life his blended colours glow, As if the soft variety I'm lost. *Addison.*

Like the ethereal glow'd the green expanse. *Savage.* Fair ideas flow, Strike in the sketch, or in the picture glow. *Pope.* Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows, With that ripe red tint autumnal sun bestows, Can move the god. *Id.*

Each glowing Mount shall endless smiles bestow, And fair Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Id.* Here clearer stars glow round the frozen pole. *Id.*

5. Feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy.

GLOZ

For'd compliments and formal bows

Will show thee just above meeket; The fire with which thy lover glows, Will settle inter'd respect. *Prior.*

6. Rage or burn in a passion.

A fire which every windy passion blows; With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Drayton.*

When crept into need veins, Leave slowly loams, and long remains; It glows, and with a sullen heat, Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

Glow. *v. a.* Suffuse with a glow; flush.

Id.

On each side her stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids, With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.*

Glow. *s.* Heat or sign of heat: (often figuratively applied to the colour of health, passion, or enthusiasm).

The pale complexion of true love, And the real glow of scorn and proud disdain. *Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 4.*

A waving glow his flowing locks display, Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*

Such as suppose that the great soul might happily be identified with the argument, that the simple, grave, and majestic dignity of Bolshoi could unite with the glow and lustre of a Paolo, or Tintoret, are totally mistaken. *See J. Reynolds.*

Glowbird. *s.* Glowworm. *Obsolete.*

Globed and dye, and ver que reunit do myt.—*Polymer.*

Ver on muscels habente de nuit. A glow'd, a glow worm or light worm. *Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Glowing. *part. adj.* Having the character of that which glows.

Kneeling, wife to the emperor Henry II. to show her innocence, did take seven glow'ng irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Holwell, Apology.* Did Shadrach's zeal my glow'ng breast inspire To weary tortures, and to pine in fire. *Prior.*

Glowing. *verb. abs.* Act or condition of that which glows.

You strive in vain To hide your gl'ns from him who knew too well The inward gl'ns of a heart in love. *Addison, Cato.*

Glowingly. *adv.* In a glowing manner.

A little shop there may be to say him; he would grow too rank else; a small colony to shadow him; but not he must look glowingly near, and with a greater lustre. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.*

Glowworm. *s.* Female insect so called, itself wingless, but which, by secreting a phosphoric light, enables the winged male to find it.

The honey bees steal from the humble bees, And for night-tapers crop their wayward thills, And light them at the fiery of a queen's eyes. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.*

The glowworm shows the moth to be near, And gains to him his medicinal fire. *Id., Hamlet, i. 5.*

A great light drew me a smaller that it could be seen; as the sun that of the glowworm. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The man who first upon the ground A glowworm spy'd, supposing he had found A mysing diamond, a breathing stone, For life it had, and like those jewels shone, He held it dear, till by the springing day Inform'd, he threw the worthless worm away. *Waller.*

Glow. *v. n.* [Gloss, in a disparaging sense.]

1. Flatter; wheedle; insinuate; fawn.

Mum will hearken to his glowing lies, And easily transgress. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 68.*

So glow'd the tender, and his prison turn'd: Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Id., ix. 519.*

2. Comment; (Gloss the commoner and better word).

Which Salique land the French unjustly glow To be the realm of France. *Shakespeare, Henry V, l. 2.*

Glow. *s.*

1. Flattery; insinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay these glazes by. *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.*

2. Specious show; gloss. *Obsolete.*

Preclous coaches full off are shaken with a fever. If then a bodily evil in a bodily glaze be not hidden, shall such morning dew be an ome to the heat of a love's first—*See P. Sidney.*

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Glozer. *s.* One who glazes.

Yet must I take so much and smooth, as though I were a glazer. *Gower, Curlew's Needle, 1651.* I may not use the glazer's trade; I cannot say the crew is white. But needs must call a spade a spade. *Gifford, Poem of Gillflowers, 1840.*

Glazing. *part. adj.* Flattering.

For he could well his glazing speeches frame. *Spenser, Fierie Queen, l. 8, 14.*

A false glazing parasite would call his foolhardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly, because blindly, and by mistake himself for a lion, come to perish like an ass. *North, Sermons.*

Now for a glazing speech.

For protestations, specious marks of friendship. *A. Phillips.*

Glazing. *verb. abs.* Specious representation.

Your woody glazings and time-serving colludings with the state are but like watermen on the Thames, looking one way, rowing another way.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar, p. 12.*

Glazeum. *s.* [artificial formation from the

Greek *glaze*—sweet; the *um* showing that it is the name of a metal; its commonest congener is *glucum*, i.e. the oxide of glucinum.] In *Chemistry*. Metal so called.

Glazeum, the metallic base of the earth *glucina*, (was) discovered by Vauquelin in 1798, and (has been) hitherto only found in a few rare minerals. The metal, which is of a dark grey colour, was first obtained in 1828, by Wöhler.—*Beauchamp and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Glue. *s.* [Fr. *glu*; Lat. *glutin*.]

Water, and all humors, do hastily receive dry and more terrestrial bodies proportionally; and dry bodies, on the other side, drink in waters and liquors; so that, as it was well said by one of the ancients of earthy and watery substances, one is a glue to another.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The driest and most transparent glue is the best. —*Waller.*

The waters of gums, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Glue. *v. a.*

1. Join by means of glue, or with anything of a gluey nature.

Whose (together) a food is as one that glues a pot-sherd together. *Archæologia, xii. 7.*

The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so much in vogue among the Italians, that one often sees in their churches a little tinzel crown, or a circle of stars, glued to the canvass over the head of the figure. *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Join as if by means of glue; unite.

The nobleness of your heart will glue the hearts of your people to you.—*Archbishop Laud, Sermons, p. 225.*

She cur'd a green, that else had come; And paining, cur'd the present in the tomb: Then to the heart cur'd the heavenly gl'd Her lips, and raising it, her speech renew'd. *Drayton.*

The parts of all homogeneous hard bodies which fully touch one another stick together very strongly; and for examining how this may be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is bearing the question; and others tell us their bodies are glued together by rest; that is by an occult quality, or rather by nothing.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

I hear thee, view thee, gaze thee all thy charms, And round thy phantom glow my glazing arms. *Pope, Essay to An Essay.*

Mrs. Tabitha did not fail to compliment him on his modesty, in waving the merit of his anecdote, adding, that it was the less necessary to him, as he had such a considerable fund of his own. She now began to glow herself to his favour with the grossest adulation. She expatiated upon the antiquity and virtues of the Scottish union, upon their valour, probity, learning, and politeness.—*Smollett, Adventures of Humphrey Clinker.*

Gluey. *adj.* Having the character of glue.

They being no natural stones hewn out of the rock, but artificially made of pure sand by means of gluey and mucous matter knit and incorporated together.—*Hakewell, Apology, p. 207.*

It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a gluey mucous matter.—*Hare, Discourses of Consumption.*

With play was some new foundations lay Of virgin souls. *Drayton, Aeneas Virgilian.* Whatever is the composition of the vapour, it it have but one quality of being very play or viscus, and it will mechanically solve all the phenomena of the grotesque.—*Addison.*

A kind of pitch, which is described by authors as a very glossy thing.—*Bishop Patrick, Porphyrans and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis, xi. 3.*

Glisshy. *adj.* Somewhat gluey. *Rare; barbarous.*

A cambium or glutish moisture.—*Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, b. ii. ch. xvi.

Glum. *adj.* Sullen; stubbornly grave.

Some when they hear a story, look glum, and cry, Well, what then?—*Guardian*.
And not only Athens alone, but so austere and glum a generation as those of Sparta.—*Ryder, On Tragedy*, p. 3: 1078. (Nares by H. & W.)
Did he not say, when he took hunt on Saturday, and I was far gone, fuddled, that if he were justice of peace he would have me in the stocks for a loper? See how plain the old misanthrope looks. Has he heard the news, think you, messmates?—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler*.

Glum. *s.* Sullenness of aspect; frown. *Rare.*

She looked haughty, and gave on me a glum;
There was among them no word then but unum.
Shelton, Poems, p. 41.

Glummish. *adj.* Somewhat glum.

But or the course was set, time wore away apace,
And Boreas' breath was blacker, and glummish chill
Which caused me to seek a warmer place,
Underneath a rock, on the other side the hill.
Golden Mirror, 1389. (Nares by H. & W.)

Glummy. *adj.* Dark; dismal for want of light. *Rare.*

Such casual blasts may happen, as are meet to be feared, when the weather waxeth dark and glummy.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 27: 1580.

Glump. *v. n.* Show, by manner, sullenness; be sullen.

To glump is still used in familiar language for sitting sullen and out of humour.—*Woods, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Glumpy. *adj.* Sullen.

He was glumpy enough when I called.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

Glut. *v. a.* [Lat. *glutiv* = swallow; Gr. γλῶττιν; Fr. *engloutir*.]

1. Swallow; devour.

Till crum'd and gorg'd, nigh burst
With suck'd and glutted udder.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 632.

2. Cloy; fill beyond sufficiency; sate; disgust.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers.—*Bacon*.

Nor hath the book of creation in the Scriptures... given us any hint for such a resolution, that some should be born rich, and others to flourish, some to be glutted, and others to starve. . . some to reign in Paradise for ever, others to be thrown over the wall as out of the Adamites' stove, to pine and freeze among thorns and briars.—*Hammond, Sermons*, xi.

3. Feast or delight even to satiety.

While by thee raised, I ruin all my foes,
Death laid, and with his carmen glut the grave.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 238.
His faithful heart, a libidinous sacrifice,
Torn from his breast, to glut the tyrant's eyes.
Dryden.

A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor glut the sight
With one full prospect; but invites by many,
To view at last the whole. *Id.*

4. Overfill; load.

He attributes the ill success of either party to their glutting the market, and retelling too much of a bad commodity at once.—*Arbuthnot, Art of Politics*.

5. Saturate.

The menstruum, being already glutted, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it.—*Boyle*.

Glut. *s.*

1. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Their devilish glut, chinn'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 388.

2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.

No death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut; and with us two
Be forc'd to satisfy his ravenous maw.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 980.

Let him but set the one in balance against the other, and he shall find himself miserably even in the very glut of his delights. *Sir R. C. Calverley*.
A glut of study and retirement in the first part of my life, cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement.—*Pope, Letter to Swift*.

3. More than enough; overmuch.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it.—*R. Johnson, Discoveries*.

4. Anything that fills up a passage.

The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by some glut, stop, or other means arrested in their passage.—*Woodward*.

Gluten. *s.* [Lat.] Glutinous matter of certain vegetables.

Gluten exists in many plants, and occasionally in other parts of vegetables; but it is a characteristic ingredient in wheat, where it forms a peculiar toughness and tenacity, which particularly fits it for the manufacture of bread, and for viscid pastes such as mucron and vermelli. There is generally more gluten in the wheat of warm climates than of cold.—*Brands and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Glutinative. *adj.* Acting as glue.

The roden of emphysema bruised and bled to in a manner of a plaster cloth holds all fresh and green wounds; and are so glutinative, that it will solder or glue together meats that is chop in pieces swelling in a pot, and make it in one lump.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 681. (No. 318.)

Glutinous. *adj.* Gluey; viscous; tenacious.

The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionate heat, working upon a glutinous and yielding substance; for the heat both brings forth spirit in that substance, and the substance being glutinous, produced two effects: the one, that the spirit is detained, and cannot break forth, the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
Next this marble venous'd seat,
Smear'd with gums of glutinous meat.
Milton, Comus, 210.

Nourishment too viscid and glutinous to be subdued by the vital force.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Cause of Mincula*.

Glutinousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by glutinous; viscosity; tenacity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, glutinousness, and the friction of their parts.—*Cheyne*.

Glutton. *s.* One who indulges in excess of eating; one who gorges or stuffs himself with food; voracious person; (the glutton looks chiefly to the quantity, the epicure to the quality, of the food).
The Chinese eat horse flesh at this day, and some gluttons have used to have catfish baked. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
Through Macbeth's enlaid she runs down,
While the vile glutton dies alone;
And, void of modesty and thought,
She follows Tibbo's endless drought.

For, thus, thus, canto ii.
That he only eats such things as it is lawful to eat, he would make us good an excuse for himself as the greedy, voracious, ambitious tradesman, that should say, he only deals in lawful business. *Lucie*.
Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy.
Their fatal arts so impudently employ. *Granville*.

2. Animal so called; Gulo; see also Wolverine.

The glutton has also been placed in the genus of bears by Linnaeus; but they approach more to the martens by their teeth, as well as by their entire constitution and character, resembling the beaver only in their plantigrade character. . . . The most celebrated species is the glutton of the north. . . . As large as our badger, usually with a beautiful fur of a deep russet, with a black saddle and bow on the back, but sometimes of paler tints. It inhabits the coldest countries of the north, is esteemed to be remarkably cruel, does not sleep during the winter, and contrives to master the largest animals by leaping downwards on them from a tree. Its voracity has been ridiculously exaggerated by some writers. . . . It is probable that the rat . . . should be placed at the end of the gluttons and grisons. . . . The polecats approach the grisons and gluttons.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal*.

3. One never so satisfied as to be persuaded to leave off; applied to fightingmen who will take any amount of beating. *Slang*.

Glutton. *v. a.* Load; glut; overfill. *Rare.*

Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine,
Glutton'd at last, return at home to pine.
Locke, Lucinda Pathos, p. 81.

Gluttonise. *v. n.* Play the glutton; be luxurious.

And again, of cephi thy Sagar Sagar . . . the material demons do strangely gluttonise upon the nibbura and blood of sacrifices.—*Halliwel, Melamprone*, p. 102: 1081.

Gluttonous. *adj.* Given to gluttony.

When they would smile and frown upon his debts,
And take down the interest in their glutinous maws.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

The exceeding luxuriance of this gluttonous age, wherein we press nature with over-weighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Well observe
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, not glutinous delight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 330.

Gluttony. *s.* Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curse in a small.—*Holliday*.

Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous feasts,
On citron tables or Atlantick stone.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 114.

Well may they fear some miserable end,
Whom gluttony and want at once attend.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain English, gluttony and laziness.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Cause of Mincula*.

Gly. *v. n.* See extract.

[To Glye, glye, glye. To squint. Glyare, glyere is goggle eye, limus, strabo. (Prompratorium Parvularum).]

'The elder sister [Leah] he forsake,
For she glyed with the beak.'
(Cursor Mundi in Halliwell.)

She had sore eyes. 'Such speech becomes a king no more than glaze eyes doth his face.' (Pierres Cabala in Nares.) Swedish, to glye, glye, to look obliquely, squint. 'There's a time to glye and a time to look even.' 'That was glyed,' it stands obliquely. North English, glye, glye, crooked; to glye, to look askant. (Jamieson.) Greek, γλῶττιν, slippery; γλῶττιν, to cast a side glance. Platt Deutsch, gliden, glye, to slip or slide.—*Woods, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Glycerine. *s.* [Gr. γλυκερός = sweet.] In Chemistry. See extract.

Little was known of the true nature of fats previous to the admirable researches of Chevreul, who showed them to be compounds of peculiar acids with a base termed glycerine, and that common soaps are the same acids combined with either soda or potassa. The three principal acids which thus occur are the stearic, the margaric, and the oleic acids; and the stearate, the margarate, and the oleate of glycerine are generally termed stearine, margarine, and choline. . . . This substance, glycerine, under the name of the sweet principle of oils, was discovered by Scheele, and more fully examined by Chevreul. . . . Glycerine, when pure, is a thick, incolorable syrup, . . . sweet, unobscured, soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. *Brands, Manual of Chemistry*, pp. 120: 1275: 1818.

Glyptodon. *s.* [Gr. γλῦπτεν = carve + δὲν, -δον = tooth.] Gigantic fossil of a genus akin to that of the Armadillos so called.

The dermal bones which form the carapace of the Armadillo have the same circular-ovate anterior structure as the carpal, tarsal, or other bones of the endo-skeleton not excavated by a medullary cavity. This is well demonstrated in the dermal bones of the great extinct glyptodon. *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

Glyptographic. *adj.* [Gr. γλῦπτεν = carved or engraved, either in the way of sculpture or engraving.] Describing the methods of engraving figures on precious stones.

A particularly valuable part of this introduction is the glyptographic bibliography. *British Critic*, vol. x. Oct. 1797.

Glyptography. *s.* Description of the art of engraving upon gems.

The general problems are followed by the author's introduction to glyptography, (états des pierres gravées), in which he shows himself to be a person who has not derived his information merely from the descriptions given by others, and from books of prints, but from the actual contemplation of the originals themselves.—*British Critic*, vol. x. Oct. 1797.

Gnar. *v. n.* [German, knarren.] Growl; murmur; snarl.

He can roar his bristles strong,
And felly gnar, until day's enemy
Did him appease. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Gnar. *v. n.* Knot, the knots being large, as those of a tree of distorted, or disordered, growth; (in the extract it stands incorrectly for gnar).

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are gnarling who shall snarl thee first.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II., iii. 1.

Gnarled. *part. adj.* Distorted in large woody knots.

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and snarling bolt
Spit'st the unweadable and gnarled oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

Hard by a poplar shook always,
All silver-green with gnarled bark;
For leagues no other tree did mark
The level waste, the rounding gray.

Travayson, Mariana.

Gnarly. *adj.* Gnarled.

But Tom saw that she was a very tall woman, as tall as her sister; but, instead of being *gnarly*, and horsey, and sealy, and prickly, like her, she was a most nice, soft, fat, smooth, jasey, chubby, delicious creature who ever nursed a baby. — *Kingfisher, The Water-babies.*

Gnarring. *part. adj.* Growling; murmuring.

The *gnarring* jester durst not whine for dudd; still were the furies while their sovereign spoke.

Beattie.

Gnash. *v. a.* [Low German, *knasschen*.] Strike together; clash.

Launch not with him, lest thou have sorrow with him, and lest thou *gnash* thy teeth in the end. — *Reverend, xxx. 10.*

His great iron teeth he still did grind,
And grimly *gnash*, threatening revenge in vain.

Spenser, Ruic Queen.

Gnash. *v. n.* Collide, or dash together, the teeth: (often a sign of rage, pain, or despair).

He small *gnash* with his teeth, and tuck away. — *Psalms, cxi. 10.*

They *gnashed* upon me with their teeth. *Id., xxxv. 16.*

They him laid
gnashing for mischief, and despite and shame,
To find himself not matchless.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 279.

Gnashing. *verbal abs.* Collision of the teeth in rage or pain.

Let her taste of most terrible punishments, sorrowful plagues, waylimes, and *gnashing* of teeth. *Rile, Discourse on the Revolution, p. iii. 1734.*

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth. — *Matthew, viii. 12.*

Gnat. *s.* [A.S.] Small two-winged insect so called of the genus *Culex*.

Her whip of cricket's leane, the lash of film;
Her wasp-gnat, a small eye-creased *gnat*.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 1.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a *gnat* and swallow a camel. — *St. Matthew, xxiii. 24.*

Gnathological. *s.* Flattering, after the manner of Gnatho the parasite in one of Terence's plays.

To attend others bathing or anointing, to observe his hour, whether he goes early or late, is servile and *gnathological*. — *Translation of Plutarch's Morals, iii. 360. (Ord MS.)*

Gnating. *s.* Little gnat.

But if some man more largely than the rest,
Shall dare attack these *gnatings* in their nest,
At once they rise with impudence of rage,
What their small stings and buzz allow the stage.

Chapman, The Rival, (Rich.)

Gnatcatcher. *s.* Gnat-snapper.

The little *gnat-catcher* (twelve princes' boards),
And the green parrot, fainer of our words,
Wait on the plumes, and admire her tunes,
And gaze themselves in her bewitching plumes.

Spenser, Du Barbat. (Nares by H. and W.)

Gnatcatcher. *s.* Bird so called, probably the Italian bee-eater.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnatcatcher*. — *Hutchins, Updegr.*

Gnaw. *v. a.* past part. *gnawed* and *gnawn*.

[A.S. *gnawian*.] Wear anything down (as a squirrel wears a nut, or a dog a bone) with the teeth, chiefly the incisors: (*gnawing* differs from *biting* by taking a smaller hold of the object attacked, and from *chewing* by its rasping action). Applied to corrosive, and more figuratively still, to immaterial agents, such as envy, calumny, destruction, and the like.

Alas, why *gnaw* you so your nether lip?
Some bloody passion shakes your very frame.

Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.

Gnawing with my teeth my hands resemble,
I mind's my freedom. — *Id., Comedy of Errors, v. 1.*

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. — *Revelation, xvi. 10.*

A knowing fellow that would *gnaw* a man like to a worm, with his belchish brail.

Chapman.

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth,
Gnawed into rags by the devouring moth. — *Southey.*

He comely fell, and dying *gnawed* the ground.

Dryden.

An Oubite wretch (by headlong haste betrayed,
And falling down i' the rout) is prisoner made:
Whose flesh torn off by hunks, the ravenous foe
In morsels cut, to make P. farther go,
His bones clean pick'd, his very bones they *gnaw*.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, sat. xv.
To you such wouldst harsh fruit is given, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercises *gnaw*.

Id., sat. v.
A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse to
help him out of the snare: the mouse *gnawed* the
threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty. — *Sir R. B. Estrange.*

Gnaw. *v. n.* Practice gnawing.

I might well, like the Spanish *gnaw* upon the
chain that ties me; but I should sooner wear my
teeth than procure liberty. — *Sir P. Shallop.*

See the hell of having a false woman: my best
shall be stored, my coffers ransacked, my reputation
gnawed at. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.*

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes *gnawed* upon.

Id., Richard III. i. 1.

Gnawer. *s.* One who, or that which, gnaws.

Plautus calls him [the black-biter] "mou-
gnawer" (that is the *gnawer*, or eater up) of one's
good name. — *Bishop Andrews, Lectures on the De-
calogue, p. 307; ed. 1659.*

Gnawing. *part. adj.* Having the character of that which gnaws.

The *gnawing* pain in the region of the stomach is
much more obstinate. — *Copland, Dictionary of
Poetical Medicine, Dyspepsia.*

Gneiss. *s.* [probably Polish; names like the
old Polish metropolis (see *Gnesna*, in
German, *Gnesen*) being common, and proba-
bly taken from the physical structure of
the locality. This need not necessarily be
gneiss, in strict mineralogical sense of
the term, but some rock like it.] In *Geo-
logy*. See extract.

The word *gneiss* is of Saxon Uic, not Anglo-Saxon,
but Saxon of the present Kingdom of Saxony; origin,
and since the time of Werner it has been under-
stood to apply to a crystalline compound of quartz,
felspar, and mica, distinctly stratified and very
widely distributed wherever granite occurs, but
more especially abundant in Scotland and the Scan-
dinavian range, and in Bohemia, Silesia, and the
metalliferous mountains of Saxony. — *Aschard, Geo-
logy, ch. xvi.*

Gnoff. *s.* [?] Churl. *Rare.*

The clumbersome *gnoff*, that toyles and moyles,
And delueth in the downe,
If haply he a surtle be,
So soote for into towne.

Draut, Translation of Horace, sat. 1. (Rich.)

Gnome. *s.* [?] Imaginary being in the
Rosierian mythology, of a gloomy char-
acter, and connected with the earth rather
than the air or fire.

The *gnome* tends sinks downward to a *gnome*,
In search of mischief still on earth to roam.

Pope, Rape of the Lock.

The laughers gave out, that the *gnomes* and sylphs,
disguised like ruffians, had shot him, as a punish-
ment for revealing the secrets of the cabinet, a crime
not to be pardoned by these jealous spirits. — *J.
Watson, Essay on the Writings and Genius of
Pope.*

According to themselves, all things are alive, eat,
drink, and excrete; even minerals and fluids. Ac-
cording to him and his school, besides material and
immaterial beings, there are elementary spirits
which hold an intermediate place, sylphs, nymphs,
gnomes, salamanders, &c., by whose agency various
processes of enchantment may be achieved, and
things apparently supernatural explained. Thus
this spiritualist scheme dealt with a world of its
own by means of fanciful inventions and mystical
visions, instead of making any step in the study of
nature. — *Wheatley, History of Scientific Ideas, ii.
175; ed. 1858.*

Gnome. *s.* [from Gr. *γνῶμη* = opinion.] Sen-
tentious; or apophthegmatic, saying.

Gnaw [is] a saying pertaining to the manners
and common practices of men, which declaredly, by
an apt brevity, what in this our life ought to be
done or not done. — *Trachman, Garden of Eloquence,
sig. V. iii. 1577.*

Gnomic. *adj.* Having the character of a
gnome; sententious; apophthegmatic.

Solon is, in fact, the earliest known author who
can properly be classed under the title of a *gnomic*
poet. The term *gnomic* appears to have been origi-
nally invented, as it was exclusively employed,
to denote a school of classic poetry, the object of which
was to inculcate moral doctrines rather than ex-
press emotional emotions; to enforce maxims of worldly
wisdom than more immediate bearings on objects
of special interest to the author or his public. The

characteristic, consequently, of the *gnomic* style
was a sententious gravity, savouring often more of
philosophy than poetry. It is true that by reference
to this definition, portions of the works of various
preceding poets, of Archilochus, for example, or
Tyrtaeus, might rank as *gnomic*. There is, however,
this distinction between the cases, that in the poems
of those authors, the purely ethic or didactic ele-
ment is not only comparatively limited, but alto-
gether subordinate to the general scope and ten-
dency of their muse; in Tyrtaeus, for instance, to
martial and political enthusiasm; in Archilochus,
to satire and sarcasm. The elegies of Solon, Xenop-
hanes, Theognis, on the other hand, are, for the
most part, essentially of the *gnomic* order, while all
may be said to partake more or less of the same
character. — *H. May, Critical History of the Lan-
guage and Literature of ancient Greece, b. ii. ch. vi.
§ 7.*

Gnomic. *adj.* [from *gnome*, *γνῶμη*.] Sen-
tentious; containing maxims or reflections.

Adding this excellent, *gnomic*, and unalike
conclusion. — *Conf. note at Hampton Court, p. 41:
1603.*

Gnomic. *adj.* [from *gnomon*.] Having a
gnomon: (*gnomonic* or *gnomonic* the
only accurate forms).

He may have given him a dial furnished with a
meaner needle, rather than an ordinary *gnomonic*
dial. — *Huyg, Works, v. 327. (Rich.)*

Gnomology. *s.* [Gr. *γνῶμη* = word, principle.]
Collection of maxims and reflections.

Which art of powerful rebeunitive wisest men have
also taught in their ethical precepts and *gnomology*. — *Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Gnomon. *s.* [Gr. *γνῶμη*.] Hand or pin of
a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to repre-
sent the axis of the world, and therefore the two
ends or extremities thereof must directly answer to
the north and south poles. — *Huyg.*

There were from east naturally sun-dials, by the
shadow of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of
the day. — *Sir T. Browne.*

Gnomonic. *adj.* Connected with, relating
to, or constituted by, a *gnomon*.

The *gnomonic* projection is also called the *horo-
graphic* projection, because it is the foundation
of dialling. — *Trachtenberg.*

Suppose that a countryman, on a clear day,
brought into the garden of some famous mathema-
tician, should there see one of those curious *gno-
monic* instruments that show at once the place of
the sun in the zodiac, his declination from the equa-
tor, the day of the month, and the length of the
day, &c. — *Huyg, Works, v. 328. (Rich.)*

Gnomonics. *s.* Principles of dialling.

Man may enjoy the world above him, by applying
to his new creatures that are, by vast removal, out
of his reach: as the sun, by making it afford him
the elevations of the pole, and the zeniths, sun-dials
of all sorts enough to make up an art called *gnomo-
nics*. — *Huyg, Works, vi. 77d. (Rich.)*

Gnomonist. *s.* Dialler.

The sun enables the *gnomonist* to make accurate
dials, to know exactly how the time passes. — *Huyg,
Works, vi. 18. (Rich.)*

Gnu. *s.* In Zoology. See extract.

Although the *gnu* or *gna*, here considered as the
type of the genus, was hitherto classed with the an-
telopes, it appears that zoologists felt the necessity
of moving it into one more nearly allied to Bos. . .

The word *gnu* is of Hottentot derivation; the
Hottentots name it willo-beest, or wild cattle,
or ox. . . The *kokona* (*Catoblepas taurinus*) is found
in the latter country, but not in the same place with
the *gnu*. . . The brindled *gnu* (*Catoblepas Gar-
gon*) is a third species, which, however, . . . may be
a mere variety of the last. — *Translation of Cuvier's
Régne Animal.*

Among the more interesting species may be
pointed out the water-buck and sable antelope; the
oryx, which, when seen in profile, probably sug-
gested the unicorn mentioned by the ancients; the
blesbok, hartbeest, and man-nyle of South Africa;
the large-eyed gazelle, so often referred to by eastern
poets; the springbok, so called from its springing
leaps, when the white fur of its back opens like
a sheet; the *gnu*, which at first seems a com-
pound of horse, buffalo, and antelope; the reining, or
Indian antelope, with its curious cheek-purses; the
wood antelope, with their short horns often
covered amongst a bush of hairs; the elickam of
India, with its four horns. — *Guide to the British
Museum.*

Go. *v. s.* (The preterite, at the present time,
is wanting; its place being supplied by *went*,
the preterite of *wend* = turn. In the earlier
stages of the language it was *yode*. Past
participle *gone*.) [The first point which
commands notice in this anomalous verb
is its abbreviated form. In German the

infinitive is *geh-en*, in which the *h* represents an earlier *g* or *k*. The language which best shows this is the Danish, wherein *gaar* is the present, *gik* the preterite, form. The close connection between *g* (or *k*) and its nasalized form *-ng* is well known; the German preterite of *geh-en* being *gieng*, or *ging*. By these preliminaries the identity of *go* and *gang* is made clear. The same, also, tell us that the word is as unanomalous in other languages as in our own. In the old preterite the irregularity is double. (1) There is substitution of *g* for *g*, giving *gode*. (2) There is the combination of a preterite in *-d*, with a participle in *-u*; *gode* (= *goed*), *gone* (= *gorn*) *gon*: the spelling with a final *e* being in both cases objectionable.]

Its chief meaning is best exhibited by contrasting it with *Come*. Both denote motion, or change of place. This may be considered (1) in respect to its direction, (2) in respect to its manner generally.

(1) In the way of *direction*, the motion denoted by *come* is *to, or towards*, the speaker, and involves what is called the *terminus in quem*. The motion denoted by *go* is *from* the speaker, and involves the notion of the *terminus a quo*. Contrast *come hither* with *go thither*.

* Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once. (Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, iii. 4.)
* Colchester oysters are put into pots; where
the sea *goth* and cometh. (Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.)

(2) In respect to the character of the movement denoted by *go*, we may safely say, that in the ordinary English of the present time, it has no special limitations, i.e. that, when used alone, it does not mean one kind of motion more than another. True, we say the bird *flies*, the hare *runs*, the fish *swims* (rather than *goes*) away; but this is because the character of their several modes of motion are well defined, and definitely named. We may also say that a man is *going* to France when he is *sailing*, or *going* to London when he is *riding*. In Danish, however, the latter expression would be inaccurate, since *gaue* implies the notion of being on foot, i.e. *= walk*. Traces of a limitation of this kind are to be found in English.

* You know that love
Will creep in service where it cannot go.
(Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.)
* And must I go to him? That must run to him; for thou hast said so long that going will
scarce serve the turn. (Ibid., iii. 1.)

The same also appears in such expressions as 'he can neither stand nor go,' of which the meaning is 'move himself,' rather than 'be conveyed, away.' In

* Rise, let us be going (Matthew, xxvi. 17),

the meaning may be either *walking*, or simply *moving*.

Lastly, *go*, like *come*, is thoroughly and preeminently a neuter or intransitive verb, the construction in such expressions as *go that way*, *go on errand*, being adverbial, just as truly as *go round* is one. For this see *Come*. For combinations like *go it*, see *It* indefinite and postpositive.

Though these preliminaries carry us over a large space of ground, the details that still stand over are numerous, the headings in the previous editions amounting to more than fifty. In most of these, however, the word that determines the import is not so much the verb under notice as the word with which it is combined.

1. Applied to immaterial operations and objects.

We will not hearken to the king's words to *go* from our religion. — *Murphree*, ii. 22.

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, *go* to law before the unjust, and not before the saints? — *1 Corinthians*, vi. 1.

They look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are best pleased when things *go* backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state. — *Bacon*.

If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, truly I should have kept it by me till I had once again gone over it. — *Sir K. Digby, On the Soul*, dedication.

Thus I have gone through the speculative consideration of the living Providence. — *Sir M. Hale, Originations of Mankind*.

I hope, by going over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject. — *South, &c.*

All goes to ruin, they themselves contrive
To rob the honey, and subvert the hive.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

If we go over the laws of Christianity, we shall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoy the same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. — *Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.

In their primary qualities we can go but a very little way. — *Locke*.

I go over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. — *Id.*

They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly go over any moderate series of numbers. — *Id.*

Landed men, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expenses to their income, keep themselves from going backwards in the world. — *Id.*

Cato, we all go into your opinion. — *Addison*.
Because this atheist goes mechanically to work, he will not offer to admit that all the parts of the machinery could, according to his explication, be formed at a time. — *Beattie*.

2. Pass: (the two words, *pass* and *go*, being nearly convertible).

Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she goes for a woman. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

A kind imagination makes a bold man have valour and enterprise in his air and motion; it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to for so much. — *Collier*.

It has the greatest town in the island that goes under the name of *Auto-Capra*, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil. — *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should go according to its true value. — *Locke*.

Sometimes *run*, or *take a direction*, is the nearer synonym.

Athenians, know
Against right reason all your counsels go;
is not fair, not profitable that,
Nor 't'other question proper for debate.

Dryden, Translation of Persius.

3. Be rated one with another; be considered with regard to greater or less worth.

I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough. — *Arbuthnot*.

4. Contribute; conduce; concur; be an ingredient.

The medicines which go to the ointments are so strong, that if they were used inwardly, they would kill those that use them. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

More parts of the greater wheels go to the making our part of their turn. — *Glauville, Scopia Scientifica*.

There goes a great many qualifications to the completing this relation: there is no small share of honour and conscience and sufficiency required. — *Collier*.

I give the sex their revenue, by laying together the many various characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that go to the making up of such different humours and constitutions. — *Addison*.

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must go towards acquiring those demonstrations of public esteem and love. — *Swift, Letter to Pope*.

Fall out or terminate; succeed.

Your strong possession much more than your right,
Or else it must go wrong with you and me.

Shakespeare, King John, i. 1.
Howe'er the business goes, you have made fault
I th' boldness of your speech.

Id., Winter's Tale, iii. 2.
I will send to thy father, and they shall declare
unto him how things go with thee. — *Titus*, x. 8.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by
duel between two champions, the victory shall go on

the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the grom, it
would go on the other side. — *Bacon*.

It has been the constant observation of all, that
if a minister had a cause depending in the court,
it was ten to one but it went against him. — *South, Sermons*.

At the time of the prince's landing, the father,
easily foreseeing how things would go, went over,
like many others, to the prince. — *Swift*.

Whether the cause goes for me or against me, you
must pay me the reward. — *Watts, Logic*.

6. Be in any state: (with it).

It shall go ill with him that is left in his taler-
nacle. — *Job*, xx. 23.

He called his name Beriah, because it went evil
with his house. — *1 Chronicles*, vii. 23.

7. Proceed in train or consequence.

How goes the night, boy?

The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;
And she goes down at twelve.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.

I had hope,
When violence was done, and war on earth,
All would have then gone well.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 779.

Duration in itself is to be considered as going on
in an constant, equal, uniform course. — *Locke*.

8. Pass, or be loosed; not be retained.

Then let us go,
And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd
He seem'd to fling his way without his eye.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 1.

Let go the hand of that arch heretic.

Id., King John, iii. 1.

9. Reach or be extended to any degree.

His anonymous expressions go to further than virtue
may allow. — *Dryden, Translation from Greek*, preface.

It is not one master that either directs or takes
notice of these: it goes a great way hardly to per-
mit them. — *Sir R. L. Estcourt*.

'Tis a rule that goes a great way in the government
of a sober man's life, not to put anything to hazard
that may be secured by industry, consideration, or
circumspection. — *Id.*

Considering the cheapness, so much money might
go further than a sum ten times greater could do
now. — *Bishop Wilkins*.

Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'ns have
In morsels cut, to make it further go.

Id., Translation of Juvenal.

I had another reason to decline it, that ever new
to go far with me upon all new inventions or ex-
periments; which is, that the best trial of them is
by time, and observing whether they live or not. —
Sir W. Temple.

Whichever appears against their prevailing suc-
cess for nothing, being either misapplied, or passing
for ill and disorder.

Can another man perceive that I am conscious of
any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's
knowledge here can go beyond his experience.
— *Locke*.

10. Move by mechanism.

This pope is decrepit, and the bell goes for him.

— *Bacon*.

Clocks will go as they are set; but man,
Irregular man's never constant, never certain.

Chaucer.

'Tis with our judgments as our watches: none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own.

Pope.

11. Advance.

Of living creatures some are a longer time in the
world, and some shorter: women go commonly nine
months, the cow and the ewe about six months. —
Bacon.

12. Fare, which not only is a near synonym, but is used as its equivalent in several provincial dialects: make shift, in which case the import is determined by the adjunct rather than the simple verb.

Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as
much as he could, was content to pay high for it,
rather than go without. — *Locke*.

Clothes they must have; but if they speak for this
stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to go with-
out it. — *Id.*

13. Pass away; depart; be lost: (such being the notion implied in the extract).

When our merchants have brought them, if our
commodities will not be enough, our money must
go to pay for them. — *Locke*.

Coinciding with away.

Turn not children going, till you have given them
all the satisfaction they are capable of. — *Locke*.

Coinciding with about.

No extraordinary example, in so degenerate an
age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was going to say,
for the incredibility of it, the attention of all that
knew him, and considered his worth. — *Locke*.

Used participially. Decline; tend towards death or ruin.

He is far gone, and, truly, in my youth,
I suffer'd much extremity for love.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Very near this.

Idiomatically with several words of allied meaning, *haleen, hauled, &c.* Be in a state of compact or partnership.

As a lion was bestirring an ox that he had newly plucked down, a soldier passing by cried out to him, Half asleep! You should go your *snip*, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carrier.—*Sir R. L. Edrington*.

There was a lunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to go equal shares in the booty.—*Id.*

Go about. Attempt, engage in, or employ one's self on, anything; *set* (i.e. *set one's self*) *about* is a nearly equivalent term. With *business* the combination often implies an ungracious command; *go about your business, be sent about one's business*, being phrases which are less connected with the notion of employment on anything that interests the person who receives, than that of departure from the presence of him who gives, the order.

O dear father,

It is thy business that I go about.

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or go about it.—*South, Sermon*.

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifference, or else I have writ mine so obscurely that it is in vain to go about to mend it.—*Locke*.

They never go about, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose them freely to view.—*Swift*.

Go aside. Err; deviate from the right; go astray.

If any man's wife go aside, and commit a trespass against him.—*Namur, v. 12*.

Go between. Interpose; mediate; act as a go-between.

I did go between them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her, for indeed, he was mad for her.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 3*.

Go by.

a. Pass away. Johnson writes 'pass away unnoticed'; the notion, however, of unobservance seems to lie chiefly in the word *let*.

Do not you come your tardy son to chide, That laps'd in time and passion, lets go by Th' important acting of your great command?—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 4*.

So much the more our career's ev'd done, Which lets go by some sixteen years, and makes her As she liv'd now.—*Id., Winter's Tale, v. 3*.

What's that to me? The time goes by; away.—*Id., Twelfth Night, iii. 4*.

b. Be regulated.

In argument with men a woman ever Goes by the worse, whatever be her sex.—*Milton, Samson Agonistes, 903*.

He's sure to go by the worse that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him.—*Sir R. L. Edrington*.

'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to go by.—*Shaep, Surgery*.

Go down. Generally applied to the credibility or incredibility of statements; *take in, swallow*, and other similar metaphors from the throat being equivalents.

Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it goes down whole with him for truth and earnest.—*Sir R. L. Edrington*.

Folly will not easily go down in its own natural form with discerning judges.—*Dryden*.

If he be hungry, bread will go down.—*Locke*.

Ministers are so wise to have their proceedings to be accounted for by reasons at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only go down very well in the pulpit-house, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age.—*Swift*.

Go in and out. Be free of entry to any place; be at liberty.

He shall go in and out, and find pasture.—*John, x. 9*.

Go off.

a. Die; go out of life; decess.

I would the friends we miss were afo arriv'd: Some mind go off; and yet, by these I see, So great a day as this is easily bought.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7*.

In this manner he went off, not like a man that

departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode.—*Taylor*.

b. Explode: (as guns, crackers, and other firearms and combustibles).

c. Succeed: (as 'The affair went off well,' 'badly,' or 'indifferently').

d. Run away; elope.

Go on.

a. Make attack: (the difference between this and the senses of the next heading depends upon the second on).

Bold Cethyrus, Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison, And praised so to doting, as he would Go on upon the girls.—*B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy*.

b. Proceed.

He found it a great way to keep that peace, but was fain to go on in his story.—*Sir P. Sidney*. He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall go on, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

I have escaped many threats of all fity by these notions; if they go on, the only justice I have dealt with is woe from the belly of a fat sheep.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you have undertaken.—*Addison*.

When we find that design impracticable, we should not have gone on in so expensive a management of it.—*Swift*.

Many clergymen write in so dilapidate a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations.—*St. John, extraordinary expositors, 17*.

I wish you health to go on with that noble work.—*Bishop Berkeley*.

Go over. Change sides; betake one's self to another party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those to whom they go over.—*Addison, Tracts in Italy*.

Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to follow, is now gone over to money.—*Swift*.

Go out.

a. Go upon any expedition.

You need not have prick'd me: there are other men fitter to go out than I.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iii. 2*.

b. Be extinguished ('s a light).

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out, With titles blown from adulation?—*Shakespeare, Henry V, iv. 1*.

Spirit of wine burnt till it go out of itself, will burn no more.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant as the rigidist's fire, to make any great production; and if it goes out for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails.—*Sir W. Temple*.

My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave, And life itself goes out at thy disposure.—*Addison, Cato*.

And at her felt approach and sweet night, Art after art goes out, and all is night.—*Pope, Dunciad*.

c. Proceed formally to an academical degree.

'Now heaven be praised, Sir, Thy all-desir'd yearns and thy bow Thine last phoe so well about these woods, that now

Thou art gone out thy art-master.—*Sir R. Fausset, Translation of Guarini's Pastore Fido, p. 144*.

Go through.

a. Suffer; undergo.

I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common good that they should go through this operation.—*Arkwright*.

b. Perform thoroughly; execute (with wish).

Finding Percebe every way able to go through with that kind of life, he was desirous for his sake as for his own to enter into it.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

If you can as well go through with the statue here of that kind, I will think you have not lost all your time here.—*Spenser*.

He much feared the ead of Antrim and not steadiness of mind enough to go through with such an undertaking.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task as he deigns ever to go through with it.—*South, Sermons*.

Go upon. Take as a principle.

This supposition I have gone upon through those papers.—*Addison*.

Go to: (imperative used as an interjection). Come, come, take the right course.

They said to one another, Go to, let us make brick, &c. And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and tower, whose top may reach unto heaven.—*Genesis, xi. 3, 4*.

One went in, and told his lord, saying, Thus and thus said the maid that is of the land of Israel. And the king of Syria said, Go to, go, and I will send a letter unto the king of Israel.—*2 Kings, v. 4, 5*.

Go to now, ye that say, To-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and get gain; whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow.—*James, iv. 13, 14*. Go to then, O thou far renowned son of great Agrippa; shew thy famous might in judging.—*Spenser*.

Go to, go to, then art a foolish fellow; Let me be clear of thee.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 1*.

My favour is not to be used with words like these: Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale.

The extract and explanation are those of the previous editions. At present the combination is rare; and as, perhaps, no living person has used it, except as an archaism, the exact sense of it, especially in respect to the metaphor involved in it, is uncertain. The editor thinks that, if he used it himself, it would be rather as an equivalent to the colloquial or slang term, *shut up* (as a door, or lid) — cease, leave off, rather than with anything suggested by a word as opposite as *come, come*.

Go-by. a. Slip; act of evasion.

Except an apparition is instructed how to mislead and mislead, and give you the go-by upon occasion, his master may be eluded with neglect.—*Collier, Essay on Poets*.

What will you give to have the quarter-free, The spirit and moulding go-by of his grace?—*Oldham, Satire in Imitation of the Third of Juvenal*.

Was it a matter of difficulty to which it was expedient for the time to give the go-by? Then Lord Palmerston gave it the go-by in the light and easy way in which men of the world discuss questions which it is inconvenient to treat at length.—*Saturday Review, February 10, 1861*.

Good. s. [A.S. *gud*; whence also *Gad*, with its several meanings; wand, staff, or rod being the primitive one.] Rod, stick, or prick for driving.

How can he get wisdom that biddeth the plough, and that sheweth in the good, that driveth even, and is occupied in their labours, and whose task is of labours?—*Ecclesiastes, xxxviii. 25*.

Oh in his garden I had a good he bears.—*Pope*.

Good. e. u. Drive with, or as with, a good; urge or stimulate excessively.

Most things raise Is that temptation, that doth good us on To sin in bating virtue.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2*.

Goodled with most sleep occasions, Which lay nice manners by, I find you to The use of your own virtues.—*Id., All's well that ends well, v. 1*.

Of all that breathe, as the various faculty, Some with delight is goodled on by thee.—*Dryden*.

He was born with a sweet and generous temper; but he had been goodled and baited into savageness, which was not natural to him, and which amazed and shocked those who knew him best.—*Alcock, Critical and Historical Essay, The Earl of Chatham*.

Goodman. s. Driver with a good.

What professions have we not seen? Corporal, Christ and Legend, waiting in his garb; bones of Valaire with hawk's claws and goodled in Roman costume; fashions of Chatter-box and Sine Lemen; Goring's favours, Rousseau's slum-liners, and the lapins of Pétion, National Pike, &c. &c.—*The French Revolution, pt. ii. l. v. ch. 23*.

Goal. s. [Fr. *gaulle* = long pole set up to mark the bounds of the race.]

1. Landmark set up to bound a race; point marked out to which racers run.

As at the Olympic games, or Pythian fields, Part each their fiery steeds, or shun the goal With rapid wheels.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 320*. And the slope sun his upward beam Sheds round the dusky pole, Facing toward the other goal.—*Id., Comus, 18*.

2. Starting post.

Hast thou beheld, when from the goal they start, The youthful charioteers with heaving heart Rush to the race?—*Dryden, Translation of the Eclog.*

3. Final purpose; end to which a design tends.

Our poet has always the *goat* in his eye which directs him in his race; some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct him to his end.—*Dryden*.

Each individual seeks a several *goat*;
But heaven's great view is one, and that the whole.
—*Pope, Essay on Man*.

No man, who here seems principal above,
Perhaps acts several to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or verges to some *goat*;
Till a part we see, and not a whole. *Thiel*.
But the woman which kindled his ardour,
planned the Macedonian into sudden dejection,
which at length broke out into open murmur. It
is possible that, if they had seen any distinct and
certain *goat* before them, they would not have
struck from the dangers and difficulties of a last
enterprise, however glorious. But to set out from a
region which had once appeared to them as the
 verge of the habitable world on a new series of
 conquests, to which they could foresee no termina-
 tion, was enough to agitate the most adventurous
 spirits. — *Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*,
ch. lxi.

Goar. See *Gore*.

Goarish. *adj.* ? Patched; mean; doggrel.
Ra

May they know no language but that gibberish
they prattle to their parents, unless it be the *goarish*
Latin they write in their letters; and may they
write that false, and lose their debts. — *Beaumont
and Fletcher, Philaster*.

Goat. *s.* [A.S. *gūt*.] Native ruminant animal
so called; (Ovis capra).

Gall of goat, and slips of yew.
— *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

Goatherd. *s.* Herdsman to goats.

Is not thine same *goatherd* proud,
That sits on yonder bank,
Whom straying herd themselves doth shrowd
Among the bushes rank?

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.
They first gave the *goatherd* lead confinement,
and the marginals and his servant chased the kid
about the stack. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

Goatish. *adj.* Resembling a goat in any
quality; especially rankness and salacious-
ness.

An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to
lay his *goatish* disposition on the charge of a star. —
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 2.
The best is notorious for its *goatish* smell, and
tuffa not unlike the beard of that voracious animal.
— *Dr. H. More, Antislavery*.

Goatsbeard. *s.* Native plant so called of
the genus *Tragopogon*, which term it
translates (*tragos* = goat, *podagros* = beard).
Go-to-bed-at-noon is another name of it.
Goatsbeard, from its long coarse payques. — *Dr. A.
Prior*.

Goatsree. *s.* Plant so called of the genus
Gallego.

The sorts hereof are but two. 1. Common *goats-
ree*. 2. Mountain *goatsree*. *Goatsree* is said
to be of a mean temperature between hot and cold.
— *Cole, Asina in Eden*, cxxvii.

Goatsree has the reputation of being a great
alexipharmic and sudorific; the Italians eat it
raw and boiled; with us it is of no esteem. — *Sir J.
Hill, Materia Medica*.

Goats Thorn. *s.* [translation of the *tragacantha*
in medical Latin, from the Greek
tragos = goat, and *akantos* = thorn.] Shrub
that produces the gum tragacanth. See
Gum.

Hughes hath made four sorts of *goats-thorn*.
... 1. shall set down but four; 1. The true *goats-
thorn*; 2. Poterion or the small *goats-thorn*; 3. The
yellow Syrian *goats-thorn*; 4. The purple Syrian
goats-thorn. — *Cole, Asina in Eden*, cii. cxxvi.

Goatsucker. *s.* Native bird so called,
wrongly supposed to suck the udders of
goats, of the genus *Caprimulgus* (Lat.
capra = goat, and *mugra* = milk). Churn-
owl, fern-owl, night-jar, night-eye, night-
hawk, are other names for it; the last of
which is the only one recognized by Yarrell.
The cry of the bird at night makes it ap-
propriate; which none of the others are.

This is the structure in ... the *goatsucker*, &c. —
Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata.

Nightjar is also used by the same authority.

Gob. *s.* Lump.

Do'st think I have so little wit as to part with
my *gob* of money? — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Göbbet. *s.* Mouthful; as much as can be
swallowed at once; morsel.

Therewith she spew'd out of her filthy maw
A flood of poison, horrible and black,
Full of great lumps of flesh and *göbbets* raw.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
The cooks, slicing it into little *göbbets*, pick it in
a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. — *G. Sauter,
Tavels*.

The giant wro'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den,
Belching raw *göbbets* from his maw, o'erspread
With purple wine and cruddled gore confus'd.

Achilles.
May it burst his pericranium, as the *göbbets* of fat
and turpentine (a nasty thought of the poet) did
that old dragon in the *Apoecrypha*. — *Lamb, Letter to
Coleridge*.

Göbbet. *r. a.* Swallow as a *göbbet*.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and
göbbets up both together. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Göbble. *r. a.* [connected with *göbble*, the
sound expressed being, in both cases, illus-
trated by the same animals, viz. ducks and
geese; the form in *-a*, however, refers to
sounds in the way of language, while that in
-o relates to sounds in the way of feel-
ing greedily.] Swallow hastily with tumult
and noise: (often with *up*, sometimes with
down).

The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they
göbbled up now and then a piece of the cone along
with them. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

The time too precious now to waste,
And snapper *göbbled* up in haste,
Again afresh to curls their hair.

Sir H. Wotton, Journal of a Month's Lady.
I finish this after a raw ill-baked dinner fast
göbbled up to set me off to office again, after work-
ing there till near four. — *Lamb, Letter to Words-
worth*.

Göbble. *r. a.* Make a noise in the throat,
as the turkey does.

Of last year's corn in barn great store;
Fat turkeys *göbbled* at the door. 1
As a male turkey straggling on the green ...
Fred by exulting with his *göbbing* goes.

Göbbetween. *s.* One who transacts anything
by acting between two parties; mediator;
agent with a commission on both sides;
(often as a term of disparagement).

Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or *go-
between*, parted from me; I say, I shall be with her
between ten and eleven. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives
of Windsor*, ii. 2.

They only are the intermediaries, or the *göbbets* *cas*,
of this true devised mimicry. — *Milton, Annotations
upon a Defence of the Humble Petition*.

The broker has his countenance ready to beam
with the merchant, though the alms is to fall on
himself, because he knows that, as a *göbbet*, he
shall find his account in being in the good graces of
a man of wealth. — *Tate, R. no. 225*.

'Consist,' said she, 'I cannot help saying I have
met with a very ungrateful return from this body,
for the pains I have taken to serve her family.' My
family is much obliged to you, *göbbet*, said
Toby, with a kind of hysterical gleam; 'but we
have no right to the good offices of such an honour-
able *go-between*.' — *Smollett, Expedition of Humph-
Clink*.

Göblet. *s.* [Fr. *gobelet*.] Bowl, or cup, that
holds a large draught.

Like a round *göblet*, which wanteth not liquor. —
Shakespeare, Bottom, vi. 2.
Crown high the *göbbets* with the clerical draught;
Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought.

Dryden.

Göblin. *s.* [Fr. *goblin*.]

1. Evil spirit; frightful phantom.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
He that a spirit of health, or *göblin* dawn'd,
Lining with these airs from heaven, or blasts from
hell. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 3.
To whom the *göblin*, full of wrath, reply'd,
Art thou that traitor spy?

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 688.
Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve
his tender mind from all impressions and notions
of spirits and *göblins*, or any fearful apprehensions in
the dark. — *Locke*.

2. Fairy; elf.

His son was Elinor, who overcame
The wicked *göbbles* in bloody field;
But Elinor was of most renowned fame,
Who of all crystal did Panthea build.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Go, charge my *göblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. — *Shakespeare, Tempest*, iv. 1.

[The *göblin* was generally conceived as a supernatural
being of small size but of great strength, dwelling
underground in mountains or desert places, not gener-
ally ill-disposed towards man, and in some cases
domesticated with him and rendering him service.
Hence the frequent addition of a familiar appella-
tion, as in *Hob-göblin*, *Hob-thrush*. It was known
in Germany by the name of *Kobold*, and was sup-
posed particularly to frequent mines, being thence
called *Berg-geist*, *Berg-mannchen*, or *Minne-spirit*,
Mine-dwarf. Another German name is *Matthew
Kobold*, equivalent to English *Hob-göblin*. The
göblin is mentioned by *Ordericus Vitalis*, 'Demon
cum quibusdam fatis caput saline in caedem
velis degit, et by variis fronsator formis apparet
nominem hedi.' Hence *vulgaris goblina* appella-
tion. He is known in Brittany by the name of *göblin*,
and is there also supposed to reside in household
drudgery like *Milton's* *Lubber-head*, to carry the
lasses of a night, for instance. It is among the
Celts probably that the origin of the name is to be
looked for. The Welsh appellation is *collyn*, prop-
erly a knocker, from *colli*, to knock, to peck;
collyn *gwy*, a woodpecker. An explanation of the
name is given in a passage which is the more satis-
factory from the fact that the writer seems to have
no idea of any connection between the word *göblin*
and the superstition he is describing. 'People will
laugh at us *Cardiganshire* miners,' says a corre-
spondent quoted in *Bridges' Guide to Llanidloes*,
'who maintain the existence of *knockers* in mines, a
kind of good-natured impalpable people, not to be
seen, but heard, and who seem to us to work in the
mines. The miners have a notion that these knockers
are the souls, as we call them, of those who were
formerly *knockers* (Addings), 'are of their own tribe
and profession, and are a harmless people, who
mean well.' It will be observed that the *Kobold* in
Germany is peculiarly a miners' superstition, while
Cardiganshire has been a mining district from the
times of the Romans. From his knocking propensity
the *Kobold* is sometimes called *Meister Hammerling*.
Waggon, Dictionary of English Etymology..

Göby. *s.* Fish so called.
The *göbys* are of little value, except as supplying
food to other fishes. ... Of this genus the black *göby*
(*Gobius niger*) is one of the most rare on our shores.
— *Farrall, British Fishes*.

Göcart. *s.* Machine in which children are
enclosed to teach them to walk, and which
they push forward without danger of fail-
ing.
Young children, who are tried in
Göcart, to let ... sliding.
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer.

On the greatest and most useful of all human in-
ventions, the invention of alphabetical writing,
Plato did not look with much complacency. He
seems to have thought that the use of letters had
operated on the human mind as the use of the
göcart in learning to walk, or of crutches in learning to
swim, is said to operate on the human body. — *Wan-
dolph, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon*.

God. *s.* [A.S.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must
worship him in spirit and in truth. — *John*, iv. 24.
The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is neces-
sary, self-existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent,
omniscient, and best being; and therefore also a
being who is and ought to be deemed most sacred
or holy. — *Grey, Cosmogonic Science*.

2. False god; idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any *god*, save unto the
Lord only, he shall be utterly destroyed. — *Leviticus*,
xxii. 20.

Strong *god* of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing north, and Hyperborean way,
And Scythian coasts, and Thracian winter coast,
Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most.

Dryden.

3. Person or thing deified or too much ho-
noured.

Whose end is destruction, whose *god* is their belly.
— *Philippians*, iii. 18.
I am not *deia*,
But one that seems to live in this disguise,
For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a *god* of such a cullion.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, iv. 2.

God. *v. a.* Treat as a god; deify. *Rare*.

This last old man
Iov'd me above the measure of a father;
Nay, *göblin* me, indeed.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Gödechild. *s.* Godson or goddaughter.

(For example see *Gödechild*.)

Göddaughter. *s.* (the *d* doubled in sound
as well as in spelling.) Girl for whom one
became sponsor in baptism.

How dost my cousin, your bedfellow? and your
third daughter, and mine, my *god-daughter* Ellen?
— *Shakespeare, King Henry IV. Part II*, iii. 2.

by persons to defend the eyes from dust or the heat of the sun; sometimes applied, ludicrously, to spectacles.

3. In the plural. Goggle-eyed person; stupid starrer.

Do ye stare goggles? I hope to make winter boots of thy hide yet.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.*

Goggle. adj. Staring; having full eyes.

Frowning he enters . . .
And loursing on me with the goggle eye.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 427.
Give him admonition to forsake his swaggy glowering grace, and his goggle eye.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*
That rolls one goggle eye in its vast brow,
Like a grun Cyclop.

Sir E. Parnham, Translation of Guarini's

Painter's Echo, p. 113.

Goggle-eyed. adj. Having eyes ready to start, as it were, out of the head.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unbecomely to look upon, except to men that be goggle-eyed themselves.—*Archam, Schoolmaster.*

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be very deformed, . . . bald, goggle-eyed, blear-eyed, or with staring eyes, heavy, dull, hollow-eyed, black or yellow about the eyes, or quaint-eyed.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 224.

Goggled. part. adj. Prominent; staring.

Ugly faced, with long black hair, goggled eyes, white-mouthed.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 69.

Goggling. part. adj. Goggle.

A huge giant stiff and starke,
All foule of limbe and leere,
Two goggling eyes like fire.

Bishop Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry, Sir Cuthbert.

Such sight have they that see with goggling eyes.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, b. ii.
Nor sighs, nor groans, nor goggling eyes did wail.
Dryden.

Göing. verbal abs.

1. Act of walking.

When nobles are their tailors' tutors,
No hereticks burnt, but wenchers suitors,
Then comes the time, who lives to see't,
That going shall be used with fork.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

2. Departure.

Thy going is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 290.

3. Pace.

The next day I pursued my journey, rattled through Chertonia . . . reached Gloucester by half-past three, and found myself housed at the Angel at Aberavenny a little before nine, having done ninety-three miles in eleven hours and a half, which, in these parts, I call . . .
Thackeray, Book, Gills et Gurney, vol. ii. ch. ii.

4. Proceeding; series of conduct: (plural with *on*, as *goings-on*).

His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his goings.—*Job*, xxxiv. 21.

5. Pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twelfth part of their going.—*Gree, Comœdies Selectæ.*

Goière. s. [Fr.] Wen in the neck; hypertrophied form of the thyroid gland; swelling under the neck.

Most of them [the batmanas] have a goièr, or dew-lap, under the throat.—*Translation of Currier's Règne Animal.*

Gold. s. [A.S.]

1. Metal so called.

Gold hath three natures: greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliancy or softness, immutability from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Money.

The old man's god, his gold, has won upon her.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.

3. Flower. Goldilocks.

The crimson dandelion flower, the blue-bottle, and goldilocks, though extremely late weeds, yet for their dainty hues
And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose use.
Dryden, Indolence, song 15.

Goldbeater. s. [beater, perhaps, is from the German *arbeiten* = labour, work, as much as from the English *beat*.] One who prepares gold for gilding and similar applications by reducing it to a foil or leaf.

Our goldbeaters . . . scruple not to employ colored

gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition.—*Boyle.*

Goldbeater's skin [is] the intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice.—*Quincy.*

When your gillyflowers blow, if they break the pool, open it with a penknife at each division, as low as the flower has burst it, and find it about with a narrow slip of goldbeater's skin, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Golden. adj.

1. Made of gold.

The golden lance that Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up.—*Isaiah*, xl. 5.

2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.

A kiss the golden sun gives me
To these fresh morning drops upon the rose:
As thy eye-beams, when thy fresh rays have smoo'd
The mead of dew that on my cheeks down flows.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3. verse 8.

To her hard joke you must hereafter bow.
However she shines all golden to you now.—*Dryden.*

And see the guardian angels of the soul,
Reclining soft on many a golden cloud.—*Race.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.

Gold a pleasing bath a gold-coloured coat under a russet hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Excellent; valuable.

I have bought
Gold'n opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest glasses,
Not cast aside so soon.—*Shakespeare, Much to do*, i. 7.

That verse which they commonly call *golden*, has two substantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace.—*Dryden.*

Thence arises that *golden* rule, of dealing with others as we would have others deal with us.—*Watts, Logic.*

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and feed the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, i. 1.

Golden number. Number which shows the year of the moon's cycle.

This was invented, how before our Saviour's nativity, by Meton the Athenian, from whence it was styled the Metonic cycle: till afterwards it changed its name, being either from its great usefulness in ascertaining the moon's age, or else from its being written in letters of gold, called the *golden number*: though sometimes, for the first of these reasons, it is called the cycle of the moon.—*Whately, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer.*

Golden-eye. s. Duck so called; *Anas clangula* (whence the epithet in the extract).

Here dull and hopeless he'd lie down and trace
How sibbent crabs had serv'd their crooked race;
Or sadly listen to the tune!

Of fishing gull or charming *golden-eye*;
What time the sea-birds to the marsh would come,
And the loud litters, from his barndish home,
Gave from the salt-ditch side the following boom.
Croft, The Heron.

Goldenly. adv. In a golden manner.

My brother Jacques he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his profit.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, i. 1.

Goldfinch. s. Native songbird so called (*Fringilla Carduelis*).

Of singing birds they have finches, goldfinches, ruddocks, canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others.—*Cervie.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hop'd from side to side.
Dryden.

Goldfinder. s. One who finds gold: (often used figuratively, and applied to nightmen, privies being also called *goldmines*).

As our gold-finders, they have the honour in the night and darkness to thrive in stench and excrement.—*Pellham, Reader*, (Ord MS.).

With the accent on the second syllable.

His empty paunch that he might fill,
He suck'd his vitals through a quill,
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,
Or't had been happy for goldfinder.—*Swift.*

Goldfish. s. Golden-coloured fish, akin to the carp, so called (*Cyprinus auratus*).

I have examined the development of the opercular bone in young gold-fish and carp, and I find that it is effected in precisely the same manner as that of the frontal and parietal bones.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

Goldfoil. s. Foil of gold.

Of the same earth or stone he maketh sack cloth, royes, and leaves of gold-foyle, as no man would

deem to have come of so gross a matter.—*Tracts, new of Christian Religion*, 13d. (Ord MS.).

Goldilocks. s. Native plant so called, commonly identified with the *Ranunculus acris* (*aurum* = gold + *coma* = hair), but more probably a translation of *Chrysocoma* (*χρυσός* = gold + *κόμη* = hair); and, if so, more appropriate to the *Chrysocoma Lino-syria*.

Fair ox-eye, goldilocks, and columbine.—*R. Janma.*

Goldproof. adj. Proof against the influence, or able to resist the temptation, of gold.

This is most strange: Art thou goldproof?

Thine's for them.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

Goldsmith. s. Worker in gold; dealer in articles made of gold; before the establishment of banks the word was nearly synonymous with dealer in money.

Neither chain nor goldsmith came to me.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

They [bankers] were a tribe that had risen and grown up in Cromwell's time, and never were heard of before the late troubles, till when the whole trade of money had passed through the hands of the scrivener: they were for the most part goldsmiths, men known to be so rich, and of so good reputation, that all the money of the kingdom would be trusted or deposited in their hands.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, iii. 597.

The goldsmith or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the following day, does surely deserve the gallows.—*Swift.*

Borrowed 500*l.* of a goldsmith upon my ticket.—*Spectator*, no. 14.

Gold. s. [German direct, *halbe*; Swedish, *half* = club.] At present, Scotch (rather than English) game so called.

Gold was a fashionable game among the nobility at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and it was one of the exercises with which prince Henry, eldest son to James the first, occasionally amused himself.—*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes of the People of England.*

Gold and foot-ball appear to have been prohibited in Scotland by king James the second in 1457.—*Brand, Observations on popular Antiquities.*

In one of the caricatures of this period, Lord Sandwich is represented with a bat in his hand, in allusion we are told to his fondness for cricket; but it is a curved piece of wood, much more resembling that with which *gold* is played. And the same peculiarly-shaped instrument is put into the hand of a cricket-loving lady in a print of 1778 (Miss Wickes and Miss Triggert). What is the date of the last used *cricket* *Recher*, January, 1866, p. 235.

Gold. s. [?] Hand; paw; claw. *Obsolesc.*

They set hands, and Moses put her golden *gold* among them; and blid fortune, that saw not the colour of them, gave her the pre-eminence.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Make 'em hold up their spread *gold*.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Wish her
To wash her hands in bran or flour;
And do you, in like manner, wear
Your dirty *gold*.—*Cotton, Virgil Translated*, b. iv.

Goldr. adj. [Gaelic, *go leoir*; the ordinary spelling with *-a* (*galore*) being exceptional.] Enough. *Slang.*

Goldshoes. s. [?] Overshoes.

I can assure you that the dirt of our streets is not quite over his shoes, so that he can walk dry. If he would wear *goldshoes*, as I do, he would have no cause of complaint.—*Merivale, To Mrs. Walsley*, *Swift*, xix. 227. (Ord MS.).

To all this must be added, the vast skill that is required in tendering a visit with approved and modish accuracy; that it be done punctually . . . that the *goldshoes* be left in their true and proper place . . . that the footboy be expert in observing his intended distance!—*Richard, Graciosa and Remains of the Contempt of the Clergy inspired into*, p. 125.

Gom. s. [A.S. *guma*.] Person. *Obsol.*

Say you, sir?

I'll try your ladyship, faith. Lady, well met.—

I do not think so, sir.—*A scornful gom.* *The Widow.*

Gondola. s. [Italian.] Venetian burge.

He saw did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glances of eye,
A little *gondola*, bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly.

Ripponer, Purdie Queen.
In a gondola were seen together Lorenzo and his
amorous Jessica.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 8.

As with *gondolas* and men, his
Good evidence, the duke of Venice,
Wills out, and gives the pulpit a ring. *Prior.*
Night ever was a *gondola* for me
You should not, I'll describe it you exactly;
'Tis a long covered boat that's common here,
Carved at the prow, built lightly, but compactly.
Row'd by two rowers, each call'd 'gondolier.'
It pithes along the water looking blackly,
Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe,
Where none can make out what you say or do.

Hymn, Beppo, 10.

Gondolier. s. Rower of a gondola.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a *gondolier*,
To the gross clasp of a lascivious Moor.

Shakespeare, Othello, l. 1.

In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more,
And silent rows the sunless *gondolier*.

Hymn, Childs Harold, iv. 3.

Then rest thee here, my *gondolier*,
Hush! hush! for up I go,
To climb you light dacency's height
While thou keep'st watch below.
O did we take for heaven above
But half the pains that we
Take night and day for woman's love.
What angels we should be! *Mumy, National Air.*

Gónfalon. s. [Italian, gonfalon.] Ensign; standard.

Ten thousand thousand emblems high adorn'd,
Standards and *gonfalons*, twist van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 588.*

Gónfalonier. s. Chief standard-bearer.

Had she not [Florence] her private councils de-
bating, her great council resolving, and her man-
ifestoes executing? Was not the nation, too, provided
for by the annual election of her *gonfaloniere*? *Bishop Wren, Monarchy, (Lancet, ch. x. 1659.)*

Gong. s. [?] Draught; privacy; jakes.

And all this persecution was for an Arrino, which
dey'd at Constantine's fulschawfully. For as he
went to church, with his rhoties and neech pride,
then fell upon him an appetite for to go to a *gong*;
and with his lasee went alle the guttes out of his
wombe down into the *gong*. *Cyprian, Chr. of England, anno 522.*

Gong. s. [from the Chinese.] Metal tam- bourine so called.

The Chinese believe that during eclipses of the
sun and moon these celestial bodies are attacked by
a great serpent, to drive away which they strike
their *gongs* or brass drums. *Davis, Illustrations of Shakespeare, l. 23.*

Cymbals, *gongs*, and the tautum of the Chinese
are made with an alloy of one hundred of copper
and about twenty-five of tin. *Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Goniometer. s. [Gr. gōnion = ang., met- measure.] Instrument for measuring the angles of crystals.

The *goniometer* is indispensable to the mi-
neralogist. *Cree, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Gonorrhea. s. [Gr. gōnion = semen, pōo = flow.] In Medicine. Clap.

Ruddy humming, or stone mummy grows on the
top of his rocks; they powder and boil it in milk
and then give it to stop *gonorrhoea*. *Woodward.*

Good. adj. [A.S.] (has neither Comparative nor Superlative degree; better and best being from a wholly different root.)

1. Deserving of approbation generally: (op- posed to bad).

God saw every thing that he had made, and beheld
it was very *good*. *Genesis, l. 31.*
A universe of death! which God by curse
Created evil; for evil only *good*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 623.

2. Proper; fit for, adapted or conducive to, any particular object, the substantive to which it applies being a means to an end: (common in construction with verbs and verbal abstracts, as *good to work with*, *good to eat*, *good for cutting*).

Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of
familiarity, and therefore it is *good* a little to keep
state: amongst a man's inferiors one shall be sure
of reverence, and therefore it is *good* a little to be
familiar. *Bacon.*

If you think *good*, give Martin leave. *Id.*
The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters
in taste, and it is excellent *good* for the stone and
hypochondrick melancholy. *Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

Of herbs and plants some are *good* to eat raw; as
lettuce, endive, and purslane. *Id.*
It was a *good* time to comply with the importunity
of the gentlemen of Essex. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

A man first builds a country seat,
Then fluda the walls and *good* to eat. *Prior.*
We discipline betimes those other creatures we
would make useful and *good* for somewhat. *Locke.*
Good, gentle friend, how went the day?—
Good I am called at trumpet's sound,
And *good* when goblets dance the round,
Though gentle never was joined till now
With rugged Bertram's breast and brow.
Nor W. Scott, Rokeby, l. 12-13.

3. Sound; not false; not fallacious; valid.

He is resolved now to show how slight the pro-
positions were which Luther let go for *good*. *Bishop Atterbury.*

4. Unimpaired; undamaged.

He also bartered away plumes, that would have
rotted in a week, for rods, that would last *good* for
his cutting a whole year. *Locke.*

5. Adequate; considerable.

The plant having a great stalk and top, both pry
upon the grass a *good* way about, by drawing the
juice of the earth from it. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
A *good* while ago God made choice that the Gen-
tles by my mouth should bear the word. *Acts.*

We may suppose a great many deers of little-
ness and lightness in these earthy par-
mies of them might flay in the skin a whole
like exhibitions before they fell down. *T. Bucer, Theory of the Eucharist.*

They hold a *good* share of civil and military em-
ployments during the whole time of the usurpation. *Swift.*

6. Having adequate commercial means; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a *good* man, my meaning, in saying
that he is a *good* man, is to have you understand
that he is sufficient. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 3.*

I'm call'd for now in haste by master Mercraft,
To trust master Fitz-blatard, a *good* man;
I have enquir'd him; eighteen hundred a year.

R. Johnson, Devil in an Ass.

7. Kind; favourable; loving; well disposed; polite: (as in 'You are very *good*;' with which 'very kind' is almost convertible).

But the men were very *good* unto us, and we were
not hurt. *Samuel, xxx. 15.*
Truly *good* is *good* to Israel, even to such as are of
a clean heart. *Psalm, lxxviii. 1.*

8. To be relied or depended upon for any special purpose.

I could not make out why my charming widow
had asked him, I may found out he was a
— and these three sang and nothing
more popular in those times— Moore's 'O Lady fair
Thou art black, Gilbert Ginepro, vol. ii. ch. iv.

9. Expetive, or with a power of adding strength to the noun which it precedes.

Love no man in *good* earnest, nor no further in
sport neither, than with soft ty of a pure bush thou
may'st in honour come off again. *Shakespeare, As you like it, l. 2.*

10. Ludicrous.

As for all other *good* women that love to do but
little work, how handsome it is to leave themselves
in the sunshine, they that have been but a while
State of Ireland.

Why look where he comes; and my *good* man
too; he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving
him cause. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.*

She had left the *good* man at home, and brought
away her gallant. *Addison, Spectator.*

With as both before and after. Equivalent to; no worse than.

Therefore sprang there even of our, and him as
good as dead, so many as the stars of the sky in
multitude. *Hobbes, xi. 12.*

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage,
which, being many times as *good* as in possession of
the victory, had most cowardly turned their backs
upon their enemies. *Kent, History of the Turks.*
The master will be as *good* as his word, for his own
business. *Nor W. Scott, Rokeby.*
If they had held their royalties by that title, either
the crown must have been but one sovereign over them
all, or else every father of a family had been as *good*
a prince, and had as *good* a claim to royalty as these.
Locke.

a. Give validity to anything; establish; maintain.

They died upon the place all the chief claims, all
making *good* the light without any ground given. *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

I further will maintain
Upon his bad life to make all this *good*.
Shakespeare, Richard II. l. 1.

To make *good* this explication of the article, it will
be necessary to prove that the church, which our

Saviour founded and the apostles gathered, was to
remain a constant and perpetual assemblage. *Bishop
Pearson, Exposition of the Creed.*
These propositions I shall endeavour to make *good*.
Bishop Southwell.

While she so far extends her grace,
She asks a but *good* the promise of her face. *With r.*

b. Supply.
Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to
itself, in order *good* in one circumstance what it
weds in another. *Nor W. Scott, Rokeby.*
He without even a dangerous war pursued;
As in our mode him first the danger choose,
So still he makes it *good* as virtue's source. *Dryden.*

With *smooth*. Really; seriously.
What, must I hold a candle to my shame?
They in themselves, *good* and *bad*, are too too light.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

With *time*.
a. Not too fast.
In *good* time, replies another, you have heard
them dispute amidst a vacuum in the schools. *Col-
ler, the Human Reason.*

b. Opportunely.
Eye, what a Sing is Hastings, that he comes not
To tell us whether they will come or no—
And in *good* time here comes the serene light.
Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 1.

Good. s.

1. That which contributes to happiness or
virtue: (as opposed to bad, an element in
misery or vice).

Nature in man's heart her laws hath pen,
Prescribing truth to wit, and *good* to will.
Nor W. Scott, Rokeby, l. 12-13.

The lessening or escaping of evil is to be reckoned
under the notion of *good*; the becoming or less of
good is to be reckoned under the notion of evil. *Locke, Essay.*

... says, how one of us is man be
To know it is *good* and ... make his facts
or else degraded fruit, but let him boast
His knowledge of *good* best, and evil not,
May pierce but it sufficed him to have known
good by itself, and evil not at all.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 81.

Love with fear the only *good*,
Merciful over all his works, with *good*
Still overcoming evil. *Thiel, xii. 562.*

Good is also in sleep, and dreams advise,
Which he hath sent prophecies, some great *good*
Presaging. *Thiel, xii. 612.*

Not only carnal *good* from evil does not justify;
but *good*, no not a purpose *good*, can make evil
good. *Hobbes.*

By *good*, I question not but *good*, morally so called,
'bonum honestum' ought, chiefly at least, to be
understood; and that the *good* of profit or pleasure,
the 'bonum utile,' or 'juvamentum,' hardly come into
any account here. *South, Sermons.*

Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble deed,
Truth, honour, all that is comprised in *good*. *Dryden.*

This caution will have also this *good* in it, that it
will put them upon considering, and teach them
the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

Good is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure,
or diminish pain in us; or else to procure or pre-
serve us the possession of any other good, or absence
of any evil. *Id.*

2. Result of laudable moral qualities or ac-
tions.

Depart from evil and do *good*. *Psalm, xxiv. 11.*

3. Advancement; advantage; prosperity.

If he had employ'd
Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature
Unto the *good*, not ruin, of the state.
R. Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon,
And for the church's *good* defer thy own. *Prior.*

4. Goods.

Moreover, because I have set my affection to the
house of my God, I have of mine own proper *good*,
of gold and silver, which I have given to the house
of my God, over and above all that I have prepared
for the holy house, even three thousand talents of
gold. *1 Chronicles, xxii. 3.*

For any *good*. On any account.

Sir Thomas More hearing one tell a monstrous
lie, said I would not for any *good* hear him say his
cock, least it should seeme a lie. *Cyprian, Wits
Fits and Fancies: lull.* (Says by H. & W.)

For *good* and all. Completely; in earnest;
wholly.

No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no,
I'll not kiss till I kiss you for *good* and all.

Newest Acad. my of Compliments.
(Says by H. & W.)

The good woman never died after this, till she
came to die for *good* and all. *Sir R. L. Edgemoor.*

Now though this was exceeding kind in her, yet,
as my good woman said to her, unless she resolved

to keep me for good and all, she would do the little
man more harm than good.—*Paradise Lost*,
Book IV, l. 122. (Saves by H. & W.)

I missed the fit for good and all, though I did not
recover my full strength for some weeks after.—*De
For, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

Good now. Phrase recommending patience
and wait, sit down.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 1.
*Good now, good now, how your devotions jump
with mine.*—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

Do our good. Gratitude.
Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will
do any man's heart good to hear me.—*Shakespeare,
Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 2.

He was'd indifferently twist doing them neither
good nor harm.—*Id., Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

Good, r. a. Improve; nurture. *Rare.*
A fruitful hill not by nature, but by grace; nature
was like itself in it, in the world: that hath taken it
from the barren downs, and goodly it.—*Disput
Hall, First Sermon*, 1624.

The husbandman looks not for a crop in the wild
desert: but where he hath goodly, and plowed, and
sown, and sown, why should he not look for an har-
vest?—*Id., Remains*, p. 121.

Good, adv. Well.
The pilot must intend some port before he steers
his course, or he had as good leave his vessel to the
direction of the winds, and the government of the
waves.—*South, Sermon*.

Without good nature and gratitude, men had as
good live in a wilderness as in a society.—*Sir R.
L'Estrange*.

Good speed. Two words rather than a com-
pound: its elements, supposing there is
no confusion, being *good*, and *speed*. In
the first extract the construction is that
of a verb, and *good speed*—wish me good
speed. In the second the combination is
that of an ordinary substantive and adjective.
The instance, however, of *Good-
bye*—*God-be-ri-ge*, suggests the likeli-
hood of the true form being *Godspeed*,
though of course both are possible.

And so good-sp of me.
Beauties and Fancies, Maid of the Mill.
I know, down I must;
And good-speed send me.—*Milford, The Witch*.

Good-bye. [*God be wif (th) ge.*]
Say, bid, good-bye. Take leave.

When I was young girl we used to console the
Lazies, and Tithes, and Suddies, who had
to their tears without getting married, by telling
them that they were only waiting for Mr. Rich to
come, and that he would be sure to come some day.
—*Id., A. S. S. Dutch Pictures, The Life of M.*

Goodfellow. *s.* As an element in the name
Robin *Goodfellow*, this is a compound
rather than two words. Otherwise, it is
two words rather than a compound.

Goodfellow, r. a. Call by the name of, or
welcome us, a good fellow, or boon com-
panion.

Let me rather be disliked for not being a beast,
than be *good-fellow* with a line for being one.
Some laugh at me for being sober; and I laugh at
them for being drunk.—*Edmund, Remains*, i. 84.

Goodhumoured, part. pref. [In the previous
editions the accent is on the second syl-
lable (*good-humoured*), in which case the
result is two words rather than a true
compound. The pronunciation, however,
here indicated, is by no means uncommon.
Hence, the true view of the combination is
that it gives two forms; (1) a pair of
words, and (2) a compound. The latter
only has its place in a dictionary. Hence,
good-humour, *good-humoured*, *good-mu-
ners*, *good-morrow*, *good-nature*, *good-
naturedly*, *good-sense*, *good-will*, all of
which are to be found in the previous edi-
tions, are omitted.] Having a good hu-
mour.

Give a glass to each goodhumoured fellow.
Old Song.

Gooding, s. See extract.
To go a *gooding*, is a custom observed in several
parts of England on St. Thomas's day by women
only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish
all that is good, such as a happy new year, &c., to their
benefactors, sometimes presenting them also with
sprigs of ever-green. In some parts of Surrey and
Kent the custom is thus kept up; and in other

counties *gooding* is the word, among the poor, for
collecting before Christmas what may enable them
to keep the festival.—*Tidd*.

Goodliness, s. Attribute suggested by
Goodly; beauty.

She sang this song with a voice no less beautiful
to his ears, than her *goodliness* was full of harmony
to his eyes.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The stateliness of houses, the *goodliness* of trees,
when we behold them, delighteth the eye.—*Hooker,
Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Goodly, adj. Having the real or approxi-
mate attribute of goodness; often applied
to outward appearance; well-favoured;
fine looking; showy; excellent.

A prince of a *goodly* aspect, and the more *goodly*
by a grave majesty, whose with his mind did deck
his outward grace.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldest son
Esau, and put them upon Jacob. *Genesis*, xxvii. 15.
England was a peacable kingdom, and but lately
joined to the mild and *goodly* government of the
Goths.—*Spenser*.

We have many *goodly* things to see.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iv. 1.
There are other points of faith where with religion
is now of late times imbued, as transubstantiation,
purgatory, the pope's primacy, a whole dozen of
these *goodly* articles built the Tridentine Council
erected in this decayed age of the world, but the
fathers of truth did seem to come short of the
apostles, and the power of Christ.—*Richard Hall, Nu-
merous Sermons*, (1628).

Not far from working in the field,
My horse and I, we there behold
A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,
I would have plucked.—*W. B. R.*

How full of ornament is all I view
In and its parts; and seems as beautiful as new;
A *goodly* order'd work! O power divine!
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine!
His eldest born, a *goodly* youth to view,
Even'd the rest in shape and outward show;
Fair tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, decrepitate mind.
Id., Cæsar and Iphigenia.

Round as a globe, and impo'd every chink,
The *goodly* and great he said behind his link.
Id., Macbeth and Arctophel.

Used adverbially.

There Anna, like a virgin queen most bright,
With flourish in all beauty excellent;
And to her guests with banquet's banquet dight,
Attended *goodly* well for health and for delight.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Goodlihead, s. Grace; goodness. *Obso-
lete.*

For this, and many more such outrage,
Craving your *goodlihead* to answer
The rancorous vicar of his night.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Goodman, s.

1. Master of the house; husband: (oftn
two words).

The *goodman* of this house was Dobson knight.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. 6, 32.
Let us salute ourselves with boxes: for the *good-
man* is not at home.—*Percy, Rhymer*, vi. 19.

of the house had known in what
watch the thief would come, he would have watched,
and would not have suffered his house to be broken
up.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xiv. 12.

The *goodman* himself must draw the liquor.

Percy, Pilgrimage, p. 222: 1617.
The vow she made unto her *goodman*.—*Barton,
A History of Melancholy*, p. 622.

When the *goodman* mends his armour,
And trims his helmet's plume;
When the *goodwife*'s shuttle merrily
Goes flashing through the loom;
With weeping and with laughter,
Still is the story told.
How well Horatius kept the bridge,
In the brave days of old.

Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius.

2. As an appellation or humble title: (rarely
two words).

How now, what's the matter? par!—
With you, *goodman* buy, if you please: come, I'
bush ye.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Nay, hear you, *goodman* deliver. *Id., Hamlet*, v. 1.
But see the sun-beams bright to labour warn,
And gild the hutch of *goodman* Hodge's barn.
Gay, Pastoral.

Old *goodman* Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the trees long seen.
Swift, Bani and Philemon.

Goodnatured, adj. For its use as a com-
pound rather than two words, see Good-
humoured. In the *Goodnatured Man*,
the title of a comedy by Goldsmith, the
accent is on the first syllable, i. e. is that of
a compound.

Goodness, s. Attribute suggested by Good.

If for anything he loved greatness, it was because
therein he might exercise his *goodness*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

There is in all things an appetite or desire,
whereby they incline to something which they may
be; all which perfections are contained under the
general name of *goodness*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity*.

All made very particular relations of the strength
of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was
observed in it, and the *goodness* of the men.—*Lord
Clarendon, History of the English Revolution*.

Nobly can say that today of the same *good-
ness* is risen in respect of itself: one pound of the
same *goodness* will never exchange for a pound and
a quarter of the same *goodness*.—*Locke*.

Goods, s.

1. Movables in the way of furniture.

That gift to such a guest,
As my poor self, of all thy *goods* the best.
Chapman.

2. Personal or movable estate in the way of
chattels.

That a writ be set against you,
To forbid all your *goods*, lands, tenements,
Cattle, and whatsoever.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., iii. 2.
This hindereth nothing the proceedings of the civil
courts, which respect the temporal punishment
upon body and *goods*.—*Locke*.

3. Wares; freight; merchandise.

Her majesty, when the *goods* of our English
merchants were attached by the duke of Alva re-
sented likewise the *goods* of the Low Dutch in her
England.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays*.
Suffer that several all power and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den.

The delivery of *goods* at the place of destination is,
in general, necessary to entitle the owner to freight.
—*McCulloch, Dictionary of Commerce*, v. 5, 11.
Freightage is paid for that part of the *goods* which
is delivered when part has been thrown over-
board or taken by the enemy.—*Id.*

Goodtempered, adj. For its use as a com-
pound rather than two words, see Good-
humoured.

Goodwife, s. Mistress of a family or house.
Obsolette.

Which is an ordinary passion among our *good-
wives*; if their husband tarry out a day longer than
his appointed time, or break his hour, they take
presently with sighs and tears; he is either pained
or dead!—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 161.
By this had children the village cocke
Hidden the *good-wife* for her maids to kneele.

It serves the nighen frame crew,
The ladies and the *good wives* too. *Sir J. Suckling*.
(See, also, under *Goodman*.)

Goodwoman, s. [probably two words.]
Goodwife. Obsolette.

She who neglected her kitchen-garden (for that
was still the *goodwoman's* province) was never re-
puted a tolerable housewife. *Keeling, Anecdotes*.
Goodly, *good-woman*, gossip, n' aunt, fursooth,
Or dame, the sole additions she did hear.

Shakespeare, Richard III.

Goody, s. Abbreviation of Goodwife.

Half, *goody* sheep, then send the fox, and so;
Unto the king my rash you may not go.

Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.
Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,
Which erst I saw when *goody* Dobson dy'd.

Gay, Pastoral.

Plain *goody* would no longer down;
'Twas unkind in her governor gown.

Swift, Bani and Philemon.

Goody-goodies, s. Sweetmeats.

Where there are little masters and misses in a
house, they are usually great impediments to the
direction of the servants; the only remedy is to
bring them with *goody-goodies*, that they may not
tell tales to mama and mamma.—*Swift, Advice to
Scrivener*, (1728 MS.)

Goodyship, s. Rank or denomination of
Goody. *Rare.*

The more shame for her *goodyship*.

To give so near a friend the slip. *Butler, Hudibras*.

Goose, s. pl. *geese*. [A.S. *gōs*.]

1. Native bird, both wild and domesticated,
so called, of the genus *Anser*.

Since I plucked *geese*, played truant, and whipped
top, I knew not what it was to be broken till lately.
—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.
For watchful dogs, nor the more watchful *geese*,
Disturb with mighty noise the sacred peace.

Dryden.

2. Tailor's iron.

Go go in, tailor: here you may roast your *goose*.—
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Cook one's goose. Do for one. *Your goose is cooked* = you are done for, in the sense of 'Your business is settled.' *Colloquial or slang.* The following refinement upon the ordinary interpretation (whatever that may be) is held by others besides the editor. *To cook a goose is to roast a martyr.* Such is the hypothesis. That the *h* and *g* are interchanged with one another in certain Slavonic dialects in and on the confines of Bohemia is well known. Hence, the name of *Huss*, the martyr, would reach the Germans of Saxony and Silesia under the form of *Guss* (*Goose*). That a *goose* is found in many of the engravings of Luther is also well known; as is the fact that its import is to suggest the fate of *Huss* or *Guss*. The same explanation applies to the *Goose and Gridiron*, as the sign of an inn.

Gooseberry. *s.* [German, *krausbeere*, *krius-selbeere*.] Native fruit so called (*Ribes grossularia*).

August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*.—*Peckham*.

Goosecap. *s.* Simpleton.
Why what a goosecap would't thou make me!
—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Byrrah's Bush*.

Goosecorn. *s.* Coarse kind of native rush so called.

Goosecorn, from its growth on commons where geese feed, and the grain-like appearance of its capsules.—*Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Goosefoot. *s.* Native plant of the genus *Chenopodium* (Gr. $\chi\eta\upsilon$ = goose + $\pi\omicron\delta\iota\varsigma$, $\pi\omicron\delta\iota\varsigma$ = foot), which it translates.
Goosefoot or *swartane*.—*Ure, Adam in Eden*, ch. cccx.

Goosefoot, from the shape of the leaf.—*Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Goosegrass. *s.* [second element *grass*; perhaps *grease*.] Native plant so called. Its application is very uncertain. The *Potentilla anserina* is certainly connected with the *goose*; partly from the colour of its leaves being like that of the dung of the goose, and partly from its growth on the sides of ponds where the soil has been trodden by geese. Gooseweed, however, is the common name for this; Silverweed the best. The *goosegrass* of the extract, or the *goosegrass* that has been connected with the tansy, is *Goosetongue*, which even now may be found in gardens, cultivated, like tansy, as an herb. The plant, however, to which it is most commonly attached is the *Galium Aparine*, *Gooseshare*, or *Cleavers*; wherein, however, its application is probably the most inaccurate. It seems to be a corruption of *crosswort*; a term which applies generally to the *Galiums*. From the *Galium Aparine* it seems to have been extended to the *Asperugo procrembs*. It is not wanted as a name; all the plants (with the exception of the last named, which is rare, and to which it is not very suitable) having other names more appropriate. As a synonym to *Cleavers* (which is a good word) it should be erased in works on the English Flora.

Goosegrass, or wild tansy, is a weed that strong clays are very subject to.—*Norimer, Husbandry*.

Goosequill. *s.* Quill from a goose's wing.
The legs [of a Guevi antelope] did not exceed the thickness of a large goose-quill.—*Swainson, History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 272.

Often two words: (in the following it means *pen*).

Oh, Nature's noblest work, my grey goose quill,
Slave of my thoughts, obedient to my will!

—*Byron, English Birds and Scotch Riverwrens*.

Goosery. *s.*

1. Collection of geese.

2. Silliness, as that of a goose.

There will not want divers plain and solid men, that have learned by the experience of a good conscience what it is to be well taught, who will soon look through and through both the lofty nakedness of your latinating barbarian, and the flimsy goosery of your neat sermon actor.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus*. (Mich.)

Gooseshare. *s.* See extract; also *Harif*.

It is also called in Knishish *gou-heiriff*, *gooseshare*, *goosegrasse*, *cleavers* (or *clivers*) because they cleave close to garments; and in some countrymen they call the seed *bygarlice*.—*Cole, Adam in Eden*, clxxxvii.

Goosetongue. *s.* Native plant so called; sneezewort (*Achillea ptarmica*).

Goosetongue, from its finely serrated leaves.—*Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Gopher. *s.* [Hebrew.] Found only in the passage given as extract and left untranslated.
Make thou an ark of gopher wood.—*Genesis*, vi. 14.

Gopher. *s.* [?] In *Zoology*. Species of turtle so called (*Testudo Polyphemus*).

Thus in the vegetable-feeding gopher the pancreas is one of the total weight of the animal; whilst in the carnivorous snapper it is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total weight of the animal.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Gorbelly. *s.* [see *Correll*.] Big belly; person who has one.

The belching gorbelly hath well nigh killed me.—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua*, v. 1.

Gorbelled. *adj.* Bearing a gorbelly.

Hang ye, gorbelled knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat chuffs, I would your store were here.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 2*.

Gord. *s.* [?] Probably, according to Malone (note on first extract), false dice, their falseness being effected by making a cavity in them; fullums, on the contrary, being made false by loading with lead.
Let vultures peep thy guts, for *gord* and fulham holds.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.
What more should I say of false dice, of fullums, high men, low men, *gord*, and bricked dice, graners, denies, contraries.—*Greene, Art of Juggling*, 1612.
A bale of *gordes*, with as many high men as low men for passage.—*Decker, Bellman of London*, 1610.

The dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and nupkins.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Seemly Lady*.

Gordian. *adj.* [from *Gordius*, a Phrygian husbandman, made king by the oracle of Apollo; who is said to have then tied up his utensils of husbandry in his temple, in a knot so intricate that no one could find out where it began or ended. It was pretended that whoever should loose this knot should be king of all Asia. Alexander the Great, without staying to untie it, cut it with his sword. The Latin word *Gordianus*, or *Gordian knot*, was hence adopted to express any difficult matter; and the cutting, as opposed to the undoing, of it, its summary, though doubtfully legitimate solution.] Intricate; difficult.
Turn him to any snare of policy,
The Gordian knot of it he will unloose.
Familiar as his garter. —*Shakespeare, Henry V. I. 1*.
As slippery as the Gordian knot was hard.
Id., *Cymbeline*, ii. 2.
The binding knot of the late Gordian conspiracy.
—*Proceedings against Garnet*, &c., *Mem.* 8. a. 3.
Strange power of home, with how strong-twisted arms,
And Gordian-twined knot, dost thou enchain me!
Id., *Fletcher, Boast*.
What power, what force, what mighty spell, if not
Your learned hands, can loose this Gordian knot?
Milton, Vacation Exercices, 69.
Close the argument fly.

Inaduating, wove with *Gordian* twine
His braided train. —*Id.*, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 347.
Morals reformed, health preserved, industry invigorated, instruction diffused, public burdens lightened, economy seated as it were upon a rock, the *Gordian* knot of the Poor-laws not cut but untied, all by a simple idea in architecture.—*J. Bentham, Panopticon, or the Inspecting House*, prof.

Gore. *s.* [A.S. *gor* = wet filth.]
1. Blood effused from the body.

A grisly wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of gore-blood thick.

Id., *Paradise Lost*, iv. 347.
Morals reformed, health preserved, industry invigorated, instruction diffused, public burdens lightened, economy seated as it were upon a rock, the *Gordian* knot of the Poor-laws not cut but untied, all by a simple idea in architecture.—*J. Bentham, Panopticon, or the Inspecting House*, prof.

Gore. *s.* [A.S. *gor* = wet filth.]
1. Blood effused from the body.

A grisly wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of gore-blood thick.

That all her goodly garment stain'd around,
And into a deep sanguine dy'd the grassy ground.

—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.
Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guileless gore.

Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid.
Their veins, after forty days' burial, extended with blood, being opened with a lancet, have yielded a gore as plentiful, fresh, and thick, as that which issues from the vessels of young and sanguine persons.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 278.

Blood clotted or congealed.

'He bloody fact
Will be aveng'd; though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and gore.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 428.
His horrid beard and knotted tresses stood
Stiff with his gore, and all his wounds ran blood.

—*Sir J. Denham*.

3. Dirt; mud.

As a snowe walloweth in the stynkyng gore pytte,
or in the puddell.—*Bishop Fisher, Pastors*, p. 16.

Gore. *v. a.* [A.S. *gár* = spear, javelin.]
1. Stab; pierce.

Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Snowbray's spear.

Shakespeare, Richard II. i. 3.
No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;
Nor from his larger tusks the forest boar
Communion takes his brother swine to gore.

Tate, Translation of Juvenal.
For arms his men long pikas and jav'lins bore,
And gore with pointed steel their foes in battle

2. Pierce with a horn.
Some time'd, some *gor'd*, some trampling down he
kill'd.

Dryden.
He idly battling, feigns
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk.

Thomson, Seasons, Spring.
Gore. *s.* [Dutch, *gheere*.] Corner-shaped
piece let into a garment; skirt; lap.

How my bird so fayre,
That was wont to repayre,
And go in at my spere,
And creep in at my *gore*
Of my gowne before,
Flyekerynge with his wings.

Skelton, Phylipp Sparowe, 315. (ed. Dyce.)

As the first element in a compound.
Gore [a]ny edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it, according to Skinner; but rather a slip of cloth or linen, inserted in order to bind a garment in any particular place. A *gore-cut* was, in the time of queen Elizabeth, a gown or petticoat so cut, as to be very broad at the bottom, and narrow at the upper end.—*Todd*.

Gorge. *s.* [Fr. *gorge*.]

1. Throat.

There were birds also made so finely, that they did not only deceive the sight with their figures, but the hearing with their songs, which their instruments did make their *gorge* deliver.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is!
my *gorge* rises at it.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused,
begin to heave the *gorge*, diabolish and abhor the Moor.—*Id.*, *Othello*, ii. 1.

This mighty mail-winged monster, that menaces to swallow up the land, unless her bottomless *gorge* may be stilled with the blood of the king's daughter, of the church.—*Milton, Reasons of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

2. That which is gorged or swallowed.
And all the way, mow like a brutish beast.
He spewed up his *gorge*, that all did him detest.

—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

3. Men given to hawks.

No lure will cause her stoop, she bears full *gorge*.
Watson, Sonnets.
Because the vultures had but small pickings, shall we therefore go and sling them a full *gorge*?—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus*.

4. In *Topography*. Narrow passage between rocks.

It is situated on both banks of the Narenta in a *gorge* which opens out in two small plains at its north and south extremities.—*G. Arbuthnot, Herazogovina*, ch. vii.

Gorge. *v. a.*

1. Fill up to the throat; glut; satiate.

Being with his presence glutted, *gor'd*, and full.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.
He that makes his generation weep,
To *gorge* his appetite.

Id., *King Lear*, i. 1.

Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite.

Dryden.
I desire that they will not *gorge* the lion either
with nonsense or obscenity.—*Adison*.
The plant, *gor'd* with death, and wine and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and moaning in his den. —*Id.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Afric's sands, discur'd with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia.

Adriano, Cato.

This celebrated writer informs us, that the Mohammedans refuse to eat pork on account of a singular circumstance which happened to their prophet. It appears that Mohammed, having on one occasion gorged himself with food and drink till he was in a state of insensibility, fell asleep on a dunghill, and, in this disgraceful condition, was seen by a litter of pigs. The pigs attacked the fallen prophet, and suffocated him to death; for which reason his followers abstain from pigs, and refuse to partake of their flesh.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

2. Swallow: (as, 'The fish has gorged the hook').

Gorge. v. n. Feed to satiety.

The very garages that draw together all the fowls of prey and ravin in the land, to come and gorge upon the church.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*.

Gorgonian. adj. [N.Fr. *gorgian*, *gourgian*.] Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.

The houses he curiously builded after a gorgian and gaudy sort.—*Robinson, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia*, ii. 2: 1551.

With gorgian wings, the marks of my reign away,
The two contending princes make their way.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

Can we see the gorgian beauties of such an earthly Jerusalem, and the doom impending without tears?—*Glendon, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. x.

Gorgeously. adv. In a gorgeously manner; splendidly; magnificently; finely.

They which are gorgeously apparelled, and live delicately, are in kings' courts.—*Luke*, vii. 25: translation of 1578.

Most precious stones, gorgeously and continually set in divers manners.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. i. Crown'd with cut-crystal banks, and gorgeously array'd.

With all the enamel'd flowers of many a goodly mead.
Drayton, Polythion, book 3.

The duke, one solemn day, gorgeously clad in a suit all overspread with diamonds, had one of them of good value.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham*.

Gorgeousness. s. Attribute suggested by Gorgeous; splendour; show; magnificence.

In that day shall the Lord take away the gorgeousness of their apparel.—*Knights, Trial of Truth*: 1504.

What gorgeousness of shew with the vulgar and simple, what multitude of ceremonies with the superstitious!—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.

Gorget. s.

1. Piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a palay fumbling on his gorget,
Shakes in and out the river.

He did oftentimes spend the night in the church alone praying, his headpiece, gorget, and pauldrons lying by him.—*Knollys, History of the Turks*.

See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.

About his neck a threefold gorget,
As rough as trodden leather target.

Butler, Hudibras.

2. See extract.

[*Gorget* was formerly used for that part of the female dress called a ruff. It is in our old lexicography, and is so used by Cleaveland in his poems; but is now obsolete; though Dr. Johnson explains neckerchief by *gorget*.—*Todd*.]

3. In Surgery. Instrument used in the operation of cutting for the stone.

Gorget are of two kinds, cutting and blunt. The cutting *gorget* is a kind of knife furnished with a beak which runs in the groove of the staff, so that the *gorget* being pushed along it divides the neck of the bladder and the prostate gland. The blunt *gorget* is merely a sort of large directory for guiding the forceps in the bladder. The *gorget* is now seldom used: the cutting one being superseded by a simple knife, and the blunt one by the use of the finger.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary*.

Gorgon. s. [Lat. *Gorgon*, from Greek *Γοργών*, -*gorgon*.] Fabulous deity with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; anything ugly or horrid.

Gorgons, and hydra, and chimeras dire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 628.

Why didst thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that gorgon face
To turn me into statue?

Dryden.
I really came here to buy up all your stock; but

that gorgon, Lady de Courcy, captured me, and my ransom has sent me here free, but a beggar.—*Diarski the younger, The Young Duke*, b. i. ch. ii.

Gorgonian. adj. Having the power of the Gorgon to terrify or strike with horror.

Gorgonian necks, and harpies.

B. Jonson, Epigrams, 134.

Medusa with gorgonian terror quards
The ford.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 611.

Gorilla. s. [An African word preserved in the Greek translation or abstract of the Periplus of Hanno, in the plural form *γίπυλα*; these being large apes of the Western Coast of Africa. Word for word *gorilla* and *drill* are probably the same. Animal for animal, the Gorilla of the Carthaginians was probably the chimpanzee.] Large anthropoid ape (the largest of the class) so called, native of equatorial Western Africa, especially the districts on the Gaboon; Troglodytes Gorilla.

In the gorilla the dorso-lumbar vertebrae, as in the chimpanzee, are seventeen in number, the thirteenth dorsal answering to the first lumbar in man. . . . The whole series of true vertebrae in the gorilla form but one curvature, which is slightly concave forward, especially in the dorsal region. . . . In the gorilla the scapula is broader than in the chimpanzee, but differs from that of man in the more oblique course of the spine, which gives greater extent to the superior costa. . . . The clavicle is thicker than that in man. . . . The humerus, though surpassing in length that of man, is thicker and stronger in all its ridges and processes; especially at the lower extremity, the transverse diameter of which surpasses that of the upper extremity of the bone in a greater degree than in man. . . . The medullary artery enters the fore part of the shaft, but nearer the middle of the bone in the gorilla than in man; in both the course of the canal is towards the elbow-joint. . . . The difference from the chimpanzee, most significant of their relative position in the quadrumanous series, presented by the antler-chim of the gorilla, is its inferiority of length compared with the humerus. The bones of the wrist agree in number and relative position with those of man; but the differences of shape and proportion give a greater breadth to the carpal segment in proportion to its length, in the gorilla. . . . The heel in the gorilla makes a more decided backward projection than in the chimpanzee; the heelbone is relatively thicker, deeper, more expanded vertically at its hind end, besides being fully as long as in the chimpanzee. Among all the tailless apes the calcaneum in the standing and other gibbous least resembles in its shape or proportional size that of man. Although the foot be articulated to the leg with a slight inversion of the sole, it is more nearly plantigrade in the gorilla than in the chimpanzee. The crural spurs far, and the gibbous farther, from the human type in the inverted position of the foot.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Goring. verbal abs. Puncture; prick.

His horses' flanks and sides are forc'd to feel
The clinking lash, and goring of the steel.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Gormand. s. Older, yet more English, form of Gourmand.

The gormand's pannich is fed.—*Marton, Scourge of Villany*, i. 4: 1500.

That great gormand, fat Apicius.—*B. Jonson, Sejanus*.

Many are made gormands and gluttons by custom, that were not so by nature.—*Locke*.

Gormandize. v. n. Feed greedily.

Gormandizer. s. One who gormandizes.

Not fit that you should be the sheriffs' tasters;
It were enough, you being such gormandizers,
To make the sheriffs, henceforth, turn arrant misers.

Cleveland, Poems, &c. p. 113.

Gormandizing. part. adj. Feeding as a gormandizer.

No scene of it must pass without an eating and gormandizing parasite.—*Hales, Sermon at the end of his Remains*, p. 23.

Gormandizing. verbal abs. Gluttonous habit, as that of a gormandizer.

Make less thy body, hence, and more thy grace;
Leave gormandizing.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.

He that censures the good fellow, commonly makes no conscience of gluttony and gormandizing at home.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 2.

Gorrel. s. [A.S. *gôr*.] As the first element

of a compound. Paunch. Obsolete.

Gorrel-belly'd Bacchus, grant-like,
Bestial a strong-beer's harrell.

Old Song of Tom of Bedlam.

Gorrelled. adj. Stuffed as a paunch.

For why, their cogn will buy the wine,
And cause a running harrell;
But, if you're drunk, your wits are sunk,
And gorrelled guts will quarrel.
Old Ballad, Drink for my Money.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Gorse. s. [see Holly.] Native plant so called; furze; Ulex europaeus.

And for fair corn-ground are our fields surecloy'd
With worthless gorse.

Kyd, Tragedy of Cornelia: 1594.

I see thee breathing on the barren moor,
That seems to bloom, although so bleak before;
There if beneath the gorse the primrose springs,
Or the pied daisy smiles below the ling,
They shall new charms, at thy command, disclose.

Crabbe, Birth of Flattery.

There is heather in some abundance, both in Jersey and Guernsey, but it is choked and concealed by the larger growth of gorse.—*A noted, The Channel Islands*, p. 104.

Gory. adj. Covered with gore; consisting in gore.

When two bears with rankling malice met,
Their gory sides the fresh wounds sorely fret.

Spenser.

Thou canst not say, I did it: never shake
Thy gory locks at me. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A gory emulation 'twixt us twain.

Id., Troilus and Cressida, iv. 2.

Goshawk. s. [A.S. *gus-hufuc*.] Species of falcon so called; *Astur palumbarius*.

Such dread his awful visage on them cast;
So seem poor doves at goshawk's sight afraid.

Poet's.

Here are also aeries of hawks, and sundry other birds; as, *goshawks*, *lanners*, *lodies*, &c.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 348.

The goshawk is at once distinguished from the falcon by the lobes or festoons instead of the sharp tooth on the cutting edge of the mandible. . . . The goshawk has also been separated generally from the sparrow hawk, on account of its stronger and shorter tarsus, which is covered with feathers on the upper part; and by the want of the elongation in the middle toe. . . . Inferior in powers to the falcon, though equal in size to the largest of them, the goshawk is yet the best of the short-winged hawks; but its habits as well as its mode of flying are very different. . . . The goshawk was formerly . . . flown at *lure*, *rabbit*, *pheasant*, *grouse*, and *partridge*.—*Turvell, British Birds*.

Gosling. s. Young goose; goose not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were hipnotic? says the goose to her gosling.—*Sir E. L'Esrange*.

Nature hath instructed even a brood of goslings to stick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads.—*Swift*.

Gospel. s. [A.S. *godspel*.]

1. See extract.

What the word *εὐαγγέλιον* in Greek, which we render *gospel*, signifies among authors, is ordinarily known, viz. from *εὖ* and *εὐαγγέλιον*, good news, or good tidings. Thus the angel speaks of the birth of Christ, *ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΜΑΙ* *ὑμῖν* *κατὰ* *ἀγγελίας*, I bring you good tidings of great joy, i. e. very joyful good tidings. Only in the sacred use of it, there seems to be a metonymy, or figure very ordinary, whereby the word which signifies good news, is used to denote the history of that good news, the birth, and life, and resurrection of Christ, which all put together is that joyful news or good tidings. . . . And so this word *gospel*, or by euphony *gospel*, in Wicliffe's translation, and ever since, notes these good tidings delivered; as first by an angel; and after that, by the apostles by word of mouth; so here in writing, by way of history also; and in brief signifies that blessed story of the birth, life, actions, precepts, and promises, death and resurrection of Christ, which, of all other stories in the world, we Christians ought to look on with most joy, as an *εὐαγγέλιον* or good word, i. e. a *gospel*.—*Hammond, Paraphrases and Annotations on the New Testament*, annot. 1.

2. The New Testament as the especial book of the Christian creed.

Thus may the *gospel* to the rising sun
Be spread, and flourish where it first began.

Waller.

All the decrees whereof Scripture treateth are conditionate, receiving Christ as the *gospel* offers him, as Lord and Saviour; the former, as well as the latter, being the condition of scripture-election, and the rejecting, or not receiving him thus, the condition of the scripture-reprobation.—*Hammond*.

How is a good Christian animated and cheered by a steadfast belief of the promises of the *gospel*!—*Bentley*.

This [*gospel*] is intimated as one of the words which is practically ambiguous, from its different

applications, even though not employed (as it sometimes is) in different senses. Conformably to its etymological meaning of good-tidings, it is used to signify (and that especially and exclusively) the welcome intelligence of salvation to man, as preached by our Lord and his followers. But it was afterwards transitively applied to each of the four histories of our Lord's life, published by those who are called the Evangelists. And the term is often used to express collectively the *gospel*-doctrines; i.e. the instructions given men how to avail themselves of the offer of salvation; and preaching the *gospel* is accordingly often used to include not only the proclaiming of the good tidings, but the teaching of what is to be believed and done, in consequence. This ambiguity is one source of some important theological errors; many supposing that *gospel* truth is to be found exclusively, or chiefly, in the *gospels*; to the neglect of the other sacred writings.—*Whately, Logic, Ambiguous Terms*, appendix.

3. Rule as that of divine revelation; divinity; theology.

Help us to save free consciences from the paw
Of hireling wolves, whose *gospel* is their maw.
Milton, Sonnet to Cromwell.

4. General doctrine.

The propounders of this political *gospel* are in
hopes their abstract principle would be overlooked.
—*Harbs.*

Gospel. v. a. Teach the Gospel; fill with the principles of Christianity. Rare.

Are you so *gospel'd*?
To pray for this good man, and for his sons,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grass?
Shakespeare, Merchant, iii. 1.

Gospeller. adj. Theological. Rare.

Let any man judge, how well those *gospellers*
principles of our predestinarians agree with the
practice and doctrine of the holy apostles.—*The Cloak in its Colours*, p. 8: 1679.

Gospeler. s.

1. Historian of the acts of Christ; i.e. evangelist, which word it translates: (used in this sense by the reformers of the school of Wycliffe, but when applied to one whose faith was founded upon the Scriptures direct, rather than upon the current interpretations of them and to the advocates of private judgement as opposed to the authoritative interpretation of the Church, invested with a disparaging import; though, in many cases, this lies in some adjective with which it is combined); Bible Christian.

Our new *gospelers* do spurn and kick against
it.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, sign. Q. iii. b: 1554.

What, in Juvenius became so tame,
To be a new *gospeller*?

Old Morality of Lady Juvenius.

That as well the catholics with the *gospellers*, as
they again with the catholics, be and remain in
true and unfeigned peace.—*Avers of Uta, Sir H.*

How much have we declined from that zeal and
love, which our Fathers bore to the Reformation!
There were two things that were visible in the
practice of those who first embraced it among us: the
one was the great pleasure they took in reading the
Scriptures, from whence they were in derision called
gospellers.—*Bishop Burnet, First Sermon*: 1689.

These *gospellers* have had their golden days,
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith.
Brown, Jane Shore.

2. One who reads the Gospel at the altar.

These be my *gospellers*,
These be my pistillars,
These be my quivers.
Skellon, Poems, p. 113.
The principal minister using a decent cope, and
being adorned with the *gospeller* and epistler.—
Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical, &c.

Gospelize. v. a. Form according to the gospel. Rare.

This essayist, thus *gospelized* to us, hath the
same force with that wherein Kara grounded the
plain necessity of divorcing.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

Goss. s. Same as Gorse, of which it is an inaccurate form.

Goss-like, they my lowing followed, through
Tooth'd briars, sharp furzes, prickling goss, and
thorns.
Shakespeare, Troilus, iv. 1.

Gossamer. s. [see extract from Wedgwood.]

Light filmy threads either floating in the
air, or stretched from blade to blade along
the grass: (common in summer). They
are the delicate webs of either spiders or
moths. Such is the true gossamer. Less

properly it is applied to the fine floating
dust, especially that which is seen along
the line of a ray of light in a partially
darkened room; as, also, to the small
scutes (farina or dust) of the wings of the
Lepidoptera, i.e. the moths and butterflies.

A lover may bestride the *gossamer*
That idles in the wanton summer air,
And yet not fall; so light is vanity!

Four nimble gossamer guides the horses were,
Their harnesses of gossamer. *Drayton, Nymphidia*.
The filmy *gossamer* now sits no more,
Nor haleyuns back on the short sunny shore.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil.
[*Gossamer*.—Properly God-summer. (German, *der summer*, *diegend* *g-fiden* (summer-roads), *Marlen fiden*, *Unser lieben Frauen fiden*, from the legend that the *gossamer* is the remnant of our Lady's winding-sheet, which fell away in fragments when she was taken up to heaven. It is this divine origin which is indicated by the first syllable of the English term. In like manner the Lady-cow is in Brittany la *petite vache du bon Dieu*, in German *Marlen-kühe*, or *Gottes kuhlin*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Gossamer. adj. Having the character of, consisting of, or abounding in, gossamer; light; filmy; unsubstantial.
Filmy, gawzy, gossamery lines.
With lucid language, and most dark designs.
Paraphrase of Literature, pt. i. ver. 83.

Gossip. s. [A.S. *God sib* = relationship.]
Relation in the way of sponsorship in baptism; in its fullest import embracing the Godfather, the Godmother, and the God-child, limited, however, for the most part to the mother.

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.

Our christian ancestors, understanding a spiritual
ability to grow between the parents and such as
undertook for the child at baptism, called each
other by the name of *godfathers*, which is as much as to
say, that they were sibs together, that is, of kin to-
gether through God. And the child, in like manner,
called such his (god-fathers, or god-mothers.—*Veralegan, Reformation of decayed Intelligence*.
Go to a *gossip's* feast, and go with me;
After so long grief, such nativity.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.
At the christening of George, Duke of Clarence,
who was born in the castle of Dublin, he made both
the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his
gossips.—*Sir J. Davies, Diaconus on the State of*

2. From either the actual bond between gossips, or the feasting and good neighbourhood which christenings caused, come the following secondary meanings.

a. Friend or neighbour.

One mother, whereas her foolishly child
Did come too near, and with his talons play'd,
Half dead through fear, her little babe reviv'd,
And to her *gossips* ran in counsel say:
How can I tell?

Spenser, Faerie Queene.
A woman said to her neighbour, Alas, *gossip*, what
should we now do at church, where all our saints are
taken away?—*Humily, Of Place and Times of Prayer*.
During the time which elapsed between this dis-
solution and the meeting of the next parliament,
took place the celebrated negotiation respecting the
Infants. The would-be despot was unmercifully
hewntaken. The would-be Solomon was ridicu-
lously over-reach'd. Stevenia, in spite of the begging
and sobbing of his dear dad and *gossip*, carried off
baby Charles in triumph to Madrid. The sweet
lads, as James called them, came back safe, but
without their errand. The great master of king-
craft, in looking for a Spanish match, had found a
Spanish war.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays*, Lord Nugent's Memorials of Hampden.

b. Tippling companion.

And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab,
And when she drinks, against her lips I bob.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

c. Tatler; idle talker; news-monger.

To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *gossip* at his labour. *Butler, Hudibras*.
"Tis sung in every street,
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet.

Dryden.
First, whispering *gossips* were in parties seen;
Then louder scandal walked the village green;
Next babbling folly told the growing ill,
And busy Malice dropt it at the mill.

Crabbe, The Parish Register.

d. Tattle of gossips.

'I wonder who will be their Master of the Horse,'
said the great noble, loving *gossip* though he de-
spised the *gossiper*.—*Dierstedt the younger, Comings-
by*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Gossip. v. n. Chat; prate; be merry.

(Go to a *gossip's* feast, and go with me. . . .
—With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.
His mother was a votress of my order,
And, in the spleen'd Indian air by night,
Full often hath she *gossiped* by my side.

Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.
Such swarms of men that had renounced their
virility, and led an idle life, as went madding and
gossiping up and down, telling odd stories to the
people, as old wives and nurses do to children.—*Dr.*

H. More, Reformation of the Seven Churches, pref.

Gossip. s. One who gossips.

(For example see under *Gossip*, s. 2. d.)

Gossiping. part. adj. Having the character of a gossip, or of one who gossips.

He gives himself up to an idle *gossiping* conver-
sation.—*Lawe*.

Gossiping. verbal abs. Going about to collect or report mere tattle; meeting of gossips.

Nor met with fortune other than at feasts,
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *gossiping*.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 2.

Let not customary sloppiness make us unwieldy
for any thing but *gossipings*.—*Bishop Rainsford*,
Sermons, p. 40: 1633.

'Tis possible to go into a unassuming company,
where 'twill be as hard to elude in a word as at a
frivolous *gossiping*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the*

Tongue, p. 73.
The market and exchange must be left to their
own ways of talking, and *gossipings* not be robbed of
their ancient privilege.—*Locke*.

Gossipred. s. [A.S. *rele* = counsel.]

Gossipred or compaternity, by the canon law, is a
spiritual affinity; and the juror that was *gossip* to
either of the parties might, in former times, have
been challenged as not indifferent.—*Sir J. Davies*,
Diaconus on the State of Ireland.

Gossoin. s. [Gaelic.] Laid, a low attendant formerly in the wealthy families of Ireland. Irish rather than English.

In most Irish families there used to be a bare-
footed *gossain*, who was slave to the cook and the
butler, and who in fact, without wages, did all the
hard work of the house. *Gossains* were always
employed as messengers.—*Miss Edgeworth, Castle*

Rackrent, p. 33.

Goth. s. In its historical and ethnological
sense a proper rather than a common
name, signifying that portion of the so-
called barbarians who overthrew the Ro-
man empire, especially those under Alaric
and Theodoric, and those who were the
most closely connected with the Vandals.
Hence, barbarous; barbarian; uncivilized
person; enemy to the fine arts; one desti-
tute of taste: (Vandal being used in the
same sense).

I look upon these writers as *Goths* in poetry.—
Addison, Spectator, no. 62.

What do you think of the late extraordinary event
in Spain? Could you have ever imagined, that those
ignorant *Goths* would have dared to banish the
Jesuits?—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Gothamite. s. Gothamite.

As the scholars in their tales, even so the Roman
writers have no defective in uttering of their
meaning:—*ring the same speech of Christ*, that
they have merited, like to the former *Gothamites*,
to be dismissed with laughter for speaking so foolishly.
—*Bishop Morton, Discharge of the Fine Inspec-
tions against the Bishop of Durham*, p. 123: 1653.

Gothamite. s. Man of Gotham, a village
in Nottinghamshire noted for the real or
supposed simplicity of its inhabitants, who
were sometimes called the 'Wise men of
Gotham.'

These were dizzards, fools, *gothamites*.—*Lamb*,
Curious Fragments.

Gothic. adj. Relating to, connected with, or derived from, the Goths.

a. In a bad sense.

We are to have no manner of relief for *Gothique*
ornaments, as being in effect so many monsters,
which barbarous ages have produced.—*Dryden*,
Translation of De Prouvoy's Art of Painting.
(Ord MS.)

All that has nothing of the ancient gusto is called a
barbarous or *Gothique* manner, which is not con-
ducted by any rule, but only follows a wretched

fancy which has nothing in it that is noble.—*Id.*
Observations on Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.
(Ord. MS.)

When do you dine, Emilia? At the old Gothic hour of four o'clock, I suppose.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. xxi.

G. Import good or indifferent: (generally applied to Architecture; in which case it is a proper, rather than a common, name).

York minister I look upon to be the criterion, according to which the beauties or defects of every Gothic church are to be estimated.—*Swinhurne*, *Thru through Spain*, let. 44.

There is nothing in this city [Sienna] so extraordinary as the cathedral, which . . . can only be looked upon as one of the master-pieces of Gothic architecture.—*Addison*, *Travels in Italy*.

The old foundation—but it is not clear when it was laid, you care not for the year; On this, as parts decay'd by time and storms, Across these varied disproportion'd forms: Yet Gothic, all the learn'd who visit us (And our small wonders) have decided thus: 'You ruble Gothic arch,' 'That Gothic door.' So have they said: of proof you'll need no more.

Crabbe, The Borough.
The name of Gothic has ascended from its primal meaning, that of utter contempt, to the highest honour; it is become conventional for the architecture of the middle ages, and commands a kind of traditional reverence. Perhaps Teutonic, or at least Transalpine, might be a more fit appellation. It was born, and reached its maturity and perfection north of the Alps. Gothic, properly so called, is a stranger and an alien in Italy.—*Milman*, *History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ii.

Gothicism. *s.*

1. Gothic idiom.

This peculiarity Mr. Sibbald, the chronicler of the Scottish poetry, in his seal for *Gothicism*, has endeavoured to derive from an unknown character (O) in the Gothic Gospels of Ulphilas, which were written in the fourth century.—*Chalmers*, *On the Language of Sir David Lindsay*.

2. Conformity to Gothic architecture.

I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Castle, it has a purity and propriety of *Gothicism* in it.—*Gray*, *Letters*.

3. State of barbarians, after the manner of the Goths.

Night, *Gothicism*, confusion, and absolute Chaos are come again.—*Shenstone*.

Gothicize. *v. a.* Bring back to barbarism.

The language and manners of the higher ranks are not *gothitized*.—*Strutt*, *Queen-Hoo Hall*.

Gouge. *s.* [Fr.] Chisel having a round edge, for the cutting of such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed.

Gouges or semicircular chisels have been found in Iceland.—*Festbrooks*, *Cyclopedia of Antiquities*.

Gouge. *v. a.* Scoop out as with a gouge.

I will save in cork,
In my meek stop'ling, 'bove three thousand pound,
Within that term; by *gouging* of 'em out
Just to the size of my bottles, and not ailing.

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*.

Goutjeers. *s.* [?] Veneral disease. *Obsolete*.

The *goutjeers* shall devour them, flesh and fell.
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, v. 2.

Goutland. *s.* Flower so called; probably the same as *gowan*—daisy; which is Scotch rather than English.

Pinks, *goutlands*, king-cups, and sweet sops-in-wine.
B. Jonson, *Masques*.

Goulard. *s.* [short for *Goulard's extract*.]

Preparation of lead, so called from M. Goulard, the inventor of it, used as a cooling application for inflammations, bruises, sprains, and the like.

Goulard's extract [is] a saturated solution of acetate of lead.—*Hooper*, *Medical Dictionary*.

There is also a Goulard's Cerate.

Gourd. *s.* [Fr. *gourda*.] Cucurbitaceous plant so called: (i.e. one akin to the cucumbers, melons, and pumpkins).

But I will haste, and from each bough and brake,
Each plant, and juiciest gourd, will pluck such choice
To entertain our angel-guest.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 334.

Gourd seeds abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from them by expression: they are of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsion.—*Sir J. Hill*, *Medical Notices*.

Gourmand. *s.* [French.] One devoted to good living.

This *gourmand* moribund whole becometh to his prunch.—*Bishop Hall*, *St. Paul's Combat*.

With difficulty I return to what remains of this ignoble task, for the diabolical I have to change a period more with the fifth and venom of this *gourmand*, swelled into a confuter.—*Milton*, *Colasterion*.
I am no *gourmand*: I require no dainties: I should despise the board of Helicopolis, except for its long sitting.—*Lamb*, *Essays of Elia*, *Relas on Appetite*.

It was sent me over from France by the celebrated *gourmand* Maréchal de —.—*Sir E. B. Lytton*, *Pelham*.

We have no princes and no ambassadors, no duke who is a *gourmand*, no earl who is a jockey, no man-murving mothers, no flirting daughters, no gambling sons, for your entertainment.—*Disraeli the younger*, *The Young Duke*, b. ii. ch. viii.

Used adjectively.

There was a goodly 'soupe à la bonne femme,'
Though God knows whence it came from; there was too

A turbot for relief of those who craved,
Relieved with 'dunon à la Perleux';
There also was -- the dinner that I am!

How shall I get this *gourmand* stanzas through?—
'Soupe à la Beauveau,' whose relief was dory,
Relieved itself by pork, for greater glory.
Byron, *Don Juan*, xv. 63.

Gourmandise. *s.* Gluttony; voraciousness.

A tierce forth out of the wood did rise,
That with fell claws, full of fierce *gourmandise*,
And greedy month wide gaping like hell gate,
Did run at Pastorell, hier to surprise.

Spenser, *Faerie Queen*, vi. 10. 34.

Lacedemon, whence *gourmandise*, drunkenness, luxury, dissipation, avarice, envy, and ambition were banished.—*Summary of De Bortas*, pt. ii. p. 64: 1421.

Gourmandise. *v. n.* Play the glutton.

Singers also are proverbially prone to *gourmandize*; and though the Bird of Paradise unfortunately possessed the smallest mouth in all Singingland, it is astonishing how she pecked! But they talked as well as feasted, and were really gay.—*Disraeli the younger*, *The Young Duke*.

Gout. *s.* [Fr. *goutte*.] Malady so called.

The *gout* is a disease which may affect any membranous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the lowest, the resistance, friction, and stricture of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dilatation of the nervous fibres, extruded.—*Arbuthnot*, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

One that's sick of the *gout*, had rather
Groom so in perplexity, than be cur'd
By the sure physician's deal.

Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, v. 4.
This very reverend lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatism, and crippled with his *gout*,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And swings his own views in his son.

Dryden, *Translation of Juvenal*.

Gout. *s.* [Fr. *goutte* = drop in its primary sense.] Drop. *Rare*.

I see then still;
And on thy blade and daisies *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

Goutish. *adj.* Having a tendency to the *gout*: (*Gouty* commoner).

The dice are for the end of a drum amongst soldiers, the tables for *goutish* and apoplectic persons to make them move their joints.—*Drammond*, *Epistle 20*. (Ord. MS.)

Goutwort. *s.* Native plant so called; *Egopodium podagraria* (from *ait*, *aityō* = *goat*, + *podē*, *podōc* = foot, and *podagra* = *gout*, respectively).

Though the details are obscure, the confusion between *goat* and *gout* is evident. *Goutweed* is another, perhaps the commoner, form, though both are rare, except in botanical synonymies.

Egopodium podagra, *goutweed*, *goutweed* . . . [is] sedative, and was formerly used to mitigate the pains of *gout* and to relieve piles, but is now not employed. In its earlier state it is tender and succulent.—*Hooper*, *Medical Dictionary*.

Gouty. *adj.*

1. Afflicted or diseased with the *gout*.

The sickly ladie, and the *goutie* peers,
Still would I haunt, that love their life so deare.
Bishop Hall, *Satire*, ii. 4.

Knave upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found.
Dryden, *Translation of Persius*.

2. Relating to the *gout*.

There are likewise other causes of blood-spitting; one is the settlement of a *gouty* matter in the substance of the lungs.—*Sir E. Blackmore*.

3. Swollen.

This humour in historians hath made the body of ancient history in some parts so *gouty* and monstrous.—*Spenser*, *On Prodiges*, p. 103.

Gove. *v. n.* [?] Put in a gove, goff, or mow. *Obsolete*.

Lead safe, carry home, follow time being this,
Gove just in the barn, it is out of despair.

Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*.

Góvern. *v. a.* [Fr. *gouverner*; Lat. *gubernare*.]

1. Rule as a chief magistrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed in the governor than the governed; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external.—*Spenser*, *View of the State of Ireland*.

[They] *govern* ill the nations under yoke,
Feeling their provinces, exhausted all
By lust and rapine.

Milton, *Paradise Regained*, iv. 123.
It grows impossible to *govern* men.
Waller.

2. Regulate; influence; direct.

I am at present against war, though it puts the power into my hands, and though such turbulent and naughty spirits as you are, *govern* all things in times of peace.—*Sir W. Davenant*.

The chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to *govern* all his counsels, designs, and actions.—*Bishop Atherbury*.

3. Manage; restrain.

Go after her, she's desperate: *govern* her.
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, v. 2.

4. In Grammar. Have force with regard to syntax: (as, 'amo *governs* the accusative case').

Listen, children, unto me,
And let this your lesson be,
In our languages evermore
Words that *govern* go before.

Manger, *French Grammar*.

5. Pilot; regulate the motions of a ship.

Góvern. *v. n.* Keep superiority; behave with haughtiness.

Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counsel, that you still may *govern*.
Dryden.

Góvernable. *adj.* Submissive to authority; subject to rule; obedient; manageable.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more *governable* and safe.—*Locks*.

Góvernance. *s.*

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time, and ran up instead of his brother Judas.—*1 Maccabees*, ix. 31.

2. Control, as that of a guardian.

Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
Till through wise handling, and fair *governance*,
I him recured to a better will.

Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

What! shall king Henry be a pupil still,
Under the surly Gloucester's *governance*!

Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part II*, i. 2.

3. Behaviour; manners. *Obsolete*.

He liketh it to fall into m'chance
That is regardless of his *governance*.
Spenser, *Malapropos*.

Góvernante. *s.* Lady who has the care of young girls of quality; female governor in the sense of tutor.

I saw Envy there drest up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the *governante* of one of your noblemen's houses.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*, *Translation of Queneado's Vision*, p. 32.

Since it has been a fashionable thing for the master to resign up his concerns to the steward, and the lady her to the *governante*, it has gone ill with most great families, whilst these officers serve themselves instead of those who employ them, raise fortunes on their patron's ruins, and divide the spoil of the family.—*Ladies' Calling*, pt. ii. sect. 2, § 2. (Ord. MS.)

Góvernance. *s.*

1. Female invested with authority.

The moon, the *governance* of floods,
Pale in her anger, watches all the air,
That rheumatic diseases do abound.

Shakespeare, *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

2. Tutress; woman that has the care of young ladies.

He presented himself unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governance* of Danes is painted, when she suddenly saw the golden shower.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

His three younger children were taken from the *governance* in whose hands he put them.—*Lord Clarendon*, *History of the Great Rebellion*.

3. Tutress; instructress; directress.

Great affliction that covers *governance* of the life of man brings upon those souls the solemn cry.—*Dr. H. More*, *Antidote against Atheism*.

Góvernment. s.

1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority.

There seem to be but two general kinds of government in the world: the one exercised according to the arbitrary commands and will of some single person; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or custom, and not to be changed without the consent of many.—*Sir W. Temple*.

No government can do any act to limit itself: the supreme legislative power cannot make itself not to be absolute.—*Locke*.

2. Established state of legal authority.

There they shall find
Their government, and their great senate chosen
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 221.

While he survives, in concord and content
The common live, by no divisions rent;
But the great monarch's death dissolves the government.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

Every one known, who has considered the nature of government, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power.—*Adams*.

Where any one person or body of men seize into their hands the power in the last resort, there is properly no longer a government, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one.—*Hobbs*.

3. Administration of public affairs.

Safety and equal government are things
Which subjects make as happy as their kings.

Those governments which curb not evils, cause;
And a rich knave's a libel on our laws.
Waller, Young.

Used adjectively.

The king not only wrested government boroughs from the minister, in order to nominate his own friends, but even encouraged opposition to such ministers as he conceived not to be in his interest.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England, ch. i.*

4. Regularity of behaviour; restraint; self-restraint; self-government. *Obsolete.*

You needs must learn, lord, to amend this fault;
Though sometimes it shows greatness, courage,
blood,

Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of government,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.
'Tis government that makes them seem divine;
The want thereof makes them abominable.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

5. Management of the limbs or body. *Obsolete.*

Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them warded all with wary government.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part depriv'd of supple government,
Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

6. In Grammar. Influence of one word in determining the case of the second; especially of nouns, verbs, and prepositions; as *man's hat*, strike *him*, with *us*. Here the form taken by *man's*, *him*, and *us*, are determined by the government, or regimen, of the word with which they are associated.

Góvernmentál. adj. Connected with, indicated, initiated, or pursued by, government.

Lord Palmerston has issued the following circular to members of the House of Commons underdoubt to be favourable to the governmentál policy.—*The Times Newspaper, January 24, 1854.*

Góvernér. s.

1. One who has the supreme direction.

It must be confessed, that of Christ, working as a creator and a government of the world by providence, all are partakers.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They best in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and government of such stupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praise.—*Bentley*.

2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the government among the nations.—*Psalms, xlii. 25.*

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed, can urge disobedience; as, for instance, if my government should command me to do a thing, or I must die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister steps in and tells me that I offend God, and ruin my soul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to see a greater force in this persuasion.—*South, Sermons.*

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord governor,
Remains the guise of this hellish villain.

4. Tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Kitham will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his special governor;
And for his safety there I'll best devise.

Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.
The great work of a governor is to fashion the carriage, and turn the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom.—*Locke*.

During the minority of kings, the election of bishops, and other affairs of the church, must be left in the hands of their governors and courtiers.—*Locke*.

Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, a worthy clergyman, his governor, are under such ridiculous persecutions, merely for their civilities to me, that I heartily pray none of my friends and relations may travel hitherto.—*Lady M. W. Montague, letter, April 11.*

Sir Wyndham Knatchbull and his governor, M. de Vigner, are at length parted.—*Id., May 22, 1769.*

5. Slang for father.

6. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the governorneth.—*James, iii. 4.*

Gowk. s. [Provincial and Scottish, *gowk* = cuckoo; whence the secondary meaning is supposed to be derived, and from that *gawky*.] Simpleton.
Such giddy-headed gowks.—*Dalrymple, Memoirs, p. 27; 1769.*

Gowk. v. a. Make a fool of anyone; puzzle.
Nay, look how the man stands as he were gowked.—*B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady, iii. 4. (Nares by H. & W.)*

Gown. s. [Low Lat. *gonna*.] Long upper garment.

a. Generally.

They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as gowns, long to the ground.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

In length of train descends her sweeping gown,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

b. Woman's.
I despise your new gown, till I see you dressed in it.—*Pope*.

Yet not superior to her sex's cares,
The mode she fixes by the gown she wears;
Of silks and chins she's the last appeal;
In those great points she leads the commonweal.

Young.

c. Man's.
The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest minister, scarcely to buy him a gown.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Girl in his Gabin gown the hero met.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

d. As worn by members of certain peaceful professions, such as divinity, medicine, and law; hence dress of peace. When this is the case the phrase is often a Latinism; *togu* having the same import: cedant arma togæ (i.e. the gown of the orator).

He Mars depos'd, and arms to gowns made yield;
Successful councils did him soon approve
As fit for close intrigues as open field.

Dryden, On the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

Gowned. adj. Dressed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round
Of age and sober peers, all gravely gowned.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

We will again to Rome, and with the terror
Of our approach make earthquakes in the hearts
Of her gowned senators.

Nubbes, Hannibal and Scipio: 1637. (Nares by H. & W.)

Well might the gowned Romans fear when Pompey fled.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon, p. 215; 1651.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
The smail with sparkling emeralds set around.
Dryden.

Gówsman. s. One whose proper habit is a gown; member of the university, as opposed to Townsman: (*Gownsmen* now commoner).

Let him with pedants
Pore out his life amongst the lay gówsman.

Keats.

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, be composed of mean, fawning gówsman, dependants upon the court for a morsel of bread.—*Hobbs*.

These were all the gówsman that I knew above eighty years old in Oxford.—*Bishop Lloyd, To Dr. Charlett, A sorry Letter, l. 208; 1710.*

If townsmen by our influence are so enlightened, what must we gówsman be ourselves.—*The Student, l. 68; 1750.*

To a person unacquainted with our universities, the distance between the gówsman and the townsmen, as they are called—the trading part of the latter especially—is carried to an excess that would appear harsh and incredible.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Poor Relations.*

Gówsard. s. Goosekeeper.

A person called a gówsard, i.e. gooseherd, attends the flock, and, twice a day, drives the whole to water, then brings them back again to their habitations, helping those that live in the upper stories to their nests without even misplacing a single bird.—*Pennant, British Zoology, The Graylag Goose. (Rich.)*

Gówsble. v. n. Grope.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands grubbing in my ribs, and pulling out my very entrails.—*Arden, History of John Bull.*

Grace. s. [Lat. plural, *gratiae*.] The three Graces, in Greek *Xárites*; were three female deities supposed by the ancients to embody, represent, or confer beauty. Any one of the *Gratiae* spoken of singly would give a singular number; the plural, however, is the commoner.

1. As a proper, rather than a common, term.

This forehead, where your verse has hid
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd. *Prior.*

2. That which, whether a natural gift or the result of art, sets off anything to advantage; embellishment; beauty.

Where justice grows, there grows the greater grace.
The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart.

Spenser.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with graces, both of wit and learning, for better purposes.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Her purple habit sits with such a grace
On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

The charming Lausus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only second in the grace.

Id.

To write and speak correctly gives a grace, and gains a favourable attention to what one has to say.—*Locke*.

With a sparing use of ornament, hardly indulging more in figures, or even in figurative expression, than the most severe examples of ancient chasteness allowed—with little variety of style, hardly any of the graces of manner—he no sooner rose than he carried away every hearer, and kept the attention fixed and undragging till it pleased him to let it go.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Pitt.*

Grace. s. [Fr.; Lat. *gratia*.]

1. Favour; kindness.

If the highest love in no base person may aspire to grace, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Or earth, or all, may win a lady's grace;
Then either of you knights may well deserve
A princess born. *Dryden, Fables and Aesop.*

With good; generally plural, though only, when used in this sense, we may be in a person's good graces; we do such or such things with a good grace.

Demand delivery of her heart,
Her goods, and chattels, and good graces,
And person, up to his embraces. *Butler, Hudibras.*

He knows that, as a go-between, he shall find his account in being in the good graces of a man of wealth.—*Tatler, no. 225.*

2. In Theology.

In simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world.—*1 Corinthians, i. 12.*

Prevenient graces descending had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 2.

Within the church, in the public profession and external communion thereof, are contained persons truly good and sanctified, and hereafter saved; and together with them other persons void of all saving grace, and hereafter to be damned.—*Bishop Pearson.*

3. Pardon; mercy.

Noble pity held
His hand a while, and to their choice gave space
Which they would prove, his valour or his grace.

Waller.

How and sue for *grace*,
With suppliant knees.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 111.

4. Favour conferred.

I should therefore esteem it great favour and
grace.
Would you be so kind as to go in my place.
Prior, The Thief and the Cordelier.

5. Privilege.

But to return and view the cheerful skies, . . .
To see great Jupiter imparts this *grace*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

6. Behaviour, considered as decent and becoming, or the contrary: (with good or bad).

The same words in Philoela's mouth, as from one woman to another, as from one body to another, might have had a better *grace*, and perchance have found a gentler receipt.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
Have I reason of good *grace* in what I do?—*Sir W. Temple*.

7. Title of a duke or archbishop; formerly of the king, meaning the same as *Your Goodness*, or *Your Clemency*.

Here come I from our princely general
To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,
That he will give you audience.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those your nobles here present, may be pleased to how your case.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VIII*.
According to the usual proceedings of your *grace*, and of the court, with delinquents which are overtaken with error in simplicity, there was yielded unto him a deliberate, patient, and full hearing, together with a satisfactory answer to all his main objections.—*White*.

8. In Academic language. Resolution of the legislative body of either the university at large, or some particular portion of it, such as a college or hall. In the extract it seems to mean degree, right, or privilege thereby conferred.

He received all the *graces* and degrees, the procuratorship and the doctorship could be obtained there.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

Airs and graces. Affection.

Old Sir Pitt . . . chuckled at her *airs and graces*, and would laugh by the hour together at her assumption, of dignity and imitations of genteel life.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Grace. s. [from *gratias*, the same word as *gratin*, except that it is in the accusative plural, and is translated by *thanks*; *gratias tibi agimus* = we give thee thanks.] Short prayer or thanksgiving said before or after meals.

Your soldiers use him as the *grace* 'fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 7.

Our excess of modesty makes us unamused in all the exercises of piety and devotion. This humour prevents upon us daily; inasmuch, that at many well-worn tables the master of the house is so very modest a man that he has not the confidence to say *grace* at his own table.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 454.

While *grace* is saying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company.—*Swift*.

Then cheerful healths, your mistress shall have place;

And what is more rare, a poet shall say *grace*. *Pope*.

Grace. v. a.

1. Adorn; dignify; embellish; recommend; decorate.

This they study, this they practice, this they *grace* with a wanton superfluity of wit.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,

With applashes, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite.

By both his parents of descent divine;
Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his noble line. *Pope*.

2. Honour by an act of favour.

He writes
How happily he lives, how well-belov'd,
And daily *graced* by the emperor.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, l. 1, 3.

Please it your highness
To *grace* us with your royal company.

Id., Macbeth, iii. 4.

He might at his pleasure *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court.—*Knox, History of the Turks*.

When the guests withdrew,
Their courteous host, saluting all the crew,

Regards pass'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind adieu.
Dryden.

Dispose all honours to the sword and gown,

Grace with a nod, and rule with a frown.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

3. Supply with grace, in the theological sense of the term.

Grace the disobedient.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 60.

Grace-cup. s. Cup or health drunk after grace.

The *grace-cup* serv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to show his play. *Prior*.

Graced. part. adj. Endowed with grace. Rare, or rhetorical, unless in combination with a qualifying word such as well, ill.

1. Beautiful; graceful.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best *graced* men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean stature.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste.

Epicurian and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a bawling,
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, l. 4.

Gracious. adj.

1. Full of grace and holy virtue.

You have a holy father,
A *gracious* gentleman, against whose person,
No sacred as it is, I have done sin.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

2. Beautiful with dignity.

Amid the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the rest in arms, the *gracious* Turnus rode.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the lists, and *gracious* in the dance. *Pope*.
Yet *gracious* ease, and sweetness void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if hell's had faults to hide.

Id.
Gracious to sight, and elegant to thought,
The great are vanquish'd, and the wise are taught.
Young.

Graciously. adv. In a graceful manner; with pleasing dignity.

Through nature and through art she rang'd,
And *graciously* her subject chang'd.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beast; but walking *graciously* implies a manner or mode superadded to that action.—*Watts, Logic*.

Graciously. s. Attribute suggested by Graceful.

Petrarch's Tuscan *graciously*,
Or Theban Pindar's lofty strain.
Hakewell, Apology, p. 250.

If hearers are amas'd from whence
Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,
Which, though her modesty would shroud,
Breaks like the sun behind a cloud;
While *graciously* its art conceals,
And yet through every motion steals. *Swift*.

Graceless. adj. Void of grace.

This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the husband of my lady dear. *Spenser*.
In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless characters,
some are lost for want of advice, and others for want of heed.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

Furnished for offence he crossed the way
Betwixt the *graceless* villain and his prey. *Dryden*.

Gracelessly. adv. In a graceless manner.

The French, in his whole language, hath not one word that hath its recent in the last syllable saving two, called antepenultimus; and little more hath the Spanish; and therefore very *gracelessly* may they use dactyls. — *Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy*.

Gracelessness. s. Attribute suggested by Graceless.

It were too homoe to run over what has been before said of our adversary's insolency and unmanliness, impudency and *gracelessness* against the Scriptures.—*Dr. Favours, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 105: 1619.

Graces. As in Good graces. See Grace from Gratia.

Gracious. adj.

1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common sense and reason could not but tell them that the good and *gracious* God could not be pleased, nor consequently worshipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel.—*Smith, Sermons*.

To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are two of the most suitable things.—*Dr. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion on them.—*2 Kings*, xlii. 22.
Unbann'd Ulysses' house,
In which I find receipt of *gracious*.

Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

From now reveal
A *gracious* beam of light; from now inspire
My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Prior*.

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example than by rule.—*Spenser*.

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia,
so that they gave us food.—*1 Esdras*, viii. 80.

Gurior, who was now general of the horse, was no more *gracious* to prince Rupert than Wilmet had been.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

4. Good; excellent.

Kings are no less unhappy, their times not being *gracious*, than they are in losing them when they have approved their virtues.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

The grievous abuse which hath been of councils, should rather cause men to study how so *gracious* a thing may again be reduced to that first perfection.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

5. Becoming; pleasing. Obsolete.

There was not such a *gracious* creature born.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 4.
Our women's names are more *gracious* than their
Rutilia, that is, red head.—*Caudeen*.

Salust's expression would be shorter and more compact: Cicero's more *gracious* and flowing.—*Bishop Hurd*.

Graciously. adv. In a gracious manner.

His testimony he *graciously* confirm'd, that it was the best of all my tragedies.—*Dryden*.

He heard my vows, and *graciously* decreed
My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to feed.
Id., Translation of Virgil.

If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleased to think a hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration.—*Swift*.

Graciousness. s. Attribute suggested by Gracious.

1. Mercy; merciful and kind condescension.

Their enemies shall laugh, when themselves shall have cause to weep, unless the *graciousness* of God stir up some worthy princes of reason, and reputation, with both sides to interpose their wisdom.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.

The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

The University of Cambridge was received at St. James's with comparative kindness. The answers to the addresses of Oxford were all *gracious* and warm.—*Maccubbin, Critical and Historical Essays, The Earl of Chatham*.

2. Possession of graces or good qualities.

The acts derive their *graciousness* from the habits.
—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 437.

3. Pleasing manner.

He possessed some volence of *graciousness* and attraction which books had not taught.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 147.

Gradation. s. [Lat. *gradatio*, -onis; *gradus* = step.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to another.

The desire of more and more rises by a natural *gradation* to most, and after that to all.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

The law of continuity is this:—that a quantity cannot pass from one amount to another by any change of conditions, without passing through all intermediate magnitudes according to the intermediate conditions. This law may often be employed to disprove distinctions which have no real foundation. The method of *gradation* consists in taking a number of stages of a property in question, intermediate between two extreme cases which appear to be different. This method is employed to determine whether the extreme cases are really distinct or not. The method of *gradation*, applied to decide the question, whether the existing ecological phenomena arise from existing causes, leads to this result:—That the phenomena do appear to arise from existing causes, but that the action of existing causes may, in past times, have transgressed, in any extent, their recorded limits of intensity.—*Whewell, Novum Organum renovatum, Aphorisms*, 49–51.

And as, between those relative positions in which the coexistence of two objects can be known only by a slight turn of the head, and those in which it can be known only by turning the head half round, there is also a series of imperceptible transitions; it follows that the coexistence of two dots lying close together, and that of two objects lying respectively behind and before the observer, are known in modes which, however apparently different, are united by insensible *gradations*, and must be principally the same.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, p. 304.

2. Regular advance step by step.

From thence,
By cold *gradation*, and well balanc'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

The painter very elegantly expressed to us the several *gradations* by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

3. Order; sequence; series.

"Tis the curse of service;
Preference goes by letter and affection;
Not, as of old, gradation, where each second
Blood heir to th' first." *Shakespeare, Othello, I. 1.*

4. Regular process of argument.

Certain it is, by a direct gradation of consequences from this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature.—*South, Sermons.*

Gradatory. adj. Proceeding step by step.

Could we have seen his [Machiavelli's] crimes darkening on their progress, till they attain the direct excess of human depravity; could this gradatory apostasy have been shewn us; could the noble and useful moral, which results, have been thus forcibly impressed upon our minds, without a violation of those senseless unities [of time and place]!—*Seward, Letters, iii. 243.*

Grade. s. Rank; degree.

I had seen Indians of all grades, ages, and classes; I do not mean the savage tribes of American Indians, but Indians, as called from having resided in our different settlements in the east, although British born. I have seen the yellow-checked civilian, and the well-browned soldier of half a century's standing, and those in all their varieties; but Mr. Nulley, who received me at the door of his hospitable house, was unlike any thing I had ever seen.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. iii. ch. iii.*

The fourth grade is identical with the variety of general insanity about to be noticed, under the head of Fatuity, or annihilation of the powers of mind. The slighter forms or grades of dementia, or imbecility, and imbecility, are evinced by a loss of control over the ideas, and of the faculty of attention.—*Capland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Insanity.*

Over grammar-schools, the clergy possessed an authority fully equal to that which they had in the universities. They also appointed and removed, at their own pleasure, teachers of every grade, from village schoolmasters to tutors in private families.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. ii. ch. vi.*

Gradient. adj. Walking; moving by steps.

Amoung these gradient automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary lightness, did creep up and down as if it had been alive.—*Wilkins.*

Gradient. s. Proportionate ascent or descent of a plane, chiefly on railway lines.

Tables have been drawn up to show the lengths of important horizontal lines in gradients from 1 in 90 to 1 in 1500.—*Cress, Encyclopedia of Civil Engineering, b. ii. ch. xxx.*

Gradaul. adj. Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step; from one stage to another.

Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with gradual life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all matur'd up in man.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 111.
Men still suppose a gradual natural process of things; as that, from great things and persons should grow greater, till at length, by many steps and ascents, they came to be at greatest.—*South.*

Gradaul. s. Order of steps. *Obsolete.*

Before the gradual prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the saint inador'd.
Dryden.

Graduality. s. Proceeding, procession, or progression, by degrees.

This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the graduality of opacity and light.—*Sir T. Browne.*

We do not call the seedling the cause of the full grown tree; the invariable antecedent it certainly is, and we know very imperfectly on what other antecedents the sequence is consequent, but we are convinced that it is contingent on something; because the homogeneity of the antecedent with the consequent, the close resemblance of the seedling to the tree in all respects except magnitude, and the graduality of the growth, so exactly resembling the progressively accretive effect produced by the long action of some one cause, leave no possibility of doubting that the seedling and the tree are two terms in a series of that description, the first term of which is yet to seek.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, b. iii. ch. xv. § 3.*

Gradually. adv. In a gradual manner.

1. By degrees; in regular progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses them, your light vanishes; not gradually, like that of the planets, but all at once.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The Author of our being waxes us gradually from our fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it.—*Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made gradually.—*A. Reaumur.*

2. In degree.

Human reason doth not only gradually, but specifically differ from the fantastick reason of brutes.—*Crow.*

Graduate. v. a.

1. Invest with a degree in the university.

John Trigonewell, graduated a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good service.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make such a noise as if the terms of architecture, frieze, and cornice were enough to graduate a master of this art.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

2. Mark with degrees; the commonest application being to the thermometer; an application within the term centigrade (hundred + degree) is conveyed by the name.

The places were marked where the spirits stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to those observations he graduated his thermometer.—*Berham.*

The stem should be graduated in inches and tenths on one side, and in centimeters and millimeters on the other, so that either the English or the French measure may be used. . . . The graduation, of course, should commence from the fixed arm. Each arm should also be graduated in the same manner, the graduation starting from the stem. With this simple criterion all the measurements in the first column may be very quickly taken.—*G. Hask, On a Systematic Mode of Gradiometry: Transactions of the Ethnological Society.*

3. Raise to a higher place in the scale of metals.

The tincture was capable to transmute or graduate as much silver as equalled in weight that gold.—*Boyle.*

4. Heighten; improve.

Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of natural bodies; and dyers advance and graduate their colours with salts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Graduate. v. n.

1. Take an academical degree; become a graduate; (as, 'He graduated at Oxford').

2. Proceed regularly, or by degrees.

A grand light falls beautifully on the principal figure, but it does not graduate sufficiently into distant parts of the cave.—*Gilpin.*

Graduate. s. One who has taken an academical degree as opposed to an undergraduate.

I know the arts
And sciences do not directlier make
A graduate in our universities,
Than an habitual gravity prefers
A man in court. . . .
B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady.
An oath taken by Oxford graduates [was] that they should not profess at Stamford.—*Selden, On Drayton's Polyglottion, song 8.*
Of graduates I dislike the learned rout,
And choose a female doctor for the gout.
Aramon.

Graduateship. s. State of a graduate.

An English concordance, and a topical folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober graduateship.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Graduation. s.

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

The graduation of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

2. Marking with degrees.

(For example see under Graduate, v. a. 2.)

3. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.

Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its graduation, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oil of uars or iron, the luminous acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

4. Act of conferring academical degrees.

The ministers are now reconciled to distinction; and as it must always happen that some will excel others, have thought graduation a proper testimony of uncommon abilities or acquisitions.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Graduator. s. Instrument, consisting of a tube and other details of apparatus, used in vinegar-making.

These tubes serve to allow the air that enters by the eight circumferential tubes to circulate freely through the graduator.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Grail. s. [Dutch, *gracht*.] Ditch; moat.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the grail broad and deep.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Grail. s. Same as Grail.

God gave unto man all kinds of seeds and grafts of life.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The usual now an inmate graft to see
With innocency invade a foreign tree.
Now the clef and inserted grafts receives. *Pope.*

Grail. v. a. Graft.

And they also, if they abide not still in unbelief, shall be grafted in; for God is able to graft them in again.—*Romans, xi. 23.*

Now let me graff my pears, and prune the vine.
Dryden.

Grail. v. n. Practise incision.

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to graft, not only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas, if you graft but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few.—*Bacon.*

Grailing. verbal use. Grafting.

In March is good grafting the skilful do know,
So long as the wind in the east do not blow:
From now being changed, till past be the prime,
For grafting and cropping is very good time.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Graft. s. Scion. [see last extract.]

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the graft maketh a greater fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same manner as you do a graft, it will help to heal the sooner.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

We two have grown,
From birth on my side, boyhood upon his,
Inseparably together, as two grafts
Out of the self-same stock, we've shared alike
The sun and shower and all that heaven hath sent us.
H. Taylor, Philip and Alexander, iv. 4.

[Graft, Graft.—French *greffe*, a slip or shoot of a tree for grafting; Dutch *greffe*, a cutting either for grafting or setting in the ground, also a style for writing. From Latin *graphium*, a style, or pointed instrument for writing on waxen tablets. (*Graphium vel scriptorium, greff*: (*Glossary of Etymology*.) In like manner Spanish *mapiron*, a sprig or shoot of a vine, from Latin *macro*; Modern Greek *αερτομα*, a graft, *αερτομα*, to graft, from *αερτομα*, anything pointed. Grafting was often called the penning of trees.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Graft. v. a.

1. Implant as a scion.

With his pruning hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And graft more happy in their stead.
His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,
And graft you on to bear. *Id., Jon Sebastian.*

2. Impregnate with an adscititious branch.

You are three
That Rome should dole on; yet, by the faith of men,
We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will
Be grafted to your relief.
Shakespeare, Christopher Columbus, II. 1.
The noble lady doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock graft with ignoble plants.
Id., Richard III: III. 7.

3. Join one thing so as to receive support from another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident grafted upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us.—*Swift.*
May one kind grave unite each ignoble name,
And graft my love immortal on thy fame.
Pope, Epistle to Abolard.

Graster. s. One who grafts.

Or that the grafter and waterer be nothing . . . without whose work there should be no increase.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner, p. 378.*

I am informed, by the trials of the most skilful grafters of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherry-burns by his graft the same year in which the lution is made.—*Boyle.*

Grail. s. [Fr. *grêle*.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was;
And, lying down upon the sandy graile,
Drunk of the stream as clear as crystal glass.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The bottom yellow, like the golden graile,
That bright Faustus washeth with his streams.
Id., Vision of Belshazzar.

Grail. s. [Lat. *graduale*.] This, and the preceding, are the only words which, as being common rather than proper names, have place in a dictionary. The *Saint* or *Holy Grail*; *Grail*, or *Grayle*, or the dish out of which our Lord was believed to have eaten at the Last Supper, and in which Joseph

of Arimathea was supposed to have caught his blood, the origin of the numerous romances connected with the *Quest* or *Seeking* of the same, is a proper name.] Book containing some of the offices of the Roman church.

Among the books they found there, were one hundred psalters, as many *grains*, and forty volumes, which undoubtedly belonged to the choir of the church.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. i. dim. 2.

Grain. s. [Lat. *granum*.]

1. Single seed of corn.

His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains* in them, and none less than forty.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Specially applied, in the plural, to the husks of malted barley after having been exhausted by brewing, and opposed to malt, of which the *grains* are the refuse.

Give them *grains* their fill,
Husks, draft, to drink and will.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

2. Corn.

As it chills, the seedman
Upon the alme and once scatters his *grain*,
And shortly comes to harvest.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.
Pales no longer swell'd the treading *grain*,
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain.

Dryden, Pastorals.
'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but oftener covered
With weeds than *grain*.—*Cotter, On Fame*.

3. Kind of grain.

As to the other *grains*, it is to be observed, as the wheat ripened very late, the barley got the start of it, and was ripe first.—*Harris*.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*
That issue out of dust.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.
By intelligence

And proofs as clear as fountains in July, when
We see each *grain* of gravel. *Id., Henry VIII.* i. 1.

5. Smallest weight, of which in physic twenty make a scruple, and in troy weight twenty-four make a pennyweight; and so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

Unity is a precious diamond, whose *grains* as they double, twice double in their value. *Hodgday*.

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which arithmetically, being multiplied, to scruples, drachmas, ounces, and pounds.—*Holder*.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weigheth only four drachms and forty-one *grains*; and abstract of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*; the balance kept the same depth in the water.—*Bacon*.

His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*.

Butler, Hudibras.

6. Anything proverbially small.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance.—*Wisdome*, xl. 24.
It is a sincerely pliable, ductile temper, that neglects not to make use of any *grain* of grace.—*Hammond*.

The ungrateful person lives to himself, and subsists by the good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least *grain*.—*South, Sermons*.

Grain of allowance. Something indulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight. See, also, *Salt*.

He whose very best actions must be seen with *grains* of allowance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving.—*Aldrich*.

Grain. s. [from Norse *gren*—branch, in which sense it is provincial.]

1. Direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knobs, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his *grain*
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

2. Body of the wood as modified by the fibres.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden*.

3. Body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles.

The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the soldier's parts, contains a curved *grain* not to be found in ivory.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Stones of a constitution so compact, and a *grain* so fine, that they bear a fine polish.—*Woodward*.

A grain-staff is a quarter staff with a pair of short staves at the end, which they call *grains*.—*Bay, East and South Country Words*.

The boatwain struck with a pair of *grains* out of the cabin window a most beautiful fish, about ten pounds' weight.—*White, Journal*, p. 38.

Grain. s. [from Spanish *grano*.] See last extract.

1. Dyed or stained substance.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with gaudy vermilion stain,
Like crimson dy'd in *grain*. *Spenser, Epithalamion*.
Come, pendive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkest *grain*,
Flowing with majestic train.

Milton, Il Penseroso, 32.

2. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour from the direction of fibres.

Your mind, pre-occupied with what
You rather must do than with what you should do,
Made you against the *grain* to voice his counsel.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

3. Heart; bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in running concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*.—*Dayward*.

4. Flesh.

Whose *grain* [of the salmon] doth rise in flakes,
With fatness interlarded.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 28. (Ord MS.)

5. Form of the surface, with regard to roughness and smoothness.

The smaller the particles of cutting substances are, the smaller will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine *grain*, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface become too small to be visible.—*Sir J. Newton, On Opticks*.

[The term *grain* is a translation of Greek *zōon*, given to the insect from its resemblance to a seed or kernel, whence the colour dyed with it was called *zōon*, or in Latin *carminum*, as from *kernel*, the oriental name of the insect, Italian *carminio*, crimson. The term *grana* is applied in Spanish as well to the dye itself as to the cloth dyed with it, and also metaphorically to the fresh red colour of the lips and cheeks. Hence probably the *grain* of wood or of leather, the ornamental appearance of the surface dependent on the course of the fibres. The *grain* of leather is the shining side, in French *grain*, or *fleur de cuir*; *fleur* in the sense of brilliancy, lustre. The Spanish *tez* is explained by Neumann *grain*, shining surface, bloom of the human face. No doubt the term may have its origin in the finer or coarser *grains* of which stone is composed, and the expression may have been transferred from stone to wood and leather, but the former explanation appears to me most probable.—*Widdowson, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Grain. v. a. [from Lat. *granum*.] Dye in grain.

Grain. v. a. [from Norse *gren*.] See Grain-ing.

Grained. part. adj. Dyed in grain.

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul;
And there I see such black and grained spots,
As will not leave their tint.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Graining. s. [?] Local and rare native fish so called, akin to the dace.

In the Mersey, near Warrington, and in the river Alt which runs by Septon, Lancashire, into the Mersey near Furnby, a fish called the *graining* is taken, which in some reports resembles the dace, yet is a distinct and new species.—*Pennant, Tour in Scotland*, pp. 11, 12.

The *graining* is also shortly characterized by Shaw, in his General Zoology. . . . One of the streams which produce the *graining* rises in Knowley Park. . . . Several streams in the township of Burton Wood and Bankey. . . . and others in or near the township of Knowley, produce the *graining* in considerable numbers. . . . The first dorsal fin-ray in the *graining* is short, the second ray the longest.—*Yarrell, British Fishes*.

Graining. s. Painting so as to imitate the grain of wood, especially oak; 'painting and graining,' painter and grainer, being common notions.

Graining. s. [from Lat. *granum*.] Roughening as a granulation.

It is called by some the unmill'd guinea, as having no *graining* upon the rim.—*Leake*.

Grains. See Grain, s.

Grallatorial. adj. [Lat. *gralla* = stilt.] In Zoology. Belonging to the order *Grallatores*, = stilted birds, i.e. birds with legs for wading, as the crane, &c. See Wader.

We have frequently demonstrated in another work, that the racial types throughout ornithology always contain birds which seem to have an instinctive disposition towards domestication; and we may observe that all *grallatorial* types, however sociably they live among themselves, are yet so remarkably different from the former, that they appear to shun the very approach of man,—never, from choice, coming near his dwellings. . . . The swiftest running birds . . . are the typical *grallatores*, for they only make use of their wings when suddenly disturbed; they are in continual motion, and their pace is always a swift run.—*Scofield, On the Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, §§ 311, 312.

terj. [Fr. *grand* = great + *merci* = thanks.] Obsolete expression of obligation.

Graceray, Mammon, said the gentle knight,
For so great grace. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.
We have our several palms for several occasions,
Without *graceray* to your liturgy.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*.

Madam, quoth he, *graceray* for your care.
Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox.

Gramineous. adj. In Botany. Having the character of a grass.

The opinion [of] the great Swedish naturalist, that the true hard was a *gramineous* plant, and a species of *Andropogon*.—*Sir W. Jones, On the Spikeword of the Ancients*.

Graminivorous. adj. [Lat. *voro* = devour.] Grass-eating; living upon grass.

The ancients were voracious chiefly in the direction of brutes, among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured choroides.—*Sharpe, Surgery*.

Grammar. s. [Fr. *grammaire*.]

1. Science of speaking correctly; art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

To be accurate in the *grammar* and idioms of the tongue, and then as a rhetorician to make all their graces serve his eloquence.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hooker*.

It makes a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of *grammar*.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to grammar.

'Varium et mutabile semper femina,' is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and 'animal' must be understood to make them *grammar*.—*Dryden*.

3. Book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

To speak and write without absurdity the language of one's country, is commendable in persons of all stations, and to some indispensably necessary; and to this purpose, I would recommend above all things the having a *grammar* of our mother tongue first taught in our schools, which would facilitate our youths learning their Latin and Greek *grammars*.—*Trotter*, no. 234.

Used adjectively.

Men, speaking language according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet speak improperly of things.—*Locke*.

Grammar. v. n. Discourse according to the rules of grammar: (its import in the extract turns on the grammatical term *decline*). Rare.

I'll *grammar* with you,
And make a trial how I can deride you.
Bromont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Grammar-school. s. Endowed school for grammatical teaching.

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar-school*.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 1.

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar-school* I cannot encourage.—*Locke*.

Grammatician. s. One who studies, investigates, or teaches grammar.

Many disputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the *grammaticians*.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*.

They who have called him the torture of *grammaticians*, might also have called him the plague of translators.—*Dryden*.

Grammatic. adj. Grammatical: (this latter being the commoner form).

They having but newly left those *grammatic* fables and shallows, where they stuck uncomprehendingly

to learn a few words with lamentable construction.
—Milton, *Tractate on Education*.

We conclude, therefore, that what was thus inspired was the terms, and that *grammatical* consanguinity in the use of them, which is dependent thereon.—Warburton, *Lectures of Grace*.

Grammatical. *adj.* Belonging to, conveyed by the rules of, grammar.

The beauty of virtue still being not before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than grammatical rules.—Sir P. Sidney.

They seldom know more than the grammatical construction unless born with a poetical genius.—Dryden, *Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Poetry*.

I shall take the number of consonants, not from the grammatical alphabet of any language, but from the diversity of sounds framed by single articulations with syllables.—Hobbes.

Grammatically. *adv.* In a grammatical manner; according to the rules or science of grammar.

When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analysed grammatically.—Watts.

Grammaticaster. *s.* Mean verbal pedant; low grammarian. *Rare.*

He tells thee true, my noble neophyte; my little grammaticaster, he does.—B. Jonson, *Poetaster*.

There would not then be so many fastidious and unworthy preachers in divinity, so many petty loggers in law, so many quack-salvers in physick, so many grammaticasters in country schools.—Sir W. Petty, *Advice to a Merchant*, p. 23, 1694.

I have not varied language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French grammaticasters.—Ruymer.

Grammatication. *s.* Rule, or refinement, of a grammarian. *Rare.*

A language of a philosophical institution, or a real character, would be by much the most easy; as being free from all anomaly, equivocalness, redundancy, and unnecessary grammatications.—Dictionnaire, *Didactolophos*, p. 52, 1690.

Grammaticize. *v. n.* Act the grammarian. *Rare.*

Grammaticizing pedantically, and criticising superfluously upon a few Greek particles.—Bishop Ward, *On the Myrry of the Gospel*, p. 44, 1673.

Grammaticize. *v. a.* Render grammatical.

I always said, Shakespeare had Latin enough to grammaticize his English.—Johnson, in *Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

Grammatist. *s.* Sorry or spurious grammarian; grammaticaster. *Rare.*

The grammatist has mislaid the grammarian, and both of them the philosopher.—H. Tuck, *Dissertations of Purley*, l. 328.

Grampus. *s.* [P.] Cetaceous animal so called (Phocæna Oren).

(Give me leave to name what fish we took; dolphins, porpoises, grampuses, which Mr. Sande thinks is the right dolphin, from also being of that opinion.—Sir T. Herbert, *Relation of some Rare Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 384.)

The grampus is the largest of the dolphins, being from twenty to twenty-five feet in length, and a most cruel enemy to the whale. The grampuses attack the latter in troops, harass it until it opens its mouth, and then they devour the tongue.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal*.

Many fabulous or exaggerated stories have been universally propagated respecting the grampus. It has been considered as not only the most formidable enemy of the larger whales, attacking them in numerous bands, with the utmost fury, and worrying them even to death, but it has been accused of pursuing the common whale for a purpose which would indicate a gastronomic taste worthy of Helio-gabalus himself. It is said to harass its huge victim till in its terror and agony it opens its mouth; when the grampus darts upon the tongue and tears and devours the delicious morsel. The truth appears to be, as far as credible testimony can be obtained, that the grampus is extremely voracious. Hunter found . . . a portion of a porpoise in the stomach of one which he examined.—Bell, *History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea*.

Granary. *s.* [Lat. *granarium*.] Storehouse for threshed corn.

Ants, by their labour and industry, contrive that corn will keep as dry in their nests as in our granaries.—Addison.

Grand. *adj.* [Fr., from Lat. *grandis*.]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of a grand Lord.—Sir W. Raleigh, *History of the World*.

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2. Great; splendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown
To re-enclose a grand design.

There is generally in nature something more grand and august than what we meet with in the curiosties of art.—Addison, *Spectator*, no. 414.

3. Principal; chief: (hence, in composition, *grand-juror*, *grand-master*, *grand-signior*, and the like).

What cause
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of heav'n so highly, to fall off
From their Creator. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 29.

4. Eminent; superior: (very frequently in an ill sense).

Our grand foe Satan.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 1033.

So climb this first grand thief into God's fold.

Ibid. iv. 192.

5. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.

Among colours, such as are soft or cheerful (except perhaps a strong red which is cheerful) are unfit to produce grand images.—Burke, *On the Sublime and Beautiful*, § 10.

6. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

Grandam. *s.* [grand and dam; hence, when properly sounded, with two d's. Grannam, however, a pronunciation in the other extreme, is common.]

1. Grandmother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady
Was fairer than his grandam, and as chaste
As may be in the world.

Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida*, l. 3.

We have our forefathers and great grandames
all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days.—Dryden.

The tygress heart belies my angel face;
Too well thou shew'st thy pedigree from stone;
Thy grandame's was the first by Pyrrhus thrown.

Ibid.

2. Old withered woman.

The women
Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,
And to the grandame has adjudg'd the knight.

Dryden, *The Wife of Bath's Tale*.

Spelt and sounded without any d at all.

Her mother goodwy' Polish has confest'd it
To grannam keep, the nurse, how they did change
The children in their cradles.

B. Jonson, *Magnetic Lady*.

(Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if I may believe my grannam.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Lucio's Progress*.)

I stripped again, as well to find what ail'd me, as
To satisfy my grannam's farther curiosity.—Tutler, no. 15.

Off my kind grannam told me, Tim, take warning.

Gay.

Grandchild. *s.* Child (son or daughter) of a child (son or daughter); member of a second generation.

Augustus Cæsar, out of indignation against his daughters and Agrippa his grandchild, would say that they were not his seed, but imposthumes broken from him.—Livon.

These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great grandchildren of thy praises grow.

Donne.

He hoped his majesty did believe, that he would never make the least scruple to obey the grandchild of king James.—Lord Clarendon, *History of the Grand Rebellion*.

He scaping, with his gods and reliques fled,
And tow'rd the shore his little grandchild led.

Sir J. Denham, *The Destruction of Troy*.

There is something very absurd in this. Grandfather is properly the great or greater father; but the case seems to be just the contrary with grandchild, who is the little or less child. The French therefore express it much more sensibly than we do, by petit fils.—Fénelon.

Grandaughter. *s.* Female grandchild.

This granddaughter of a man, who will be an ever-living glory to the nation, has now for some years with her husband kept a little chandler's or grocer's shop for their subsistence.—Bishop Newton, *Life of Milton*.

Grandé. *s.* Man of great rank, power, or dignity; great man; magnate: (which last word it nearly translates).

In a great person, right worshipful sir, a right honourable grandé, 'tis not a venial sin; no, not a peccadillo!—Barton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

In this mercy-seat, it is observable, three grandies are met together; blessing, joy, and hope; and yet

there is no strife for precedence.—Archbishop Laud, *Sermons*, p. 83.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they sway'd.—Sir H. Wotton.

When a prince or grandee manifests a liking to such a thing, men generally set about to make themselves considerable for such things.—South.

Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather for ornament than strength: they furnish out viceregalities for the grandees, and posts of honour for the noble families.—Addison.

In the coolness of his ordinary language he surpassed the Macedonian grandees: in their exequial elegance the effeminate princes of Cyprus and Phœnicia.—Bishop Thirlwall, *History of Greece*, ch. lix.

His elevation was seen with scarcely less satisfaction by the bigoted grandees of Castile than by the English Whigs.—Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. x.

On one point, it was announced, his [George III.'s] mind was unalterably made up. Under no circumstances whatever should those Whig grandees, who had enervated his predecessors and emboldened to enslave himself, be restored to power.—Id., *Critical and Historical Essays, The Earl of Chatham*.

Grandeeship. *s.* Rank or estate of a grandee; lordship.

I think the comde de Altamira has no less than thirteen grandeeships centred in his person.—Switzerland, *Travels through Spain*, let. 42.

Grandeur. *s.*

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he looks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and grandeur.—South, *Sermons*.

2. Greatness, as opposed to minuteness.

Let a man try to conceive the different bulk of an animal, which is twenty, from another, which is a hundred times less than a wife; or to compare, in his thoughts, a length of a thousand diameters of the earth with that of a million; and he will quickly find that he has no different measures in his mind adjusted to such extraordinary degrees of grandeur or minuteness.—Addison, *Spectator*, no. 420.

3. Elevation of sentiment, language, or mien.

To want little is true grandeur; and very few things are great to a great mind.—Tutler, no. 170.

Grandevity. *s.* [Lat. *æternus* = age, life.] Great age; length of life.

Dr. Me for his function and grandevity take hands Mr. Baxter so respectfully, and forbears all such juvenilities as he had used towards Eugenius.

Annotations on the Discovery of Truth, p. 183; 183.

Grandfather. *s.* Parent's father; father of my father or mother; next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather, and grandfather, and father died at sea; I said another that, An! I were you, I would never come at sea. Why, with he, where did your great grandfather, and grandfather, and father die? He answered, Where but in their beds! He answered, An! I were as you, I would never come in bed.—Bacon.

Our grandchildren will see a few rag hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their grandfathers were rich and great.—Swift.

Grandiloquence. *s.* [Lat. *loquor* = speak.] High, lofty, or big speaking.

The prophet has promissed them with such magnificent words, and enthusiastic grandiloquence.—Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 271.

Grandity. *s.* Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and brevity.—Camden, *Remains*.

Grandly. *adv.* In a grand manner; sublimely; loftily.

I now saw what I never saw before, a prodigious sea, with immense billows, coming upon a vessel, so as that it seemed hardly possible to escape. There was something grandly horrible in the sight.—Boswell, *Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 348.

Grandmother. *s.* Parents' mother; mother of my father or mother.

Thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice.—1 Timothy, i. 5.

Grandness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Grand; greatness.

In order to prove to any one the grandness of this fabric of the world, one need only to bid him consider the sun.—Wolaston, *Religion of Nature*, § v. 14.

Grandsire. s.**1. Grandfather.**

Think 't thou that I will leave my kingly throne,
Wherein my grandsire and my father sat!

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 1.

Thy grandsire, and his brother, to whom fame
Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their
name.

Sir J. Denham.

The wreaths his grandsire knew to reap

By active toil and military sweat.

Prior.

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire, cut in slabster?

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 1.

Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,
I had in their ranks, their godlike grandsires stood.

Dryden.

No mimic ancient wits at best,

As apes our grandsires in their doublets dress.

Pope.

Gránsón. s. Son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store,
Give much to you, and to his gránsóns more.

Dryden.

Grandfathers in private families are not much
observed to have great influence on their gránsóns,
and, I believe, they have much less among princes.

—Swift.

Grange. s. [Fr. grange; from Lat. granum, grain, corn.]**1. Granary.**

It thought it was the sound
Of riot and ill-manag'd merriment,
Such as the jocund flute, or gambouge pipe,
Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hind;
When for their teeming flocks, and granges full,
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.

Milton, Comus, 171.

2. Farm: (generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours).

At the meated grange resides this dejected Ma-
rianna.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.*

One, when he had got the inheritance of an un-
lucky old grange, would needs sell it; and, to draw
buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever
thrived on it, said he; . . . the trees were all blasted,
the swine died of the mares, the cattle of the murrain,
and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever
reared there, not a duckling or a goose.—*B. Jonson, Discourses.*

It is only the poor grange,
The patrimony which my father left me,
I would be tenant to.

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Prophetess.

If the church was of their own foundation, they
might choose, the incumbent being deceased, whether
they would put any other therein; unless, perhaps,
the said church had people belonging to it; for then
they must still maintain a curate: and of this sort
were their granges and parishes.—*Asplife, Paragon Juris Canonici.*

A grange implies some one particular house im-
mediately inferior in rank to a hall, situated at a
small distance from the town or village from which
it takes its name; as Hornby Grange, Blackwell
Grange, and is in the neighbourhood simply called
the Grange. Originally, perhaps, these buildings
were the lord's granary or storehouse, and the re-
sidence of his chief butler. *—Ritson.*

A grange, in its original signification, meant a
farmhouse of a monastery (from grana gerudo),
from which it was always at some little distance.
One of the monks was usually appointed to inspect
the accounts of the farm. He was called the prior
of the grange—in barbarous Latin, "grangarius."
—Malone.

Used adjectively.

Till my return I would have thee stay at our little
granger house in the country.—*Tarleton, News out of Purgatory. (Malone.)*

Grange. v. a. Farm, in the way of revenue or taxes; barter; make a profit out of any thing.

The ruffianry (brokerage) of causes I am daily more
and more acquainted with, and see the manner of
dealing which cometh of the Queen's straitness to
give these women, whereby they presume thus to
grange and truck causes.—*Birch, Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth. (Rich.)*

Gránito. s. [Italian, granito = grained.] In Mineralogy and Geology. Stone, or rock, so called.

Granite [is] a stone composed of separate and very
large concretions, rudely compacted together; of
great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting
with acids, and imperfectly calcifiable in a great fire.
The hard white granite with black spots, commonly
called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and though
rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found
in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there.
In Cornwall it is found in prodigious masses, and
brought to London, for the service of public build-
ings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and
white now called oriental granite, is valuable for
1090.

its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a
most elegant polish.—*Sir J. Hill, On Poebles.*
Alabaster, marble of diverse colours, both simple
and mixed, the opulents, porphyry, and the granite.
—*Woodward.*

There are still great pillars of granite, and other
fragments of this ancient temple.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Granite is a compound rock essentially composed
of quartz, felspar, and mica, each in granular crys-
tals. . . . Some of the granites of Cornwall and the
Ibomund readily resolve themselves into a white
kaolin or argillaceous matter, from which pottery
and porcelain are made.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Granitic. adj. Consisting of, or connected with, granite.

That granite and granitic rocks . . . are of igneous
origin there can be no doubt.—*Ansted, Geology, ch. xlv.*

Graniticol. adj. Same as Granitic.

Viewed at a distance, this enormous mass of stone
has the appearance of a human figure, and its
granitic form has given rise to a variety of fables. On
approaching it, we find that it consists of several
ledges of granite, piled one upon another in the
rudest manner. If, however, we bow down to this
graniticol god, we shall meet deities at every step.
—*Polechale, History of Devonshire, vol. i. pt. i.*

Granivorous. adj. [Lat. voro = devour.]

Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck
of their bill, can distinguish the qualities of hard
bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without
mastication.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Paucity affords a soft succulent nourishment, both
for granivorous birds and mankind.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Gránnam. s. See Grandnam.**Grant. v. a. [see last extract.]****1. Admit that which is not yet proved; allow; yield; concede.**

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be
followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they
plainly grant, that we ourselves may lawfully make
laws for the church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
I take it for granted, that though the Greek word
which we translate admits be in itself as applicable
to things as persons, yet in this article it signifieth
not holy things, but holy ones.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed.*

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,
The Trojan race to reign in Italy.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Suppose, when yet I grant not, thy desire
A moment older than my rival fire,
Can chance of seeing that thy title prove?

—In Palamon and Arcite.

If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion,
they may take it for granted his complaint is the
rage of a disappointed man.—*Addison, Freucholder.*

2. Bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel grant thee thy petition that
thou hast asked of him.—*1 Samuel, l. 17.*

Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted re-
pentance unto life.—*Acts, xiii. 48.*

Didst thou not kill this king?—*1 grant ye.*
Dost grant me, beheading? Then God grant me too,
Thou may'st be damned for that wicked deed.

Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 2.

He heard, and granted half his prayer;

The rest the winds dispersed.—*Pope.*

[Grant.—Much difficulty is thrown on the etymology of
this word by the concurrence of forms which can
hardly be traced to a common origin. From Latin
gratus is formed Italian grato, French gré, grâ-
ce, French gré, will, liking, consent, and thence Italian
gratire, agree, to approve, allow, French gréer,
agree, English agree, to approve, allow, give con-
sent to. In Middle Latin gratus, or gratulus, was
used as a substantive; 'vine gratus meus, without my
consent. . . . The insertion of the nasal converted
gratus into gratum, in the same sense. . . . Facere
gratum and facere gratum, or gratificare, are
found indifferently in the sense of making satisfac-
tion. . . . We have next the verb gratare, gratulare,
gratificare, French gréer, in the sense of doing an
agreeable thing, bestowing a gift, making over an
interest, agreeing to an arrangement. . . . If the
foregoing forms had stood by themselves, the deriva-
tion from gratus would not have been doubtful, but
parallel with these are found gratum, . . . grana-
lagium, . . . French granger, granger, granger, to
praise, engage for, to bind oneself; crâncie,
crâncie, crânc, crânc, assurance, contract, engage-
ment, obligation. Now it is hardly possible that
grant could be converted by mere corruption into
grat, crânc, the double cr in the old French being
an almost certain sign of the loss of a d, as in ange
from adage, canche from cadille, haer, hér, from
bâder. On this principle French crânc would
be the equivalent of a Latin crânculus, trunk, con-
science, assurance. . . . Ego il archiepiscopus scripsi
to Raymundum in fide et crâncie mea loco sacramen-
ti.] (Chart. A. D. 1167, in Chart.) (Old French
crânc, believing. 'Sire si vous o'et volés et s'en

some crânc' (Roquefort.) The Breton crânc, the
root of crânc, Latin crânc, to believe, is used in the
sense of assurance, obligation, security, crâncie,
caution, grant, (Legende.) The pronunciation of
the north of France, which regularly changes an
initial gr into cr (converting grânc, grânc, grand-
deu, into crânc, crânc, crânc-deu—Hébert) would
leave so little difference between crânc, to confer
an advantage, from gratus, and crânc, to assure,
from credere (both used with equal frequency in
legal instruments in the act of transferring a right),
that it is not surprising if the two were confounded.
We find accordingly the g of gratus united with the
as of crânc, and gratus, grânc, used in the
sense of crânc. 'Super istas pactiones omnes
sepe nominati Domino de Legnaso grâncaverunt
(cavega, plegas themselves) quod tenebant, &c.'
Framula omnis et singula immobilia tenere et
fideliter adimplere promiserunt et grâncaverunt.—
Wagwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.]

Grant. s.**1. Act of granting or bestowing; thing granted; gift; boon.**

Courtiers justle for a grant,
And when they break their friendly pleas'd their
want.

Dryden.

2. In Law.

All the land is the queen's, unless there be some
grant of any part thereof, to be shewed from her
majesty.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Grant [is] a gift in writing of such a thing as can-
notably be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent,
reversion, services, advowsons in gross, common in
gross, tithes, &c., or made by such persons as cannot
give land by deed, as the king, and all bodies politic;
which difference he often in speech neglected, and
then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever,
made of any thing by any person, such that
granted it is named the grantor, and he to whom
it is made the grantees. A thing is said to be in
grant which cannot be assigned without deed.—
Covent.

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other
places, and the Roman laws, provide that the prince
should not be deprived in his grants.—*Ducommun.*

It was indeed an unfortunate grant, a grant
which could not be brought to light without much
trouble and much scandal.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xzv.*

3. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a grant, we are content not to
take advantage.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This grant destroys all you have urg'd before.

Dryden.

Grantable. adj. Capable of being granted; that may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was grantable
for life.—*Asplife, Paragon Juris Canonici.*

I will inquire therefore in what cases dispensa-
tions are grantable, and by whom.—*Bishop of Lon-
don's (Sherlock) Charge, p. 6: 1750.*

Granteé. s. One to whom any grant is made.

To smooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the
grantees were confirmed by the pope in the posses-
sion of the abbey-lands.—*Swift.*

Grantor. s. One by whom a grant is made.

A 'duplex querela' shall not be granted under
pain of suspension of the grantor from the execution
of his office.—*Asplife, Paragon Juris Canonici.*

Gránular. adj. Consisting of, formed by, having a likeness to, grain.

Some granular marbles are flexible in their shal-
or, at least, become so by being dried at the fire.—
Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.

Gránulary. adj. Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small-coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably
mixed, tempered, and formed into granular bodies,
do make up that powder which is in use for guns.—
Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.

Gránulate. v. a. Be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, granulate
into sugar.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Gránulate. v. a.**1. Break into small masses or granules.**

Most of the Scheemits silver ore holds some gold,
which they separate by melting the silver, then
granulating it.—*E. Browne, Travels in Europe, p. 50.*

Raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before
its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and
thick w, or as it were granulated with a multitude
of glandules, each whereof was provided with its
excretory vessel.—*Bay.*

Granulation. s.**1. See extract.**

Granulation [is] the act of pouring melted metal

into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains; it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed. — *Quincy*.

Granulation . . . is effected by pouring (metals), in a melted state, through an iron cylinder pierced with small holes into a body of water; or directly upon a bundle of twigs immersed in water. In this way copper is granulated into bean shot, and silver alloys are granulated preparatory to refining. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

2. In Surgery. Act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by retarding the growth of the little granulations of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. — *Sharp, Surgery*.

Nature is supposed to be active in bringing parts as nearly as possible to their original state. . . . and after having . . . formed just . . . sets about forming a new matter upon surfaces in which there has been a breach of continuity. This process is called granulating or incrustation, and the substance formed is called granulations. The colour of healthy granulations is a deep florid red. — *Hewer, Medical Dictionary*.

Grain. s. Small grain.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular grains, some blue, and some yellow. — *Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Grape. s. [Fr. *grappe*.] Fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou leave every grape of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger. — *Leviticus*, xix. 10.

Amerson, for thy sake
I of the grape no mention make;
Ere my Amerson by thee fell,
Cursed plant, I lov'd thee well.

Corley.

Grapeless. adj. Wanting grapes; wanting the strength and flavour of the grape.

The entertainment consisted of cold fish, lean chickens, rusty hams, raw venison, and grapeless wines. — *Jungus*.

Grapestone. s. Stone or seed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a grapestone, or a hair can kill. — *Prior*.

Graphical. adj. [Gr. *γράφω* = write, describe.] 1. Descriptive.

He can
Find all our atoms from a point & a span;
Our closest crevices and corners; and can trace
Each line, as it were graphick, in the face.
— *B. Jonson, Underwoods*.

2. Relating to engraving.

Availing himself of his poetical talent, and his facility in the graphick art. — *T. Walton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 57.

Graphical. adj. Same as Graphic.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and graphical. — *Hucius, Natural and Experimental History*.

In this so graphical a description of the Son of God, enclosed in all the pomp and majesty of his Father, the attitude is most observable: 'His right foot was on the sea, and his left on the earth.' — *Warburton, Sermons*, xx.

Graphically. adv. In a graphic manner.

After it, succeeded their third dance; than which a more numerous composition could not be seen; graphically disposed into letters, and honouring the name of the most sweet and ingenious prince, Charles duke of York. — *B. Jonson, Mucous at Court*.

Very rhetorical delineations follow their miseries by this invasion of Nebuchadnezzar, graphically as in a map described. — *Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 418.

The hyacinth odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and graphically described by Castellan. — *Sir T. Browne, vulgar Errors*.

Graphite. s. Black lead, as used for pencils; plumbago, for which it is the mineralogical term; and to which it is preferable, inasmuch as plumbago suggests an affinity to lead (*plumbum*), which in graphite has no existence; its affinities, as may be seen in the extracts, being in a wholly different direction.

Graphite . . . consists of carbon in a peculiar state of aggregation with an extremely minute and apparently accidental impregnation of iron. Graphite,

called also plumbago and black lead, occurs in gneiss, mica-slate, and their subordinate clay-slates and limestone; . . . also in the transition state, as at Borradale in Cumberland, where the most precious deposit exists both in reference to extent and quality for making pencils. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Carbon presents itself in the three unlike conditions of diamond, graphite, and charcoal. — *Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, ch. l. § 1.

Graphometer. s. [Gr. *μέτρον* = measure.] Surveying instrument.

As for the bearings and distances, they are very different from those I have given, which answered in every part, almost as exactly as if I had surveyed a field with a graphometer. — *Drummond, Tracts*, p. 244: 1743.

Grapple. s. [Fr. *grappil*, *grappin*.] Grapple of a ship; small anchor, often with four flukes, belonging to a little vessel.

The canoe was fixed to a grapple in the middle of the harbour. — *Amos, Voyage round the World*, b. ii. ch. xiii.

Grapple. v. a.

1. Contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

Your grace and I
Must grapple upon even terms no more.
— *Hammond and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy*.

They must be also practised in all the locks and grips of wrestling, as used may often be in fight to tug or grapple, and to close. — *Milton, Tractate on Education*.

Living virtue, all achievements past,
Meets envy, still to grapple with at last.
Does he think that he can grapple with divine
vengeance, and endure the everlasting burnings! — *South, Sermons*.

2. Contest in close fight.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York,
To grapple with the house of Lancaster.
— *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 1.*

Grapple. v. a.

1. Fasten; fix; join indissolubly.

Grapple your minds to sterne of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still.
— *Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. chorus*.

Grapples you to the heart and love of us.
— *Il., Macbeth*, iii. 1.

For hipparchus, vessels for the transporting of
horns, we are indebted to the Salaminitas; for
grappling hooks to Ancliaris. — *Heglyn*.

Grapple. s.

1. Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other; wrestler's hold.

As when earth's son, Anteus, strove
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foild, still rose
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in the air, expired and fell.
— *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 555.

Or did his genius
Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the grapple,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To slink behind my sword? — *Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

2. Close fight.

In the grapple I boarded them; on the instant
they got clear of our ship, so I alone became their
prisoner. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 6. letter.

It is a remarkable circumstance that one of the letters of Hastings to Dr. Johnson bears date a very few hours after the death of Sumner. While the whole settlement was in commotion, . . . the conqueror in that deadly grapple was down, with characteristic self-possession, to write about the Tour to the Hebrides, Janus's Persian Grammar, and the history, traditions, arts, and natural productions of India. — *Mowat, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings*.

3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

But Cygnus soon his crooked grapple cast,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embraced.
— *Dryden, Cygnus and Iphigenia*.

Grapplement. s. Close fight; hostile embrace. Rare.

They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
His backward overthrow, and down him stay'd
With their rude hands and grisly grapplement.
— *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

Grappling. part. adj. Catching as a grapple.

Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each fleet,
Two grappling Atlas on the ocean meet,
And English fires with Belgian flames outsend.
— *Dryden*.

Anteus here and stern Alcides strive,
And both the grappling status seem to live.
— *Addison*.

Grappling. verbal abs. Grapple; tackle con-

nected therewith: (often used either adjectively, or as the first element of a compound; e.g. *grappling-iron*).

I came to an anchor; for I had made me a kind of an anchor with a piece of broken grappling which I put out of the ship. — *De Foë, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

Grappy. adj.

1. Full of clusters of grapes.

The grappy clusters spread
On his fair brows, and dangle on his head.
— *Addison, Translation from Onid*.

2. Made of, connected with, the grupe.

And on the marble altar's polish'd frame
Pours forth the grappy stream.
— *Gray, Translation from Onid*.

Graster. s. See Grazier.

Grasp. v. a. [root of grip; compare clip, clasp.]

1. Hold in the hand; gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could grasp wa-
ter and bind the wind! — *Sir P. Sidney*.

In his right hand
Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent
Before him, such as in their souls infla'd
Plagues.
— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 635.

Things, by grasping more than they could hold,
First made their subjects, by oppress a bold.
— *Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill*.

Thou, as they please, my empire not to stand,
I'll grasp my scepter with my dying hand.
— *Dryden, Indian Emperor*.

2. Seize; catch at.

For what are men who grasp at praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time? — *Young*.

Grasp. v. a.

1. Catch; endeavour to seize; try at.

So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men,
that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme
of perfect happiness without less. — *Swift*.

2. Struggle; strive; grapple.

See, his face is black and full of blood;
His hands abroad display'd, as one that grasps
And tugs'd for life.
— *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2*.

3. Gripe; encroach.

Like a miser, whilst his store,
Who grasps and grasps till he can hold no more,
— *Dryden*.

Grasp. s.

1. Gripe or seizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his grasp
What seem'd both spear and shield.
— *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 930.

This hand and sword have been acquainted well;
It should have come before into my grasp,
To kill the ravisher.
— *Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

The left arm is a little detached, though one may
see it held something in its grasp formerly. — *Addi-
son, Tracts in Italy*.

2. Possession; hold; power of seizing.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich East to boot.
— *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Within the direful grasp
Of savage hunger, or of savage heat.
— *Milton, Comus*, 357.

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even
within their grasp. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the
Grand Rebellion*.

Grasping. verbal abs. Seizure; attempt to seize or snatch: (though, in this sense, the notion of trying is suggested, or at least strengthened, by the preposition at).

This grasping of the militia of the kingdom into
their own hands, was desired the summer before. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Grasping. part. adj. Covetous; rapacious, which last term it nearly translates.

He was grasping both in his ambition and his
avarice. — *Hulstun, View of the State of Europe
during the Middle Ages*.

Grass. s. [A.S. *gæs*.]

1. Herb so called.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at grass, and be-
low as bulls. — *Jeremiah*, l. 11.

2. Season when the grass begins to grow; spring: (common in Husbandry, as applied to the age of horses, 'two years old next grass').

You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will pass,
Just fifteen, coming summer's grass.
— *Swift*.

3. In Botany. The grasses translate the Latin *Gramineæ*, or *Graminaceæ*, the name

of a large class which contains, besides the common grasses of the grazer, the corns or grains (wheat, barley, maize, the lambos, and sugarcane). In Husbandry: the 'artificial grasses' (clover, lucerne, &c.) are no true grasses in the botanical sense of the term.

As the first element of a compound.

The heef being young, and only grass fed, was thin, light, and moist, and not of a substance to endure the salt.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Grass of Parnassus. Native plant so called, *Parnassia pulstris*.

This plant is called *parnassia* from mount Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of *grass*, though the plant has no resemblance to the grass kind.—*Miller*.

Grass-green. *adj.*

1. (Green with grass.

He is dead and gone, lady,
He is dead and gone;
At his head a grass-green turf,
At his heels a stone.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 5, song.

He hid him to the fatal place,
Where Margaret's body lay;
And stretch'd him on the grass-green turf,
That wrapt her breathless clay.

Mallet, William and Margaret.

2. Green as grass: (in this case two words rather than a compound).

Apple-green did not mean the colour of any green apple casually taken; but a certain definite colour which the student was to bear in mind, whether he not he had ever seen an apple of that exact hue. The words were not a description, but a record of the colour: the memory was to retain a sensation, not a name. The imperfection of the system (arising from its arbitrary form) was its incompleteness; however well it served for the reference of the colours which it did contain, it was applicable to no others, and thus though Werner's enumeration extended to more than a hundred colours, there occur in nature a still greater number which cannot be exactly described by means of it. In such cases the unexpressed colour is, by the Wernerian, defined by stating it as intermediate between two others: thus we have an object described as between emerald-green and grass-green. . . . It is not always between contiguous members of the series that the undescribed colour is found. If we place emerald-green between apple-green and grass-green, we may yet have a colour intermediate between emerald-green and leaf-green; and, in fact, the Wernerian series of colours is destitute of a principle of self-arrangement and gradation; and is thus necessarily and incurably imperfect.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, vol. I, p. 343: ed. 1868.*

Grassgrown. *adj.* Grown over with grass.

Desolating Famine, who delights
In grass-grown cities, and in desert fields.

Thomson, Liberty, pt. iv.

Desolation o'er the grass-grown street
Expands hisraven wings.

Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. ii.

If a friend my grass-green threshold find,
O, how my lonely cot resounds with gloe!

Shendone, Elegy, b. vii.

Grasshopper. *s.* Insect so called, of the genus *Tettix*.

Grasshoppers eat up the green of whole countries.

—*Bacon*.

While cicada is rendered a grasshopper, we commonly think that which is so called among us to be the true cicada; wherein, as we have elsewhere declared, there is a great mistake: for we have not the cicada in England, and indeed no proper word for that animal, which the French name 'cigale'; that which we commonly call a grasshopper, and the French 'mantelette', being one kind of locust, so rendered in the plague of Egypt, and in old Saxon named 'gashop'.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellaneous, p. 109*

Where silver lakes, with verdant shadows crown'd,
Disperse a grateful chillness all around;
The grasshopper avoids th' untainted air,
Nor in the midst of summer ventures there.

Addison.

Used adjectively, as in the name of the *Sylvia (Salicaria) locustella*.

The grasshopper warbler, so called from its very peculiar and almost incessant cricket-like note, is a visitor from the south, which comes to this country for the summer, and is first to be heard and occasionally seen about the middle of April, and leaves us again in September. . . . The grasshopper warbler is found within a few miles north of London, and also in Surrey. . . . Besides the counties immediately round London, the grasshopper warbler has been observed to visit Hampshire, Wiltshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Wales.—*Yarrell, British Birds*

Grass-plot. *s.* Small level covered with short grass.

Here on this grass-plot, in this very place,
Come and sport.

The part of your garden next your house should be a parterre for flowers, or grass-plots bordered with flowers.—*Nir W. Temple*.

They are much valued by our modern planters, to adorn their walks and grass-plots.—*Mortimer*.

Grass-week. *s.* See extract.

Parochial perambulations on Holy Thursday were derived from the Terminalia; to which perambulations were added rogations or litanies for the good of the harvest. . . . The three preceding days were to be passed in fasting. This rogation week was called in the Inns of Court, grass-week, because the commons then consisted chiefly of salads and vegetables.—*Fusbroke, Cyclopaedia of Antiquities*.

Grassation. *s.* [Lat. *grassatio*, -onis; *gras*-sor, preterite part. *grassatus* = range or move about in a furious or madmanlike manner.] Ranging about to do wrong or act violently.

If in view there be a perpetual grassation, there must be in virtue a perpetual vigilance.—*Felltham, Resolves, li. 2.*

Grassless. *adj.* Wanting grass.

The wintry snow had covered all their greens,
Nought else upon the grassless ground but winter's waste was seen.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 356.

Grassy. *adj.* Covered with grass; abundant with grass.

Ne did he leave the mountains bare unseen,
Nor the rank grassy knolls delights under'd.

Keats, Ode of grassy turf.

Their table was, and mossy with hand round.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 391.

The most in fields, like herded herds, lie down,
To down olivaceous, on the grassy floor.

Dryden.

Grate. *s.* [from Italian, *grata*.] Partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other: such as are in cloisters or prisons.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nym; or else you had looked through the grate, like a genius of balloons.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, li. 2.*

Out at a little grate his eyes he cast
Upon those boarding hills, and open plain.

Daniel.

A fan has on it a nursery of lively black-eyed vernal, who are endeavouring to creep out at the grate.—*Addison*.

Specially applied to the range of bars within which fires are made.

My dear is of opinion that an old-fashioned grate consumes coals, but gives no heat.—*Spectator*.

Grate. *v. a.* [from Fr. *grater* and *gratter*.]

1. Rub or wear anything by the attrition of a rough body.

Therout the fiend his gnawing teeth did grate.

Spenser.

Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are grated

To dusky nothing.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, li. 2.

If the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

2. Offend by anything harsh or vexatious.

Therout enraged, soon hegan upstart,
Grinding his teeth, and grating his great heart.

Spenser.

They have been partial in the gospel, called and chosen out those softer and more gentle dictates which should less grate and disturb them.—*Dr. II. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

This habit of writing and discouraging, wherein I unfortunately differ from almost the whole kingdom, and am apt to grate the ears of more than I could wish, was acquired during my apprenticeship in London.—*Swift*.

3. Form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies.

On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate
Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
Of Erebus.

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 878.

Grate. *v. z.*

1. Rub hard so as to injure or offend; offend,

as by oppression or importunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been suborn'd to grate on you,
That you should seal this lawless bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a seal divine!

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, . . . or else you had looked through the grate.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, li. 2.*

Paradoxical is of great use; but the faculty must be so tenderly managed as not to grate upon the truth and reason of things.—*Sir E. L'Esrange*.

This grated harder upon the hearts of men.—*South, Sermons*.

I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that would have grated sorely on some men's patience, and have filled their lives with discontent.—*Locke*.

2. Make a harsh noise as that of a rough body drawn over another.

We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife, because the edge of it may sometimes grate.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Grate. *adj.* [from Lat. *gratus* = pleasant.] Grateful (in second sense). *Rare*.

It becomes grate and delicious enough by custom.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 311.*

Grateful. *adj.*

1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 88.

When some degree of health was given, he exerted all his strength in a return of grateful recognition to the author of it.—*Bishop Hall, Life of Hammond*.

Years of service past
From grateful souls exact reward at last.

Dryden, Fables.

2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whichever is ingrate at first, is made grateful by custom; but whichever is too pleasing at first, grows quickly to satiate.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And grateful clusters swell with floods of wine.

Pope.

Gratefully. *adv.* In a grateful manner.

1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due sense of obligation.

He, as new wak'd, thus gratefully replied.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 4.

Enough remains for household charge beside,
His wife and tender children to sustain,
And gratefully to feed his dumb deserving train.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

In Cyprus long by mini and gods obey'd,
The lover's toil she gratefully repaid.

Graville.

2. In a pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may gratefully strike the imagination.—*Watts*.

Gratefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Grateful; gratitude; duty to benefactors.

A Laconian knight having sometime served him with more gratefulness than good courage defend'd him.

Sir P. Sidney.

Blessings befriend, ties of gratefulness.

The sound of glory ringing in our ears.

Herbert.

I am pitch'd so high.

To such a growth of full prosperities,

That to conceal my fortunes were an injury

To gratefulness, and these more liberal favours

By whom my glories prosper.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.

He [Penton] died poor, but honest; leaving no debts, or legacies, except of a few pounds to Mr. Trumbull and my lady, in token of respect, gratefulness, and mutual esteem.—*Pope, Letter to Broome*.

Grater. *s.* Kind of coarse file with which

soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Tender handed touch a nettle,

And it stings you for your pains;

Grasp it like a man of mettle,

And it soft as silk remains.

So it is with common natures,

Treat them gently, they rebel;

But be rough as nutmeg-graters,

And the rogues obey you well.

A. Hill.

Gratification. *s.*

1. Act of pleasing.

They are incapable of any design above the present gratification of their passions.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Pleasure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its desires and aversions, and to renounce those gratifications in which he has long been used to place his happiness!—*Rogers*.

3. Reward; recompense.

Calling drunkenness, good fellowship, pride, comeliness, rage, valour, bribery, gratification.—

Gravy. *s.* [?] Natural juice of cooked meat.

Meat we love half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an inebriated or raw bloody matter.—*Marcy, Discourse of Consumption.*

Used adjectivally.

There may be a stronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* soup.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Gray. See Grey.

Graying. *s.* Native fish so called, *Coregonus thymallus*, Umber.

The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner: he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat.—*Walton, Angler.*

Grayling are never found in streams that run from glaciers—at least near the source; and they are killed by cold or heat. I once put some *grayling* from the Teur, in September, with some trout, into a rattled water rising from a spring in the yard at Downton; the *grayling* all died, but the trout lived. And in the hot summer of 1825, great numbers of large *grayling* died in the Avon below Ringwood, without being killed by the heat in July.—*Mrs H. Burg, Edmonia, Seventh Day.*

The *grayling*, though abundant in some streams, is a very local fish. Similar in many respects to trout in its habits and wants, there are numbers of trout abounding with trout that do not produce the *grayling*. . . Three *graylings*, weighing together twelve pounds, were caught . . . in the Avon near Ringwood. A *grayling* of four and a half pounds weight has been killed in the Teur, and one of five pounds is recorded to have been caught near Shrewsbury. . . The term 'Thymallus' is said to have been bestowed upon this fish on account of the peculiar odour it emits when fresh from the water, which is said to resemble that of thyme; and from its agreeable odour as well as smell, St. Ambrose is recorded to have called the *grayling* the flower of fishes. To be eaten in perfection it cannot be dressed too soon. The name *grayling* is supposed to be a modification of the word 'gray-line,' in reference to the dusky longitudinal bars along the body.—*Farrell, British Fishes.*

I wind about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a *grayling*.

Tennyson, The Brook.

Graze. *v. n.*

1. Eat, feed on, grass.

The greatest of my pride is to see my ewen graze, and my lambs suck.—*Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2.*

Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Id., Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.*

Attend their stately steps, and slowly graze along. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.*

2. Supply grass.

The swards must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze to purpose that year.—*Bacon.*

Graze. *v. n.* [from Lat. *grascare* = *graze*.]

As every state 'ay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually grazed.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Graze. *v. n.* [from Fr. *razer*.] Touch, or shave lightly; often as a weapon strikes a body, from which it glances with a slight deviation, leaving a very superficial wound. 'Graze the skin,' and 'raise the skin,' are sometimes confounded in conversation.

Graze. *v. n.* Pass so as to graze.

A bullet *grazes* on any place, when it gently turns up the surface of what it strikes upon.

Coat, Interpreter, in voce Graze-Hearth.

Piero'd Talon's gaberdine, and grazing
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Macian's brass halberd,
Who straight a surgeon cried, a surgeon!

Bulwer, Hudibras, l. 33.

Graze. *v. a.*

1. Tend grazing cattle; set cattle to feed on grass.

Jacob *gras'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 3.*

O happy man, with he, that lo! I see
Grazing his cattle in those pleasant folds,
If he but know his good. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

2. Feed upon.

I was at first as other beasts, that graze
The trodden herb, of slight thoughts and low.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 671.

Free from their harness, graze the flow'ry ground.

Some graze their land till Christmas, and some longer.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His scaly flocks that graze the wat'ry deep.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.
The lambs with wolves shall graze, the verdant mead.

Pope, Messiah.

3. Supply with grass.
He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to graze his cows, with a garden and orchard.

Swift.

4. Strike lightly.
Whose solid virtue
The shot of accident, nor dart of chance,
Could neither graze, nor pierce.

Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 1.
We still say, the skin is grazed, or slightly hurt.—*Coat, Interpreter, in voce Graze-Hearth.*

Graser. *s.* One who grazes or feeds on grass.

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mow's turf
Sufficient: after them the cackling geese,
Close grazers, finds wherewith to ruse her want.

J. Philips, Cyder.

Grazier. *s.* One who feeds, or breeds, cattle: (as opposed to a farmer whose business is more particularly the cultivation of crops, dealing with arable, rather than grass, land).

All graziers prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to better.—*Bacon.*

Gentle peace, which filled the husbandman's barns, the grazer's folds, and the tradesman's shop.

Horrell.
His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father to be a grazer.—*Spectator.*

Of agriculture, the devastation made in the country by encroaching graziers, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are innumerable instances under what discouragement it lies.—*Swift.*

Spelt with *s*.
He was by turns a fiddler and a farmer, a grazier and a poet, with equal success.—*T. Walton, History of English Poetry, iii. 209.*

Grazing. *part. adj.* Herbivorous; graminivorous.

The kangaroo appearing to stand by themselves, as being grazing animals. *Mearns, On the Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds, § 345.*

Grease. *s.* [Fr. *graisse*.]

1. Soft part of the fat; oily or unctuous part of animals.

Grease, that's sweeten
From the murd'rer's glibet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.*

To take out a spot of grease they use a coal upon brown paper.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A girle, foul with grease, binds his obscene attire. *Dryden.*

Thou hast, with sacrifice of oxen slain,
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain
To give thee flocks and herds, with large increase;
Fool! to expect them from a bullock's grease.

Id., Translation of Juvenal.

2. In *Horsemanship*. Ailment so called, consisting of a swelling, puffiness, and irritation of the legs, which happens to a horse after a journey, or by standing long in the stable.

Grease. *v. a.*

1. Smear or anoint with grease.

A treatise . . . never to be thumbed or *greased* by students, nor bound to everlasting claims of darkness in a library. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 7.*

2. Bribe; corrupt with presents.

Greased. *part. adj.* Paid; bribed.

Every not the store

Of the great advocate that grinds the poor.

Dryden, Translation of Persius.

Greasily. *adv.* In a greasy manner.

1. With an appearance as if smeared with grease.
His sweet neck did shine right *greasily*.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, l. 2, 77.

2. Greasily; indelicately.

You talk *greasily*, your lips grow foul.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 1.

Greasiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Greasy; oiliness; fatness.
Upon the most of these stones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuousness.—*Boyle.*

Greasy. *adj.*

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
Of her creation faith. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.*

2. Smeared with grease.
Even the lewd rabble
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity:
I could have hugg'd the greasy rogues; they pleas'd me.

Shakespeare, Venice Preserved.
Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned, and have a soft, greasy, well curled ewe wool.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Fat of body; bulky. *Contemptuous.*
Let's consult together against this greasy knight.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.

4. Gross; indelicate; indecent.

Grate cells, when greasy Artine,
For his rank dew, is surmised divine.

Marton, Scourge of Villany.

Great. *adj.* [from A.S. *grip*.] Familiar as one on good terms; reconciled; friendly; intimate.

Those that would not censure or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are great with them, and thereby wound their honour.—*Bacon.*

Say it were a substantial one; suppose now I were well with a woman of your own acquaintance, that under pretence of frequent visits to you, should only come to carry on an affair with me? Suppose now my Lady Gravens and I were great? *Gibber, The Careless Husband.*

To be perpetually running over the whole town, nay, the whole kingdom too, in pursuit of your amours! Did not I discover that you were great with undomestic, my own woman? Did not you confer a shameful familiarity with Mrs. Freeman?—*C. Colman, The Jealous Wife, l. 1.*

Great. *adj.* [A.S. *great*.]

1. Large: (as opposed to small).

a. Applied to material bulk.

And God created the great whales.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 301.

A dungeon horrible, on all sides round,
As our great furnace flum'd.

Id., l. 61.

The tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great ammiral.

Id., l. 292.

b. Applied to number, or rather mass formed by aggregation.

Judas, one of the twelve, came, and with him a great multitude with swords and staves.—*Matthew, xxi. 47.*

All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars, besides unwalled towns a great many.—*Leviticus, iii. 2.*

c. Applied to mass; whence, figuratively, weighty, important.

Her favours to thee, and the great oath take
With which the blessed gods assurance make.

Chapman.

Many
Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,
For this great journey.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. l. 1.

What is low raised and support,
That to the height of this great argument
I may assert eternal Providence,
And vindicate the ways of God to men.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 23.

2. Having any quality in a higher degree.

There were they in great fear.—*Psalm, xiv. 5.*

Their power was great.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 284.

3. Having number or bulk, relative or comparative.

The idea of so much is positive and clear: the idea of greater is also clear, but it is but a comparative idea.—*Locke.*

4. Considerable in extent or duration.

Thou hast spoken of thy servant's house for a great while to come.—*2 Samuel, vii. 19.*

5. Chief; principal.

Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you

To render up the great seal presently.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

6. Venerable; admissible; awful.

Thou first art wont God's great authentick will,
Interpreter, through highest heaven to bring.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 620.

7. Wonderful; marvellous.

Great things, and full of wonder in our ears,
Far differing from this world, thou hast revealed,
Divine interpreter! by favour sent
Down from the ætherean, to forewarn.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 70.

8. Having rank, power, or influence: (when

with *man*, it nearly equals, or translates, *Magnate* and *Grandee*).

Then the king made Daniel a *great* man.—*Daniel*, II. 48.

The fantastic complaisance, which is paid to them, may blind the *great* from seeing themselves in a just light.—*Tillot*, no. 100.

Misfortune made the throne her seat, And none could be unhappy but the *great*.—*Rome*.

Dispel the fumes of state, The sober follies of the wise and *great*.—*Pope*.

The marble tombs that rise on high, Whose dead in vanished arches lie; These, all the poor remains of state, Adorn the rich, or praise the *great*.—*Parnell*.

9. General; extensive in consequence or influence.

Prolifick humour, softening all her globe, Fermented the *great* mother to conceive.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 280.

10. Illustrious; eminent; noble; excellent.

O lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is *great* in might.—*Jeremiah* x. 11.

Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite Thy power! what thought can measure thee, or tongue

Relate thee! *greater* now in thy return, Than from the giant angels: Thee that day Thy thunders magnified, but to create In *greater* than created to destroy.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 602.

The *great* luminary Aloof the vulgar constellations thick, That from his lordly eye keep distance due, Dispenses light from far.

Ibid. iii. 378.

Hern Caesar rose with both Minerva shone, Caesar, the world's *great* master, and his own.

Pope.

Great in his triumphs, in retirement *great*.—*Id.*

If . . . two persons content whether Augustus deserved to be called a *great* man, then, if it appeared that the one included, under the term *great*, disinterested patriotism, and on that ground excluded Augustus from the class, as wanting in that quality; and that the other also gave him no credit for that quality, but understood no more by the term *great*, than high intellectual qualities, energy of character, and brilliant actions, it would follow that the parties did not differ in opinion except as to the use of a term, and that the question was verbal.

—*Whately, Logic*, li. iv. ch. iv. § 1.

11. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.

Such Dido was; with such becoming state, Amidst the crowd, she walks severely *great*.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

12. Magnanimous; generous; highminded.

In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that *great* mindfulness was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

13. Opulent; sumptuous; magnificent.

Not Babylon, Nor *great* Alcairo, such magnificence Equal'd in all their glories.

Milton, Paradise Lost, I. 717.

In the following it may also mean 'tables of the great.'

He disdained not to appear at *great* tables and festive entertainments.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

14. Intellectually great; sublime.

This new created world, how good, how fair, Answering his *great* idea.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 556.

15. Swelling; proud.

Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with *great* looks; wherefore he began to batter the walls.—*Knollen, History of the Turks*.

16. Pregnant (actually or figuratively); big (as in 'big with child').

His eyes sometimes even *great* with tears.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Because he slow me not from the womb; or that my mother might have in my grave, and her womb always *great* with me.—*Jeremiah*, xx. 17.

Thy bellies *great* With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit.

Sandys.

This fly, for most he stings in heat of day, From cattle *great* with young keep them away.

Mary, Translation of Virgil.

17. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: (as, *great* grandson is the son of a grandson; *great* great grandson, the grandson's great grandson).

I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great* grandfathers tongue came out of Persia.—*Candem, Remains*.

What we call *great-great* grandfather they called forthfather.—*Ibid.*

Go, my dread lord, to thy *great* grandfather's tomb,

1098

From whom you claim; invoke his warlike spirit, And your *great* uncle's, Edward the black prince.

Shakespeare, Henry V. I. 2.

Their holiday-clothes go from father to son, and are seldom worn out till the second or third generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather.—*Addison*.

18. Hard; difficult; grievous.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons.—*Jeremy Taylor, Devotions*.

Great. s. 'Whole; gross: (generally with the).

To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day, Let this by experience lead thee the way: By *great* will deceive thee with lugging it out, By day with dispatch.

Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

It were inchoate, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded by the *great*; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Navy*.

He did at length so many slain forget, And lost the tale, and took them by the *great*.

Dryden.

He scorned like common murderers to deal By parcs and piecement; he scorned retail In the trade of death; whole myriads died by the *great*.

Soon as one single life; so quick their fate, Their very prayers and wishes came too late.

Oldham, Satires upon the Jesuits.

Carpenters build a house by the *great*, and are served for the sum of money.—*Morav, Mechanical Exercises*.

I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the *great* for any gentleman who is turned of sixty.—*Addison*.

Greatbelled. adj. Pregnant; teeming.

Greatbelled women, That had not half a week to go, like rams In the old time of war, would shake the ground.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. I. 1.

A *greatbelled* woman, walking through the city in the daytime, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic*.

Greaten. v. a. Aggrandize; enlarge; magnify.

After they sought to *greaten* themselves in Italy itself, using strangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Whether dull he bend all his powers but to attain his own ends, to cross another's, in *greaten* himself, to supplant a rival?—*Bishop Hall, Sermon on Man*.

The pope are accustomed to do the like, in consideration of their nephews whom they would *greaten*.—*Dryden, Defence of the Duchess of York*.

A favourite's business is to please his king, a minister's to *greaten* and exalt him.—*Bishop Ken*.

Greaten. v. n. Increase; become large.

Being committed against an infinite majesty, it [sin] *greatens*, and rises to the height of an infinite demerit.—*South, Sermons*, x. 336.

Greatly. adv. In a great degree.

Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 103.

Yet London, empress of the northern clime, By an high fate thou *greatly* didst exclaim.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Where are these bold intruders sons of war, That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe, And to their general send a brave defiance?

Addison, Cato.

Greatness. s. Attribute suggested by Great.

1. Largeness of quantity or number.

By *greatness* I do not only mean the bulk of any single object, but the largeness of a whole view, considered as one entire piece.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 412.

2. Comparative quantity.

We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities.—*Locke*.

All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *greatness*, as all pains cause desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is.—*Id.*

3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward, and the certainty.—*Rogers*.

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.

The most servile flattery is lodged most easily in the gruntest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to *greatness*, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my *greatness*.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* III. 2.

As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves.

Id., Macbeth, iv. 2.

Approaching *greatness* met him with her charms Of jaw'r and future state; He shook her from his arms.

Dryden.

Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interval of that commonwealth.—*Swift*.

5. Swelling pride; affected state.

My lord would have you know that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships.—*Bacon*.

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.

Greatness of mind and nobleness their seat Build in her loveless.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 587.

7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught, As brings all brooding before your thought.

Pope, Moral Essays, ep. iv.

Greave. s. Grove. Obsolete.

She fled into that covert *greave*.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, vi. 2. 43.

Yet when there hangs a honey-sail, We'll lick the abrupt leaves, And tell the bees that theirs is gall To that upon the *greave*.

Dryden.

Some hid among the leaves, Some in the taller trees, some in the lower *greaves*.

Id., Polyolbion, song 13.

Greave. s. Groove.

Either lost clove in some hollow *greave*, Or buried in the ground from jeopardy.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10. 42.

Greaves. s. [N.Fr. *greve* = shin.] Armour for the parts in front between the knee and instep.

He had *greaves* of brass upon his legs.—*1 Samuel*, xvii. 6.

A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*, and carcs such As may renown thy workmanship, and honour him as much.

Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Grebe. s. Native natatorial bird so called of the genus Podiceps.

The process itself reaches the sternum, and is an- chylous therewith in the pelicans, cormorants, *grebes*, petrels, frigate-bird, and tropic-bird; also in the gigantic crane, and storks in general.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Græcio. v. a. Translate into Greek; affect the fashion of a Greek.

The name . . . is *græciat*, with many other German words.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*.

Græcism. s. Idiom of the Greek language.

Milton has infused a *great* many latinisms, as well as *græcisms*, and sometimes hebraisms, into his poem.—*Addison, Spectator*.

That the present Latin Metys had a Greek original, now lost, appears from the numerous *græcisms* with which it abounds.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*.

Literal renderings of hebraisms and *græcisms* should be given in the margin.—*Archbishop Newcome, Essay on the Translation of the Bible*, p. 378.

Gree. s. [Fr. *gré*.] Goodwill; favour.

Rare, and probably when used preceded by an adjective, signifying good or bad, as, *bon gré, mal gré*, in French.

And falling her before on lowly knee, To her makes present of his service seen, Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Gree. s. [Lat. *gradus*.]

1. Degree.

He is a shepherd *great* in *gree*.

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

2. Step.

By many a *gree* ymade of martyrll rays.

Lydgate, cited by *T. Warton in History of English Poetry*, li. 80.

Gree. v. n. Abbreviation of Agree.

Lydgate . . . for free-men debtors, free From hurt, till with their creditors they *gree*.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 116.

For patience she will prove a second Grimo, And Roman Lucrece for her chastity; And to conclude—we have *gree*d so well together, That upon Sunday is the wedding day.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew.

The means that *gree* with country musicks best.

E. Greene, Farewell to Folly, 1617.

Greed. s. Greediness; avarice. *Rhetorical*.

Whose avarice and *greed* of gain is such, that they care not whom with they join.—*Graham, Anatomy of Humours*: 1608.

greedily, adv. In a greedy manner.

1. Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.

He coveteth greedily all the day long.—*Proverbs*, xii. 10.

He swallow'd it as greedily

As parched earth drinks rain. *Sir J. Denham*.
It's deadly plants, and herbs of poisonous juice,
Wild huncreebies; and to prodome our breath,
We greedily devour our certain death. *Dryden*.

2. With vehemence; with desire.

In the primitive church was the gospel greedily received of the universal world.—*Bacon*, *1st a Course at the Banquet*, p. 63, 64, b. 1563.

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran greedily after the error of Balaam for reward.—*James*, ii. 15.

Greedy, a. Attribute suggested by Greedy; ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

Let not the greediness of the belly, nor lust of the flesh, take hold of us.—*Revelation*, xiii. 6.

I with the same greediness did seek,
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greece. *Sir J. Denham*.

Greedy, adj. [A.S. *grædig*.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

Like as a lion that is greedy of his prey, and as it were a young lion lurking in secret places.—*Psalm*, xlv. 12.

2. Eager; vehemently desirous: (commonly taken in a bad sense).

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,
Their cause of death, swift to the fire she ran. *Fairfax*.

The ways of every one that is greedy of gain.—*Proverbs*, i. 19.

Stern look'd the fiend, as prostrate of his will,
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden*.

While the reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands. *Id.*

How fearful would he be of all greedy and unjust ways of raising their fortune!—*Law*.

Greedy, or Greedy, a. Greedy person.

Whence comes it, that so little
Fresh water, fiddler, meat, and other victual,
Should serve so long so many a greedy gut. *Sylvestre, Du Barton*, 161.

Greek, adj. and s. Connected with, or relating to, the Greeks; Greek language. (With this sense it is a proper rather than a common name; it becomes, however, a common rather than a proper one in such phrases as the following, where it means unintelligible.)

This goes is Greek to me; either it hangs me well together, or I am very dull of understanding.—*Graeculus, Sappho*, (Orel M.).

Green, adj. [Dutch, *groen*.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by the composition of blue and yellow, giving the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs.

The general colour of plants is green, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale, and wears a green.—*Bacon*, *Natural and Experimental History*.

There are writers of great distinction, who have made it an argument for Providence, that the whole earth is covered with green, rather than with any other colour, as being such a mixture of light and shade, that it comforts and strengthens the eye, instead of weakening or grieving it. For this reason several painters have a green cloth hanging near them, to ease the eye upon, after too great an application to their colouring.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 337.

2. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: (from trees in spring).

If I have any where said a green old age, I have Virgil's authority: "Sed cruda deo viriditque senectus."—*Dryden*.

In youth his habits had been temperate; and his temperance had his proper reward, a singularly green and vigorous old age.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

3. New; fresh: (as, 'a green wound').

The door is open, sir; there lies your way:
You may be jogging while your boots are green. *Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Month*, iii. 2.

And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,
Have but their stings and teeth newly ta'en out. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*

Where bloody Tybalt, yet but green in earth,
Lies fastening in his shroud. *Id.*

Id., *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 3.

A man that studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds green, which otherwise would heal and do well.—*Bacon*, *Essays*.

I might dilate on the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but these are invidious topics, too green in our remembrance.—*Dryden*.

4. Not dry.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the word was green, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts; must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry straw, and before-hand unto tumults?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedication.

Being an olive tree
Which late he fell'd; and being green, must be
Made lighter for his hanging. *Chapman*.

Of fragility the cause is an impediment to be extended, and therefore stone is more fragile than metal, and so dry wood is more fragile than green.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

5. Not roasted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far fetched analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say the meat is green when it is half roasted.—*Watts, Logic*.

6. Unripe; immature; young; because fruits are green before they are ripe.

My salad days,
When I was green in judgement, cold in blood! *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. v.

7. Inexperienced. *Slung*.

And this glare, and heat, and noise—this congeries of individuals without sympathy, and dishes without flavour—this is society! What an effect without a cause! A man must be very green, indeed, to stand this for two seasons. One cannot help thinking, that one consequence of the increased intelligence of the present day will be a great change in the habits of our intercourse.—*Diary of the younger, The Young Duke*, li. li. ch. vii.

8. Chlorotic. See Greenickness.

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you drest yourself? Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so green and pale
At what it did so freely? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 7.

A green goose is so named either as a young bird, or from the green tinge of its down.

If you would sit green geese, slant them up when they are about a month old.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Stubble geese at Michaelmas are worn
Upon the spit, next May produce green. *King, Art of Cookery*.

Green, s.

1. Green colour; green colour of different shades.

Her mother hath intem'd,
That quaint in green, she shall be loose enrob'd.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.
But with your presence cheer'd, they came to mourn;
And walks wear fresher green at your return. *Dryden*.

Summer, illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as in daylight; and if at the hour you intercept the green tinking and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively.—*Sir J. Newton, Opticks*.

Let us not consider the two colours of yellow and blue; if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a green.—*Watts, Logic*.

2. Grassy plain.

Far this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march these greens before your town. *Shakespeare, King John*, ii. 1.

O'er the smooth enamel'd green,
Milton, Arraignment, 84.

The young Emilia, fairer to be seen
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry green. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*.

Killed a young roe; and named another, so that I enticed it, and led it home in a strine: when I had it home, I bound and gillnetted up its leg, which was broke. I took such care of it that it lived; and the leg grew well, and as strong as ever: but, by nursing it so long, it grew tame, and fed on the little green at my door, and would not go away.—*De Vos, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

And hark! the rick of the green begin
That sprang at first from yonder noisy inn. *Crabbe, The Village*.

Green, v. a. Make green. *Rare*.

Great spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms bluish'd
In social sweetness on the self-same bough. *Thomson, Seasons*, Spring.

Greenbone, s. Two kinds of British fish are so called, from the colour of their bones when boiled; *Zoarces viviparus* and *Esoc Belone*; the former being also called vivi-

parous blenny; eelpout; gaffer; tanglake; the latter garfish, and garpike.

When boiled the bones of this fish are green, and hence the name of *greenbone*.—*Tarrell, British Fishes*, *Zoarces viviparus*.

Greencloth, s. [when standing alone, two words rather than a compound; in the extract, i.e. in combination, a compound rather than two words.] Board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend.

For the greencloth law, take it in the latest sense, I have no opinion of it.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

Greeneyed, adj. Having eyes coloured with green.

Dreadful thoughts, and rash-embred despair,
And shudd'ring fear, and greeney'd jealousy. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

Greenfinch, s. Native bird so called.

The claffish, greenfinch, dormouse, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits.—*Mortimer*.

Greengage, s. [two words rather than a compound. ? *Reine Claude* the French name.] Variety of plum so called.

Plums, many varieties (raised both in standards, wall trees, and espaliers, by grafting, budding, &c.) early damask . . . Orleans plum, greengage, blue perdrigon . . . blue eagle, magnum bonum.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal*.

Greengrocer, s. Retailer of greens, i.e. fruit and the productions of the kitchen garden.

The greengrocer, hired for the evening to act as waiter.—*Thackeray, Mr. Perkins's Ball*.

Greenhorn, s. Raw youth, easily imposed upon, unacquainted with the world.

Not such a greenhorn as that, answered the boy.—*Thackeray, Gilbert Gurney*.

Greenhouse, s. House in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a wooden cloth set in your greenhouse, kindle some charcoal.—*Evelyn, Gardener*.

Sometimes our road led us into several hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many natural greenhouses, as being always shaded with a great variety of trees and shrubs that never lose their verdure. *Addison*.

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest nursery or artificial greenhouse. *Spectator*.

Greenish, adj. Somewhat green; tending to green.

With goodly greenish backs, all home, untidy,
As each had been a bride. *Spenser*.

Of this order the green of all vegetables seems to be, partly by reason of the intensity of their colours, and partly because, when they wither, some of them turn to a greenish yellow.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Greenly, adj. Of a green colour.

And make the greenly ground a drinking cup
To sup the blood of murder'd bodies up. *Guinevere, Jucasta*: 1577.

Greenly, adv. In a green manner.

We have done but greenly,
In hunger-munger to inter him. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 6.

Kate, I cannot look greenly, nor jump out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in protestation.—*Id.*, *Henry V.* v. 2.

Greenness, s. Attribute suggested by Green.

1. Quality of being green; viridity; viriditess.

About it grew such sort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, stateliness of growth, continual greenness, or poetical fancies, have made at any time famous.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

In a meadow, though the meek grass and greenness delight, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify.—*B. Jonson*.

2. Immaturity; unripeness.

This prince, while yet the error in his nature were excused by the greenness of his youth which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Freshness; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person.—*South, Sermons*.

4. Inexperience.

Greenroom. *s.* Waiting or retiring room for the actors engaged in a piece, while off the stage, painted green in order to relieve the eye from the glare of the stagelights.

Had she consulted me, she should have made
Her moral play a speaking masquerade,
Warm'd up each bustling scene, and in her rage
Have emptied all the green-room on the stage.

Goldsmith, Epilogue to The Sinner.
The Friday came, and for the first time in my
life I found myself in the green-room of a theatre—
It was literally a green-room into which light was
admitted by a thing like a cucumber-frame at one
end of it. It was matted, and round the walls ran a
bench covered with faded green stuff, whereupon
the dramatic personae deposited themselves until
called to go on the stage; a looking-glass under the
sky-light, and a large bottle of water and a tumbler
on the chimney-piece, completed the furniture of
this classic apartment. — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert*
Gurney, vol. i. ch. ii.

Greens. *s. pl.*

1. Potherbs, more especially coleworts.

The vineyard seems to have been a plantation
distinct from the garden; as also the beds of greens
mentioned afterwards at the extremity of the in-
closure, in the nature and usual place of our kitchen
garden. — *Addison, Guardian, no. 178.*

2. Plants in general.

With greens and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives.

Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

The fragrant greens I wick my brows to bind. *Id.*
Greenishness. *s.* In *Medicine.* Malady
chiefly confined to unmarried females, con-
sisting in a deteriorated condition of blood,
producing a sickly paleness, with a green
tinge, of the complexion; chlorosis.

Four eruptions, and a craving appetite, espe-
cially of terrestrial and absorbent substances, are
the case of girls in the greenishness. — *Arbuthnot.*

Greenward. *s.* Turf on which grass grows.

This is the prettiest low-burn law that ever
ran on the greenward.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Dance them down on their own greenward.

R. Jonson, Masques.

The very greenward, as we call it. — *Hammond,*
Works, iv. 471.

After break their fast

On greenward ground, a cool and grateful taste.

Dryden.

In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches;

and sometimes in low ground a thin greenward,

and slough underneath; which last turns all into
bog. — *Strick.*

Greenwood. *s.* Native plant so called, Ge-
nista tinctoria.

When stray'd her lambs where some and green-
ward grow. — *Crabbe, The Parish Register.*

Greenwood. *s.* Wood considered as it ap-
pears in the spring or summer: (used ad-
jectivally).

Among wild herbs under the greenwood shade.

Fairfax.

It happen'd on a summer's holiday,

That to the greenwood shade he took his way;

For Cymon shunn'd the church.

Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.

Greens. *s.* Stair.

Ascending from this picture by two or three
greens or steps, until you come to the rails that
compass in the high altar, you there behold that
noble and most glorious inland floor. — *Keepe, Monu-*
ment etc. Westminster Abbey, p. 32: 1895.

After the procession, the king himself remaining
seated in the choir, the lord archbishop, upon the
grece of the choir, made a long oration. — *Bacon,*
History of the Reign of Henry VII.

I pity you. — That's a degree to love.

No, not a grice. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 1.*

One shew'd how fruitfully they had watered his
head, as he stood under the grices. — *B. Jonson,*
Masques at Court.

Greet. *v. a.* [German, *grüssen.*]

1. Address at meeting.

Go to Nabal, and greet him in my name. — *1 Samuel,*
xv. 5.

I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers greet themselves. *Donne.*

I would gladly go.

To greet my Pallas with such new bloom.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Address in whatever manner.

My noble partner

You greet with present grace, and great prediction;

To me you speak not. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.*

3. Salute in kindness or respect.

All the brethren greet you. Greet ye one another

with an holy kiss. — *1 Corinthians, xvi. 20.*

My lord, the mayor of London comes to greet

you. —

God bless your grace with health and happy days.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 1.

Now the harangue last

Left his ground neat, high low'ring to decry

The mor'n's approach, and greet her with his song.

Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 279.

Once had the early matrons run

To greet her of a lovely son.

Id., Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.

The sea's our own; and now all nations greet.

With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet. *Waller.*

Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn;

None greets; for none the greeting will return;

But in dumb surliness, each arm'd with care,

His foe protest, as brother of the war.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite.

4. Congratulate.

His lady, seeing all that channel from afar,

Approach in haste to greet his victor.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

5. Pay compliments at a distance.

The king's a-bed,

And sent great largess to your officers;

This diamond he greets your wish withal,

By the name of most kind hedges.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.

6. Meet, as those do who go to pay congru-

tulations. *Rare.*

Your haste

Is now urg'd on you. — We will greet the time.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 1.

Greet. *v. a.* Meet and salute.

There greet in silence, as the dead are wont,

And sleep in peace.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Such was that face on which I dwell'd with joy,

Ere Greece assembled steu'd the idea to Troy;

But parting then for that detested shore,

Our eyes, unhaply I never greeted more.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Greeting. *verbal abs.* Salutation at meeting,

or compliments at a distance.

I from him

Give you all greetings, that a king, as friend,

Can send his brother.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,

And mark my greeting well; for what I speak,

My body shall make good. *Id., Richard II. i. 1.*

Greffier. *s.* [Fr. *greffier*; Lat. *graphiaris*;

from Gr. *γράφω* = write.] Recorder; regis-

trar.

A short but memorable story the greffier of that

town, though of different religion, reported to more

earn than ours. — *Bishop Hall, Epistles, Dec. 1, ep. 5.*

Gregarian. *adj.* Belonging to the common

sort; ordinary. *Rare.*

The gregarian soldiers and gress of the army is

well annexed to him. — *Howell, Letters, iii. 1: 1840.*

Gregarious. *adj.* [Lat. *grex*, *gregis* = flock.]

Going in flocks or herds, like sheep or

partridges.

No birds of prey are gregarious. — *Ray, Wisdom*

of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.

Without intelligence, man is not social, he is only

gregarious. — *Johnson, Journey to the Western*

Islands of Scotland.

Grikes and Gregarians here their meetings hold,

Convivial seats, and larks alert and bold;

A kind of masons, but without their sign;

The bonds of union—pleasure, song, and wine:

Man, a gregarius creature, loves to fly

Where he the trackings of the herd can spy;

Still to be one with many he desires.

Crabbe, The Borough, Clubs and Social Meetings.

The natural habits of the antelope next claim our

attention. The groups with spiral and lyrate horns

are mostly gregarious, frequenting the open plains,

and often preferring the most barren tracts. ...

Though vigilant and timid by nature, the gregarious

species have the same curiosity which deer and sheep

evince at the sight of strange objects. — *Savanna,*

Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds,

§ 234.

If the habits of bees, which Virgil describes in his

fourth Georgic, had been true of the Italian bees in

his own time, they would be true of bees at the present

time. But bees, though a gregarious and (as they

have been called) a political, are not a progressive

animal. — *Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Au-*

thority in Matters of Opinion, q. v.

Gregariousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Gregarious.

That marked gregariousness in human genius had

taken place among the poets and orators of Rome,

which had previously taken place among the poets,

orators, and artists of Greece. — *De Quincy, Style.*

Grenade. *s.* [Fr.; from Lat. *pomum granatum* = pomegranate.]

Iron case, filled with

powder and bits of iron, from its shape
and contents suggesting the likeness to a
pomegranate.

A grenade (is) a little hollow globe or ball of iron,
or other metal, about two inches and a half in di-
ameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is set on
fire by means of a small fuse fastened to the touch-
hole; as soon as it is kindled, the case flies into
many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand
near. — *Harris.*

Grenadier. *s.* Originally a foot-soldier,
whose business was to throw grenades. It
now, with the definite article and in the
plural number, denotes a certain regiment,
as, The Grenadiers, or with the construc-
tion adjectival, Grenadier guards.

Peace allays the shepherd's fear

Of wearing cap of grenadier. *Gay, Pastorals.*

Grenade. *s.* [Spanish.] Same as Grenade.

Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,

Not all those mouth grenades can suffice.

Cleaveland.

You may as well try to quench a flaming grenade

with a shell of fair water as hope to succeed. —

Watts.

Grey. *adj.* [A.S. *græg.*]

1. White with a mixture of black.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spar'd,

At suit of his grey beard.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

They left me then, when the grey hooded even,

Like a sad votary in palmers' weed,

Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain.

Milton, Comus, 188.

These grey and dun colours may be also produced

by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence

differ from perfect whites, not in species of colours,

but only in degrees of luminousness. — *Sir I. Newton,*

Opticks.

2. Greyheaded.

Our green youth copies what grey sinners act,

When venerable age commands the fact. *Dryden.*

The grey mare is the better horse. The wife

is master of the husband.

Right, Sir John, for I woe, if the grey mare's the

better horse, I lose the filly. — *O'Keefe, Fontaine-*

bleau, ii. 2.

Grey. *s.*

1. Colour so called.

I'll say you grey is not the morning's eye;

'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Down sunk the sun, the closing hour of day

Came onward, mantled o'er with dusky grey.

Parnell, The Hermit.

2. Horse of a grey colour.

His English grey carried him many miles from

the field, while Schervin, though wounded in two

places, manfully upheld the day. — *Maccarty, Critical*

and Historical Essays, Frederic the Great.

3. In the plural. Regiment so named.

Greybeard. *s.* Old man. *Contemptuous.*

Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I —

Greybeard, thy love doth freeze.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Have I in conquest stretch'd mine arm so far,

To be afraid to tell greybeards the truth?

Id., Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

A dull relation of the acts of greybeards to a

young prince might grow tedious. — *Sir J. Hall-*

ingham, Brief View of the State of the Church of

England, p. 35.

Gréy. *s.* Trumpet-fly.

We drove afield, and both together heard

What time the gréy winds her sultry horn.

Milton, Lycidas, 21.

Greyheaded. *adj.* Aged (as shown by the

changed colour of the hair).

Many years later greyheaded old pensioners who

crept about the arched and airy of Chelsea Hos-

pital used to relate how he charged at the head of

Galway's horse, how he dismounted four times to

put heart into the infantry, how he rallied one corps

which seemed to be shrinking; 'That is not the way

to fight, gentlemen. You must stand close up to

them. Thus, gentlemen, thus.' — *Maccarty, History*

of England, ch. 22.

Greyhound. *s.* [Norse, *grey-hundr.*]

First, may a trusty greyhound transform himself

into a tiger? *Sir P. Sidney.*

[The etymology of this name is uncertain. Some have

supposed it to be derived from *Græus*, Grecian,

because it was possibly first used by Greeks. This

derivation is more probable than the Dutch *grép-*

hond, from *grypen*, to gripe, or *Calus* fanciful one

'quod precipue gradus sit inter canes.' Perhaps,

after all, the most simple and obvious is the true

one, from the prevailing colour of the ancient breed

of this dog. — *Bell, History of British Quadrupeds.*]

GREY

Greyish. *adj.* Approaching to a grey colour.
On either side did shine a greyish eye.
Warner, *Albion's England*.

Grey-lag. *s.* In Ornithology. See extract.

Under the term wild *goose*, four or five species are frequently included, and the *grey-lag* *goose*, the first on our list, has not always been so well defined or represented as to exhibit the true specific characters that distinguish it from the *lean* *goose* and white-fronted *goose*, with which the *grey-lag* is most frequently confounded. The present species is considered to be the origin from which our valuable domestic race is derived. . . . It will be observed that I have resumed the old name of *grey-lag* *goose*, believing that the term *lag*, as applied to this *goose*, is either a modification of the English word *lake*, the Latin *lacus*, or, perhaps, an abbreviation of the Italian *lago*, from which latter country it is even probable that we might have originally obtained this our domesticated race.—Larrell, *British Birds*.

Griso. *s.* [N.Fr. *gris* = pig.] Young of any animal, especially a pig.

I am lord of other gear! this fine smooth between's cut, the young *grise* of a gray;
Two tiny urchins, and the *grise* gay.
B. Jonson, *Mad Shepherd*, II. 2.

Grise. *v. n.* Make way by cutting.
His payment near he thrust with peasant away,
That through his thigh the mortal steel did *grise*.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

Grisein. *adj.* [Fr. *gris de lin* = grey of flax.] His love fades, like my *grisein* petticoat.
Kilgrew, *Parson's Wedding*.

Grisein. *s.* Colour so called.
The ladies dressed in rich rians were seen,
Of Florence satins, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *grisein*.
Dryden, *Fables*.

Gridiron. *s.* [Swedish, *gräddda* = broil; *gräddpanna* = frying-pan.] Portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.
He had added two bars to the *gridiron*.—Spectator.

Grief. *s.* [Fr. *grief*; Lat. *gravis*.] 1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.

I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;
For *grief* in proud, and makes his owner stout.
Shakespeare, *King John*, III. 1.
Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, are but the evanescences of sorrow, the pomp and ostentation of an effeminate *grief*, which speak not so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the mind. South, *Sermons*.

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for *grief* of it. Addison.

2. Grievance.

The king hath sent to know
The nature of your *griefs*, and whereupon
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility? Shakespeare, *Henry IV.* IV. 3.

3. Bodily pain. Obsolete.

He being at that time gripped sore, and having *grief* in his lower⁹ bellie.—Treatise of Sundry Diseases, 1591.
Can honour set to a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the *grief* of a wound? No. Honour has no skill in surgery then? No.—Shakespeare, *Henry IV.* Part I. v. 1.

Griefful. *adj.* Full of sorrow or grief. Obsolete.

The day renews my *griefful* plaint.
Bacchille, *Tragedy of Gorboduc*: 1561.
Which when she sees with ghastly *griefful* eyes,
Her heart does quake.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*, VI. 5, 40.

Grieflike. *adj.* Pierced with grief. Rare.

A discontented friend, *grieflike*
With his unkindness. Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, v. 1.

Grievance. *s.* State of uneasiness; cause of such; just or real ground of complaint.
What remedy can be found against *grievances*, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will be moved to justice and integrity?—Swift.

Grieve. *v. a.*

1. Afflict; hurt; vex.
For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men.—Luke, III. 33.

Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation.—Psalms, xcv. 10.

2. Lament.
The beholders believed his [lord Stafford's] words, and *grieved* his destiny.—Murray, *Memoirs*, p. 112.

Grieve. *v. n.*

Do not you *grieve* at this.
Shakespeare, *Henry IV.* Part II. v. 3.

GRIL

How didst thou *grieve* then, Adam, to behold
The end of all thy offspring eul so sad.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xl. 76.

With equal mind what happens let us bear;
Nor joy nor *grill* too much for things beyond our care.
Dryden, *Fables*.

Griever. *s.* One who grieves.

A *griever* and quencher of the Spirit, a more perfect piece of atheism.—Hammond, *Works*, IV. 514.

Grievingly. *adv.* As one who grieves.
Grievingly, I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it.
Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* I. 1.

Grievous. *adj.* Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne.

To the flesh, as the spoutle himself granteth, all affliction is naturally *grievous*.—Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and be that basketh, reproof shall die.—Proverbs, xv. 10.

He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to.—Lord Clarendon, *History of the Grand Rebellion*.

To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper.—Watts.

It was a *grievous* fault,
And grievously hath Caesar answer'd it.
Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, III. 2.

Used adverbially.

He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* sick.
Shakespeare, *Henry IV.* Part I. v. 1.

Grievously. *adv.* In a grievous manner.
Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
Roll as the rum, thence gush'd *grievously*.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

Gritting, perceiving how *grievously* the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt.—Kneller, *History of the Turks*.

I see how a number of souls are, for want of right information, oftentimes *grievously* vexed.—Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Whoever reads the *Odyssy* with an eye to the final, expecting to find it of the same character, or of the same sort of spirit, will be *grievously* deceived, and err against the first principle of criticism, which is to consider the nature of the piece, and the interest of its author.—Lope, *Proscript to the Translation of the Odyssy*. (Ord MS.)

Before the Revolution one of his heterodox treatises had been *grievously* mutilated by LeStrange, and at last suppressed by orders from LeStrange's superior, the bishop of London.—Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. xix.

Grievousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Grievous.
They fled from the sword, from the drawn sword and from the bent bow, and from the *grievousness* of war.—Isaiah, xli. 15.

Deferring of time, or *grievousness* of sinners, do not prejudice his grace.—Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 70.

Griffin. *s.* [Lat. *gryps*; Gr. *γρύψ*.] 1. Fabled animal with the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.

Of all bearings among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is the most ancient.—Peacham, *On Blazoning*.

Aristeus, a poet of Proconessus, affirmed, that near the one-eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold.—Mir T. Brown.

2. Freshman in the East Indian Service.

Slang.

Griffinlike. *adj.* Resembling the rapacity of a griffin.

Citations and processes to be served by a corporality of *griffinlike* promoters and apparitors.—Milton, *On Reformation in England*, b. I.

Grig. *s.* [P]

1. Small eel.

There be several sorts or kind of eels; as the silver eel; and green or greenish eel, with which the river of Thames abounds; and those are called *grigs*.—J. Walton, *Complete Angler*, ch. xlii.

2. Merry little body.

Hard in her heart as flint or stone,
She laughs to see me pale;
And merry as a *grig* is grown,
And brisk as bottle-ale.
Gay, *A New Song of New Similes*.

Tom was a merry little *grig*,
Fiddled and danced to his own jig;
Good-natured, but a little silly,
Irresolute and shally shilly.

By the blood of the Mirabals, I thought I had never lived till then; I grew as merry as a *grig*, and laughed at every word that was spoken.—Goldsmith, *Essays*, VI.

Grill. *v. a.* [Fr. *griller*.] Broil on a gridiron.

GRIM

GREYISH
GRIMALKIN

And now I'll tell you what I'll do, Mr. Corporal; I will prepare it myself: and then, Mr. Vandyperken shall have it *grilled* for his breakfast, and then he shall not eat it, but leave it for Smalbones, and then Smalbones shall pretend to eat it, but put it in his pocket, and then . . . he shall bring it on shore, and give it to the dog here in the yard, so that he shall kill the dog himself, by wishing to kill others.—Murray, *Swatriggus*.

Grilled. *part. adj.* Broiled on a gridiron.

It is a day of launching without an object, and luncheon without an appetite; of hopes and fears; confidence and dejection; bravado bets and secret hedging; and, about midnight, of furious suppers, of *grilled* bones, branny-and-water, and reeklessness.—Harriet the younger, *Coningsby*, b. v. ch. iv.

Grilly. *v. a.* Harass: (as we now say 'to rust a man,' for 'to tease him').

For while we wrangle here and jar,
We are *grilled* all at Temple-bar.
Butler, *Hudibras*.

Grise. *s.* [P] See extract.

(One . . . that weighed only fifteen ounces . . . in the smallest specimen I have ever seen that had been cured to salt water. These small-sized fish, when under two pounds weight, are called by some of the London fishermen *salmon-pail*; when larger *griles*. These fish breed during the winter; they return from the sea with the ova enlarged; the ova in a *grile* being of nearly the same comparative size as those observed in a *salmon*, but they mature only a much smaller number. . . . The growth of the *grile* from the state of the smolt to that of the *grile* has been shown to be very rapid.—Larrell, *British Fishes*, *Salmon*.

Grim. *adj.* [A.S. *grim*.]

1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; frightful.

The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to see the lion look so *grim*.
Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.

Grim Nature yet remains,
Bound in those gloomy caves with adamantine chains.
Thou hast a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't.
Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, IV. 3.

Here we have him in the *grim*er draw of a revengeful judge.—South, *Sermons*, VIII. 201.

Whether it would not be the *grim*est dispensation that ever befell him, to be thrust out of the world with his sins about his ears.—*Ibid.* IX. 185.

Their swartly looks would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horror of the war,
And making death more *grim*.
Addison, *Cato*.

2. Ugly; ill-looking.

Strait stood up to him
Divine Ulysses; who with looks exceeding grave
And *grim*,
This better check gave.
Chapman.

Grimace. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Distortion of the countenance from habit, affection, or insolence.

He had not spar'd to show his piques,
Against 'th' haranguer's politicks,
With smart remarks of leaving faces,
And simulations of *grimaces*.
Butler, *Hudibras*.

The favourable opinion and good word of men count oftentimes at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and affected whines, set off with some odd devotional postures and *grimaces*, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning men will do wonders.—South, *Sermons*.

The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it from the whole field.—Sir E. L. Estlin.

The French nation is addicted to *grimace*.—Boswell.

2. Air of affectation.

Vive in a vizari, to avoid *grimace*,
Allows all freedom, but to see the face.
Grassville.

Grimalkin. *s.* [The ordinary analysis of this word—a word which has been specially illustrated by more than one indolent writer, is *gri* = gray, and *mal-kin* = diminutive of *mall*; to which root is given the sense it has in the provincial term *malikin* = scarecrow. Hence, the details of the transition being obscure, it is brought to denote, as a proper rather than a common name, *cat*.

That *cat* is both the current and the early meaning of the word is beyond doubt. It is suggested, however, that its true import was not very clear to those who first used it. It meant, not so much the *cat* in general, but the *cat* that played a part in the orgies of witches—

'I come, *Grimalkin*.—Paddock calls—Anon.
Fair is foul and foul is fair,
Hover through the fog and filthy air.'
(Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, l. 1.)

To the phraseology descriptive of matters of this kind, it is likely that the German language, through the numerous itinerant showmen, mountebanks, and players of the time of Queen Elizabeth, contributed. If so, a witches' song, in which some word like the one under notice was, at the same time, both prominent and misunderstood, might supply it; the connection between the witches and the cats doing the rest. Such a song, beginning with the words *Graue wölken* (=grey clouds) in the form of a compound (*Grauewölken*, is to be found in at least one of the existing German dialects. See Ferninich, p. 3, for an East Frisian Hexentied.) Gray little woman; name of an old cat.

Grimalkin, to domestic vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protecting her fell claws, to thoughtful mice
Sure ruin.
J. Phillips, *Splendid Shilling*.

Grime. *s.* [?] Dirt, blackish in colour, and originally of a powdery consistence, deeply insinuated; sullyng blackness not easily cleansed.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean
kept; for why? she swears; a man may go over
shoes in the grime of it.—Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

Follow is the word by which they denote black
grime of burnt coals or wood.—Woodward, *On Fossils*.

Grime. *v. a.* Make grimy.
My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots.
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, ii. 3.

Grimly. *adj.* Having a frightful or hideous look.

When it was grown to dark midnight,
And all were fast asleep,
In came Margaret's grimly ghost,
And stood at William's feet.
Bosworth and Fletcher, *Knight of the Burning Pestle*.

Grimly. *adv.* In a grim manner; horribly; hideously; terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the skies look grimly,
And threaten present blusters.
Shakespeare, *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.
So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' afflicted maid:
Thence grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beautiful prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies.
Addison, *Cato*.

Grimness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Grim; horror; frightfulness of visage.
The grimness of her visage dissembled, yet will it be fearful enough.—Bishop King, *Thanksgiving Sermon*, p. 28: 1619.

Grimmer. *s.* [?] Stern, unsociable person; curmudgeon.
Even Tiberius Caesar, who otherwise was known for a grimmer, and the most unmerciful and unchristian man in the world, required in that manner to be served and washed well unto, whenever he was used.—Holland, *Translation of Pliny*, vol. ii. p. 207. (Treuch.)

Grimy. *adj.* Dirty; cloudy.
Mines of grimy coal low-ld.
Dr. H. More, *Song of the Soul*, st. 73.

Grim. *v. a.* Show, set, or snup, by grinning.
They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But grin'd their teeth, and cast a helpless view.
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*.

Grim. *v. n.* [A.S. *griman*.] Snup the teeth together and withdraw the lips either in anger or in mirth.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come grin on me, and I will think thou smil'st.
Shakespeare, *King John*, iii. 4.
What valour were it, when a cur doth grin,
For one to trust his hand between his teeth,
When he might spurn him with his foot away?
Id., *Henry VI. Part III.* i. 4.

It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various methods with which they have attacked me; some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning, and only showing their teeth.—Bishop Stillingfleet.

A lion's hide he wears;
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;
The teeth and springing jaws severely grin.
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*.

Fools grin on fools, and Stolicl support,
Without one sigh, the pleasures of a court. Young.
In reality, active, the manner or mode in which the grin displays itself being chiefly shown. To 'grin horribly a ghastly smile,' 'to grin the teeth' (except when confused with Grind), is a construction akin to that of 'walk a mile.'

Grin. *s.*
1. Act of closing the teeth as in snapping and showing them, or by drawing back the lips as in laughter.

He laughs at him; in's face too—
O you mistake him; 'twas an humble grin.
The fawning joy of courtiers and of fools. Dryden.
The muskies were so drawn together on each side of his face, that he showed twenty teeth at a grin.—Addison.

2. Catchtrap, as a mountrap, or any smaller one, on the principle of snapping and closing when a certain part is touched.

The grin shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall prevail against him.—Job, xviii. 9.

Grind. *v. a.* preterite *ground*; past part. *ground*. [A.S. *grindian*.]

1. Reduce anything to powder by friction; comminute, or pulverise, by attrition.

And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder.—Matthew, xxi. 44.

What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cognition, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we grind inanimate corn into living and rational meat?—Butler, *Sermons*.

2. Comminute by the teeth or grinders.
Pierce shame is your lot for this misdeed,
Reduc'd to grind the platen on which you feed.
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*.

3. Sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.

Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I,
Thy sith is dull; what it, for shame!
No marvel, sir, he did reply,
If it at length deserve some blame;
But where one man would have me grind it,
Twenty to one too sharp do find it.
Against a stump his twink the monster grinds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds.
Dryden, *Fables*.

4. Rub one against another.
That the stomach in animals grinds the substances which it receives, is evident from the dissection of animals, which have swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side next the stomach.—Arbuthnot, *On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

5. Harass; oppress.
Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessities, may not grind them so as shall always keep them in poverty.—Bacon, *Advice to Villiers*.

Another way the Spaniards have taken to grind the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium from themselves.—Addison.

We too shall, in our turn, be outstripped, and in our turn be envied. It may well be, in the twentieth century, that the peasant of Dorsetshire may think himself miserably paid with twenty shillings a week; that the carpenter at Greenwich may receive ten shillings a day; . . . that numerous comforts and luxuries which are now unknown, or confined to a few, may be within the reach of every diligent and thrifty working man. And yet it may then be the mode to assert that the increase of wealth and the progress of science have benefited the few at the expense of the many, and to talk of the reign of Queen Victoria as the time when England was truly merry England, when all classes were bound together by brotherly sympathy, when the rich did not grind the faces of the poor, and when the poor did not envy the splendour of the rich.—Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. iii.

Grind. *v. n.* Perform the act of grinding; move a mill.

Fetter'd they send thee
Into the common prison, there to grind
Among the slaves and wretches.
Milton, *Samson Agonistes*, 1161.

Grinder. *s.*
1. One who grinds; one who works in a mill.

Those manacles put upon him were exceedingly inconvenient for a grinder in a mill.—Smith, *Portrait of Old Age*, p. 118.

2. Instrument of grinding.

Now exhort
Thy hands to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected grinder.
J. Phillips, *Cyder*.

3. Molar, or grinding, tooth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds; sharp, as the fore-teeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-teeth, or grinders; and pointed teeth, or canines, which are between both.—Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute vegetable into animal substances; therefore herbivorous animals, which do not ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much.—Arbuthnot.

The Ruminantia are, perhaps, the most natural and best determined of all the classes of quadrupeds, since they appear to be altogether constructed on the same model; the canines alone presenting us with some trifling variations from the common structure. The first and most striking character is the absence of cutting or incisive teeth in the upper jaw, their place being supplied by hard tubercles; but in the lower jaw there are almost always eight; between these latter and the grinders there is generally an empty space, which, in a few genera only, is occupied by one or two canine teeth. The grinders, of which there are almost always six on each side of both jaws, have their crowns marked with two dentate creases, of which the convexity is turned inward in the upper teeth, and outward in the lower.—Stevenson, *Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 247.

4. Teeth.

One, who at sight of supper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted grinders tried.
Dryden, *Translation of Juvenal*.

Dear Dr. Johnson loved a bit of pork,
And on it often would his grinders work;
A veal-pie, too, with currants stuffed and plums,
Was monstrous grateful to the Doctor's gums.
Peter Pindar (Dr. Wodcott), *Bosny and Pizzio*.

Grinding. *part. adj.* Harassing.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings and of grinding pain,
My throes came thicker, and my cries increased.
Dryden.

You would have other sons of presants bishops of England, instead of men appointed to that sacred office solely because they were the needy sons of a factitious aristocracy; men of gross ignorance, profligate habits, and grinding extortion, who have disgraced the episcopal throne, and profaned the altar.—Disraeli the younger, *Coningsby*, b. vii. ch. ii.

Grinding. *verbal abs.* Act, or process, by which anything is ground.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry the grinding.—Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

Hard wounds, as of a saw when it is sharpened, and grinding of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror in the body, and set the teeth on edge.—Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Grindstone. *s.* Grindstone (perhaps, as a provincial term, the former is the commoner).

Such a light and metal'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men for the nonce,
That turn round like grindstones.

Grindstone. *s.* Stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the coarser, and to whet their natural faculties.—Hammond, *On Fundamentals*.

Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet seldom file them; but grind them on a grindstone till bright.—Mason, *Mechanical Exercises*.

I found two or three bags of nails and spikes, a great screw-jack, a dozen or two of hakebels; and, above all, that most useful thing called a grindstone.—De Foe, *Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

Grinner. *s.* One who grins.
The frightful't grinner
Bo the winner. Addison, *Spectator*, no. 173.

Grinning. *part. adj.* Showing a grin.

I like not such grinning honour as Sir Walter hath: give me life, which if I can save, so; if not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an end.—Shakespeare, *Henry IV. Part I.* v. 3.

Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-thin'd birth
To grinning laughter and to frantic mirth. Prior.

Grip. *s.* [Dutch, *grippel*.] Little ditch or trench.

In every variety of soil ploughed in the forms just described for winter, care should be taken to have plenty of channels, or *grips*, as they are usually termed in Scotland, cut in the hollowest places, so as the surface-water may find them at every point by which to escape into the nearest ditch.—Stephens, *Book of the Farm*.

Grip, or Gripe. *s.* [Gr. γριπ.] Griffin.
Like a white hind under the grays's sharp claws.
Shakespeare, *Rape of Lucrece*.

gripe. *v. a.* [Dutch, *grijpen*; German, *greifen*.]

1. Hold with the fingers closed; grasp; press with the fingers; hold hard.

He that speaks doth *gripe* the heaven's wrist,
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkled brows. *Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 1.

2. Catch eagerly; seize.

You took occasion to be quickly woo'd,
To *gripe* the gentle way into your hands.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

3. Pinch; press; squeeze; nip; afflict.

Griefs gripe me so, I pin'd away, and died.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 202.
Grief gripe my heart when I think that the Mars
of men received his death's blow from a pen-maker,
a pedagogue. *Stafford, Nishe*, p. 115: 1611.

4. Cause a colicky pain.

Thus full of counsel to the den she went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. *Dryden*.

5. Tighten. Such is the meaning in the following extract, provided the word be treated as an active or transitive verb; inasmuch as the hand, in the ordinary sense of the term, is the gripping rather than the gripped object. The construction, however, may also be considered as neuter, in which case to *gripe a hand* - tighten a hand. Putting anything in the condition of that which grips is in the same predicament with 'walk a mile,' 'live a year,' and the like.

Unlucky Webster! thy twofold master,
The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 203.

Gripe. *v. n.*

1. Pinch; catch at money meanly.

It is mean revenue, by being scattered in the
worst of times, arising upon him, when others that
had great ones, by *gripping*, made them less, and grew
stark beggars. *Bishop Hall*.

2. In *Navigation*. When a ship runs her
head too much into the wind, she is said to
gripe.

Gripe. *s.*

1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.

Therefore still on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy *gripe* to do him dy.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

They put a barren sceptre in my *gripe*,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlin'd hand.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. Squeeze; pressure.

He'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the
breast;
'Tis true, the harden'd breast twists the *gripe*,
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe.
Dryden, Fables.

3. Oppression; crushing power.

O I take my cause
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men, and give it
To a most noble judge, the king my master.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 2.

4. Affliction; pinching distress.

Fro from the *gripes* of sorrow every one.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastoral, l. 3.
Adam, at the news,
Heart-struck with chilling *gripe* of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound!

Canst thou bear cold and hunger? Can these
limbs,
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the *gripes* of starving poverty?

Cut off from all supplies, and even destitute of
fuel, they soon began to experience the sharpest
gripes of cold and hunger. *Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

There were instances in which men of the most
venerable dignity, persecuted without a cause by
envy, and of race and name in the *gripes* of
the vile algorithms of luxury. *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings*.

5. Pain in bowels like that of the colic.

In the jaundice the cholera is wanting; and the
latter have a great sourness and *gripes*, with
windiness. *Floper*.

6. In *Naval language*.

Gripes is the name of a machine formed by an as-
semblage of ropes, hooks, and chain eyes; and used
to secure the boats upon the deck of a ship at sea. *Chambers*.

Griper. *s.* Oppressor; usurer; extortioner.

Others pretend real, and yet are professed usurers,
griper, monsters of men, and harpies. *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*.

Gripping. *part. adj.* Having the character of
that which grips; catching, or holding,
as in a gripe.

He wou'd the shining bough with *gripping* hold,
And rent away with ease the lining gold.

Dryden, Translation of the Lucid.
The midder and his agents answered that West-
minster Hall was open; that, if any man had been
illegally imprisoned, he had only to bring his action;
that juries were quite sufficiently disposed to listen
to any person who pretended to have been oppressed
by cruel and *gripping* laws in power; and that, as
none of the prisoners whose wrongs were so po-
tentially described had ventured to resort to this
obvious and easy mode of obtaining redress, it might
fairly be inferred that nothing had been done which
could not be justified. *Macaulay, History of Eng-
land*, ch. xx.

Gripping. *verbal abs.*

1. Pinching; nipping.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the
gripping of an injury belly to those dishes which
are a feast to others. *Locke*.

Manna, by the built, figure, texture, and motion
of its parts, has a power to produce the symptoms
of sickness, and sometimes of acute pains or *grip-
ings* in us. *Id.*

A certain position of countenance, . . . gave un-
doubted intelligence to what degree of proportion
the spirit agitated the inward mass. Far, after cer-
tain *gripings*, the wind and vapours, boiling forth,
... distorted the mouth, bloated the cheeks, and
gave the eyes a terrible kind of relievo. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 8.

2. Distress; affliction.

Whether all the fictitious pleasures of sin can
compensate for the acute tortures and *gripings* of
mind. *Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 361: 1750.

Grippingly. *adv.* In a gripping manner.

Clusters help, but the medicine stop in the guts,
and work *grippingly*. *Baron, Natural and Experi-
mental History*.

Grippe. *adj.*

1. Greedy; covetous; unfeeling; oppressive.

He gnash'd his teeth, to see
Those heaps of gold with *grippe* covetise.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 4, 31.

It is easy to observe, that none are so *grippe* and
hard-hearted as the children. *Bishop Hall, Balm of
Gilead*.

The insatiate slave . . .
That thrusts his *grippe* hand into her golden maw.
Dryden, Polydorus, song 3.

The *grippe* wretch, who will bestow nothing on
his poor brother for God's sake, is evidently an in-
fidel, having none at all or very heathenish notions
of God. *Barrow, Works*, l. 434.

To bestow aught in good earnest on the magis-
trate, we know your classic friendship is too *grippe*;
for ye are always beginning. *Milton, Articles of Peace
between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish*.

2. Grasping fast; tenacious.

On his shield he *grippe* held did lay,
And held the same so hard, that by no wile
He could him force to loose.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 4, 6.

Grippe-minded. *adj.* Grippe.

O Cyrus, how many close-handed, *grippe-minded*
Christians shall ever be choked in judgement with
the example of thy just munificence! *Bishop Hall, Karubabel and Ezra*. (Ord M.)

Grippeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Grippe; covetousness. *Rare*.

Age is not a more common plea than unjust: The
young man pretends it for his wanton and inordinate
lust; the old, for his *grippeness*, tediousness, loquac-
ity; all unwisely, and not without fault abuse. *Bishop Hall, Temptations Repell'd*, iii. § 10.

Gris-amber. *s.* [two words.] Used by Mil-

ton for *ambergris*.

Bests of chase, or fowl of game,
In pinstry built, or from the spit, or build'd,
Gris-amber stream'd.
Milton, Paradise Regain'd, ii. 344.

Grise. *s.* Little pig. See extracts.

[This etymology (Irish Gaelic *grispin* = roast meat)
may apply to a birdskin when dressed, as well as
a *griskin*; and therefore, notwithstanding Lyce's
endeavour to support it by adding that *grispin*
may be from *gris*, fire, the etymology must be
sought elsewhere; and there can be no question
that it is from *gris*, *grise*, or *grice*, a swine. *Todd, under Griskin*.]

As we have occasion to show that there is no
authority in the *Lampyris* Chronicle for one speci-
men of early verse cited thence by Ritson, we may
here insert a couplet therein quoted under the year
1244, which has generally escaped attention. A
Norfolk peasant, by name William, had left his
father's house, and set out to seek his fortune with
no other companion or possession but a little pig
(porcellus), whence the people used to call him Willy

Grise, but having in this way, wandering in France,
meets rich widow, whom he wooed and wed, he be-
came in the end a great man in the country. Still
he plausibly remembered his early life of poverty and
vagrancy, and among the other ornaments of one of
the apartments of his fine house, to which he used to
retire every day for an hour's meditation, he had him-
self pictured leading the pig as he used to do with a
string, with this superscription in his native tongue:

Willie Gris, Willie Gris.

Thine's great thou was, and great thou es.
Grise, which is of frequent occurrence in *Piers
Plowman*, and continued in use in England at least
down to the middle of the 18th century, is still the
common word for pig in Scotland. *Craik, History of
the English Language and Literature*.

That *gris* is the root of *griskin* is clear.
Its own affinities are less evident. It, per-
haps, is from the Fr. *gris*, grey, and meant in
the first instance, a badger.

Grise. *s.* See *Greys*.

Let us speak like yourself; and lay a sentence,
Which as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour. *Shakespeare, Othello*, l. 3

Grisette. *s.* [Fr.] In the last edition, the
word being one of Todd's additions, the
definition is 'wife or daughter of a trades-
man.' This seems to have been taken from
Bayer (Dictionnaire Royal Francois-An-
glois et Anglois-Francois, 1753), in which
the entry is —

Grisette, S.F. (Jeune fille ou femme de basse con-
dition) a tradesman's daughter or wife, a plain
girl or scullion. See also the word *grizet*. Une
Julie Grisette, a pretty plain girl.

In the Dictionary of the Academy (5th
edition) two meanings are given to the
word —

Grisette, un habit d'étoffe grise de peu de valeur
que portent les filles du commun. *Grisette*, se dit
aussi d'une jeune fille ou d'une jeune femme de
méchante condition.

Bescherelle, adopting this, adds, 'Plus or-
dinairement jeune ouvrière coquette et
galante.' He further remarks that whilst
in Paris the term always conveys a dispa-
raging meaning, in Gascony it merely
means the daughter of an artisan in gene-
ral.

The unfavourable import of the word
can scarcely be so recent as Bayer and
Todd suggest. The well-known lines of
Swift beginning,

Queen of wit and beauty, Betty,
Never shall the muse forget yg, &c.,
with the coarse hunter, are addressed to
Betty the *Grisette*.

In the Complement to the Dictionary of
the Academy, a third meaning is given;
grisette being the names of several birds
and butterflies.

When I am away, every body runs away with you,
and carries you among the *grisettes*, or white they
will. *Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale*, March 19, 1777.
(Ord M.)

Used *adjectivally*.

But her person what I've think of that? — Pretty
and agreeable. — A little *grisette* thing. — *O. Caldwell*
and *J. Garrick, The Claudine Marriage*, li. 2.

Griskin. *s.* [diminutive of *grise*.] Defined
by Johnson as the vertebrae of a hog
broiled; upon which Todd remarks that the
cookery does not confer the name, and that
it may mean flesh, raw, fried, or roasted.
That it is used in certain districts for a chine
is true; but the editor believes that its ori-
ginal meaning was *sucking-pig*, this being
the one suggested by the derivation. Then
it seems to have been confounded with
brisket, and taken for a part of the full-
grown animal, instead of a dish of about
the same size, consisting of the whole of
the half-grown one. See *Grise*.

Grizly. *adj.* [A.S. *grizlic*, from *agrisan* =
frighten; terrify. — see *Grizzly*.] Drend-
ful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

His *grizly* looks, long grown and unbowed.
Disordered hung about his shoulders round.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The *grisy* toothed grown there might I see.
Spenser, Florio Queen.
My *grisy* countenance made others fly;
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 4.
The *grisy* fawn of a convicting conscience.—*Bishop*
Keppels, On the Passions, ch. xli.
Back stepp'd those two fair angels, half amaz'd
So sudden to behold the *grisy* king;
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, assaunt him soon.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 281.
Close up each other laid, they press'd the ground,
Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a *grisy*
wound.
Dryden.
In vision thou shalt see his *grisy* face;
The king of terrors, raging in thy race.
Id., State of Innocence.
The heautous form of flight
Is chang'd, and war appears a *grisy* sight.
Id., Fables.

Grison. s. [Fr.] Animal so called, Gulo vittatus.
(For extracts see Glutton and Huxon.)

Grist. s.
1. Corn to be ground.
Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store,
Least miller lack water.
Thomson, The Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.
; provision.
Thief religion and devotion is but as the motion
of a wind-mill driven with the wind, that maketh
grist no longer than the white bloweth upon it.—*Galster, Man, 253.* (Ord. 181.)
Matter, as wise logician say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I, as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no *grist*.
Swift.
Grist to the mill. Profit; gain.
The computation of decesses, in all matrimonial
causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of
that law, because it brings *grist* to the mill.—*Agliffe,*
Parergon Juris Civili.

Gristle. s. [A.S.] Cartilage.
No living creatures that have shells very hard, as
oysters, crabs, lobsters, and especially the tortoise,
have bones within them, but only little *gristles*.—*Bacon,*
Natural and Experimental History.
Least the asperity or hardness of cartilages should
hurt the oesophagus or gullet, which is tender and
of a skinny substance, or hinder the swallowing of
our meat, therefore the annular *gristles* of
the windpipe are not made round, or into circles; but
where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill
up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may
easily give way to the dilatation of the gullet.—*Ray,*
Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the
Creation.

Gristly. adj. Cartilaginous; made of gristle.
At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it may
be small *gristly* bits, that are eaten off from the
lung-pipes.—*Harey.*
She has made the back-bone of several vertebrae,
as being made fit to bend, more tough, and less in
danger of breaking, than if they were all one intire
bone without these *gristly* junctures.—*Dr. H. More,*
Antidote against Atheism.
They have a louder and stronger note than other
birds of the same bigness; which have only a *gristly*
windpipe. — *Grew.*

Grit. s. [A.S. *greut.*] Sand; rough hard particles.
Nileian hole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth,
yet without the least particle of *grit*, feels as smooth
as soap.—*Grew.*
The sturdy pear-tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root
Pierce the obstructing *grit* and rustic marble.
J. Philips, Cyder.

Grits are fowls found in minute masses, forming
together a kind of powder; the several particles of
which are of no determinate shape, but seem the
rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to
be dissolved or dissolved by water, but retaining
their figure, and not coloring into a mass. One
sort is a fine dull looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted
with salt water into mortar or paste, dries almost
immediately, and concretes into a hard stony mass,
such as is not easily afterwards dissolved by water.
This is the Pulvis Puteolana of the ancients, mixed
among their cements used in buildings sunk into
the sea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in
their harder plasters, under the name of *pozzolana*.
It is common on the sides of hills in Italy. An-
other species, which is a coarse, beautifully green, dull
grit, is the Chrysocolla of the ancients, which they
used in soldering gold, long supposed a lost fowl.
It serves the purpose of soldering metals better than
borax. The ferruginous black glittering *grit*, is
the black shining sand employed to throw over
writing, found on the shores of Italy.—*Sir J. Hill,*
On Metals.

Gristiness. s. Attribute suggested by
Gritty.
In Fuller's earth he could find no sand by the
microscope, nor any *gristiness*.—*Mortimer, Hu-*
ndry.

Griststone. s. Grit.
This gigantic statue of hard *griststone* had for-
merly been broken in half across the waist, and the
upper part thrown to the ground, either by a shock
of an earthquake, or the rider allock of Persian seal
against the Egyptian religion; and for some cen-
turies past the muscovit stones had bowed from the
broken fragments.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt, ch.*
xlii.

Grits. s. See Groats.
Gritty. adj. Full of hard particles; con-
sisting of grit.
I could not discern the unevenness of the surface
of the powder, nor the little shadows let fall from
the *gritty* particles thereof.—*Sir I. Newton, On*
Opticks.

Grisale. s. [Fr. *gris.*] Mixture of white and
black; grey.
O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath now'd a *grisale* on thy case?
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Grisle. v. a. Make greyish.
Grisled. part. adj. Interspersed with grey:
(when applied to hair sometimes *ambiguo-*
us, as liable to be confused with *Grisly*).
In the fourth chariot, *grisled* and bay horses.—
Zerkiah, vi. 2.
To the boy Caesar send this *grisled* head.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.
His beard was *grisled*!—No.
It was as I have seen it in his life, *Id., Hamlet, l. 2.*
A sable silvered.
His hair just *grisled*,
As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee, Othello.*
Those *grisled* locks, which nature did provide
In plentiful growth their new's care to hide.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Grisly. adj. Somewhat grey.
Living creatures generally do change their hair
with age, turning to be gray and white; as is seen
in men, though some earlier, some later; in horses
that are clapp'd, and turn white; and in old squir-
rels, that turn *grisly*.—*Bacon.*
Groan. v. n. [Dutch, *groonen.*] Breathe
deeply from the chest, the sound being
made sonant in the larynx, of a grave dull
pitch, as in pain or agony.
Many an heir
Of these fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard *groan* and drop.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 4.
Men *groan* from out of the city, and the soul of
the wounded crieth out.—*Joh, xlii. 12.*
Repenting and *groaning* for anguish of spirit.—
Wadon, v. 3.
Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispo-
sitions of humanity, as for one man to see another
so much himself as to sigh his grief and *groan* his
pains.—*South, Sermons.*

Groan. s.
1. Breathe expired with noise and difficulty,
from pain, faintness, or weariness.
Alas poor country,
Where sighs and *groans*, and shrieks that rend the
air,
Are made, not mark'd! *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 2.*
I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence their dying *groans* receive.
Dryden.
Hence aching bosoms wear a visage gray,
And stifled *groans* frequent the hall and play.
Young.
2. Any hoarse dead sound.
Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

Groanful. adj. Sad; agonizing.
Adown he knelt it with no palmar wreat,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a *groanful* sound.
Spenser, Florio Queen.
Groaning. verbal abs. Lamentation; com-
plaint on account of agony or pain.
To hear the *groaning* of the prisoner.—*Poems,*
cli. 20.
He shall *groan* before him with the *groanings* of
a deadly wounded man.—*Kinkiel, xxi. 24.*

Groat. s.
1. Piece of money valued at fourpence, first
coined by Edward III.
To give five pence, *groats*, or shillings, to five poor
men.—*Fulke, Against Allen, p. 408: 1880.*
Our piece of four-pence being formerly *groat* (even
as *groat* as a shilling now is, because then twenty
pence, or five *groats* weighed an ounce), is called a
grut.—*Butler, English Grammar: 1633.*
It often costs them two pence or a *groat*, before
they can convey them [letters] to my hands.—*Zu-*
ler, no. 164.

In allusion to their sordid *groats*, some Tory
wit had fixed on demagogue, who hypocritically
affected seal against Popery, the nickname of Bir-
mingham.—*Mausley, History of England, ch. iii.*
2. Small sum in general.
My mother was wont
To call them woolen vamales, things created
To buy and sell with *groats*.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

I dare lay a *groat*,
A tertian ague is at least your lot.
Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox.
Imagine a person of quality to marry a woman
much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her for-
tune.—*Swift.*

Groats. s. [German direct, *grütze*; so that
the final *s* in both *grits* and *groats* belongs
to the singular as well as the plural num-
ber. Of the two forms the one in *i* (*grits*)
most nearly approaches the German ori-
ginal in sound, and as being, in the way
of spelling, a simpler form, is preferable.
On labels, however, and in lists, the form
in *-oa-* is the commoner.] Oats as prepared
for gruel, by having the hull or shell taken
off, so as to leave only the meal; as in
'Kunden *groats*,' or *groats* brought from
Emden, in East Friesland.

Grocer. s. [see extract.] Dealer in gro-
ceries. See Grocery.

A *grocer* is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar,
and plums and spices for sale.—*Watts, Logic.*
But still the odour of your brain shall prove
The *grocer's* care, and brave the rage of Jove.
Grath.

Grocers were formerly those who engrossed mer-
chandize. It is now a particular and well-known
trade; and the custom duties for grocery wares and
drugs are particularly ascertained by statutes.—
Jacob, Law Dictionary.
This should be written *groesser*, from *groas*, a
large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who
sold by wholesale; or from 'groovius,' a fig, which
their present state seems to favour.—*Johnson.*
The merchants, called *grocers*, were accused of
engrossing merchandize of all kind. . . . Our lexi-
cographers of more than two centuries ago describe
the *grocers* as those 'who sell by the great.'—
Todd.

Grocery. s. Grocers' ware.
His troops being now in a country where they
were not expected, met with many cart-loads of
wine, grocery, and tobacco.—*Lord Clarendon, His-*
tory of the Grand Rebellion.

Indignant female patriots, partly supplied with
bread, rush now to the shops, declaring that they
will have *groceries*. *Groceries* enough: sugar-balls
rolled forth into the street, patriot citizenesses watch-
ing it out at a just rate of elevenpence a pound;
likewise coffee-chests, soap-chests, wax cinnamon
and clove-chests, with aquavite and other forms of
alcohol,—at a just rate, which some do not pay;
the fierce grocer silently wringing his hands! What
help!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. iii. b. iii.*
ch. l.

Grog. s. Spirit and water, as served to sail-
ers. ? So called from the nickname of an
admiral who wore a program coat.
We stopped serving *grog*, except on Saturday
nights.—*Cook and King's Voyage.*

Groggy. adj. Overtaken, or influenced, by
grog, or its exhilarating equivalents. *Col-*
loquial, originally *nautical*.

Grogram. s. [Fr. *grosgrain.*] Kind of stuff
so called, with large wool and a rough
pile.

Curtis they're neatly clothed; I of this mind am.
Your only wearing is your *grogram*. *Donne.*
He shall be the *grogram* at the rate I told him.
R. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.
I'll give you a new gown,
A new silk *grogram* gown.
Id., Magnetick Lady.

Natolia affords great store of chamelots and *gro-*
gerams.—*Sandys.*
Whether alum doth intricate the hairs of wool,
and hair-stuff, as *groggrains*.—*Sir W. Petty, in*
Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society, p. 200.
The natural sweetness and innocence of her be-
haviour shot me through and through, and did
more execution upon me in *grogram* than the
greatest beauty in town had ever done in broads.
—*Addison, Spectator.*
Plain goodly would no longer down;
Twas madam in her *grogram* gown.
Swift, Achilles and Deucali.

Groin. s. [N.F. *groine* = snout of a hog.]
1. Part next above the thigh.

Antipious, a son of Priam, threw
His lance at Ajax through the pome, which went by
him, and flew
On Leucua, who Ulysses' friend: his groins it smote.
Chapman.

The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;
Pass'd through and pierc'd his groins; the deadly
wound
Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground.
Irrden.

The victor proceeded, according to the old savage
custom, to tear off his armour: but as he bent over
the body, Neoptolemus, collecting his failing
strength, pierced him [Eumenus] in the groins: yet
with a hand already numbed, so that the wound
did not prove fatal.—Bishop Thirlwall, *History of
Greece*, ch. lvi.

2. In Architecture.

Groins [are] a species of cross passages arched
above, so that the hollow of the one arch may cut
through the solid into the hollow of the other arch,
and leave a void at their mutual intersection. It is
evident that the first construction of groins must
have been subsequent to that of simple vaulting,
and that the idea must have originated in the for-
mation of cross-arched passages.—Rees, *Cyclopaedia*.

Groins, v. a. Construct with groins.

Groined, adj. Constructed with groins.

Down and groined arches, such as we have in the
Pantheon and in the Baths of Caracalla, perhaps
they invented; certainly they practised them on a
small scale.—Whewell.

Gromwell, s. [?] Native plant so called of
the genus *Lithospermum*.

It is called in English *gromwell*, pearly plant, and
herbale. . . . To this kind may be added those nine
sorts: 1. Great upright *gromwell*; 2. The greater creeping
gromwell; 3. Small wild *gromwell*; 4. Umbelliferous
gromwell; 5. Small *gromwell* with tufted tops like the
alkane; 6. Small corn *gromwell*, of the smaller Ger-
man or sparrows; 7. French *gromwell* with flaxen
leaves; 8. Job's tears.—Coles, *Adam in Eden*,
cxxxv.

Groom, s. [N.E. *gromme*.] See extract.

1. Boy; waiter; servant.

Then called she a groom, that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge. Spenser, *Faerie Queen*.
From Egypt's king ambassadors they come;
Their many a squire attends, and many a groom.
Fairfax.

Think then, my soul! that death is but a groom
Which brings a taper to the outward room. Jonson.
In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom
king Henry his father had made groom of his cham-
ber, for turning of certain of David's psalms into
verses.—Peachment.

Amid the fold he rages, nor the sheep
Their shepherds, nor the grooms their bulls can
keep. Dryden.

Would'st thou be touch'd
By the presuming hands of saucy grooms?

Groom [is] the name of a servant in some infe-
rior place; generally applied to servants in stables;
but it hath a special signification, extending to the
Groom of the Chamber, Groom of the Stole, &c.,
which last is a great officer of the king's household,
whose precinct is properly the king's bed-chamber,
where the lord chamberlain hath nothing to do.
Stole signifies a robe of honour. [The] *groom-porter*
[is] an officer or superintendent over the royal
pantry-tables; in Latin he is called 'Anno Regis
Junior Primarius.'—Jacob, *Law Dictionary*.

2. Young man.

I presume for to intrust this groom,
And silly maid, from danger to redeem. Fairfax.

That thou art
The prime of our young grooms, even the top
Of all our lusty shepherds. Fletcher, *Partisus Shepherdus*.

3. Man newly married.

By this the brides are wak'd, their grooms are
dressed;
All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast.

Irrden, *Cymon and Iphigenia*.

Groove, v. a. Cut hollow.

Of the box every joint was well groov'd.—Swift.

Groove, s. [Dutch, *groeve*.]

1. Deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idleness, work in a groove or
mine-plt therabouts, which at that time was little
esteemed.—Boyle.

2. Channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The screw-plate is a kind of steel well tempered,
with several holes in it, each less than other; and
in those holes are threads grooved inwards, which
grooves fit the respective taps that belong to them.
—Mason, *Mechanical Exercises*.

Grope, v. n. [?] Feel where one cannot see.

My eye-down near about me, in the dark
Grope'd I, to find out them. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, v. 1.

We grope for the wall like the blind, and we
grope as if we had no eyes.—Isaiah, lix. 10.

They meet with darkness in the clearest light;
And grope at noon, as if involv'd with night.

A boy was groping for eels, and laid his hand
upon a snake.—Sir R. L'Esrange.

This, no doubt, is better for men than that they
should in the dark grope after knowledge; as St.
Paul tells us all nations did after God.—Locke.

He heard us in our course,
And with his outstretch'd arms around him grope'd.
Addison.

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,
I grope and guess no more, but see thy way.
Arbutnot.

Grope, v. a. Discover, or attempt to dis-
cover, by groping.

How vigilant to grope men's thoughts, and to
pick out somewhat whereof they might complain.—
Sir J. Maynard.

They have left our endeavours to grope them out
by twilight, and by darkness almost to discover
that, whose existence is evidenced by light.—Sir T.
Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

But Strophon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to grope. Swift.

Grosbeak, s. [Fr. *grosbec*; often with the
French pronunciation; hawfinch being,
probably, the common and more truly
English term; the bird itself, however, is
by no means common.] Native bird so
called (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*); haw-
finch.

The beak is hardest in those birds which tear
their prey, as eagles and falcons; in those which
bruise hard seeds and fruits, as parrots and *gros-
beaks*; and in those which pierce the barks of trees,
as woodpeckers, in the larger species of which the
beak absolutely acquires the density of ivory.—
Owen, *Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Gross, adj.

1. Great; big; bulky.

There are two gross volumes concerning the power
of popes.—Baker, *On Learning*.

As opposed to thin.

His stature was of just height and all proportion-
ate dimensions, avoiding the extremes of gross and
meagre.—Bishop Fell.

With so and as, meaning 'the size of.' Rare.
The crown and thought, that wing the midway
air.

Shew scarce so gross as beetles.
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, iv. 6.

2. Shameful; unseemly; enormous.

He ripely considered how gross a thing it were for
men of his quality, wise and grave men, to live with
such a multitude, and to be tormented at will under
them.—Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in
prayers, and in sacraments, the church of Rome
hath very foul and gross corruptions.—Ibid.

So far hath the natural understanding, even of
sundry whole nations, been darkened, that they
have not discerned, no, not gross iniquity to be sin.
—Ibid.

There is a vain and imprudent use of their es-
tates, which, though it does not destroy like gross
sins, yet disorders the heart, and supports it in sen-
suality and dulness.—Latw.

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure;
unrefined.

To all sense 'tis gross
You love my son: invention is unadorn'd,
Against the proclamation of thy passion,
To say thou dost not.

Shakespeare, *All's well that ends well*, 1. 3.

Belial came last, then whom a spirit more low
Fell not from heaven, or more gross to love
Vice for itself. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 460.

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself, above
all, in the Author, that, whilst the grossness of hu-
manity, we cannot but admire it?—Hishop Sprat.

But she dars never bid the present hour
So gross the cheat, it is beyond her pow'r. Young.

4. Dense; not refined; not attenuated; not
pure.

It is manifest that when the eye standeth in the
finer medium, and the object is in the grosser,
things shew greater; but contrariwise, when the
eye is placed in the grosser medium, and the object
in the finer.—Bacon, *Natural and Experimental
History*.

Light fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad;
Both are the reasonable soul run mad.
Dryden, *Fables*.

Or suck the mists in grosser air below,
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow.
Pope, *Rape of the Lock*, canto ii.

5. Stupid; dull.

If she doth then the subtle sense excel,
How gross are they that drown her in the blood?
Sir J. Davies, *Immortality of the Soul*.

And, in clear dream and solemn vision,
Tell her of things that no gross ear can hear.

Milton, *Comus*, 47.

Some men give more light and knowledge by the
bare stating of the question with perspicuity and
justice, than others by talking of it in gross con-
fusion for whole hours together.—Watts.

6. Coarse; rough; not delicate.

Fine and delicate sculptures were helped with
nearness, and gross with distance.—Sir H. Wotton,
Elements of Architecture.

7. Whole; having no deduction or abate-
ment: (as, 'the gross sum'; 'the gross
price').

8. Large; aggregate.

Another part in squadrons and gross bands,
On bold adventure to discover with
That dismal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them easier habitation, bend
Four ways their flying march.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, li. 670.

9. Heavy; oppressive.

Gross'd be the wit which cruelty refines,
Or to his father's rod the scorpion joins;
Your finger is more gross than the great monarch's
joins.
Dryden, *Ind and Panther*, pt. iii.

Gross, s. [Fr. *gross*.]

1. Main body; main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste
The deep rut keels upon the sands might run;
Or, if with caution leisurely were past,
Their numerous gross might clear us one by one.
Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*.
Remember, anon,
You are a general: other wars require you;
For see the Roman gross begins to move.

Id., *King Arthur*.
The gross of the people can have no other pro-
priet in changes and revolutions than of publick
blessings.—Addison.

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle,
you should discharge upon the gross of the enemy,
without levelling your piece at any particular per-
son.—Id., *Freeholder*.

2. Bulk; whole not divided into its several
parts.

You see the united design of many persons to
make up one figure: after they have separated them-
selves in many petty divisions, they rejoin one by
one into a gross.—Dryden.

3. Chief part; main mass.

(Mets, out of question, have likewise power and
effect over the gross and mass of things.—Bacon,
Essays.

The articulate sounds are more confused, though
the gross of the sound be greater.—Id., *Natural and
Experimental History*.

a. In gross.

Certain general inducements are used to make
valuable your cause in gross.—Hooker, *Ecclesiastical
Polity*.

It is indeed highly your interest to maintain the
present House of Commons. Having sold the na-
tion to you in gross, they will undoubtedly protect
you in the detail; for while they patronise your
crimes, they feel for their own.—Junius, lct. 40.

b. In Law.

In gross [is] absolute, entire, not dependent on
another; as anciently a villain in gross was such a
servile person as was not appendant or annexed to
the lord or manor, nor to go with the tenure as
appertenant to it; but was like the other personal
goods and chattels of his lord, at his lord's pleasure
and disposal; so also, advowson in gross differs from
advowson appendant, being distinct from the manor.
... Gross is such as is neither appendant nor ap-
pertenant to land, but is annexed to a man's person;
being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it
may be claimed by prerogative right, or by the
parson of a church, or the like corporation sole.
This is a separate inheritance, entirely distinct from
any landed property.—Jacob, *Law Dictionary*.

c. In gross.

Gross, s. [from Fr. *grosse*.] Number of
twelve dozen.

It is made up only of that simple idea of an unite
repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined to-
gether, make those distinct simple modes of a dozen,
a gross, and a million.—Locke.

Gross-headed, adj. Stupid; dull; thick-
skulled.

This was it, to pluck out of the heads of his ad-
mirers the conceits that all who are not prelatial
are gross-headed, thick-witted, illiterate, shallow.—
Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

Grossly, adv. In a gross manner.

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely.

The cane did again appear with a linen hanging
thereon, so grossly impregnated, as it promised to be
delivered of a most happy burthen: both cane and
linen bent themselves on me, and in them I found

another paper and a hand
Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote, iv. 13.
 2. Without subtilty; without art; without
 delicacy; without refinement; coarsely;
 palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been so grossly
 and shamefully abused in the church of Rome,
 where they remain, are scandalous.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

What I have said has been forced from me, by
 seeing a noble sort of poetry so happily restored by
 one man, and so grossly copied by almost all the
 rest.—*Dryden*.

If I speak of light and rays as endued with col-
 ours, I would be understood to speak not philo-
 sophically and properly, but grossly, and according
 to such conceptions as vulgar people would be apt
 to frame.—*Sir J. Newton, On Opticks*.

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and
 motives of some facts, it is no wonder they should
 be so grossly misrepresented to the publick by en-
 vious inquisitive heads.—*Swift*.

But this sort of plea will not hold in any shape.
 Compassion to an offender, who has grossly violat-
 ed the law, is in effect a cruelty to the peaceable sub-
 ject who has observed them.—*Letters of Junius*,
 let. 43.

Grossness. s. Attribute suggested by GROSS.
 1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness; spis-
 situde; density; greyness of parts.

The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is the
 grossness of the vapours which rise and enter into
 the cells of the brain.—*Bacon, Natural and Experi-
 mental History*.

From envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known
 Th' opposing body's grossness, not its own. *Pope*.

2. Ineligible fatness; unwieldy corpulence.

Who men, that be over fat and fleshy, go to so-
 journ abroad at the temperate diet of some sober
 man; and so, by little and little, eat away the gross-
 ness that is in them.—*Ascham*.

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy;
 intellectual coarseness.

I was three or four times in the thought they
 were not fairies; and yet the guiltness of my mind
 drove the grossness of the foppery into a reviv'd
 belief that they were fairies.—*Shakespeare, Merry
 Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at least
 from the grossness of those faults I mentioned.—*Dryden*.

What a grossness is there in the mind of that man,
 who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her
 ears.—*Richardson, Clarissa*.

Grot. s. [Fr. *grotte*.] Cave; place of con-
 cealment; cavern for coolness and pleasure.

There is another grotto, or cavern, lying low un-
 derneath; it is contriv'd into the fashion of a cross,
 and here some of the Holy Innocents lie buried.—*Gregory, Pastoral*, p. 108; 1030.

God hath appointed a day wherein he will judge
 the secrets of men, that sin may not be the more
 secure for being close, but that it may be feared and
 shunned in grottoes as well as in most publick places.
Clarendon, Sermon, p. 313.

My lord had many grotto about his house, cut in
 the sandy sides of hills, wherein he delighted to sit
 and discourse.—*Anbry, Ascham*, li. 475.

In the remotest wood and lonely grot,
 Certain to meet that worst of evils, thought. *Prior*.
 Awful seen the Egyptian grot. *Pope*.

Grottesque. adj. Distorted of figure; unnat-
 ural; wildly formed: (in two of the extracts
 as an *Italian* rather than an *English* word).

By rare artificers carved into story and grotesque
 work.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years
 Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 132.

The champion head
 Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
 With thicket overgrown, grotesque and wild,
 Access deny'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 134.

An hideous figure of their faces they drew,
 Nor lines, nor looks, nor shadows, nor colours true,
 And this grotesque design expos'd to publick view.
Dryden.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting,
 which is out of nature; for a fable is that in poetry
 which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and
 actions of a fable are all unnatural, and the manners
 false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of
 mankind; grotesque painting is the just resem-
 blance of this.—*Id., Translation of Du Fresnoy's
 Art of Painting*.

Paladian walls, Venetian doors,
 Grotesco roof, and stucco floor. *Pope*.

Grottesque. s. Wild design of a painter or
 engraver, or carver.

Painters... sometimes do serve themselves of in-
 stances that have no existence in nature... What
 indeed was more common and familiar among the
 Romans themselves than the picture and statue of
 Terminus, even one of their deities; which yet, if
 we will consider, is but a piece of grotesque.—*Sir H.
 Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Fence is that in poetry, which grotesque is in a
 picture.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's
 Art of Painting*.

All the designs I have chanced to meet of the
 temptations of St. Antony, were rather a sort of
 wild grotesques, than any thing capable of pro-
 ducing a serious passion.—*Burke, On the Sublime
 and Beautiful*.

Grottesquely. adv. In a wild, fantastical
 manner.

Death has despoiled the fester of his habiliments,
 and grotesquely decorated himself therewith.—*Ex-
 planation of Holbein's Dance of Death*, p. 10.

Grotto. s. [Italian.] Same as Grotto.

Let it be turned to a grotto, or place of shade.

Bacon, Essays, p. 315; 1032.

She turned into another walk, which led to a
 grotto.—*Moral State of England*, p. 163; 1070.

Grotto. s. Cavern or cave made for cool-
 ness; cavern generally.

Their careless chiefs to the cool grottoes run,
 The bow'rs of kings, to shade them from the sun.

Dryden.

This was found at the entry of the grotto in the
 Peak.—*Westward, On Fossils*.

And many a summer flower is there,
 And many a shade that love might share,
 And many a grotto, meant for rest,
 That holds the pirate for a guest.

Byron, The Giaour.

But the manor house was a ruin and the grounds
 round it had, during many years, been utterly ne-
 glected. Hastings proceeded to build, to plant, to
 form a sheet of water, to excavate a grotto; and, be-
 fore he was dismissed from the bar of the House of
 Lords, he had expended more than forty thousand
 pounds in adorning his seat.—*Macaulay, Critical
 and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings*.

Ground. s. [A.S. *grund*.]

1. Foundation; bottom.

Israel shall go on dry ground through the sea.—
Exodus, xiv. 16.

Man to till the ground

None was, and from the earth a dewy mist

Went up, and water'd all the ground.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 332.

And yet so nimbly he would bound,

As if he scorn'd to touch the ground.

Butler, Hudibras.

Ground [is] the earth considered as superficially
 extended, and therefore related to tillage, travel,
 habitation, or almost any action. The main mass of
 terrene matter is never called the ground. We
 never distinguish the terrene mass above inground
 and water, but into earth, or land, and water; again,
 we never say under earth, but under ground.—*John-
 son*.

2. Earth as distinguished from air or water.

I have made the earth, the man and the beast that
 are upon the ground.—*Jeremias*, xxxv. 5.

There was dew upon all the ground.—*Judges*, vi.
 40.

They sum'd their pens, and, soaring th' air sub-
 lime,

With clang despid'd the ground.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 421.

Too late young Turnus the delusion found;

Far on the sea, still making from the ground.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3. Land; country; region; territory.

With these came they, who from the lord'ring
 flood

Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
 Egypt from Syrian ground, had general names

Of Ibadim and Ashtaroth.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 419.

The water breaks its bounds,

And overflows the level grounds.

Butler, Hudibras.

4. Estate; possession.

Cruisy still within these narrow bounds,

Thy next design is on thy neighbour's grounds:

His crop invites to full perfection grown;

Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

The rains o'erflow'd my ground,

And my best Flanders mare was drown'd. *Prior*.

5. Floor.

Dagm was fallen on his face to the ground.—
 1 Samuel, v. 4.

6. Dregs; lees; faeces; that which settles at
 the bottom of liquors. Generally plural.

Some insist upon having had particular success
 in stopping gangrenes, from the use of the grounds
 of strong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal.—
Sharp, Surgery.

7. First stratum of paint upon which the
 figures are afterwards painted.

We see the limner to begin with a rule draught,
 and the painter to lay his grounds with darksome
 colours.—*Hakewill*.

When solid bodies, sensible to the seeing and
 dark, are placed on light and transparent grounds,

as, for example, the heaven, the clouds and waters
 and every other thing which is in motion, and vivid
 of different objects; they ought to be more rough,
 and more distinguishable (than that with which they
 are encompassed).—*Dryden, Translation of Du
 Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

8. Fundamental substance.

Over his head

A well wrought heav'n of silk and gold was spread.

Asure the ground, the sun in gold shone bright.

Corley.

Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in
 nature should be drawn upon the most durable

ground.—*Pope*.

Then wrought into the soil, let virtues shine.

The ground eternal, as the world divine. *Young*.

9. In Music. Plain song; tune on which
 descants are raised.

Get a prayer-book in your hand,

And stand between two churelmen, good my lord;

For on that ground I'll build a holy descent.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 7.

10. First hint; first traces of an invention;
 that which gives occasion to the rest.

Though jealousy of state th' invention found,

Yet love reclin'd upon the former ground;

That way the tyrant had never'd to fly,

Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers nigh.

Dryden.

11. First principles of knowledge.

Here statement, or of them they which can read,

May of their occupation find the grounds. *Poase*.

The grounds are already laid wherefore that is un-

questionably resolved; for having granted that God

gives sufficient grace, yet when he co-operates most

effectually, he doth it not irresistibly.—*Hammond*.

After evening repasts, till bed-time, their thoughts

will be best taken up in the easy grounds of religion,

and the story of scripture.—*Milton, Tractate on
 Education*.

12. Fundamental cause; true reason; original
 principle.

He desired the steward to tell him particularly

the ground and event of this accident.—*Sir P.
 Sidney*.

Making happiness the ground of his unhappiness,

and good news the argument of his sorrow.—*Id.*

The use and benefit of good laws all that live

under them may enjoy with delight and comfort,

albeit the grounds and first original causes from
 whence they have sprung be unknown.—*Hooker,
 Ecclesiastical Polity*.

See full either of them ever think fit to make any

particular relation of the grounds of their proceed-
 ings, or the causes of their misadventures.—*Lord
 Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Sound judgment is the ground of writing well.

Racine.

Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,

Would leave no ground I ever would be true.

Dryden.

Upon that prince's death, although the grounds

of our quarrel with France had received no manner

of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his

sentiments.—*Swift*.

13. Field or place of action.

How was thy end depriv'd when these men rose;

And ev'n with theirs thine art thy death did bring.

Or hasten'd at the least upon this ground. *David*.

14. Foil.

Like bright metal on a sullen ground,

My reformation glittering o'p my fault,

Shall show more grossly and attract more eyes,

Than that which hath no foil to set it off.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I., l. 1.

15. Pit of a theatre. See GROUNDING.

The understanding gentlemen o' the ground here

asked my judgement.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew
 Fair*.

In the following the idiomatic element lies
 in the verb rather than in the noun.

At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to
 lose ground.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Evening mist,

Rise'n from the river, o'er the marsh glides,

And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heels,

Homeward returning.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 629.

I have known so many great examples of this cure,

and heard of its being so familiar in Austria, that I

wonder it has gained no more ground in other places.

Sir W. Temple.

The squirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in

her cage; she runs space, and warms herself with
 her continual motion, and gets no ground.—*Dry-
 den, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on,

And gathers ground upon us every moment.

Addison, Cato.

Superiors think it a detraction from their merit
 to see another get ground upon them, and undertake
 them in the pursuits of glory.—*Id., Spectator*.

Ground. v. a.

1. Place or set in the ground.

And friendship which a faint affection breeds
Without regard of good, like ill groundless weeds.
Sponser, Heroic Queens, iv. 4.1.

2. Fix on the ground: (as, to ground arms).
When the fun is thus discharged, the word of
command in course is to ground their guns.—*Adul-*
son, Spectator, no. 102.

3. Found, as upon cause, reason, or principle.

Whom groundeth her laws upon an infallible
rule of comparison.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
If your own actions on your will you ground,
Mine shall hereafter know no other bound.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.
Some eminent spirit, having signalized his valour,
becomes to have influence on the people, to grow
their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is
grounded upon the principles of nature and com-
mon reason, which, where prudence and courage are
required, rather incite us to fly to a single person
than a multitude.—*Swift.*

4. Settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Being rooted and grounded in love.—*Ephesians,*
iii. 17.

5. Run aground.

Thy gentle river boasts its pigmy boat,
Urg'd on by pains, half ground'd, half afloat:
While at her stern an anchor takes his stand,
And marks the fish he purposes to land;
From that clear space, where in the cheerful ray
Of the warm sun, the wily people play.
Craik, The Borough.

Used adjectively, or as the first element of a compound.

A lance of tough ground-ash the Trojan threw,
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Some cut the young ash off about an inch above
the ground, which causes them to make very large
straight shoots, which they call ground-ash.—*Mur-*
timer, Husbandry.

If the planting of oaks were more in use for un-
derwoods, it would spoil the cooper's trade for the
making of hoops either of hazel or ash; because one
hoop made of the young shoots of a ground-ash,
would outlast six of the best ash.—*Ibid.*

- Ground-ivy. *s.* [two words.] Native plant
akin to the mints, thymes, &c.; (*Glechoma*
hederacea; alehoof or timhoof).

Alehoof or ground-ivy is, in my opinion, of the
most excellent use and virtue of any plants among
us.—*Sir W. Temple.*

- Groundage. *s.* Custom or tribute paid for
the standing of a ship in port.

It is ordinary to take custom for anchorage,
groundage, &c.—*Spelman.*

- Groundbait. *s.* Bait laid on the ground
rather than the hook, to assemble fish.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after
to cast your ground-bait, and to fish.—*L. Walton,*
Complete Angler.

- Groundedly. *adv.* Upon firm principles;
upon good grounds.

Whether he performed his former promise—that
can I not groundedly tell.—*Bale, in Leland's New*
Treat's Gift, sign. II. 2.

He hath given the first hint of speaking ground-
edly, and to the purpose, upon this subject.—*Glan-*
ville.

- Groundless. *adj.* Wanting ground.

We have great reason to look upon the high pre-
tensions which the Roman church makes to mira-
cles as groundless, and to reject her vain and fabu-
lous accounts of them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The party who distinguish themselves by their
zeal for the present establishment should be careful
to discover such a reverence for religion, as may
show how groundless that reverence is which is cast
upon them of being avowed to our national worship.
—*Frederick.*

- Groundlessly. *adv.* In a groundless man-
ner; without reason; without cause; with-
out just reason.

This principle of feignedly or groundlessly con-
ceding.—*Dr. H. More, Auditors against Idolatry,*
ch. II.

- Groundlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Groundless; want of just reason.

I shall close up this chapter with remarking the
groundlessness of that tradition, which makes Ma-
homed to be put into an iron chest, that, by the
force of loadstones, hangs in the air.—*L. Addison,*
Life of Mahomed, p. 81.

- Groundling. *s.*

1. Contemptuous term for one on the low
level of the ground: (specially applied to
those in the pit of a theatre.)

It offends me to the soul, to hear a robustious
Vol. I.

perrwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to
very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings.—
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.

We filers may deserve to be senators;
And there we must step before you thick-skinn'd
tanners,
For we are born three stories high: no base ones,
None of your groundlings, maister.

2. Native fish so called of the genus *Cobitis*:
(limited in Yarrell to the *Cobitis taenia*;
perhaps unnecessary, as all the English
loaches are equally, in the matter of habit,
groundlings).

It is called groundling from its habit of lurking
under stones in search of larvae and insects.—*Yar-*
rell, British Fishes.

- Groundly. *adv.* Upon principles; solidly;
not superficially. *Itare.*

A man, groundly learned already, may take much
profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other
men's works, for his own memory sake, into shorter
room.—*Ascham.*

- Groundpine. *s.* Native plant so called;
Ajuga chamaepitys (Gr. *xypai* = on the
ground + *πi*, *πi* = pine).

The whole plant has a very singular smell, resem-
bling that of resin; whence its name ground-pine.
It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places
on the ditch banks by road-sides.—*Sir J. Hill, Ma-*
teria Medica.

- Groundplate. *s.* In Architecture. See ex-
tract.

Ground-plate [is] the outermost piece of timber
lying on or near the ground, and framed into one
another with mortises and tenons. In these also
are mortises made to receive the tenons of the
joists, the summer, and girders; and sometimes the
trimmers for the stair-case and chimney way, and
the binding joist.—*Harris.*

In the ordinary schemes there should be a
true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the
several sizes of the groundplates, breast-summer,
and beams.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

- Groundplot. *s.*

1. Ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where can'st thou find any
small ground-plot for hope to dwell upon?—*Sir P.*
Sidney.

A ground-plot square five acres contains;
Emblems of industry and virtuous gains.—*Marle.*

2. Ichuography of a building.

Men skilled in architecture might do what we did
not attempt; they might probably form an exact
ground-plot of this venerable edifice.—*Johnson,*
Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.

- Groundrent. *s.* Rent paid for the privilege
of building on another man's ground.

A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths
deep, would bring in a ground-rent of five pounds.
—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and*
Measures.

The site was neither granted him nor given;
'Twas nature's, and the ground-rent due to Heav'n.
Marle.

- Groundroom. *s.* Room on the level with
the ground.

I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a ground-
room, for that otherwise it would be impossible for
an artist of any other kind to live near him.—*Thir-*
le.

- Groundsel. *s.* [A.S. *grunde-sæwige*, *grunde-*
sawlie.] Native plant so called, of the
genus *Senecio*.

It is called in English groundsell and grunsell.
... Groundsell hath mixed faculties: it cooleth and
moistureth, and withal digreth, as *Paulus Ægineta*
writeth.—*Cole, Adam in Eden.*

- Used adjectively.

Groundsell leaves, laid to with fine powder of
frankincense, heals wounded shewes.—*Barret, Al-*
phabetic: 1560.

- Groundsill. *s.* [A.S. *sil* = threshold.]

The window-frame hath every one of its lights
rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the
frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the ground-
sill, are grooved square; but the rabbet on the
ground-sill is levelled downwards, that rain or snow
may the freer fall off.—*Moson, Mechanical Ex-*
ercises.

- Used adjectively.

Next came one
Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute luxury, head and hands lopp'd off
In his own temple, on the ground's edge,
Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 487.

- Groundwork. *s.*

1. Ground; first stratum; first part of the
whole; that to which the rest is additional.

A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,
Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below,
And mortals by the name of milky way:
The groundwork is of stars.—*Dryden, Fables.*

2. First part of an undertaking; funda-
mentals.

The main skill and groundwork will be to temper
th'm such lectures and explanations, upon every
opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing
obedience.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

3. First principle; original reason.

The groundwork thereof is nevertheless true and
certain, however they through ignorance disguise
the same, or through vanity.—*Sponser, View of the*
State of Ireland.

The morals is the first business of the poet, as
being the groundwork of his instruction.—*Dryden.*

- Group. *s.* [Fr. *groupe*.] Assemblage of two
or more figures which have some apparent
relation to each other in painting or
sculpture; cluster; collection; number
thronged together.

In a picture, besides the principal figures which
compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there
are less groups or knots of figures disposed at proper
distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to
carry on the same design in a more inferior manner.
—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of*
Painting.

I cannot doubt but the poet had in view the
picture of *Zelus*, in the famous group of figures
which represents the two brothers binding *Dircæ* to
the horns of a mad bull.—*Addison.*

You should try your graving tools
On this odious group of fools.—*Swift.*

- Group. *v. a.* Arrange in a group.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as
the painters term it, in grouping such a multitude
of different objects.—*Prior.*

- Grouse. *s.* [P.] Native gallinaceous bird so
called of the genus *Tetrax*.

The 'squires in scorn will fly the house
For better game, and look for grouse.—*Swift.*

- Grout. *s.* [A.S. *grut*.]

1. Groats; grills.

King Hardicanute, 'midst Danes and Saxons
staid,
Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on grout:
Which dish its pristine honour still retains,
And when each prince is crown'd in splendour
reigns.—*King.*

2. Wort.

Sweet grout, or whig, his bottle had, as much as
it might bode.—*Warner, Alcibi's England,*
Sweet honey some condense, some purge the
grout.—*Dryden.*

- Grove. *s.* Small wood, or place set with
trees.

I look'd towards Birnam, and ayon methought
The wood began to move:
Within this three mile may you see it coming;
I say a moving grove.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 2.*
Fortunate fields and groves, and flow'ry vales!
Thrice happy isles! *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 569.*
Banish'd from courts and love,
Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the grove.—*Granville.*

- Grovel. *v. a.* [The import of the *l* has been well
investigated by Mr. Morris in a paper in the
Transactions of the Philological Society; and he
gives good reasons for believing that the
verb is a secondary growth; being formed
upon what appears to be (but which is not)
its participle, viz. the word *groveling*, as it
is at present commonly, though improperly
spelt; but which is really, *groveling*. Mean-
while, *groveling* itself is an *adverb*, belong-
ing to the class which in Scotch contains
aloelins, *blindlins*, *sidelins*, and many other
words, but which in English, is generally
limited to the word *Darkling*. This class
Mr. Morris enlarges by the addition of
endlong, *headlong*, *foolings*, and *middling*.
The creation of a verb out of a form so
participial as the one under notice is easily
conceived. For a further development of
this doctrine the reader is referred to the
paper itself, which is both critical and sug-
gestive.] Lie prone; creep low on the
ground.

What seest thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Inch'd with all the honours of the world!
If so, gaze on, and grovel on thy face,
Until thy head be circled with the same.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 2.

Now they lie
Groveling and prostrate on yon lake of fire,
As we crawle, astounded and amazed;
No wonder, fallen from such pernicious height.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 236.
Because thou hast done this, thou art accursed.
Above all cattle, each beast of the field;
Upon thy belly *groveling* thou shalt go.
Ibid. x. 177.

Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage, and not dare to show themselves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground.—*Dryden, Translation of De Pommoy's Art of Painting*.
He [the emperor Frederic II.] was not superior, it is manifest, to some of the superstitions of his time; he is accused of studying the influence of the stars, but it may have been astrology aspiring (under Arabic teaching) to astronomy, rather than astronomy *groveling* down to astrology.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. v.
The sturgeons . . . were designed to be the scavengers of the great rivers; they swim low, *grovel* along the bottom, feeding, in shulls, on the decomposing animal and vegetable substances which are hurried down with the debris of the continents drained by those rapid currents. . . . These fishes are, therefore, duly weighted by a ballast of dense dermal osseous plates, not scattered at random over their surface, but regularly arranged, as the seaman knows how ballast should be, in orderly series along the middle and at the sides of the body.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

Groveler. s. Person of a low, mean, groveling disposition.
The man of a towering ambition, or a well regulated taste, has fewer objects to envy or to covet than the *groveler*.—*Shenstone*.
Groveling. part. adj.
I must disclaim what'er he can express;
His *groveling* sense will show my passion less.
Dryden.
Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *groveling*.—*Addison, Spectator*.
It seems certain, that, according to the natural progress of human thought, the ignorant multitude must first entertain some *groveling* and familiar notion of superior powers, before they stretch their conception to that perfect Being who bestowed order on the whole frame of nature.—*Hume, Natural History of Religion*.
Grow. v. n. [A.S. *growan*.] preterite *grew*, past part. *grown*.

1. Develop in the way of vegetation; increase in bulk; develop; issue.
He causeth the grass to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man.—*Psalms*, civ. 14.
Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails, they *grow* continually.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
Then their numbers swell,
And *grow* upon us. *Sir J. Denham*.
Divisions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practical duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.
Those towers of oak, o'er fertile plains might go,
And visit mountains where they once did *grow*. *Waller*.
Children, like tender osiers, take the bow;
And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow*.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.
The general idea given by this word is procession or passage from one state to another. It is always change, but not always increase; for a thing may *grow* less, as well as *grow* greater.—*Johnson*.

2. Improve; make progress.
Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.—*1 Peter*, iii. 18.
Verse, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practised, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me.—*Dryden, Fables*, pref.
The trespasses of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their sins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority.—*Ezra, Sermons*.

3. Come forward.
It was now the beginning of October, and winter began to *grow* fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly.—*Knox, History of the Turks*.

4. Be changed from one state to another; become either better or worse; turn.
Scipio Nasica feared lest, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleness or civil dissension.—*Abbot*.
Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, *grew* to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

5. Proceed as from a cause or reason.
What will *grow* out of such errors, as masked under the cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit has *grown*?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Take heed now that ye fall not to do this: why should damage *grow* to the hurt of the king?—*Jeru*, iv. 22.

Hence *grow* that necessary distinction of the salute on earth and the salute in heaven: the first belonging to the militant, the second to the triumphant church.—*Bishop Pearson*.

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from so many wars.—*Sir W. Temple*.

6. Accrue; be forthcoming.
It's just the sum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholus.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

7. Adhere; stick together.
Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends,
I sh'ld war do *grow* together.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues so for at least six months without eating.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times *grow* together, the chin would *grow* to the breast, and the arms to the sides, were they not hindered.—*Wicman, Surgery*.

8. Swell.
Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown*.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

9. Advance.
Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth,
Is fashioned for the journey, dull and heavy.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

The king by this time was *grown* to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

After they *grow* to rest upon number, rather competent than vast, they *grow* to advantages of place, cunning diversions and the like; and they *grow* more skilful in the ordering of their battles.—*Id., Essays*.

Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,
Which only brutes in human form does yield,
And man *grows* wild in nature's common field.
Dryden.

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,
Spent with the labour of so long a flight.
Id.

But when to ripened manhood he shall *grow*,
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego.
Id., Translation of Virgil.

We may trade and be busy, and *grow* poor by it, unless we regulate our expenses.—*Locke*.

With up.
Now the prince *groweth* up fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

The main thing to be considered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whether it will lead him when he is *grown* up.—*Locke*.

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow* up in vanity and folly.—*Archbishop Wake*.

Grow. v. a. Cause to grow; raise by culture.
This will cause him to put out of his heart all envy, hatred, and malice, and *grow* in the same all amity, friendship, and concord.—*Archbishop Cranmer, On the Sacraments*, b. i. ch. xv. 1550.

They *grow* some very good tobacco.—*Campbell*.
The best wheat in England is *grown* in this neighbourhood.—*Entick*.

The true reason of the scarcity of corn is the failure of the harvest; and the cause of exportation is the like failure in other countries, where they *grow* less, and where they are therefore always nearer to the danger of want.—*Dr. Johnson, On Corn*. (Ord M.A.)

Grower. s. One who grows; increaser.
It will *grow* to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower* of any kind of elm.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Growing. verbal abs.

1. Vegetation.
It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is thy word that preserveth them.—*Wisdom*, xvi. 24.

2. Progression of time.
Your patience this allowing,
I turn my plow; and give my sown such *growing*
As you had slept between.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. chorus.

Growl. v. n. [Dutch. *grollen*.]

1. Snarl or murmur like an angry cur.
Dogs in this country are of the size of common mastiffs, and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked.—*Bliss, Voyage to Hudson's Bay*.

2. Murmur; grumble.
Othello, neighbours . . . how he would roar about a foolish handkerchief; and then he would *growl* so manfully.—*Gag*.

Growl. v. a. Signify or express by growling.

Aloud he bays, with bristling hair,
And thus in secret *growls* his fear.
Gay, Fables, The Squire and his Cur.

Growl. s. Murmur of an angry cur; figuratively, of an enraged or discontented person.

Grown. part. adj. Arrived at full growth or stature: (generally preceded by an adverb, as, *well, ill, full*, and the like).

I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls.—*Locke*.

This is now so *grown* a vice, and has so great supports, that I know not whether it do not put in for the name of a virtue.—*Id.*

Growth. s.
1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increase of vegetation.

Deep in the palace, of long *growth* there stood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Those trees that have the slowest *growth*, are, for that reason, of the longest continuance.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Product; production; thing produced; act of producing.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous *growth* of this tall wood.
Milton, Comus, 270.

Our little world, the image of the great,
Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves.
Waller.

The trade of a country arises from the native *growths* of the soil or man.—*Sir W. Temple*.

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that the knight's tale was of English *growth*, and Chaucer's own.—*Dryden*.

3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this subject, may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this disease, where it is but new.—*Sir W. Temple*.

4. Increase of stature; advance to maturity.

They say my son of York
Has almost overtaken him in his *growth*.
Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 4.

The stag, now conscious of his fatal *growth*,
At once indulgent to his fear and sloth,
To some dark covert his retreat had made.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk till the last period of life.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

If parents should be daily calling upon God in a solemn deliberate manner, altering and extending their intercessions, as the state and *growth* of their children required, such devotion would have a mighty influence upon the rest of their lives.—*Law*.

5. Improvement; advancement.

It griev'd David's religious mind to consider the *growth* of his own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing still in the former manner.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Growthead. s. Idle lazy fellow; blockhead.

Heure.
Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,
Yet trust not such *growthead* for sleeping too long,
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Growtmoil. s. [second element, *noddle* = head.] Same as Growthead. *Rare*.

That same dwarf's a pretty boy, but the squire's a *growtmoil*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle*.

Grab. v. a. Dig up; destroy by digging; root out of the ground; eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his vineyard to be *grabbed* up.—*Sir E. L'Estrange*.

Forest land
From whence the surly ploughman *grabs* the wood.
Dryden.

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are most of them *grabbed* up, since the promiscuity has been cultivated and inhabited.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

The mutilated defenders of liberty again defied the vengeance of the Star Chamber, came back with undiminished resolution to the place of their glorious infamy, and manfully presented the stumps of their ears to be *grabbed* out by the hangman's knife.—*Ibid., Lord Nugent's Memorials of Hampden*.

Grab. v. n. Work as a grab.

Those who know his [Lord Temple's] habits

GRUB

tracked him as men track a mole. It was his nature to grub underground. Whenever a heap of dirt was flung up it might well be suspected that he was at work.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, The Earl of Othman.*

Grub. s. [?]

1. Small worm that eats holes in bodies.

There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a *grub*.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 4.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

Off unobscured, invades the vital core,
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Of brains.
J. Phillips, Cyder.

2. Figuratively, as a term of contempt.

Short thick man; dwarf.

John Romaine, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole carcass of an ox, yet never tugged with him.—*Carew.*

Grubbing. verbal abs. Act of one who grubs.

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful, upon the account of their unthriftness.—*Mortimer.*

Here there is no room for controversy. No *grubbing* among old state-papers will ever bring to light any document which will shake these facts.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir William Temple.*

Grubble. v. a. Feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me roll and *grubble* thee;
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough;
Thou hast a rugged skin; I do not like thee.
Dryden.

Grubble. v. n. Grub.

He looked at the fish, then at the fiddle, still *grubbling* in his pockets.—*Spectator, no. 444.*

Grubstreet. s. See extract from Johnson.

The first part, though calculated only for the meridian of *grubstreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better sort.—*Arbuthnot.*

I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays.
Gay.

Grubstreet, originally the name of a street near Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*.
Xaip' l'haq, uer' a'pha, uer' a'pha uapa,
'Aenavios r'ioy obbas isavnapat.—Johnson.

Swift has coined the adjective Grubman.

In consequence of those monstrous truths, the *grubman* may have always chosen to convey their precepts and their arts, shut up within the vehicles of types and fables.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub, introd. (Ord M.).*

Grudge. v. a.

1. Envy; see any advantage of another with discontent.

What means this banishing me from your council? Do you love your sorrow so well as to *grudge* me part of it?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid;
He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began.
Dryden.

Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and taste of the sediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative disposition.—*Spectator.*

Let us consider the inexhausted treasures of the ocean; and though some have *grudged* the great share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character of the wisdom of God.—*Bentley.*

I have often heard the Presbyterians say they did not *grudge* us our employment.—*Swift.*

2. Give or take unwillingly.

Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

They have *grudged* those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe.—*Addison.*

Grudge. v. n.

1. Murmur; repine.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should *grudge* or complain of injustice.—*Houder, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

We do not *grudge* or repine at our portion, but are contented with those circumstances which the providence of God hath made to be our lot.—*Nelson.*

2. Be unwilling; be reluctant.

GRUD

You steer betwixt the country and the court,
Nor grally whatever the great desire,
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require.
Dryden, Fables.

3. Be envious.

Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be condemned.—*James, v. 9.*

4. Feel compunction; grieve. Obsolete.

We . . . *grudge* in our conscience, when we remember our yinnes.—*Bishop Fisher, Psalms, p. 32.*

Spelt with *teh*: (in the extracts it may be for the sake of the rhyme; under the other entries, however, connected with the word, the same spelling occurs in prose).

The poor at the enclosure doth *grutch*,
Because of abuses that fall,
Lest some men should have but too much,
And some again nothing at all.
Tasson.

Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
But what we're born for we must bear,
Our frail condition it is such,
That what to all may happen here,
It's chance to me, I must not *grutch*.
B. Jonson.

Grudge. s.

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; sullen malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old *grudges* to Corinth, were thought still would conclude there.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Anger; ill-will.

The god of wit, to shew his *grudge*,
Clapt his ears upon the judge.
Swift.

Phorion met his end with the playful composition, and gentle equanimity, of Socrates. He endeavoured to cheer his fellow-sufferers, and as the strongest proof of friendship, permitted Nicetes to drink the hemlock before him. When he was asked if he had any message for his son Phocion: 'Only,' he said, 'not to bear a *grudge* against the Athenians.'—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. lvii.*

Spelt with *teh*.

In it he melted leaden bull-ds,
To shoot at fow, and sometimes pullets;
To whom he bore so full a *grutch*,
He ne'er gave quarter to any such.
Butler, Hudibras.

3. Unwillingness to benefit.

Those to whom you have
With *grudge* prefer'd me.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Grudge. v. a. Bestow, or part with, anything unwillingly: (spelt with *teh*).

He that entertains an apostle in the name of an apostle, and *grudches* the expenses of his diet, is neither charitable nor hospitable.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium, l. 405. (Ord M.).*

Grudge. s. One who grudges; murmurer; envious or discontented person.

Slanderers, railers, *grudgers*, persecutors, find-faults.—*Translation of Boccaccio, p. 43: 1620.*

Grudging. verbal abs.

Discontent; envy at the prosperity of others.

The murmur, and the *grudgings*, that lie fostering in many men's hearts.—*South, Sermons, viii. 77.*

2. Reluctance; unwillingness.

Use hospitality to one another without *grudging*.
—1 Peter, iv. 9.

Many times they go with as great *grudging* to serve in his majesty's ships, as if it were to be slaves in the galleys.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Secret wish or desire.

Ev'n in the most severe advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* still to be a knave.
Dryden, The Medal.

4. Afterpain; reminiscence of a disease; less properly, symptom in general.

The smart or swelling of the sting of conscience is as sensible and lively a prognostick of the worm which never dieth, as heaviness of spirit, or *grudging*, are of fevers or other diseases.—*Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 323.*

My Dolabella,
Hast thou not still some *grudgings* of thy fever?
Dryden.

Grudgingly. adv. In a grudging manner; unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.

Every man according as he purporth in his heart, so let him him give; not *grudgingly*, or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver.—2 Corinthians, ix. 7.

Like harpies they could scent a piousness board;
Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:
The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;
Then drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd.
Dryden.

Grudgingly. s. [N.Fr. grugeons. Colgrave and Sherwood write it *grudgings*; Johnson

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enters it Grugeons; Todd Grudgeons, connecting it with the verb *gruger*, *gruger* = crumble, or break into small pieces.] Coarse meal; part of the corn which remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve.

You that can deal with *grudgings* and coarse flour.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.

Gruel. s. [Fr.] Food made by boiling oatmeal or pearl barley in water.

Finer of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the *gruel* thick and slab.
Shakespeare Macbeth, iv. 1.

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
Upon the strength of water *gruel*? *Prior, Alma.*

Gruel made of grain, herbs, malt-drink not much topped, peasant-drinks, and in general whatever refreshment.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Gruff. adj. [German, *gruff*, *gruff*]. Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.

Around the fiend, in hideous order, sat
Foul howling Infamy and bold Debauch,
Gruff Discontent, through ignorance misled.
Garth.

They had no titles of honour among them but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection; as, such an one the tall, such an one the stocky, such an one the *gruff*.—*Addison, Spectator, no. 433.*

Zeno himself, the father of Stoicism, as *gruff* as he looked, might have enlarged our writer's catalogue for some very free thoughts.—*Bentley, Philo-leuthens Lipicinus, § 49.*

Gruffy. adv. In a gruff manner; harshly; ruggedly; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,
All sheath'd in arms, and *gruffy* could the god.
Dryden, Fables.

First, can ye drink well?—
Cleverly, cleverly.

A gallon each man of you?—
Nearly, nearly.

Next, can ye swear well?—
Gruffy, gruffy.

Handle a Frenchman?—
Roughly, roughly. *Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day.*

Gram. adj. Sour; surly; severe.

I found Sir Thomas Lee, who was very *gram*; and we had very little discourse.—*Lord Clarendon, Diary, p. 322.*

Nick looked sour and *gram*, and would not open his mouth.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Grumble. v. n. [Dutch, *grummelen*].

1. Murmur with discontent.

A bridegroom,
A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl shall find.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

Thou *grumbled* and rail'd every hour on Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his greatness as Cereberus is at Prometheus's beauty.—*Id., Troilus and Cressida, ii. 1.*

Th' nearest Philistian stands on th' other side,
Grumbling aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride.
Cowley, Lucinda.

Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, because they miss of what they think their due.—*South, Sermons.*

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it is superfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if we reckon that we want this, because we have it not.—*Sir B. L. Estlin.*

I Avare, not using half his store,
Still *grumbled* that he has no more.
Prior, Alma, canto iii.

2. Growl; gnarl.

The lion, though he sees the toils are set,
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, scours away;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;
At night, with sullen pleasure, *grumbles* o'er his prey.
Dryden.

3. Make a hoarse rattle.

Didst thou never see a drum? Canst thou make this *grumble*?—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.*

Thou *grumbling* thunder, join thy voice.
Motterus.

Like a storm
That gathers black upon the frowning sky,
And *grumbles* in the wind. *Keats, Royal Concert.*

Vapours foul
Dash on the mountain's brow, and shake the woods
That *grumbling* wave below.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Grumbler. s. One that grumbles; murmur; discontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will stand by it: if I made them of silver, it would be the same thing to the *grumbler*.—*Swift.*

All at once the *grumbling* had ceased, the *grumbler* had crowded to sign loyal addresses to the warper, had formed associations in support of his authority, had appeared in arms at the head of the

GRUMBLING, GRUM

millia, crying God save King William.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xzv.

Grumbling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who grumbles; murmuring through discontent; grudge.

I have serv'd
Without or grudge or grumblings.

Shakespeare, Tempest, l. 2.
(See also second extract under Grumbler).

Grumbly. *adv.* In a grumbling manner. They speak good German at the court, and in the city; but the common and country people seem to speak grumbly.—*R. Browne, Travels in Europe*, p. 152.

Grumus. *s.* [*Lat. grumus*.] Clot.

Grumus, a thick viscid consistence of a fluid; as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood.—*Quincy*.

Grumous. *adj.* Thick; clotted.

The blood, when let, was black, grumous, the red part without a due consistence, the serum saline, and of a yellowish green.—*Arndhauf, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Grumousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by grumous; thickness of a coagulated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the constitution of the serum, or grumousness of the blood.—*Wismen, Surgery*.

Grumpy. *adj.* Querulous; complaining; low-spirited, or melancholic, as one who has suffered an injury.

To-night, . . . there was a special general meeting of the Grumpy Club, in which everybody was to say the gayest things with the gravest face, and every laugh carried a forfeit. Lucian . . . told a tale for which he was famous, of 'the very respectable county family who had been established in the shire for several generations, but who (it was a fact) had been ever distinguished by the strange and humiliating peculiarity of being born with sleep's tale.' The remarkable circumstances under which Lucian Gay had become acquainted with this fact; the traditional mystery by which the family in question had succeeded for generations in keeping it secret; the decided measures to which the chief of the family had recourse to stop for ever the rumour when it first became prevalent; and finally the origin and result of the legend were details which Lucian Gay, with the most useful countenance, loved to expound upon the attentive and expanding intelligence of a new member of the Grumpy Club.—*Diarrich the younger, Coningsby*.

Grunt. *v. n.*

1. Make a noise like that of a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and grunt, and roar, and burn.
Like horse, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 1.
The hriided boars may slumber undismay'd.
Or grunt secure beneath the chestnut shade. *Tickell*.

2. Groan.

Those persons, I warrant, as well pleased shall be all.
As wood-knolls shall grunt at the rubbings on the gall.

Defence of Peace, To the Duke: 1633.
Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life?

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Grunt. *s.*

1. Noise of a hog.

Swine's snorts, swine's bodes, took they, bristles, grunts.
Chapman.
Gan cow and calf, and family of hogs;
In pariah horror of pursuing dogs;
With many a deary grunt and doleful squeak,
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break.
Dryden, Fables, The Cuck and the Fox.
From hence were heard
The grunts of bristled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves.
Id., Translation of the Iliad.

2. Groan.

Round about I heard of dying men the grunts.
Turberville, Translation from Ovid, Hypocentres to Lynceus.

Grunting. *part. adj.* Uttering grunts.

The wailing quon to louder notes doth rise,
To her full pipes the grunting hogs reply:
The grunting hogs alarm the neighbours round.

Swift.

Grunting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who grunts.

Lament, ye swine! in grunting spend your grief.
Gay.
Johnson grown old, Johnson in the fulness of his fame and in the enjoyment of a competent fortune, is better known to us than any other man in history. Every thing about him, his coat, his wig, his figure, his face, . . . his grunting, his puffing, his vigorous, acute, and ready eloquence, his majestic

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wit, his vehemence, . . . his queer inmates, old Mr. Levett and blind Mrs. Williams, the cat Hodge and the negro Frank, all are as familiar to us as the objects by which we have been surrounded from childhood.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Croker's Edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

Gruntle. *v. n.* Grunt.

Pensive in mud they wallow all alone,
And snore and gruntle, to each other's mean.
Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal, l. 1.

Gry. *s.* [*Gr yph*, a rare and colloquial or slang term for particle or minim, in the way of either mutter or speech.] Small measure.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch.—*Locke*.

Gryphon. *s.* Griffin, of which it is the Greek form. *Rhetorical*.

As when a gryphon in the wilderness
Pursues an Arimaspian.
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 943.

Guaia. *s.* [*?*] Medicinal wood so called; see extract from Ure.

Guaia is attendant and appertent. It is excellent in many chronic cases, and was once famous for curing the venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with more fluid it is sufficient. We have a resin of it, improperly called gum guaiacum.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.
The acid spirit in tar-water possesses the virtues, in an eminent degree, of that of guaiacum, and other medicinal woods.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 47.

Form guiac.

Guia is a resin which exudes from the trunk of the *Guaiacum officinale*, a tree which grows in the West India islands, and comes to us in large greenish-brown, semi-transparent lumps, having a conchoidal or splintery fracture, brittle and easy to pulverize. . . . It is soluble in alkaline lyes, in alcohol, incompletely in ether, still less so in oil of turpentine, and not at all in fat oils.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Guan. *s.* [*?*] Gallinaceous bird, native of South America, of the genus *Penelope*, so called.

A calcaneal avianoid is wedged into the outer and back part of the ankle-joint in the apteryx, and plays upon the back part of the tibial trochlea in the turkey, guan, curassow, and some other rasures.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Guano. *s.* [*?*] See extract.

Guano is a substance of a dark yellow colour, of a strong ambrosial smell, which blackens in the fire, with the exhalation of an ammoniacal odour; soluble with effervescence in hot nitric acid. When this solution is evaporated to dryness it assumes a blue red colour, evincing the presence of uric acid. *Guano* is found upon the coasts of Peru, in the islands of Chile, near Pisco, and several other places more to the south, the accumulation of the excrements of hummerable flocks of birds, especially herons and flamingos, which inhabit these islands.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Guarantee. *s.* Stipulation, or stipulator, for any undertaking or engagement.

God, the great guarantee for the peace of mankind, whom laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence.—*South, Sermons*.

A prince distinguished by being a patron of Protestants, and guarantee of the Westphalian treaty.—*Addison, Present State of the War*.

An oath is a promise made to God, and God is our superior, superior to kings; and he is also the guarantee and avenger of all breach of faith and injustice.—*Lecky*.

Asaph-ul-Dowlah had already extorted considerable sums from his mother. She had at length appealed to the English; and the English had interfered. A solemn compact had been made, by which she consented to give her son some pecuniary assistance, and he in his turn promised never to commit any further invasion of her rights. This compact was formally guaranteed by the government of Bengal. But times had changed; money was wanted; and the power which had given the guarantee was not ashamed to instigate the spoiler to excesses such that even he shrunk from them.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings*.

Spelt with -y. In this the accent is often on the first syllable, *guadranty*.

It was made in contradiction to the engagements that the crown of England had taken, when King William gave his guaranty to the treaty of Travend-hall.—*Lord Bolingbroke*.

Guarantee. *v. a.* Undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

Public treaties made under the sanction, and some of them guaranteed by the sovereign powers of other nations.—*Burke, On French Affairs*.

Spelt with -y.

France hath always profited skilfully of its having

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guaranteed the treaty of Munster.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Guard. *v. a.* [*Fr. garder*.]

1. Watch by way of defence and security.

Who by stealth
Had from his wakeful custody purloin'd
The guarded gold. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, li. 942.

2. Protect; defend.

Naked the graces guarded you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall.

Your pow'r you never use, but for defence.
To guard your own or others' innocence. *Dryden*.
The port of Genoa is very ill guarded against the storms.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

3. Preserve by caution.

One would take care to guard one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to.—*Addison, Spectator*.

4. Provide against objections.

Homer has guarded every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection.—*Brown, On the Odyssey*.

5. Adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

Give him a livery
More guarded than his fellows.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, li. 2.

See a fellow
In a long motley coat, guarded with yellow.
Id., Henry VIII., prologue.

Guard. *v. n.* Be in a state of caution or defence.

There are cases in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny.—*Cutler*.

To guard against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words.—*Watts, Logic*.

Guard. *s.*

1. One whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The guard have them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber.—*1 Kings*, xiv. 24.
With the Regiment so called. (*pl.*)

An officer of the guards, not then on duty, taken part in the affair, applies to the lieutenant commanding the till-yard guard, and urges him to turn out his guard to relieve a general officer. The lieutenant declines interfering in person, but stands at a distance, and suffers the business to be done. The officer takes upon himself to order out the guard. In a moment they are in arms, quit their guard, march, rescue the general, and drive away the sheriff's officers, who in vain represent their right to the prisoner, and the nature of the arrest. The soldiers first conduct the general into the guard-room, then escort him to a place of safety, with bayonets fixed, and in all the forms of military triumph.—*Junius*, let. 35.

2. Body of guards.

Up into heaven, from Paradise, in haste
The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad,
For man. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 17.
They mis'd courts, guards, a gay and merrous train,
Our judges, like our laws, were rude and plain.

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,
His guards behold him soaring through the skies.
Dryden.

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their guards and spies after the practice of tyrants.—*Swift*.

3. State of caution; state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his guard at home. *Sir J. Davies*.
Temerity puts a man off his guard.—*Sir E. D. Ertrange*.

It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a guard.—*Id.*
Now he stood collected and prepar'd;
For malice and revenge had put him on his guard.

(There are cooped in close by the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant.—*Locke*.)

Men are always upon their guard against an appearance of design.—*Bishop Smalridge*.

4. Check; limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few guards and restrictions as I.—*Bishop Atterbury*.
He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a guard upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles.—*Locke*.

5. Ornamental hem, lace, or border.

He put the ophod on him, which he girded with the hundred guards of the ophod.—*Leviticus*, viii. 7: translation of 1876.

The guards are but slightly banded on.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, l. 1.

6. Part of the hilt of a sword.
7. In *Fencing*. Posture to defend the body from the sword of the opponent.
8. Anything that protects or guards something else; as, a *guard* that keeps dress from dirt, a *safe-guard*, as it in some places is called.

Guardable. *adj.* Capable of being protected.
This house was *guardable* without battery.—*Sir R. Williams, Account of the Low-Countries*, p. 68: 1618.

Pacheco and his men quitted Zirikoon, some seven days before, as a place not *guardable*.—*Ibid.* p. 70.

Guardage. *s.* Stute of wardship. *Obsolete.*
A maid so tender, fair and happy,
Run from her *guardage* to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou. *Shakespeare, Othello*, l. 2.

Guardant. *part. adj.* *Rare.*
1. Exercising the authority of a guardian.
You shall perceive that a Jack *guardant* cannot
office me from my son Coriolanus.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 2.

2. In *Herulry*. Having the face turned towards the spectator: (as, 'a leopard *guardant*').

Guardant. *s.* Guardian; protector. *Obsolete.*

My angry *guardant* stood alone,
Tendering my ruin, and small'd of sons.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.

Guardedly. *adv.* In a guarded manner; cautiously.

It oddly pointed out the true object of their resentment; but this so *guardedly*, that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author.—*Sheridan, Life of Swift*, p. 210.

Guarder. *s.* One who guards.
The unarmed *guarder* softly moeth.

Kunzli, Reclutantea, p. 16.
Pages, chambermaids, and *guarders*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Noble Gentleman*.

Guardful. *adj.* Wary; cautious.
I meanwhile
Watch with a *guardful* eye those murderous motions.
A. Hill.

Guardian. *s.*
1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.
When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,
Choke up the streets, too narrow for their trains!

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.
Hocur, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls.—*Arden, History of John Bull*.

2. One to whom the care and preservation of anything is committed.

I gave you all,
Made you my *guardians*, my depositaries;
But kept a reservation to be followed
With such a nuider. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 4.
It then becomes the common concern of all that have truth at heart, and more especially of those who are the appointed *guardians* of the Christian faith, to be upon the watch against seducers.—*Wadsworth*.

The *guardian* of the spiritualties [is] he to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either *guardian* in law, or jure magistratus, as the archbishop in of any diocese within his province; or *guardian* by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute.—*Cucell*.

3. Repository or storehouse. *Obsolete.*
Where is Duncan's body?—Carried to Colmekill,
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And *guardian* of their bones.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 4.
Guardian. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.

My charming patroness protects me unweary, like
my *guardian* angel; and shows my gratitude like a
sly, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals the
gift, when she bestows the gift.—*Dryden, Cleomenes*, dedication.

Meanwhile Minerva, in her *guardian* care,
Shoots from the starry vaults through fields of air.
Pope.

Thus shall mankind his *guardian* care engage,
The promise'd father of the future age. *Id., Messiah*.

Guardianess. *s.* Female guardian.
I have plac'd a trusty watchful *guardianess*,
For fear some poor curd shall her.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Will at several Weapons.

Guardianship. *s.* Office of a guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutinary *guardianship* over goods and chattels. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

This holds true, not only in losses and indignities offered to ourselves, but also in the case of trust, when they are offered to others who are committed to our care and *guardianship*. *Kettelwell*.

There was in the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the *guardianship* of the laws, and chief commands in war. *Swift*.
He also begged them to undertake the *guardianship* of his son.—*Shakespeare, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

When, Hastings became governor, Mahamud Ben Kinn had held power seven years. An infant son of Meer Juller was now in birth; and the *guardianship* of the young prince's person had been confided to the minister.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings*.

Guardless. *adj.* Without defence.

So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain,
Rushes a tiger, in the lagoon plain. *Waller*.
A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement.—*South, Sermons*.

Guardship. *s.* Care; protection.

How blest am I, by such a man led!
Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift*.

Guardsmen. *s.* Common soldier, or officer, belonging to the guards.

There was Jack Jargon, the gigantic *guardsmen*;
And General Fireface, famous in the field,
A great tactician, and no less a swordsmen,
Who ate, last war, more Yankees than he killed.

About this time a steep decline in the west of England had attracted considerable attention. This sport was then of recent introduction in England, and is, in fact, an importation of Irish growth, although it has flourished in our soil. A young *guardsmen* who was then a guest at the castle, and who had been in garrison in Ireland, had some experience of this pastime in the Kildare country, and he proposed that they should have a steepchase at Coningsby.—*Diary of the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xiv.

Guarish. *v. a.* [Fr. *guérir*, pres. part. *guérissant*.—*Henl.*] Heal. *Rare.*

Daily she dressed him, and did the best
His grievous hurt to *guarish*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Guava. *s.* Indian fruit so called; known chiefly in England as made into jelly; hence, it is generally used *adjectivally*.

This [jelly] when well made with fine, full-flavoured, scarlet strawberries, is a very delicious preserve, and is by many persons preferred to *guava* jelly, which it generally resembles.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*.

Gubernation. *s.* [Lat. *gubernatio*, -onis; *gubernare* = govern.] Government; superintendency; superior direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is transacted by the man Jesus, imbued by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive *gubernation*.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

Gubernative. *adj.* Governing; ruling.
He talked to him of real and *gubernative* wisdom.
—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 59: 1623.

Gudgeon. *s.* [Fr. *goujon*, *gouvion*; Lat. *gobio*.]

1. Native fish so called; Cyprinus gobio.
'Tis true, no turbot's dignity my bairn;
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope, Imitations of Horace.

2. Credulous person; one easily cheated; simpleton. This application is generally deduced from the ease with which a gudgeon is caught, it being supposed to bite more freely than most other fishes. That it bites freely is true; but neither its voracity nor its credulity is sufficiently marked to pass into a proverb.

The following extract, like the others, is taken from the previous editions.

This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments.—*Swift*.

Here, the gudgeon is the swallower, not the thing swallowed; the dupe, not the bait.

In the following, however, the view is reversed, and the gudgeon is the thing swallowed.

Of ambushed men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Timon's enemies I guess.

Dryden, Indian Emperor.
The same author ventures to guess at the par-

Such as Gregory or Bede were, who being honest, and without credulous, and trusting others, swallowed many a *gudgeon*.—*Pausan, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 93: 1618.

Timonians would not swallow that *gudgeon* of a British consul.—*Hobart Lloyd, History of Church Government in Great Britain*, pref.: 1681.

The same is the case in the following French examples, both from Wedgwood, 'cha passe come un *gouvion*,' from the proverb (= 'that goes down as a gudgeon,' or 'that is easily swallowed'), and *saire aculer des gouvions* (= 'make gudgeons be swallowed,' or 'make a lie believed').

Of *gudgeons*, however, having been swallowed with particular ease there is no very good evidence; though there is a good deal in favour of the *louch* having been so treated. The *louch* is said, in most notices, to have been not unfrequently tossed off in touts, or swallowed in a glass of wine, by the gullies of the Elizabethan period. It is suggested, then, that the *gudgeon*, when suggestive of credulity, is the *louch*. How much the two fishes have in common is well known. Both keep on the ground; both are marked or mottled; both have a beard or wattle. Moreover, in the zoological nomenclature, while the gudgeon is a *gobio*, the *louch* is a *cobitis*.

3. Iron pin on which a wheel turns.

Many times the iron *gudgeons* grow hot for want of greasing.—*History of making tinplate*, in *Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 281.

Guider-rose. *s.* [Fr. *Guitte-rose*; *gutter*, *gutter*, or *guttere* being a synonym of the closely allied *Viburnum opulus*.] Native flowering-tree so called, *Viburnum lan-tum*.

Here the ivy-leaved bell-flower, and not far from it the common enchanter's nightshade, the silver weed and the water-cress; and by the hedges that now and then guard the water, the *guider-rose*, and the white-briony, overrunning the thicket with its emerald leaves and luxuriant flowers.—*Sir B. D. Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. l. ch. iii.

Guerdon. *s.* [Fr.] Reward; recompense. *Rhetorical; archaic.*

But to the virgin comes, who all this while
Amazed stands herself so mock'd to see,
By him who has the *guerdon* of his smile,
For so misjudging her true knight to be.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.
He shall, by thy reverend hand, at once receive
The just *guerdon* of all his former villainy.—*Knots, History of the Turks*.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
To more delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with the allured shears,
And cuts the thin-spun life.

Milton, Lycidas, 71.
They were sure of being able, for a time at least, to indulge in pillage and murder, and to practise, without restraint, those excesses which they regarded as the choicest *guerdon* of a soldier's career.
—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iv.

Guerdon. *v. a.* Reward. *Rhetorical.*
We vow to *guerdon* it with such due grace,
As shall become our bounty, and their place.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Guerdonable. *adj.* Worthy of reward. *Rare.*
Finding it as well *guerdonable*, as grateful, to publish their libels.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 73.

Guerrilla. *s.* [Spanish.] Little war.
It spoke of nothing but brilliant actions, wonderful achievements; the great captain and his astonishing enterprises; of all the romantic incidents of that most romantic war, in that most romantic country; of mountains, valleys, splendid monasteries, secluded nun, restless *guerrillas*, pushing streams, and fervid suns.—*Emilio W. Gubman*, ch. x.

Guess. *v. n.* [Dutch, *ghissen*.] Conjecture.
He that, by reason of his swift motions, can inform himself of all places and preparations, should he not very often *guess* rightly of things to come, where God pleaseth not to give impediment?—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

There were swarming lands
Of ambushed men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Timon's enemies I guess.

Dryden, Indian Emperor.
The same author ventures to guess at the par-

Guinea. *Guinea*. A small island which would attend the Roman government.—*Swift*.

One may guess by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferior deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not might let them alone; but that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God.—*Bishop Hillingfleet*.

Guess. v. a. Hit upon by accident; determine rightly of anything without certain direction of the judgement.

If Xerxes was able to call every common soldier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed* he did not this wonderful ability by learning his lemons by heart.—*L. vke*.

Guess. s. Conjecture.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers; Here is the *guess* of their true strength and forces.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 1.
A poet must confess

His art's, like physics, but a happy *guess*. *Dryden*.
It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a great good for a loss, upon uncertain *guesses*, before a due examination.—*Locke*.

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,
Let us for once a child of truth confess. *Prior*.

No man is hit by accident, or *guess*;
True wisdom is the price of happiness. *Young*.

Guesser. s. One who guesses; one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guessers*, that the last fit will not be more violent than advantageous.—*Pope*.

If fortune should please but to take such a croquet,
(To thee I apply, great Sundry's successor),
To give thee lawn sleeves, a mitre and rochet,

Whom wouldst thou then resemble? I leave thee a *guesser*. *Swift*.

Guessive. adj. Conjectural. *Rare*.

In beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all aviary omens, they are only the *guessive* interpretations of dim-eyed man.—*Philonthus, Revivis, xvi.* (Ord MS.)

Guesswork. s. Random or haphazard conjecture.

Then you've — a Tour,—
No great things, to be sure,—
You could hardly begin with a less work;
For the pompous recitation,
Who don't speak Italian
Nor French, must have scribbled by *guesswork*.

Dryden, Epistle to Mr. Murray.

Guessingly. adv. After the manner of a guess; conjecturally; uncertainly.

I have a letter *guessingly* set down.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 7.

Guest. s. [A.S. *gast, gest*.]

1. One entertained in the house or at the table of another.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be *guest* with a man that is a sinner.—*Luke, xix. 7.*

Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*
That best becomes the table.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Tell my royal *guest*
I add to his commands my own request.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

O dearest, dearest! how fit a *guest* am I for you, since my heart can people you with will-ravenous beasts, which in you are waiting!—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Those happy smiles
That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know
What *guests* were in her eyes, which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds dropt.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 3.

Guest. v. n. Be entertained in the house or at the table of another.

A young man at that time *guested* in her father's house.—*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 479.* 1635.

Guest. v. a. Entertain as a guest. *Rare*.

(I) leads, what know you, whether, charitable,
When you suppose to feed men at your table,
You *guest* God's angels in men's habit hid?

Nyctecher, Translation of the Parthenon.

Guestchamber. s. Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?—*Mark, xiv. 14.*

Guestrite. s. Offices due to a guest.

Ulysses so dear
A gift extort'd it, that he would not leave
In his black fleets that *guest-rite* to the war.

Chapman.

Guestwise. adv. In the manner of a guest.

My heart with her, but as *guest-wise*, sojourn'd.
Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Guil. s. [?] See extract.

The smallest species in the *guil*, or plucky antelope of Shaw and the old writers of the Linnæan school. The size of the body in the stuffed speci-

mens scarcely exceeded that of the Norway rat. The specimen in question stood under a bell glass, and, according to Major Smith, could not be more than eight inches high at the shoulder, while the legs did not exceed the thickness of a large goose-quill. In its native country this little creature is said to be prodigiously active. It seems common in Guinea, but will not survive the voyage.—*Swainson, On the Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds.*

Guil. s. [?] One of the synonyms for the viviparous blenny, *Zoarces viviparus*; eel, pout, tanglake, and greenbone being others.

Guidable. adj. Capable of being guide.

Stare.

A submissive and *guidable* spirit, a disposition easy to all.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermon before the King, p. 11.* 1678.

Guidance. s. Direction; government.

They charge me with neglecting the *guidance* of wiser men.—*Spenser*.

As to those who lived under the *guidance* of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead, would persuade them.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party.—*Swift*.

He thus addressed the bishops of Christendom. After declaring that God had created two great lights for the *guidance* of mankind, the priests and the emperors.—*Ile, in name only Pope, had*

us the brand that arose out of the sea, whose name was Blasphemy, spotted as the painter, &c.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, l. x. ch. iv.*

Guide. v. a. [Fr. *guider*.]

1. Direct in a way.

When the Spirit of truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth.—*John, xvi. 13.*

The new light served to *guide* them to their neighbours' cottages.—*Dr. H. More, Legacy of Christian Piety*.

Whoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Influence.

Upon these, or such like secular maxims, when nothing but the interest of this world *guide* men, they many times conclude that the slightest wrongs are not to be put up.—*Kettelwell*.

3. Govern by counsel; instruct.

For thy mother's sake lead me and *guide* me.—*Psalms, xxi. 3.*

4. Regulate; superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the *guiding* of the house.—*Dr. H. More, Legacy of Christian Piety*.

Guide. s.

1. One who directs another in his way.

Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire to be a *guide* of the unknown journey.—*Wisdom, xviii. 3.*

Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance so far to make us wish for ignorance?

And rather in the dark to grope our way,
Than led by a false guide to err by day?

Sir J. Denham.

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young, his father dy'd,
And left him to an happy *guide*. *Waller*.

3. Director; regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the (God of nature)? In him we live, move, and are. Those things which nature is said to do, are by divine art performed, using nature as an instrument; nor is there any such knowledge divine in nature herself working, but in the *guide* of nature's work.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,
But we have sure experiences for our *guide*. *Dryden, Fables*.

Guideless. adj. Having no guide; wanting a governor or superintendent.

Thus leave this *guideless* realm an open prey
To endless storms, and waste of civil war.

Sackville, Gorboduc, v. 2. 1561.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequest'd.

Dryden.

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,
Whom every puff bears empty shades away,
Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray. *Id.*

Guidepost. s. Post, where two or more roads meet, directing the traveller which to follow.

Great men are the *guideposts* and marks in the state.—*Burke, Speech on American Taxation*.

Guider. s. Director; regulator; guide.

Our *guider* cometh to the Roman camp conduct us. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 7.*

That person that, being provoked by excessive pain, thrust his finger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching his vitals, opened an imposthume, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so stabled himself into perfect health and ease, surely had great reason to acknowledge chance for his chirurgeon, and providence for the *guider* of his hand.—*South, Sermons*.

Guidress. s. Female guider. *Rare*.

In earth alone to be thy *guidress*. *Carleton, Pilgrimage of the Soul, 1482.*

Ah! feeble and blind *guidress* of the world,
What pleasure lost in that my misery?

Tragedy of Solimano and Pereda, 1200.

Guidon. s. [Fr.] Emblazoned standard. *Obsolete*.

On the east wall hangs his target, coat of arms and crest, and near unto them a *guidon* of the Order of the Bath.—*Ashmole, History of Berkshire, li. 377.*

Guild. s.

1. Society; corporation; fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themselves.

In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient *guilds* that were settled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that art.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

As when the long-eared milky mothers wait
At some sick nurse's triple-boiled pail,
For their defrauded absent babes they make
A moan so loud that all the *guild* awake.

Pope, Dunciad.

[The primary meaning [of *guild*] is a feast, then the company assembled, and the same transference of signification will be observed in the word company itself, which signifying in the first instance a number of persons eating together has come to be applied to an association for any purpose, and in the case of the City Companies to the very associations which were formerly denominated *guilds*.—*Welwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Guildhall. s.

The room was large and wyde,
As it some *gyld* or solemn temple were.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, li. 7, 43.

Guidable. adj. Liable to tax. *Rare*.

By the discretion of the sheriff, and bailiff, and other ministers, in places *guidable*.—*Spelman*.

Guider. s. Coin so called.

It was idle, they said, to talk about the poor Hussars and the poor Paintings. The bill was evidently meant for the benefit, not of French protestants or German protestants, but of Dutchmen, who would be protestants, papists, or *guiders* for a head, and who would, no doubt, be ready to sign the declaration against transubstantiation in England as to transubstantiation in Japan.—*Mackay, History of England, ch. 12.*

Guildhall. s. Hall in which a corporation usually assembles; townhall; (two words; also a proper, rather than a common, name).

The mayor towards *guildhall* hies him in all post. *Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 3.*

Guilt. s. [N.Fr. *guille*.] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice; mischievous subtlety.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,
And looking lowly, and oft sighing sore,
Her constant heart did court with divers *guile*;
But words and looks, and signs all did abuse.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no *guile*.—*John, i. 47.*

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,
Be he to me! this do I beg of heav'n.

When I am cold in zeal to you or yours.
Shakespeare, Richard III. li. 1.

We may, with more successful hope, resolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 126.

Nor thou his malice and false *guile* content:
Subtle he needs must be who could seduce
Angels. *Id.* li. 306.

Guilt. v. a.

1. Deceive. *Rare*.

For who winks not that woman's subtilties
Can *guile* Argus? *Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 9, 7.*

2. Disguise. *Rare*.

Is it repentance,
Or only a fair show to *guile* his mischief?

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

Guiltful. adj. Willy; insidious; mischievously artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are so *guiltful* thorough skill, is thoroughly to be instructed in that which maketh skilful against *guile*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Without expense at all,
By *guiltful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. l. 1.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
Guilefully, *adv.* In a guileful manner; insidiously; treacherously.

He cannot be excused, in that he caused not his friends to restore the money which they had guilefully borrowed.—*Hakewell, Apology*, p. 311.
To whom the tempter guilefully reply'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 653.

Guileless, *adj.* Free from guile or deceit; void of insidiousness; simply honest.

And the plain ox,
That harmless, honest, guileless animal,
I char'd the guileless daughters of the plain,
Nor dropp'd the chase, till Jove was my prey.
Shenstone, Elegies, xxi.

Guiler, *s.* Deceiver; one who betrays into danger by insidious practices.

But he was wary wise in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful sleight;
No suffered but his safety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the guiler of the prey.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Guillemot, *s.* [Fr.] Native natatorial bird so called, akin to the divers and auks, of the genus *Uria*.

The common guillemot is one of the best known of the species, and may be seen in the tide-way of the open sea all round our coast at any season. . . . The thick-billed guillemot, . . . Krumpholtz's guillemot, is at once distinguished, at any season of the year, from our common guillemot, by the shortness, stoutness, angularity, and greater depth of its bill. . . . Examples of ringed guillemots have been taken in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Durham, on the east coast, and in Cornwall and Wales in the south. . . . The black guillemot, a well-known species, is smaller in size than the common guillemot, and more confined to the northern parts of the British Islands.
—*Yarrell, British Birds*.

The radius and ulna are present in all birds, and co-extended between the joints of the elbow and wrist. The antibrachium, so formed, is short where flight is abrogated; it is but one-third the length of the humerus, e.g. in the ostrich: it is rather shorter in guillemots, divers, and gannets; is about equal in length in gallinæ, iosophia, various; but exceeds the length in most birds of flight.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrata*.

Guillotine, *s.* [from the name of the inventor.] French machine for decapitation.

A bloody ruffian, who, whilst he is receiving their homage, is measuring them with his eye, and fitting to their size the slider of his guillotine.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.
Yes; to my country's justice I appeal,
Nor dread the press, the guillotine, nor wheel.

Mathias, Paraphrase of Literature, pt. II.

He mounted the scaffold, where the rude old guillotine of Scotland, called the Maiden, awaited him, and addressed the people in a speech, interwoven with the peculiar phraseology of his sect, but breathing the spirit of serene piety.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

[Guillotine, the well-known implement said to be invented by Dr. Guillotin in the French Revolution . . . was but the revival of a mode of execution formerly in use in Germany. Crucifixion, in his Swabian Chron. translated by Moser, 1733, says: 'Formerly beheading was not done in Germany with a sword, but with an oaken plank on which was a sharp iron. This plank was like a flogging-bench, had on both sides upright slides (grund-leisten), on which the plank was; under that a sharp cutting iron. When the poor man was bound on the bench, as if for flogging, the executioner (truckenschere) let fall the plank which hung by a cord, which with the iron struck off his head.'—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of Etymology*.]

Guillotine, *v. a.* De-capitate by the guillotine.

Had you been guillotined by Robespierre?—*Bishop Watson, A apology for the Bible*, loc. vii.

Guilt, *s.* [A.S. *gildan* = pay, *guilt* being that on which a payment, fine, or penalty, is due.]

1. State of a man justly charged with crime; contrary to Innocence.

It was neither guilt of crime, nor reason of state, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

When these two are taken away, the possibility of guilt, and the possibility of innocence, what restraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any man?—*Hammond, On Fundamentals*.

2. Crime; offence.

Close pent up guilts
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

Guilt-stick, *adj.* Sickened, or stricken by the sense of guilt.

Then we live indeed,
When we can go to rest without alarm
Given every minute to a guilt-stick conscience
To keep us waking, and rise in the morning
Secure in being innocent.

Benjamin and Fletcher, Customs of the Country.

Guiltily, *adv.* In a guilty manner; without innocence; without clearness of conscience.

Bloody and guilty; guiltily awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days;
Think on lord Hastings, and despair, and die.
Shakespeare, Richard III., v. 3.

The satire should be like the porcupine,
That shoots sharp quills out in each angry line,
And wounds the blushing cheek, and fiery eye,
Of him that hears, and reads the guiltily.

Shakespeare, Richard III., v. 3.

This leprous soul, that attends guiltily, but yet comfortably, your determination upon it.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 213.

Guiltiness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Guilty; state of being guilty; wickedness; consciousness of crime.

He thought his slight rather to proceed of a fearful guiltiness than of an humble faithfulness.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The last was I that felt thy tyranny;
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terror of thy guiltiness.
Shakespeare, Richard III., v. 3.

Guiltless, *adj.*

1. Innocent; free from crime or guilt.

I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands;
I will not reason what is meant hereby,
Because I will be guiltless of the meaning.

Shakespeare, Richard III., l. 3.

Then shall the man be guiltless from iniquity, and this woman shall bear her iniquity.—*Numb.*, v. 31.

Thou, who dost all thou wishest at thy will,
And never wishest aught but what is right,
Preserve this guiltless blood they seek to spill;
Thine be my kingdom.

Fairfax.
Guiltless of greatness, thus he always pray'd,
Nor knew nor would he, that those vows he made
On his own head should be at last repaid.

Dryden.
And unprovok'd did fruitful stores allow.

Id.
Thou know'st how guiltless first I met thy flame,
When love approach'd me under friendship's name.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Having, or having had, no experience of anything; unconscious.

Such earthen tools as Art yet rude,
Guiltless of fire, had form'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 591.

This bush of yellow beard, this length of hair,
Which from my birth inviolate I wear,
Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
Shall fall a plenteous crop, mow'd for thee.

Dryden, Fables.

Heifers guiltless of the yoke.

Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

Guiltlessness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Guiltless; innocence; freedom from crime.

A good number, trusting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that guiltlessness is not always with ease oppress'd.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Guiltily, *adj.*

1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.

We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear.—*Genesis*, xlii. 21.

How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death?

Shakespeare, Richard III., ii. 1.

With mortal hatred I pursu'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were guilty of the strife;
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind.

Dryden.

2. Wicked; corrupt.

All the tumult of a guilty world,
Tost by ungenerous passion, slinks away.

Thomson.

3. Conscious.

I'll give out all he does is dictated from other men, and wear it too, if thou'lt ha' me; and that I know the time and place where he stole it, though my soul be guilty of no such thing.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

Guiltily-like, *adj.* Like a guilty person. Construction in the following extract *adverbial*. It should be remembered that the preeminently adverbial affix *-ly* is only the word *like* in an abbreviated form.

Casio, my lord! No sure I cannot think it,
That he would steal away so guiltily-like
Seeing you coming.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

Guinea, *s.* [see extract.] Gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.

They [the ships belonging to the African company] brought home such store of gold that administered the first occasion for the coinage of those pieces, which from thence had the denomination of *guineas*; and what was afterwards made of the same species, was coined of the gold that was brought from that coast by the royal company.—*Lord Thurston, Life*, ii. 576.

By the word *gold* I must be understood to design a particular piece of matter; that is, the last *guinea* that was coined. *Locke*.

Ladies, whose love is constant as the wheel;
Cits, who prefer a *guinea* to mankind.

Young.

Guineadropper, *s.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.

Who now the guineadropper's bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards.

Gay.
Guineapig, *s.* Animal so called; cavy, *Cavia aperea*.

The name by which this stupid, defenceless, and very harmless little animal is commonly known, is founded upon an error of which I have in vain endeavoured to trace the origin; for I do not find in any author by whom it is mentioned any allusion to its being a native of Guinea. The country from which it truly derives its origin is the southern part of the South American continent. . . . It is not even used as food, nor is its fur of any value; and the only pretended use to which it is put is to banish rats from the place, these animals being supposed, but certainly without any reason, to have a particular antipathy to the *guinea-pig* and to leave in disgust the cellar or stable in which it is kept. . . . The *guinea-pig* is proved to have possessed from a very early period the same robustness as now distinguish it; for P. M. Cuvier states that in the original figures of Aldrovandus, which he had examined, and which were painted within half a century of the discovery of America, appear the same white, red, and black patches. It must, therefore, have been previously domesticated by the natives.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds*.

Guise, *s.* [Fr.]

1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of behaviour.

His own sire, and master of his *guise*,
Did often tremble at his lurid view.

Spenser.
Thus women know, and thus they use the *guise*,
T' enchain the valiant, and beguile the wise.

Fairfax.
They stand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in *guise*
Of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield,
Awaiting what command their mighty chief
Had to impose.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 663.

Back, shepherds, back;
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and such court *guise*,
As Mercury did first devise.

Id., Comus, 656.

Their external shapes are notoriously accommodated to that law or *guise* of life that nature has designed them.—*Dr. H. More*.

2. Practice; custom; property.

I have drunk wine past my usual *guise*;
Strong wine commands the fool, and moves the wise.

Chapman.
This would not be sleight;
Old *guise* must be kept.

B. Jonson.
The swain reply'd, It never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or slight humane despise.

Pope.

3. External appearance; dress.

When I was very young, nothing was so much talked of as rickets among children, and consumptions among young people; after these the spleen came in play, and then the scurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various *guises*.—*Sir W. Temple*.

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the specious pretences of some, who, under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition.—*Swift*.

Guitar, *s.* [Fr.; and, in slightly varied forms, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Lat. *cithara*; whence *cittern*, *gittern*, and other collateral forms now obsolete. For its more remote affinities see second extract.]

Salads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian spark's guitar.

Prior.
The sheela has six strings, and is of the same species with the *kitar*; whence our guitar, from

the Spanish *guitarra*, seems to have been borrowed; as it was a favourite instrument with the Arabian conquerors of Spain. — *Richardson, On the Language, &c. of Eastern Nations*, ch. iii. sec. 6.

There are sleights which we quiet men . . . occasionally enjoy, but which your noisy fellows, who think that women never want to be alone—a mad mistake—and consequently must be always breaking or stringing a guitar, or cutting a pencil, . . . or doing any other of the thousand acts of mischief, are deterred from. — *Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. v.

Guitar. *v. n.* Play on the guitar.

Guitarring. *verbal abs.* Playing on the guitar.

But the Carnival's coming,
Oh Thomas Moore!

The Carnival's coming,
Oh Thomas Moore!

Masking and humming,
Filling and drumming,

Guitarring and drumming,
Oh Thomas Moore!

Hyron, To Thomas Moore.

Gulch. *v. n.* Swallow voraciously; belch.

[*Gulp, gulch* (verb). . . *gulch*, a gully or swallow in river (are) all from a representation of the sound made in swallowing liquid.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Gulch. *s.*

1. Gluttony.

Then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will,
gulch, you will.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster*.

You mindy *gulche*, dar'st look me in the face?—
Good Appetitus.—Peace, you fat lawson.—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua*.

2. Act of devouring.

Then he has no most cruelly upon the hip, and
brings me over with a most deadly *gulch*.—*Richard, Grounds of Continuance of the Clergy*, p. 41.

Gules. *adj.* [N.Fr. *gueules*.] In Heraldry. Red.

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground; *gules, gules*;
Religious customs, civil laws are cruel;
Then what should we be?

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

He whose subtle arms,
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble,
When he lay couched in the ominous horse,
Hath now this dread and black complexion smear'd
With heraldry more dismal; lead to foot,
Now is he total gulf; hurriedly drink'd!

With blood of fathers, mothers' daughters, sons.
Id., Hamlet, ii. 2.

Come, sons of honour,
True virtue's heirs; thus hatch'd with Britain's
blood.

Let's march to rest, and set in *gules* like suns.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

Gulf. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Bay; opening into land.

The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther
off from the island Corfu, into the *gulf* of the
Adriatic.—*Knox, History of the Turks*.

2. Abyss; unmeasurable depth.

Thence turning back, in silence soft they stole,
And brought the heavy crew with easy pace
To yawning *gulf* of deep Avernum's hole.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

The sea could not be much narrower than it is,
without a great loss to the world; and must we now
have an ocean of mere flats and shallows, to the
utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads should
turn dizzy at the imagination of gazing abysses and
unfathomable gulfs?—*Hentley*.

3. Whirlpool; sucking eddy.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a *gulf*.

Shakespeare, Henry V. ii. 4.

4. Anything insatiable, as the mouth or stomach.

Skull of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witless mummy; now and *gulf*
Of the ravishing salt sea shark,
Root of henlock, digg'd i' th' dark.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

[*Gulf*.—Italian *golfo*, a gulf or arm of the sea, a pit, deep hole, whirlpool. (Florio.) French *golfe*, a whirlpool or bottomless pit, also a bosom or *gulf* of the sea between two capes. (Cotgrave.) The German *meerbusen*, Latin *sinus*, bosom, *gulf*, would point to derivation from Greek *sauros*, of exactly the same meaning with Latin *sinus*. But the sense of whirlpool, abyss, must be from Dutch *golfen*, *golpen*, English *gulf*, to swallow; Old Dutch *golpe*, gorges, vorages. (Kilian.) The truth appears to be that here, as in many other cases where we are puzzled between two derivations, they may both be traced to a common origin.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Gulfs. *adj.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

Whom had seen them on the *gulfish* flood,
to would have thought some Delos now again.

Some towns, some cities, or some desert wood,
Or some new unknown world from shores of
Spain,
Launched off to sea.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 816.

Rivers arise; whether that be the son
Of utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or *gully* Dun,
Milton, Vacation Exercise, 61.

Gull. *s.* [Lat. *gula*=throat; -ist being a Greek rather than a Latin termination, so that the word is hybrid.] Glutton. Rare.

The gluttonous avidity of our swelling *gull*, argues the necessity of blood offending by forgetfulness.—*Frailty, Honour of Chastity*, p. 12: 1632.

Gull. *s.* [Welsh, *gwyllan*; Breton, *guelan*; Gaelic, *fuilleann*.]

1. Seabird so called of the genus *Larus*.

I do fear,
When every feather sticks in his own wing,
Lord Timon will be left a naked *gull*,
Which flashes new a plume.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, ii. 1.

The prominent angle at the summit of the upper mandible, the extent of the palatine membrane between the toes, indicate a degree of connection with the *gulls*; and [*Sabinus's*] *gull* . . . by its slightly forked tail exhibits one point of resemblance to the greater number of the terns. Like the tern, too, some of the smaller *gulls* assume during the breeding season a dark-coloured head. . . . The black-headed *gull* is abundant on various parts of our coast. . . . The early describers of this species (*Larus tridactylus*) seem not to have been aware that the *gull* named the Tarrack was only the young state of that which had been previously called the Kittiwake. . . . Colonel Montagu was certainly mistaken in considering the Kittiwake a rare bird on our southern coast. This *gull* is decidedly a rock breeder, and very common in the breeding season on all the rocky parts of the coast of Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and part of Cornwall.—*Farrell, British Birds*.

2. Stupid animal; one easily cheated. See last extract.

Being fed by us you need us so,
As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckoo's bird,
Useth the sparrow.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprisoned,
Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
And made the most notorious peck and *gull*
That e'er invocation play'd on?

Id., Twelfth Night, v. 1.

His very touching sight that is leaved, soaks it,
and lays him still more and more open, a considerable
gull.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

That poultry story is untrue,
And ferd'd to cheat such *gulls* as you.

Baile, Hudibras.

[*To gull*, to deceive, to defraud. A metaphor from the helplessness of a young unfledged bird, on the same principle that the French *gouler*, a nestling, is applied to a simpton; a novice, novice, witness and inexperienced *gull*. (Cotgrave.) The meaning of *gull* is simply unfledged bird, in which sense it is still used in Cheshire.

As that ungentle *gull* the cuckoo's bird.

(*Hen. IV.*)

It is especially applied to a roosting in the South of England. Probably from Danish *gank*, Swedish *gank*, yellow, from the yellow colour of the down, or perhaps of the beak, as in French *bec jaune*, properly yellow beak, a young bird with yellow skin at the base of the beak, metaphorically a novice, a simple inexperienced ass, a dunce. (Cotgrave.) Italian *pipione*, a plover (properly a young bird, from *pipiare*, to peep or pip), metaphorically a silly *gull*, one that is soon caught and tricked. (Florio.) Hence a *judgion*, a dupe at cards.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

3. Cheat; fraud; trick.

I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

Either they have these excellencies they are praised for, or they have not, if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and *gull*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Gull. *v. a.* Trick; cheat; defraud; deceive.

If I do not *gull* him into a way word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

Yet love these sorceries did remove, and move
Thee to *gull* thine own together for my love. *Donne*.

He would have *gull'd* him with a trick,
But Mart was too too politic. *Baile, Hudibras*.

They are not to be *gull'd* twice with the same trick.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

The Roman people were grossly *gull'd* twice or thrice over, and as often enslaved in one century, and under the same pretences of reformation.—*Dryden*.

For this advantage ago from youth has won,
As not to be out-riden, though out-run;

By fortune he was now to Venus trind,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd;
(Of him disposing in his own shade,
He sought the goddess, while he *gull'd* the god.

Dryden.

This was a peculiarly satisfactory interview to both parties. Mr. Vandyperken was overjoyed at the corporal's explanation, and the corporal was equally delighted at having so easily *gull'd* his superior.—*Murray, Starleggion*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Gullcatcher. *s.* Catcher of gulls; (common with *gull* in its second sense).

Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

Gullery. *s.* Cheat; imposture.

Leo Decimus, that scoffing pope, took an extraordinary delight in humouring of silly fellows, and to *gull* *gulleries* upon them.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 119.

There hath been not long since, within the compass of these twenty years, a merry *gullery* put upon the world, concerning a guild of men, who style themselves The Brethren of the Rosie Cross.—*Hale, Golden Remains*, p. 28.

There never was no gross *gullery* in the world as this.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 402.

Ha, ha! good *gullery*; he does it well I faith.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

Gulleries, where with poor mortals are beguiled and cheated.—*Bishop Hall, Discourse of Truth*, § 2.

Gullet. *s.* [N.Fr. *goulet*.]

1. Throat; passage through which the food passes; ment-pipe; oesophagus.

It might be his doom,
One day to sing,
With *gullet* in string.

Sir J. Denham.

Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipe; as fishes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are not without wizen, as whales and cetaceous animals.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Nature has various tender muscles plac'd,
By which the artful *gullet* is embarras'd.

Sir R. Blackmore.

The liquor in the stomach is a compound of that which is separated from its inward coat, the spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which distils from the *gullet*.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Small stream or lake. *Obsolete*.

The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small *gullets*, if compared with the ocean. *Heylyn*.

A deep, unpassable *gullet* of water, without bridge, ford, or ferry. *Fellie, History of the Holy War*, p. 233.

Gullish. *adj.* Foolish; stupid; absurd.

They have most part some *gullish* humour or other, by which they are led: one is an epicure, an atheist; a second, a gambler; a third, a whore-master; fit subjects all for a mislead to work upon.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, To the reader.

Gullishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Gullish*; foolishness; stupidity.

To the end his prince might never awaken or rouse himself from out his drowsy and shameful lethe-sleep, and, by opening his eyes, come to the knowledge of his own stupidity, idiocy, and *gullishness*, and so discover others' treacherous ambition, he had filled his court with flatterers.—*Translation of Benvolati*, p. 16: 1624.

Gully. *s.* [Fr. *goulotte*.] Rushing water-course.

The violent rain which had fallen in the night had suddenly brought down such torrents of water through the hollow or *gully* where they had taken up their station, that they were in the utmost danger of being swept away before it.—*Langensdorph, Voyages*.

Gulosity. *s.* Greediness; gluttony; voracity. They are very temperate, seldom offending in sobriety, nor erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meals.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Gulp. *v. a.* [Dutch, *golpen*.] Swallow eagerly; suck down without intermission.

He lousens the fish, *gulps* it down, and so soon as ever the morsel was gone wipes his mouth.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

I see the double flagon charge their hand;
See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* again,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay*.

Gulp. *s.* As much as can be swallowed at once.

In deep aspirations we take more large *gulps* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and sorrow.—*Dr. H. More*.

As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air

And peep above the sea, he names the fair.

Dryden, Fables.

This unsettled my poor girl, who was about to swallow her whole glass of wine and water at a *gulp*, and accompany her exasperated mother, when *Gulph* interposing said, 'When she is tired of our society, she will go. Sit still, Harriet—finish your wine and

GUM

water—if you are not sleepy, stay where you are.—*Thaddeus Hook, Gilbert Garnsey.*

Gum. s. [Fr. *gomme*; Lat. *gummi*; Gr. *σῆμμι*.] Vegetable secretion so called. See extract from Quincy.

One whose gums are
Albeit unused to the melting rain,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare, Othello, v. 2.*
He ripens spices, fruit, and precious gum,
Which from remotest regions hither come. *Waller.*

Her maiden train,
Who bore the vests that holy rites require,
Incense, and od'rous gums, and cover'd fire.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, b. iii.
Gum [is] a vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstrua; whereas resins, being more sulphurous, require a spirituous solvent.—*Quincy.*

Gum. v. a.

1. Close with gum; smear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be gummed together with a viscid humour.—*Wiseeman, Surgery.*

2. Adorn with gums or essences.

Bleaching their hands at midnight, gumming and bridling their beards.—*Rafanous, Discourses.*
Wearing of wall set, curled, gummed, braided, and powdered hair, according as the fashions vary.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Husbands, p. 79.*
No scandalized at ladies powdering, curling, and gumming their hair.—*Ibid. p. 176.*

Gum. s. [German, *gum*, pl. *gäumen*.] Skin covering the sockets of the teeth; the sockets themselves.

I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluck'd my nipple from its bounteous gums.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7.

Gumminess. s. Attribute suggested by Gummy; state of being gummy; accumulation of gum.

The tendons are involved with a great gumminess and collection of matter.—*Wiseeman, Surgery.*

Gumminess. s. Nature of gum; gumminess. *Rare.*

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the elastic fermenting particles are detained by their innate gumminess.—*Floyer.*

Gumminess. adj. Having the nature of gum. *Rare.*

Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that amber is not a gumminous or resinous substance drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural fossil.—*Woodward, Natural History.*

Gummy. adj.

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum.

From the utmost end of the head branches there smeth out a gummy juice, which hangeth downward like a cord.—*Sir W. Ralsh.*
Nor all the gummy stores Arabia yields.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

2. Productive of gum.

The clouds
Tine the silent lightning; whose thwart flame,
driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1074.

3. Overgrown with gum.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and drowsy head to raise;
Then rubs his gummy eyes, and scrubs his pate.
Dryden.

4. Thick; heavy; clumsy; stuffy; puffy. *Slang.*

A little gummy in the leg, I suppose.—*Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman.*

Gumption. s. [?] Sense.

He has no gumption; i. e. he sets about the work awkwardly.—*Peppes.*

You might pit me

For height

Against Kean;

But in a grand tragic scene

I'm nothing;

It would create a kind of loathing

To see me act Hamlet;

There'd be many a damn let

fig

As my presumption

If I should try,

Being a fellow of no gumption.

Laub, Letter to Astoria.
One does not have gumption till one has been properly cheated.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Eugene Aram, b. i. ch. ix.*

Gum. s. [see last extract.] General name for firearms; instrument from which shot is

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discharged by the sudden expansion of air, generally caused by the ignition of gunpowder.

These drud curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an overcharged gun, recoil
And turn upon thyself.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, iii. 2.
The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor
Was yet slain with a gun.—*Knotter, History of the Turks.*

The bullet flying, makes the gun recoil.
Cleveland.

In vain the dart or glittering sword we shun,
Condemn'd to perish by the slaught'ring gun.

Graville.
[Much difficulty is thrown on the derivation of this word [gun] by the double uncertainty as to the period at which gunpowder was first used in European warfare, and the original meaning of the word itself. No doubt gun is frequently latinized by the names of the old instruments of the catapult kind. . . . Catapulta, by those who write in Latin, is used for fire-arms at a much later period, and down to the present day. Carabina, catapulta equestris (Blottot); karabini, catapulta de collo pendula (Dankovsky.) Again we find gun used by Chaucer in translating mangonneau, where undoubtedly the engine intended in the original are of the ancient kind.

Dedans ce tour a pierrière
Et en dedans de saulz les manières;
Vous publiez bien les mangonneaux
Voz paroliers les creneaux.

And eke within the castle were
Springalds, gones, bows and archers.

But we must not look for scientific accuracy in a passage of this kind, and the name of any destructive engine of war would serve the purpose of the poet as well as another. For the same reason we cannot form a decisive conclusion as to the original meaning of the term from the passage where guns are mentioned in King Allisaunder.

Then othere into the walls steyh
And the kynnes men with gounes sleych.—*3000.*

On the other hand it is certain that Chaucer uses the word in the modern sense in the House of Fame.

Swift as a pellet out of a gunne

When fire is in the powder runne.—*B. III.*

And the specific meaning of the term is distinctly pointed out by Ardenne, a surgeon of the time of Edward III, cited by Way, who in describing different kinds of *seve volant*, after a receipt for the composition of gunpowder (with the exception of the corning) proceeds: 'Cest poudre vault a gattre pelotes de fer, ou de plomb, ou d'arayne, ou en instrument que l'on appelle gonne.' (Præparatorium Parvulorum, Notes.) I have little doubt then that the term gun was originally applied to a fire tube or to the missile which it discharged, as in the Avowing of King Arthur.

There came a fine gunne

And lemet as the leyn.

As the names of the old engines were constantly applied to the new (expanding, musket, caliver, petrouel), it may well have happened that the name of the new was sometimes inaccurately applied to the old.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Blow great guns. Blow violently.

Look at that black cloud, no bigger than one's hand, to the southward. I tell you that before we are two hours older there will be a hurricane, and it will blow great guns.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*

Gun. v. n. Shoot with a gun.

There is less danger in't than gunning, Sanchez.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Kite a Wife and have a Wife.*

Gunboat. s. Vessel armed with one piece of artillery (or more), of comparatively light draft, for rivers and coasting.

Practically, it [the civilization of China] is the highest that Asia ever produced, although bearing no just comparison, owing to difference of race, with the civilizations of Europe, ancient or modern. This was made plain enough when, some months ago, a few gun-boats, belonging to two European nations, with a population between them hardly equal to that of a single province of China, ran up a Chinese river, and dictated a treaty that violated the laws of an empire which had undergone little change for three thousand years—which had witnessed the rise, decline, and fall of the Assyrian, Egyptian, Persian, Roman, and Arabian empires.—*J. Crawfurd, On the Civilization of Man, in Transactions of the Ethnological Society.*

Gunnel. s. See Gunwale.

One would think that the ballast of the ship was shifted with us, and that our constitution had the gunnel under water.—*Burke, Speech on the Reform of Representation.*

Gunner. s.

1. Cannoneer; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

The nimble gunner
With lynxstock now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. chorus.

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They slow the principal gunners, and carried away their artillery.—*Hayward.*

There on his knee (behind a box tree shrinking)
A skilful gunner, with his left eye winking,
Levels directly ahead oak hard by,
Whereon a hundred groaning culvers cry;
Down falls the cock, up from the touch-pan flies
A ruddy flash that in a moment dyes;
Off goes the gun, and through the forest rings
The thundering bullet, born on fiery wings.
Spencer, Translation of De Bartas. (Ord MS.)

At the beginning of October, two Turkish gunners came off to the Hissar, and giving information to Captain Lawrence that two hundred barrels of powder were stored in the castle, and that a train was laid from the town to the centre of the magazine proposed that we should send a party under their guidance to cut it off.—*Young, Naval History of England.*

2. One who shoots; one who uses a gun to kill game.

I had rather
Have anger'd all the gods, than that blind gunner,
Beaumont and Fletcher, Cupid's Revenge.

Gunnery. s. Science of artillery; art of managing cannon.

He learned the arts of riding, fencing, gunnery,
And how to scale a fortress or a nursery.

Byron, Don Juan, l. 28.

Gunpowder. s. Powder put into guns to be fired.

Gunpowder consisteth of three ingredients, sulphur, small-coal, and brimstone.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*
Burning by gunpowder frequently happens at sea.—*Wiseeman.*

Gunroom. s. Place, on board a ship, where arms are deposited.

Pray Heaven that old rogue Coupler hath not went us to fetch milk out of the gunroom.—*Sir John Vanbrugh, The Relapse, iii. 3.*

Gunsbot. s. Reach or range of a gun; space to which a shot can be thrown.

Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of gunsbot.—*Dryden.*
Jansburg retired to a spot which was out of gunsbot, and summoned a few of his chief officers to a consultation.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. 22.*

Construction adjectival.

The symptoms I have translated to gunsbot wounds.—*Wiseeman.*

Gunnsmith. s. Man whose trade is to make guns.

It is of particular esteem with the gunsmiths for stocks.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Gunsstick. s. Runner or stick with which the charge is driven into a gun; ramrod.

Even a gunsstick flying into my eye. *Stewart.*

Gunsstock. s. Wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

The timber is used for bows, pulleys, screws, mills, and gunsstocks.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Gunstone. s. Cannon bullet, or ball, formerly made of stone.

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to gunstones; and his soul
Shall stand sore charged for the wasteful vengeance
That shall fly with them.

Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 2.
That I could shoot mine eyes at him, like gunstones.—*B. Jonson, Volpone.*

Gunwale. s. See extract.

The gunwale or gunnel of a ship [is] that piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the forecabin, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the stanchions which support the waste-trees; and this is called the gunwale, whether there be guns in the ship or no: and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the gunwale.—*Morris.*

Moths made fast a cable to her stern, and towed her off, but he could get her no further than a shoal, called Stubben, when she sunk; and soon after he had waked the Nyeborg up to the landing-place, that vessel sunk to her gunwale.—*Sandley, Life of Nelson.*

And now the keel just cuts the cover'd sand,

Now to the gunwale stretches every hand.

Croft, The Borough.

Used adjectivally.

Her owner ring'd her and he knows her worth,
And sees her, fearless, gunwale-deep go forth;
Dreadons he views his sea, by lucres cur'd,
When inch-high billows vex the watery world. *Ibid.*

Gurge. s. [Lat. *gurgis*.] Whirlpool; gulf

Rhetorical; rare.

Marching from Eden he shall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous gurge,
Boils out from under ground.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 40.

Gurge. *v. a.* Swallow up. *Rare*.

Gurgons. *s.* See Grudgings.

Out of this is the contrast of the brain, usually
called *gurgons* or pollard, taken.—*Harrison, Description of England prefixed to Unlashed*.

Gurging, *part. adj.* Swallowing up. *Rare*.
In *gurgling* gulfs of those such surging seas.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 227.

Gurgle. *v. n.* Fall or gush with noise, as
water from a bottle.

Gurging, *part. adj.* Sounding or flowing as
that which gurgles.

Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,
They rush to land, and end in fountains the day. *Pope*.
Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace,
And waste their musick on the savage race. *Young*.

Gargoyls. *s.* [N.Fr.] In *Architecture*.
Ornamented stone spout in churches.

Gargyles of men's figure, telamones, atlantes, *gargyles*
of women's figure, cariatides vel status mulieris.—*Withal, Dictionary*, p. 163: ed. 1608. (Nares
by H. & W.)

Gargoyles appear to have been first introduced
with the early English style; during the prevalence
of which they were usually made with a very considerable
projection; subsequently they were often
much less prominent.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

Garnard. *s.* [Fr. *gournauld*.] Native salt-
water fish so called, of the genus *Trigla*.
Gurnet is a common but inaccurate form.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I'm a sowed
gurnet.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* iv. 2.

Cuvier's second family of the *Acanthopterygii*
contains those genera, the species of which have
their cheeks defended by imbricated plates, which
are sometimes spinous. Of the first genus of this
family, *Trigla*, the *gurnards*, the British coast pro-
duces nine species, three of which are common, the
others of rarer occurrence. They are chiefly caught
by the trawl-net, used in deep water; as the *gurnards*
mostly swim near the bottom, and are incau-
tious of life after they have been taken from the
sea. . . . The red *gurnard* [*Trigla cuculus*] is very
common on the English coast. . . . The piper [*Trigla*
lyra] . . . is supposed to have gained the name of
piper from the sound which swarms it when taken
in hand from the sea. All the species, however,
emit a grunting noise at intervals for a considerable
time; which may have probably given origin to the
name which distinguishes them by some corruption
from the Latin *gurnatio*, or the French *gurnier*. . . .
The grey *gurnard* [*Trigla gurnardus*] is
much more common than either the piper or the
strawberry *gurnard*.—*Jarrell, British Fishes*.

The *gurnard* is known to emit a peculiar grun-
ting sound on being removed from the water, to
which disagreeable habit it owes its designation.—
Notes and Queries, March 9, 1891.

Gush. *v. n.* [German, *giessen* = pour out.]
Break forth in a strong and full stream.

A sea of blood *gushed* from the gaping wound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The covering of this abyss was broken asunder,
and the water *gushed* out that made the deluge.—
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Gush. *s.* Emission of liquor in a large
quantity at once; liquor so emitted.

If a lung-vein be lacerated, generally at the first
cough a great *gush* of blood is coughed up.—*Har-
vey*.

Gushing, *part. adj.*
1. Breaking forth with a gush.

Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow,
Led through a mad variety of woe. *Pope*.

On either hand the *gushing* waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall.
Thomson.

2. Ebullient; exuberant; demonstrative:
(applied, recently, to the temperament of
females).

Rachel Norreys was a dangerously fascinating
brunette. There was more danger for men in the
society of this little brown girl, with her ready
blood, her killing glances, her arch manner and
animated conversation, than in association with the
biggest, fairest Juno in creation. . . . Then her
temper was warm, impulsive, and energetic. She
was quick to resent an injury to others, as she was
to confess a fault of her own; passionate, but open
as the day; 'a nervous creature, who lived twenty-
four months in every twelve.' To add to the at-
mosphere of danger which surrounded this *gushing*
young person, she is placed at the outset of the
story in an odd, not to say false, position. She is a
wife in nothing but name.—*Saturday Review*, Feb-
ruary 10, 1896.

Gushingy, *adv.* In a gushing manner.

Parent of rivers, which flow *gushingy*,
With many windings, through the vale.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 71.

Gusset. *s.* [Fr. *gousset*.] Plate in armour
before the armpit; corresponding piece in
a shirt.

Seam and *gusset* and band,
Band and *gusset* and seam,
Till o'er the buttons I fall asleep,
And sew them on in a dream.
T. Hood, Song of the Shirt.

Gust. *s.*

1. Sense of tasting; relish.

They faintly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
(Shew'd bitter wishes, which th' offended taste
With spluttering noise rejected.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 661.

Would he eat to satisfy and not to invite his
hunger, and drink to refresh and not to force and
oppress himself; his relish would be quick and
vigorous, his *gust* sincere, and his digestion easy.—
Scott, Christmas Eve, iii. 3.

And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd. *Dryden*.
Where here is duty on the fount side,
On their meer sensual *gust*, and sould with early
pride. *Id., Fanny and Arcite*.

Old we shall do the work of taking away both the
gust and comfort of them.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

We have lost, in a great measure, the *gust* and re-
lish of true Imputance.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Ser-
mons*.

The purer the soil is, the purer will all its facul-
ties and operations be, the less it will retain of cor-
rupt *gusts* and relishes, the more recollected and
undivided will be its powers.—*Norris, On the Beauti-
tude*, p. 170.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust.
Pope, Essay on Man.

2. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

The principal part of painting is to find what na-
ture has made most proper to this art, and a choice
of it may be made according to the *gust* and man-
ner of the ancients.—*Dryden*.

Gust. *s.* [from Icelandic *gustr*.] Sudden rush
or blast of wind.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the *gusts* of heav'n.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
Presently come forth swarms and volleys of libels,
which are the *gusts* of liberty of speech restrained.

—*Jaeger, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps
descend,

From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* to rend
An aged sturdy oak. *Sir J. Denham*.

But sillier man, in his mistaken way,
By reason, his false guide, is led astray;
Traced by a thousand *gusts* of wav'ring doubt,
His restless mind still rills from thought to thought.

Oldham, Eighth Satire of Boileau, imitated.
Part stay for passage, till a *gust* of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a slushing sheet. *Dryden*.

Pardon a weak distemper'd soul, that swells
With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions. *Addison, Cato*.

Gust. *v. a.* Taste; have a relish of.

'Tis far gone,
When I shall *gust* it last.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 1.
The palate of this age *gusts* nothing high.—*Sir R.
L. Estlin, On Discouragement and Fletcher's Plays*.

Gustable, *adj.*

1. To be tasted.

This position informs us of a vulgar error, term-
ing the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gust-
able* sweeter.—*Harvey*.

2. Pleasant to the taste.

A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appe-
tite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth.
—*Derham*.

Gustable. *s.* Anything that may be tasted;
catable.

The touch acknowledged no *gustables*,
The taste no fragrant smell.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 3, 4.
Gustation. *s.* Act of tasting.

The *gustation* and conveying parts partake of the
nerves of *gustation*, or appertaining unto sense.—
Sir T. Browne.

Gustatory, *adj.* Consisting in, connected
with, constituted by, subservient to, the
sense of taste.

The sensillum, visual, aural, tactual, olfactory,
gustatory, muscular, constantly accompanying the
successive phases of these actions, will be all par-
tially aroused at the same time.—*Herbert Spencer,
Elements of Psychology*, 201.

Gustful, *adj.* Tasteful; well-tasted.

A famous composition made of divers cordials . . .
which they throw into water to make it more *gust-
ful*.—*Howarth, Letters*, ii. 64: Oct. 1674.

What he desires from some dry, insipid sin, is
but to make up a Benjamin's mess for some other
more *gustful*.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian
Piety*, p. 118.

Gustfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Gustful; relish of anything.

As no man can well enjoy himself, or find sound
content in anything, while business or duty lie un-
finished on his hands, so when he has done his best
toward the dispatch of his work, he will then com-
fortably take his ease and enjoy his pleasure; then
his food doth taste savoury; then his divertis-
ments and recreations have a lively *gustfulness*;
then his sleep is very sound and pleasant.—*Barrow,
Sermons*, xix.

Gustless, *adj.* Tasteless; insipid.

No *gustless* or unsatisfying offal.—*Sir T. Browne,
Miscellanies*, p. 13.

Gusto. *s.* [Italian.]

1. Relish of anything; power by which any-
thing excites sensations in the palate.

Pleasant *gustos* gratify the appetite of the luxu-
rious.—*Derham*.

2. Intellectual taste; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring
no particular *gusto* along with them.—*Dryden*.

Mild with his living art he let him praise,
And Polly's praise reply for Wisdom's late,
Loud of their patron's *gusto* let them tell,
Whose noblest native *gusto* he to sell.
Byron, The Curse of Minerva.

Gusty, *adj.*

1. Stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled *Tyler* chiding with his shores.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.

They are as a *gusty* wind and sail to a ship; if
she steer right, they prosper and further her course;
but if wrong, they serve only to strike her against
the rocks with more speed and force.—*Norris, On
the Beautitude*, p. 120.

It is still a *gusty* kind of weather; there is a kind
of sickness in the air.—*Dryden, History of the
League*, dedication.

Or whirl'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind,
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

2. Applied to the disposition.

Little 'brown girls' with *gusty* temperaments
 seldom do the sensible thing.—*Saturday Review*,
February 10, 1894.

Gut. *s.* [German, *kütteln*, *güdeln*.]

1. Long pipe reaching with many convolu-
tions from the stomach to the vent.

A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below
close to the belly, and then the strings of *gut*,
mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the up-
per strings stricken should make the lower resound.
—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Stomach; receptacle of food; proverbially,

And cram'd'them till their *guts* did ache,
With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake.
Bulter, Hudibras.

With false weights their servants' *guts* they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

3. Gluttony; love of gourmandizing.

Apicius, thou didst on thy *guts* bestow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,
In poison'd potion drank'st. *Mackwell, Apology*.

4. Passage.

Here we entered into a narrow *gut* between two
steep rocky mountains.—*Mausdrell, Travels*, p. 134.

Gut. *v. a.*

1. Eviscerate; draw; exenterate.

The fishermen save the most part of their fish:
some are *gutted*, split, powdered and dried.—
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

2. Plunder of contents.

In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,
A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces.
Dryden.

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having *gutted*
a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he
pleased.—*Addison*.

It was probably done by Uakoko, who *gutted*
a chapel near Newgrange a few years before.—*Archaeo-
logist, Harasgovaia*, cli. 1.

Guttapercha. *s.* [Malay.] See extract.

Gutta percha of commerce consists chiefly of a
peculiar substance (*gutta percha* properly so called)
mixed with a small quantity of a vegetable acid,
caustic (hence the cheesy odour which it sometimes
possesses), a resin soluble in ether and in oil of tur-
pentine, and a resin soluble in alcohol. The pure

gutta percha is a hydro-carbon, analogous to caoutchouc. The uses of *gutta percha* in the arts are most extensive. It is already the subject of numerous patents. It also serves some useful purposes in medicine, surgery, and pharmacy. — *Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 1628: ed. 1820.

Gutter. s. [Fr. *gouttière*.] Passage for water.

Rocks rise one above another, and have deep gutters worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain. — *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

As soon as his debarcation was known, the whole nation was wild with delight. Wherever he appeared thousands thronged round him, shouting and blessing his name. The bells of all England rang joyously: the gutters ran with ale; and, night after night, the sky five miles round London was illumined by innumerable bonfires. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Used adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound.

Three gutter files are in length ten inches and a half. — *Mason, Mechanical Exercises*.

Gutter. v. a. Cut in small hollows. My cheeks are gutter'd with my fretting tears.

First in a place, by nature close, they build A narrow flooring, gutter'd, wall'd, and tiled. — *Dryden*.

Guttered. part. adj. Cut as in gutters. Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,

The gutter'd rocks, and concentrated sounds, Traitors custody'd to clog the guttless keel, As having sense of beauty, do omit Their mortal natures, letting safe go by The divine Desdemona. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, il. 1.

Guttie. v. n. Gourmandize. His jolly brother, opposite in sense, Laughs at his throat; and, lavish of expense, Quads, crams, and gutties, in his own defence. — *Dryden*.

Guttie. v. a. Swallow. The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss: they did not hiss, and so he gutt'd them up, and scalded his chops. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Guttulous. adj. [Lat. *guttula* — drop.] In the form of a small drop.

Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured into guttulous descent from the air. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Guttural. adj. [Lat. *guttur* — throat.] Belonging to, or connected with, the throat; formed by or in the throat, in which case it is often used in Phonetics, as applied to certain sounds formed in the throat.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural. — *Becon*. In attempting to pronounce the arabic, and some of the vowels spirally, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a guttural pronunciation. — *Holder*.

Children are occasionally born with guttural swellings. — *Guthrie, Geography, Switzerland*.

I love the language, that soft bastard Latin, Which melts like kisses from a female mouth, And sounds as if it should be writ on satin, With syllables with h breathe of the sweet South, And gentle liquids gliding all so put in, That not a single accent seems unorth, Like our harsh, northern, whistling, grunting, guttural, Which we're obliged to hiss, and spit, and sputter all. — *Egmont, Leppa*, 44.

Guttural. s. Guttural sound, articulation, or letter.

He [Cartaret] had . . . acquired considerable influence over the mind of George the First. The other ministers could speak no German. The king could speak no English. All the communication that Walpole held with his master was in very bad Latin. Cartaret dismissed his colleagues by the volubility with which he addressed his Majesty in German. They listened with envy and terror to the mysterious gutturals which might possibly convey suggestions very little in unison with their wishes. — *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Walpole's Letters*.

Gutturine. adj. Connected with the throat. Rare.

The bronchocoele, or gutturine tumour, an endemic disease of the nations of those parts, physicians and naturalists attribute to the water they drink, not without good reason; because, say they, it consists of melted snow, which gives it that malignant quality. — *Ray, On the Deluge*, ch. ii. (Ord MS.).

Guy. s. [guide-rope.] In Navigation. Ropes for moving and steadying certain parts of the ship's tackle.

In the beautiful geometrical web of the garden-spider, many guys are required to keep it taut, and to prevent it from being blown away by the wind. — *Edinburgh Review*, June 1822. (Ord MS.).

Guzzle. v. n. Feed immoderately; swallow any liquor greedily.

Well wou'd I lov'd the gossip's spirits raise, Who while she guzzles clats the doctor's praise.

They fell to lapping and guzzling, till they burst themselves. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*. No more her cure shall fill the hollow tray, To sat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey.

Guzzle. v. a. Swallow with immoderate gust. The Tylian klug

Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing, Still guzzling must of wine. — *Dryden*.

Guzzle. s. Insatiable thing or person. Rare. That senseless, sensual creature, That sink of filth, that guzzle must impure.

— *Marston, Scourge of Villany*, il. 7.

Gwyniad. s. [Welsh; from *gwyn* = white.] Rare and local native fish so called, *Coregonus lavaretus*; schelly.

The species of the genus *Coregonus* are numerous in Europe, and several of them are so similar to each other, that, without the power of comparing those of this country with foreign specimens, an approximation of synonymies is, at least, doubtful. Some authors have even considered the Vendice of Lochaber as the same with the Gwyniad of Perthshire, the schelly of Cheshire, the gwyniad of Wales, and the Pollan of Ireland; and it will be found that this is not the case; and, from recent observation, there is now reason to believe that the Pollan of Ireland is distinct from the two species of *Coregonus* found in Great Britain. The gwyniad of Wales were very common in Llyn Tegid (Fair Lake) at Bala until the year 1861, when pigs were put into the lake, which have very much reduced their number. . . . The gwyniad is very numerous in Chwastwater and other large lakes in Cumberland, where, on account of its large scales, it is called the schelly. . . . The poorer classes . . . consider and even call them the Fresh-water herring. . . . The fish is not unlike a herring in appearance, and the Welsh term *gwyniad* has reference to their silvery white colour. — *Tarrell, British Fishes*.

Gymnasium. s. [Gr. *gymnasion*; from *gymnos* = naked.] Formerly a place for athletic exercises, in which such as practised them were wholly or nearly naked; any place of exercise; school.

In our universities, Cambridge and Oxford; . . . where the worst college is more sight-worthy than the best Dutch gymnasium. — *Fuller, Italy State*, p. 140: 1618.

The word *gymnasium* does properly signify the place where people exercise themselves when stripped. — *Giese, Catechismus Sacra*.

It is to him [the Marquis Wielopolski] that the re-establishment of the Warsaw University and the increase of the number of gymnasiums in the kingdom of Poland from five to thirteen, and the introduction of publicity in law proceedings, are due. — *N. Edwards, Polish Captivity*, vol. ii. ch. i.

In the Greek form in -on. Italy is the sole *gymnasium* and library of their knowledge and learning. — *Sir T. Brown, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 333.

Gymnastic. adj. Pertaining to athletic exercises; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart or quoit.

Jamblichus, speaking of the powers which flow from the gods among those which co-operate with nature, mentions only the medicinal and gymnastic as the two principal. — *Giese, Catechismus Sacra*.

The funeral [of Calanus] was followed, according to ancient Greek usage, by a horse-race, and by gymnastic and musical contests. — *Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. li.

Gymnastic. s. Athletic exercise.

The Greeks wisely forbid their servants *gymnastics* as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots. — *Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Exercise — exercise — gymnastics . . . is an important hygienic agent. — *Pereira, Principles of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 66: 1859.

Gymnastically. adv. In a gymnastic manner; athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

Such as with agility and vigour are not gymnastically composed, nor actively use those parts. — *Sir T. Brown*.

Gymnic. adj. Applied to such as practise the athletic or gymnastic exercises.

Have they not sword-players, and every sort Of gymnastic artists, wrestlers, riders, runners? — *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1284.

Gymnic. Relating to, connected with, consisting in, the exercises of the gymnasium, or of a gymnastic character. In the exact construction is substantival, and the meaning Gymnastics, the latter being the commoner word.

Theatres and spacious fields allotted for all gymnicks, sports, and honest recreations. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, To the reader.

Gymnical. adj. Pertaining to athletic exercises.

Gymnical exercises at Pitana. — *Potter, Antiquities of Greece*, vol. ii. ch. 22.

Gymnosophist. s. [Gr. *gymnosophos*, from *gymnos* = wise.] Philosopher, either actual one of an Indian sect so called, or one who from his carelessness in the matter of clothing was of like character.

How know you what may be showed for the *gymnosophists* prayers in India? — *Brewster of M. Jewel*, fol. 34, b. 166d.

Those seven wise men of Greece, those Britain druids, Indian brahmins, Ethiopian *gymnosophists*, meet of the Persians. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, To the reader.

Thus have most civilisations and sciences come, as some think, from the Indian *gymnosophists*, into Egypt; from thence into Greece; so into Italy; and thence, over the Alps, into these faint north-west parts of the world. — *Sir H. Blount, Voyage into the Levant*, p. 151: 1650.

Let us straight advance in quest Of this profound *gymnosophist*.

Butler, *Hudibras*, pt. ii. canto iii. 'How can any man complain of hunger,' said Peter, 'in a country where such excellent sallads are to be gathered in almost every field or of thicket, where every river and stream produces such delicious pot-tions? And as for cold and nakedness, they are evils introduced by luxury and custom. A man naturally wants cloaths no more than a horse or any other animal, and there are whole nations who go without them; but these are things, perhaps, which you, who do not know the world, — "You will pardon me, sir," returned Adam, "I have read of the *gymnosophists*." — "A plague of your jehosophists!" cried Peter. — *Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Alexander . . . at Corinth . . . found Diogenes living in habits of simplicity not unworthy of the eastern *gymnosophists*, as the Greeks called the sages who exposed themselves almost naked to the inclemency of the Indian sky. — *Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liii.

Gynarchy. s. [Gr. *gynē* = woman, and *archē* = government.] Female government. See Gynecocracy.

I have always some hopes of change under a gynarchy. — *Lord Chesterfield*.

Gynæcian. adj. Relating to women.

Modern physicians prescribe fasting and abstinence to all melancholy lovers: as likewise to all gynæcians writers to women. — *Ferrand, Love Melancholy*, p. 35: 1840.

Gynecocracy. s. [Gr. *gynē* = strength, authority; as the root is *gynak-*, this, notwithstanding the extracts, is the only true form.] Rule of a woman: (in politics chiefly applied to those countries where the succession to the crown is limited by the Salic law to males; in colloquial language used for petticoat government).

Because undertakes a conjecture of the first cause which excluded gynocracy among them [the French]. — *Selden, On Drayton's Polybion*. The French exclude gynocracy, or the government in chief by women. — *Biographiana*, p. 76.

Gypse. s. Kind of stone.

The soil of Cyprus is for the most part rocky: there are in it many entire hills of tale or gypse. — *Pococke, Description of the East*, il. 220.

Gypseous. adj. Consisting of gypsum.

Gypseus alabastr may be readily distinguished from the marble; . . . it does not effervesce with acids, and is soft enough to be scratched by the nail. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Gypsine. adj. Same as Gypseous, the latter being the commoner word.

Gypsine stone [is] a name given by some writers to the gypsum, or fossil substance, of which the powder, called plaster of Paris, is made by calcination. — *Chemists*.

Gypsum. s. [Lat.] Plaster of Paris; native sulphate of lime.

Gypsum is found in very large quantities in many parts of the globe, forming extensive chains of mountains and hills, as in the neighbourhood of Paris. — *Chambers, Cyclopædia*.

Gypsum . . . this substance was discovered by Mr. Mayer, a German clergyman of uncommon merit, in the year 1788; it has since been applied with signal success in Germany, Switzerland, France, and America.—*Kirwan, On Manures*, p. 18.

The plaster stone of the Paris basin contains about 12 per cent. of carbonate of lime. This body, ground and mixed with water, forms an adhesive mortar much used in building, as it flows very speedily. Works executed with pure *gypsum* never become so hard as those made with the calcareous kind; and hence it might be proper to add a certain portion of white slaked lime to our calcined *gypsum*, in order to give the stucco this valuable property. Coloured stuccoes of great solidity are made by adding to a clear solution of gius any desired colouring tincture, and mixing in the proper quantity of the calcined calcareous *gypsum*. The compact, fine-grained *gypsum* alabaster is often cut into various ornamental figures, such as vases, statuary groups, &c., which take a high polish and look beautiful; but from their softness are easily injured, and require to be kept enclosed within a glass shade.—*Urn, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Gyrator. *s.* Act of turning anything about. This effluviu attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which returning home, in a *gyration*, carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electrick.—*Sir T. Browne*.

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reason of which is, that the sensation of the coal in the several places of that circle remains impressed on the sensorium, until the coal returns again to the same place.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

Gyre. *s.* [Lat. *gyrus* = circle, rotatory movement, wheel.] Circle described by anything moving in an orbit.

Ne thereforeth his approved skill to ward,
Or strike, or surien round in warlike *gyre*,
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his safe guard,
But rudely rag'd.
Down the wild haggard tow'r into the sky,
And to the south by thy direction fly?
Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace? *Rudg.*
Ho falcon'd! those harmonious orbs, that roll
In redoubt *gyres* about the Arctic pole. *Id.*
Quick and more quick he spins in riddy *gyres*,
Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires. *Dryden*.

Gyre. *v. a.* Turn round.

With the spiteful Philistim, he [the devil] puts out both the eyes of our apprehension and judgement, that he may *gyre* us about in the mill of unprofitable wickedness.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 23.

Gyrfalcon. *s.* See Gerfalcon.

Gyre. *s.* [Welsh, *gyfyn*.] Fetter. *Archaic*.

And knowing this, should I yet stay,
Like such as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden *gyres*? *B. Jonson*.

A golden *gyre*, a pleasing wrong.
Beaumont and Fletcher, With a Mouth,
But Talamon rush'd in, and lay'd to meet
A rising root, that held his fustian'd feet
So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden *gyres* unbound. *Dryden*.

Two stern-fac'd men went off from Llyn,
Between the fog and mist:
And Eugene Aram walked between,
With *gyres* upon his wrist.
T. Hood, Dream of Eugene Aram.

Gyre. *v. a.* Fetter; shackle; enchain; ensnare.

All in irons was my song,
Even now I maito *gyred* in a payre of stockes.
Hyckes Boorne.

With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great
a fly as Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will *gyre*
thee in thine own courtship.—*Shakespeare, Othello*,
il. 1.

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HA

HA. *interj.* Expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion; when repeated, of laughter or joyous exultation, according to the tone.

You shall look fairer ere I give or hazard;
What says the golden chest? *ha! let me see.*

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, il. 3.

He saith among the trumpets *ha, ha*, and he
smelleth the lattle after off.—*Job*, xxxix. 23.

Ha, ha, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;
Our plots and delusions
Have wrought such confusions,
That the monarch's a slave to the crowd. *Dryden*.

Ha. *s.* Utterance of the interjection so sounded: (often in combination with Hum).

Praise her but for this her without-door form,
(Which, on my faith, deserves high speech,) and
straight

The shrug, the *ha*, or *ha*; these petty brands,
That calumny doth use: . . . O, I am out,
That mercy doth; for calumny will fear
Virtue itself: . . . these shrugs, these *hums*, and *ha's*,
When you have said she's goodly, come between,
Ere you can say she's honest.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, il. 1.

We may be temporal lords ourselves, I take it.—
You may be any thing, and leave off to make
Long-winded exercises; or hark up

Your *ha*, and *hum*, in a tune. *B. Jonson, Alchemist*.

My solemn *hums* and *ha's* the servants quake at.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Progress.

Hab-hab. *Interjection* used as a substantitive. [two words.] In *Landscape Gardening*. Bunk fence so called.

Having thus far spoken of the fence, as the necessity for its concealment and the general turn of its line are concerned, the poem now enters into a more practical discussion of the various kinds that may be resorted to, and the proposed means to render them at once effectual and invisible; and of those, the first that is recommended to our choice is that which is commonly known by the name of the sunk fence; by this the ground which is seen beyond it, provided its manner of cultivation be anything similar, appears so intimately and continuously united with that on which we stand ourselves, that it is almost always with surprise the division is discovered; and hence, as expressive of that passion, it obtained, when first invented, the name of the *ha-ha*. The mode of constructing this is specified, and is as follows.—Dig a deep trench, and to the base of the side from which you look, and which must be perpendicular and fronted with stone, the opposite side must be gently sloped from the level of the soil; the verdure of this slope must be preserved, and the wall which sustains the neighbouring side must be covered on its top also with the green turf, a little raised above the surface of the soil. This is the strongest manner of constructing the sunk fence; but the greatest strength is not in every instance necessary; it may, indeed, be

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requisite, in order to restrain the deer, but cattle of a tamer kind will be turned without it; the perpendicularity and the stone front of the nearer bank may, therefore, be here dispensed with, and in their place a slope, and at midway down a row of thorns, defended when young with pointed pales, may be substituted; but this must be kept from surmounting the level of the lawn, and its surface must always parallel to the banks on which it grows.—*Mason, English Garden*, note.

Habeas corpus. *s.* [Lat. *habeas*, being the second person singular of the present tense in the potential mood of *habere* (have) — thou mayest have, + *corpus* = body.] Writ so called, from containing these words.

There is no *habeas corpus* from death.—*Sir M. Sedgwick, Essays*, p. 355: 1634.

Next to personal security, the law of England regards, as sacred, and preserves the personal liberty of individuals. This personal liberty consists in the power of locomotion, of changing situation, of removing one's person to whatsoever place one's own inclination may direct, without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law. . . . The . . . language of the great charter is that no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the law of the land. And many subsequent old statutes expressly direct that no man shall be taken or imprisoned by suggestion or petition to the king or his council, unless it be by legal indictment or the process of the common law. By the Petition of Right, 3 Car. 1., it is enacted that no freeman shall be imprisoned or detained without cause shewn, to which he may answer according to law. By 16 Car. 1. c. 10, if any person be restrained of his liberty by order or decree of any illegal court, or by command of the king's majesty in person, or by warrant of the council board, or by any of the privy council; he shall, upon demand of his counsel, have a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring his body before the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas, who shall then determine whether the cause of his commitment be just, and thereupon do as justice shall appear. And by 31 Car. 1. c. 2, commonly called the *Habeas Corpus Act*, the methods of obtaining this writ are so plainly pointed out and enforced, that so long as this statute remains unimpeached, no subject of England can be long detained in prison, except in those cases in which the law requires and justifies such detention. And lest the act should be evaded by demanding unreasonable bail . . . it is declared, 1 W. & M. st. 2, c. 2, that excessive bail ought not to be required.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. 1. ch. 1.

The very intention of our *habeas corpus* act, namely, the preservation of the liberties of the subject, absolutely requires that act now to be suspended.—*Addison, Freeholder*, no. 16.

Haberdash. *s.* Haberdashery. *Rare*.

They turne out their trash,
And shew their *haberdashes*;
Thor pyldo podaryo;
And scande saullery. *Papistical Exhortation*.

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Haberdash. *v. n.* Deal or trade as a haberdasher. *Rare*.

What mean dull wits, in this high measure,
To *haberdash*
In earth's base ware, whose greatest treasure
Is dross and trash? *Quarles, Emblems*.

Haberdasher. *s.* See last extract.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop.—*Raron*.

A *haberdasher*, who was the oracle of the coffee-house, declared his opinion.—*Addison*.

[*Haberdasher*,—*Haberdashers* were of two kinds, *haberdashers* of small wares, sellers of needles, tapes, buttons, &c., and *haberdashers* of hats. The first of these would be well explained from Old Norse *haptask*, trumpery, things of trifling value. A poor petty *haberdasher* (of small wares), mercer, (Shrewsbury). The *haberdasher* of hats seems named from some kind of stuff called *haperdas*, of which probably hats were made. 'La charge de haperdas, xiiid.' (Liber Albus, 225.) 'Les tax de leyne d'Epagne, wadual, mercerie, canovras,—fautre, lormerie, peil, haberdasherie, enquireux, et les autres chovras se l'ont acoustument par fee, vid.' (Ibid. 231.)—*Waldwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Haberdashery. *s.* Articles made or sold by haberdashers.

You will hardly expect me to go through the tape and thread, and all the other small wares of *haberdashery* and millinery to be gleaned up among our imports.—*Darke, On a Reptile Peace*.

Haberdine. *s.* [Fr. *habordean*; Dutch, *abberdaan*.] Fish so called; Poor John.

His dayntie fare is turn'd to a hungry feast of dross and cats, or *haberdine* and poorer John, at the monk.—*Nash, Pierce Penitence*: 1582.

And warn him not to cast his wanton cyne
On groner bacon, and salt *haberdine*.
Bishop Hall, Satire.

Habergeon. *s.* [Fr. *haubergeon*.] Armour for the neck and breast; neck piece; gorget. See *hauberk*.

It shall have a blinding of woven work round about the hole of it, as it were the hole of an *habergeon*, that it be not rent.—*Exodus*, xxviii. 32.

And halbert some, and some a *habergeon*;
So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Feifeus*.

The shot let fly, and grasing
Upon his shoulder, in the pausing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brass *habergeon*.
Battler, Fustices.

(For another example see under *haqueton*.)

Habile. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *habilis*.] Qualified; fit for anything. *Rare*.

God imprinted on her the fairest impress of his most amiable image, and rendered her *habile* and ready to every good work.—*Dr. Walker, Life of Lady Warwick*, p. 119: 1678.

Habillement. *s.* [Fr. *habillement*.] Dress; clothes; garment.

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He the fairest Una found,
Strange lady, in so strange habillment,
Teaching the Satyr. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
My riches are the poor habitments
Of which if you should here disdainful me,
You take the man and substance that I have.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.
The clergy should content themselves with wear-
ing gowns and other habiliments of Irish drapery.
—*Swift.*

Habitude. *adj.* Qualified; entitled. *Rare.*
Divers persons in the house of commons were
attainted, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to
serve in parliament; being disabled in the highest
degree.—*Bacon.*

Habilitation. *s.* Qualification. *Rare.*
Things are but *habilitations* towards arms; and
what is *habilitation* without intention and act?—*Bacon, Essays, xxi.*

Habitity. *s.* Aptitude. *Rare.*
Aladine, though meaner born,
And of less livelihood and *habitity*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Of promptness, and of industry.
Habitity, reality. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Habit. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *habitus*.]
1. State of anything: (as, 'habit of body').
2. Dress; accoutrement; garment.

I shifted
Into a madman's rage, I assume a semblance
The very does disdainful; and in this *habit*
Met I my father. *Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 2.*
Both the poets being dressed in the same English
habit, story compared with story, judgement may be
made betwixt them.—*Dryden.*

Changes there are in guise of wit, like those of
habits or other modes.—*Sir W. Temple.*
There are among the statues several of Venus, in
different *habits*.—*Adami, Travels in Italy.*
The clergy are the only set of men who wear a dis-
tinct *habit* from others.—*Swift.*

3. Practice; custom; inveterate use.
He hath a better *habit* of frowning than the
count Palatine.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, i. 2.*

The last fatal step is, by frequent repetition of the
sinful act, to continue and persist in it, till at length it
settles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of sin; which
being that which the apostle calls the finishing of
sin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to
merit, but also as to actual infliction.—*South, Sermons.*

No civil heels have shone his death arose,
But faction now by *habit* does cleave;
And wars have that respect for his repose
As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea.

Dryden, On the Death of Oliver Cromwell.
Habit is a power or ability in man of doing any
thing, when it has been acquired by frequently
doing the something.—*Locke.*

The free of education is so great, that we may
mould the minds and manners of the young into
what shape we please, and give the impressions of
each *habit* as shall ever afterwards remain.—
Bishop Atterbury.

Habit. *v. a.* Dress; accoutre; array.
Present yourself and your fair princess
Before Leont.
She shall be *habited* as it becomes
The partner of your bed.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.
Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers,
and the cloath he used to wear, in which at that
time he seemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be
that person.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion.*

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities,
and imitated them in their rustic dances.—
Dryden.

Habitable. *adj.* Capable of being inhabited
or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human
creatures.

By means of our solitary situation, we know well
most part of the *habitable* world, and are ourselves
unknown.—*Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time;
This is her *habitable* joyous climate. *Donne.*
The torrid zone is now found *habitable*. *Cowley.*

Look round the *habitable* world, how few
Know their own good, or, knowing it, pursue.
Dryden.

Habitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Habitable; capability of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the equinoctial line decides that
controversy of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone.
—*Mora.*

Those ancient problems of the spherical round-
ness of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the
habitableness of the torrid zone, are abundantly
demonstrated.—*Bay.*

Habitacle. *s.* [Fr. *habituacle*; Lat. *habita-
culum*.] Dwelling.
He shall dwellly suppe with me and with him in

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the eternal *habituacle* of God.—*Bale, Discourses on the
Revelations*: 1850.

Habituance. *s.* Dwelling; abode. *Obsolete.*
What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in desert hast thine *habituance*?
And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right owner.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Habitant. *s.* Inhabitant: this latter being
the commoner word.

Not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious; but to thee, earth's *habitant*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 98.

Powers celestial to teach our's view
Stand still content, though distant far they lie,
Or *habitant* of earth, or sea, or sky. *Pope.*

Oh Lave! no *habitant* of earth thou art—
An unseen scruple, we believe in thee,
A faith whose martyrs are the broken heart,
But never yet hath seen, nor o'er shall see
The naked eye, thy form, as it should be;
The mind hath made thee, as it peopled heaven,
Even with its own desiring phantasy,
And to a thought such shape and image given,
As haunts the unquench'd soul—perch'd—waried—
wring—and riven.
Byron, Childs Harold, iv. 121.

Habitat. *s.* [Lat. third person singular of *habito* = inhabit.] The word is taken from
Latin works on *Zoology* and *Botany*, where
it stands before the name of the kind of dis-
trict where such or such animals or plants
are found, as fen, marsh, mountain, and
the like.

The naturalists who exclusively employ, in the
classification of animals, the marks furnished by the
external characters, usually take some notice of the
places to which animals resort, denominated the
station, or *habitat*.—*Heming, Philosophical Zoology, vol. ii. p. 114.* (Ord N.)

Still more significant is that deviation from this
shape which occurs among such of the Echinidea as
have *habitats* of a different kind, and, consequently,
different *habitats*. The genus Echinocyanus, Syn-
taurus, Brisson, and Amphiditus, diverge markedly
towards a bilateral structure. These creatures are
found not on rocky shores but on flat sea-bottoms,
and some of them only on bottoms of sand or mud.
—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology, ch. xiv.*

Habitat. *s.*
1. Occupancy.
Amplitude almost immense, with stars
Numerous, and every star perhaps a world
Of destin'd *habitation*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 620.

For want of *habitation* and repair,
Dissolve to heaps of ruins. *Sir J. Denham.*
Rocks and mountains, which in the first ages
were high and craggy, and consequently then in-
convenient for *habitation*, were by continual deterration
brought to a lower pitch.—*Woodward.*

2. Place of abode; dwelling.
Wisdom, to the end she might save many, built
her house of that nature which is common unto all
she made not this or the man her *habitation*, but
dwelt in us.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

God oft descends to visit men
Unseen, and through their *habitations* walks
To mark their doings. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 43.*

Habitator. *s.* [Lat.] Dweller; inhabitant
Rare.

The sun's presence is more continued unto the
northern inhabitants; and the longest day in Can-
cer, is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto
the southern *habitators*.—*Sir T. Brunsen.*

Habited. *adj.* Reduced to a habit; habitual;
inveterate. *Rare.*

This ancient and *habited* vice is amongst the
Dutch, of late years, much decreased.—*Fuller, Holy
State, p. 137.*

Habitual. *adj.* Customary; accustomed;
established by frequent repetition; in-
veterate.

Sin, then in power before
Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 384.*

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain
rules and maxims.—*South, Sermons.*

'Tis impossible to become an able artist, without
making your art *habitual* to you.—*Dryden.*

Habituato. *v. a.* Accustom; use one's self
by frequent repetition: (with *to*).

Many nobles and gentlemen, disdaining all subjec-
tion to a foreign and conquering power, retired into
Scotland, Ireland, Denmark; and after the extinction
of their hopes, by the suppression of all endeavours
in favour of Edgar's right, never returned, but left
their families *habituato* in those countries, choosing,
if they must live under a foreign dominion, to do it

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rather abroad, than at home.—*Sir W. Temple, In-
troduction to the History of England, ii. 264.* (Ord
M.)

Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and com-
pany, and next they *habituato* themselves to their
vicious practices.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Such as live in a purer air are *habituato* to the
exercise of a greater muscular strength.—*Arbuth-
not.*

Habituato. *adj.* Inveterate; obstinate.
Rare.

The constitutions of men's bodies may be either
native or *habituato*.—*Sir W. Temple, Of Agricul-
tural Virtues, we. ii.* (Ord M.)

All earthly vanities, which any *habituato* sin-
ner desires.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 676.*

Habitude. *s.*
1. Relation; respect; state with regard to
something else.

The will of God is like a straight unalterable rule;
but the various compartments of the creature, either
thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, oc-
casion several *habitudes* of this rule unto it.—*Sir
M. Hale, Originations of Manhood.*

It results from the very nature of things, as they
stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one
another.—*South, Sermons.*

As by the objective part of perfect happiness we
understand that which is best and last, and to which
all other things are to be referred; so by the formal
part must be understood the best and last *habitude*
of man toward that best object. *Norris.*

In all the *habitudes* of life
The friend, the mistress, and the wife;
Variety we still pursue. *Swift.*

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent inter-
course.
His knowledge in the noblest useful arts,
Was such that authors could not give;
But *habitudes* with those who live. *Dryden.*

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use:
(more properly *habiti*).

Mankind is willing to continue in a pleasing error,
strengthened by a long *habitude*.—*Dryden.*

Thy ear, turned to charitable sounds,
And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds
Of just obscene, and vulgar ribaldry,
The ill-bred question, and the loud reply,
Brought by long *habitude* from land to worms;
Must hear the frequent oath, the drowsy curse,
Prior, Henry and Emma.

4. Power of doing anything acquired by fre-
quent repetition.
It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude*, without
an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice.—
Dryden.

Habile. *adj.* [Lat. *habilis*.] Fit; apt.
As hagar hawke, presuming to contend
With hardy fowle above his *habile* might.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 11, 10.

Habnab. *adv.* [hap ne hap.] At random;
at the mercy of chance; without any rule
or certainty of effect.

Philautus determined, *habnab*, to send his letters.
—*Lilly, Epheus, p. 124.*
As they came in by *habnab*, so will I bring them
in a reckoning at six and at seven.—*Haywood, Fair
Maid of the West.*

He circles draws and squares,
With cyphers, astral characters;
Then looks 'you o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habnab* at random. *Buller, Hudibras.*

Hack. *v. a.* [Dutch, *hacken*.]

1. Cut into small pieces; chop; cut slightly
with frequent blows; mangle with unskil-
ful blows.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one
piece wanting, though *hacked* in some places, be-
wraying some light not long since passed.—*Sir P.
Sithney.*

What a slave art thou, to *hack* thy sword as thou
hast done, and say it was in fight!—*Shakespeare,
Henry IV. Part I. li. 4.*

Richard the second here was *hack'd* to death.—
Id., Richard III. iii. 2.

But five with butchers plac'd their priestly stall,
Mock modern faith to murder, *hack*, and mawl.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 280.

She had the ransacking of the wardrobe of the
two defunct ladies, and cut and *hacked* their posthu-
mous finery so as to suit her own tastes and figure.
—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

The partition planned at Leo was therefore the
very opposite of the partition of Poland. The par-
tition of Poland was the partition of a nation. It
was such a partition as is effected by *hacking* a
living man limb from limb. The partition planned
at Leo was the partition of an ill governed empire
which was not a nation.—*Macaulay, History of
England, ch. xxiv.*

2. Speak unready, or with hesitation.
Dismarm them, and let them question; let them
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keep their limbs whole, and hack our English.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

Hack. s.

1. Notch; hollow cut.

Look you, what hacks are on his helmet.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.

2. Hesitating or faltering speech.

His speaks to this very question with so many hacks and hesitations.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Guiltiness*, p. 270; 1800.

3. Pickaxe; mattock with one end only, and that a broad one.

Hack. s. Short for Hackney.

I am almost suffocated with dust every summer, occasioned by those crowds of practice-boys, who are whipping their hired hacks to death.—*More*.

Two men whose authority on such subjects was held in great esteem, the Duke of Newcastle and Sir John Fenwick, pronounced that the meanest hack ever imported from Tangier would produce a finer progeny than could be expected from the best sire of our native breed. They would not readily have believed that a time would come when the princes and nobles of neighbouring lands would be as eager to obtain horses from England as ever the English had been to obtain horses from Barbary.—*Maccubbin, History of England*, ch. iii.

Johnson came among them the solitary specimen of a just age, the last survivor of the genuine race of Irish Street hacks; the last of that generation of authors whose subject misery and whose dissolute manners had furnished inexhaustible matter to the satirical genius of Pope.—*Id., Critical and Historical Essays, Croker's Edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

Hack. adj. Short for Hackney.

Hack preachers employed in the service of de-faulters and absentees.—*Wakefield, Memoirs*.

Poor gentlemen! How many of them dis-couraged of the loves of Selim and Fatima in a cock-loft in Little Britain, their stern landlady having taken away the ladder till the manuscript was completed and the rent paid? How many of those worthy hack writers, their wigs hanging over the neighbour-ing chair, scribbled about Hassan and Grand Cairo for two guineas a sheet in their Fleet or Mint, or Greek-street halcyons, the printer's boy dining in the corner?—*Sala, The Secret of Muley Mogrebun Bey*.

Hackle. v. a.

1. Dress flax.

2. Separate; tear asunder.

Other divisions of the kingdom being hacked and torn to pieces, and separated from all their habitual unions.—*Barke, Reflections on the Revolution in France*.

Hackle. s. Comb for dressing flax.

Some layd to plectes
Their hatchet and their wedge,
Their hackell, and their role,
Their rock, their spinning wheel.

Skelton, Poems, p. 132.

Hackle. s. [?] In Angling. Feathers of the kind described in the first extract; artificial fly so called.

Hackles are a very important article in fly-mak-ing; they are the long slender feathers that hang from the head of a cock under his neck.—*L. Walton, Complete Angler*, ch. v.

We have also a hackle with a purple body, whipt about with a red capon's feather; as also a gold-twist hackle.—*Cotton, Angler*, ch. viii.

Hackney. s. [Fr. *haquenée*.]

1. Pacing horse; pud; nag.

I asked, whether with that horse I wolde gon;
And then I told him, it was myne own;
He sayd, I had stolen hym; and I sayd, naye;
This is, sayd he, my brother's hackneye.

Old Morality of Hycke Scorer.

The fatness of the earth doth put in good liking the servicable steede and the miller's hackney.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 12; 1590.

Imagie now to yourself this illustrious cavalier mounted on his hackney.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters to Harcl*, let. 30.

2. Hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd persons were as easily suborned to make an affidavit for money, as post-horses and hackneys are taken to hire.—*Baron*.

Who, mounted on a brown, the nag
And hackney of a Lapland lug,
In quest of you came hither post.

Butler, Hudibras.

3. Hircling; prostitute.

I labour,
I moid and toyl for ye; I am your hackney.
Boswell and Fletcher, Women Pleased.
She was so notoriously lewd, that she was called an hackney.—*Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation*, vol. I. append.

Shall each spurr'd hackney of the day,
Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows? *Pope*.

Hackney. adj.

1. Worn out, like a hired horse.

Law, like a horse-coach;
Her rules and precepts hung with gawds and rib-bands,
And pamper'd up to eazen him that bought her,
When she herself was hackney, lame, and founder'd.
Boswell and Fletcher, Women Pleased.

2. Prostitute; vicious for hire.

Three kingdoms ring
With his accumulative and hackney tongue.
Lord Roscommon.
That is no more than every low
Does from his hackney lady suffer.

Butler, Hudibras.

3. Much used; common; let out for hire.

Slightly trained up in a kind of hypocritical and
hackney course of literature.—*Milton, Remarks of Church Government urged against Priory*, b. ii.

These notions young students in physics derive
from their hackney authors.—*More*.

After revolving many things in my mind, I could
see no other possibility of furnishing myself with
the miserable necessities of life, than to retire to a
garret near the Temple, and commence hackney
writer to the lawyers; for which I was well qualified,
being an excellent penman.—*Fighting, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Hence are a thousand hackney writers fed,
Hence monthly critics earn their daily bread.

Churchill, The Apology.

In the following the word is either the ele-ment of a compound, or has a substantival rather than a purely adjectival construction.

By this reckoning, a hackneyman
Should have ten shillings for horsing a gentlewo-man.

Where he hath lost ten pence of a beggar.

Tragedy of Solomon and Perseda: 1600.

The sweat of learned Johnson's brain,
Or gentle Shakspeare's sweeter strain,
A hackney coach conveys you to,

In spite of all that rain can do;
And for your eighteen pence you sit
The lord and judge of all fresh wit.

Sir J. Suckling.

A wit can study in the streets...

Not quite so well, however, as one ought;

A hackney coach may chance to spoil a thought.

Pope, Imitations of Horace.

The hackney-coachmen, clatterers, and porters, are
the lovers of the hawkers women, fruit-sellers, and
milk-maids.—*Garrigue*, no. 87.

Fielching has really a fund of true humour, and
was to be pitied at his first entrance into the world,
having no choice, as he said himself, but to be a
hackney writer, or a hackney-coachman.—*Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters*.

I went to the door in my own hackney coach.
Goldsmith, Manuch of Venison.

Hackney. v. a.

1. Practise in one thing; accustom as to the road.

So common hackney'd in the eyes of men.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

2. Carry in a hackney coach.

To her, who, frugal only that her thrift
May feel excesses she can ill afford,
Is hackney'd homo unbecom'g'd.

Cowper, Task, b. ii.

Hackneyed. part. adj. Worn.

And yet, perchance, the wiser to prefer
A hackney'd plot, than choose a new, and err;
Yet copy not too closely, but record,
More judiciously, thought for thought than word for word;

Nor trace your prototype through narrow ways,
But only follow where he merits praise.

Byron,Hints from Horace.

Hackster. s. Slasher; squash-buckler; bully; bravo; ruffian.

If some such desperate hackster shall devise
To rouse thine hard-heart from her cowardice.

Bishop Hall, Satire, iv. 4.

Elfrith, second wife to King Edgar, having con-trived the death of Edward her son-in-law, mur-dered him by a company of hacksters and villains,
at her appointment at Corfe Castle.—*Fuller, Church History*, p. 295.

Happy times, when braves and hacksters, the
only contented members of his government, were
thought the fittest and the faithfullest to defend his
person!—*Milton, Riconoclastes*, iii.

Hacqueton. s. [Fr.] Quilted jacket worn under armour.

You may see the very fashion of the Irish horse-man in his long hose, riding shoes of costly cord-wain, his *haqueton*, or his *haburmoon*.—*Spenner, View of the State of Ireland*.

But th' other did upon his trancheon smyte
Which bewing quite asunder, farther saye
It sunk, and on his *haqueton* did lybe,
The which dividing with impetuous away
It wheel'd in his right side, and there the dint did
stay. *Id., Muriel Queen*, ii. 3, 28.
[The Hack Prince's *haqueton*, composed of quilted cot-ton, is suspended over his tomb in Canterbury ca-the-dral.—*Todd*.]

Hadden. s. Heath.

They lay upon the ground covered with skins, as
the rishniks do on *haddor*.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 550.

Haddock. s. [Fr. *haddock*.] Fish of the cod family (*Gadidæ*) so called.

The coast is plentifully stored with pilchards,
herrings, and *haddocks*.—*Carew, Survey of Corn-wall*.

Hade. s. In Mining. Steep descent of a shaft; descent, slope, or declivity in ge-neral.

On the lower less, as on the higher *hades*,
The dainty clover grows.

Dryden, Polydorian, song 12.

Had-I-wist. Combination of three words, rather than a compound, implying vain afterthoughts: (Oh! that I had known).

This blindness is not of the eyes alone,
But of the mind a dimness and a mist:
For when they shift to sit in hantie throne
With hope to rule the scepter as they list,
There's no regard nor fear of *had-I-wist*.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 160.

Beware of *had I wist*. *Cumtlen, Memains*.

Haft. s. [A.S. *haft*.] Part of any instru-ment that is taken into the hand, or by which it is held; handle.

This brandish'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breast.

Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.

A needle is a simple body, being only made of steel; but a sword is a compound, because its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade.—*Watts, Logic*.

Hag. s. [A.S. *hegyes*, *hageste*, *hagtes*; German, *hexe* = witch.]

1. Witch.

The very dregs of miracles, in milkpans and
grassy dishes, by Robinswaddellow, and *hags*, and
fairies, all wrought somewhat for thy—*Id.* *supra*
stitions. *Deating, On the Epistle to the Hebrews*
ch. ii. 1576.

Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*, you *hag-*
gag, you pulcrit, you rummyon.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

2. Female monster.

Thus spake th' impatient prince, and made a pause;
His foul *hags* raised their heads, and clapt their
hands:

And all the powers of hell, in full applause,
Flourish'd their snakes, and tost their flaming
brands. *Crusoe*.

3. Ugly old woman.

There follow'd fast at hand two wicked *hags*,
With hoary locks all loose, and visage grim.

Spenner, Muriel Queen.

Such affections may become the young;
But thou, old *hag*, of threescore years and three,
Is shewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryden*.

4. Appearances of light and fire upon the munes of horses, or men's hair, were formerly called *hags*.

Hags are said to be made of sweat or some other
vapour issuing out of the head; a not unusual sight
among us when we ride by night in summer time.—*Blount, Glossographia*.

Hag. v. a. Harass with vain terror.

That makes them in the dark see visions,
And *hag* themselves with apparitions.

Butler, Hudibras.
How are superstitious men *hagged* out of their
wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and visions!—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Haggard. adj. [Fr. *hagard*.]

1. Wild; untamed; difficult to be reclaimed.

As *haggard* hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl, above his hable might,
His weary pounce all in vain doth spend,
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight.

Spenner, Muriel Queen.
Virtue sitteth over the names of her servants,
bov'ryth over them with her wings, and guards them
from the kites and buzzards of this *haggard* age.—*Staford, Xibao*, pt. ii. p. 78.

In time, all *haggard* hawks will stop to hure.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.

2. Having an expression of being worn by distress, anxiety, or watchfulness.

Fearful besides of what in fight had pass'd,
His hands and *haggard* eyes to heav'n he cast.
Dryden.

H A G G

Where are the conscious looks, the face now pale,
Now flushing red, the down-cast haggard eyes,
Or fast on earth, or slowly rain'd? *Smith.*

Haggard. s.

1. Anything wild or irreclaimable.

I will be married to a wealthy widow,
Three days hence, which has as long lov'd me
As I have lov'd this proud disdainful haggard.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

2. Species of hawk.

His too disdainful;
I know her spirits are as any and wild,
As haggards of the rock.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.
Does the wild haggard tow'r into the sky,
And to the south by thy direction fly?
I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the
series, the brancher, the ramish hawk, and the
haggard.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler.*

3. Hag.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grove, the baleful haggard lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day.
Garth.

Haggard. s. Stack-yard.

When the barn was full, any one might thrash in
the haggard.—*Howell, Letters, ii. 21: 1652.*
The remainder of the powder was committed to
a vault in the haggard under the corn-stand.—
Bishop of Killadea's Narrative, p. 40.

Haggardly. adv. In a haggard manner; deformedly; uglier.

For him the rich Arabia sweats her gum;
And precious oils from distant India come;
How haggardly use'er she looks at home.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Hagg'd. adj. ? Haggard; ? haglike.

A hagg'd carriage of a wolf, and a jolly sort of dog
with good flesh upon his back, fell into company
together.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*
The ghostly prudes with hagg'd faces
Already had condemn'd the dinner.
Gray, Long Story.

Haggish. adj. Of the nature of a hag; de- formed; horrid.

But on us both did haggish age steal on,
And wore us out of act.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, i. 2.

Haggie. v. a. Cut; chop; mangle: (always in a bad sense).

Suffolk first died, and York all haggled o'er
Comes to him where in force he lay inter'd.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 6.

Haggie. v. n. Be tedious in a bargain; be long in coming to the price.

Phoo! how she stands biting her nails,
As if she play'd for half her vails,
Sorting her cards, haggling, and picking!

I never could drive a hard bargain in my life,
concerning any matter whatever; and least of all
do I know how to haggle and huckster with merit.
—*Burke.*

Hagiographa. s. [Gr. ἅγιος = holy, and γράφω = write.] Certain compositions which formed the last of the three primary di- visions into which, in the time of St. Je- rome, the Jews distributed the books of the Old Testament: (for details see ex- tract).

Eight [of the translators of the Bible,] assembled
at Cambridge, were to finish the rest of the histori-
cal books, and the hagiographa.—*A rabbinical New-
come, On the Translation of the Bible, p. 49.*

These are the five books of Moses which they call
Torah, that is, the Law. The second class contains
the prophets, and they begin from . . . Jesus, the
son of Nave, who with them is called Josue Ben
Nun. . . . The third class is that of the Hagiographa,
the first of which is Job; the second David; . . . the
third Solomon; . . . the fourth Ecclesiastes; . . . the
fifth the Song of Songs; . . . the sixth is Daniel; . . .
the seventh . . . the Chronicle; . . . the eighth Ezra;
the ninth Esther, &c. In all there are twenty-
two books of the old law; that is, five books of Mo-
ses, eight of the prophets, and nine of the Hagiog-
rapha.—*Translation from St. Jerome (Hieronymus)
Prologus Galatæ in Horne, Introduction to the
Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scrip-
tures.*

Hagiographical. adj. Denoting, connected with, constituted by, or related to, the writ- ings called Hagiographa.

Strabus . . . writing upon St. Jerome's prologues,
there placed before the Old Testament, wherein,
according to the copies then in use, the book of
Tobit is said to be separated from the Divine Scrip-
tures and numbered among the hagiographa; he
indeed fault with the transcribers, and with that
Tobit is to be set among the apocryphal books, and
not among the hagiographa, properly so called; .

H A I R

whereof there be but nine, the whole number of the
canonical books being no more than twenty-two in
all.—*Bishop Cosin, Canon of Scripture, p. 162.*

Hagiographer. s. Writer of, or in, a hagio- graphy.

They were hagiographers, who are supposed to be
left to the use of their own words.—*Whitby, General
Preface to the New Testament.*

Hagiology. s. [Gr. λόγος = word.] Biography of saints.

The Greek Menologies, . . . in the puerility and
trivialness of their wonders, . . . even surpass the
Western Hagiologies. *Milman, History of Latin
Christianity, ii. xiv. ch. 11.*

Hagship. s. Title of a witch or hag; state of a hag.

What's this? Oh, 'tis the charm her hagship gave
me. *Middleton, The Witch.*

Hah. interject. An expression of sudden effort.

Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions just,
She stamps, and then cries hah! at every thrust.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Hail. s. [A.S. hægol, hægel, hægl.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

With strange rains, hails, and showers, were they
persecuted.—*Hindon, xvi. 16.*
When this hail some heat from Hibernia felt,
So he dissolved, and showers of oaths did melt.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Thunder mix'd with hail,
Hail mix'd with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 181.

Hail. v. n. Fall as hail.

My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation
when it shall hail, coming down on the forest. —
Isaiah, xxxii. 18.

Hail. v. a. Pour or shed as hail.

For, ere Demetrius look'd on Hircania's eye,
He hail'd down oaths, that he was only mine.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1

Hail. interj. See Hal!

Hail, hail, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the hail.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2.

Her sick head is bound about with clouds:
It does not look as it would have a hail
Or health wish'd in it, as on other morns.
B. Jonson.

The sacred hail
Bestow'd, the holy salutation we'd
Long after to bless Mary, second Eve.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 335.

Forewell, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells; hail, horrors! hail,
Infernal world! and thou, profoundest hell,
Receive thy new possessor! *Ibid. i. 240.*
All hail, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love,
Once first of men below, now first of birds above.
Dryden.

Hail. v. a. Salute; call to.

A gallery drawing near unto the shore, was hail'd
by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of horsemen.
—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breast,
And hail me thrice to everlasting rest.
Dryden.

Hail-fellow. s. Companion: (two words rather than a compound, the result being an imperative or interjectional combina- tion; well met being often added).

No man, that not hail-fellow was with beast,
Woke on to woe himself a god at least.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

All these agree with him in blindness and dark-
ness; yea, they are all hail-fellow well met! —*Junius,
Sin Stigmatized, p. 111.*

I thought all people here had been hail-fellow well
met.—*Sir R. L. Estlin, Translation of Quetzaco,*
p. 46.

The master and servant are at hail-fellow, the gen-
tleman and the clown are upon the square with one
another.—*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference,*
pt. 1.

Hailstone. s. Particle or single ball of hail.

They were more which died with hailstones, than
they whom the children of Israel slew with the
sword.—*Jeremiah, x. 11.*

You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or hailstone in the sun.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Hard hailstones lay no thicker on the plain,
Nor shaken oaks such show'rs of acorns rain.
Dryden.

Haily. adj. Consisting of hail; full of hail.

From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,
Which the cold North congeals to haily showers.
Pope.

Hair. s. [A.S. hær.]

1. Covering of certain parts of the skin of men
and quadrupeds (mammalia) so called.

H A I R

HAGGARD
HAILSTONE

My fleece of woolly hair that now uncureth.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.
Shall the difference of hair only, on the skin, be a
mark of a different internal constitution between a
changeling and a drill?—*Locke.*

[Hair] is to be found upon all the parts of the
body, except the sides of the feet and palms of the
hands. When we examine the hairs with a micro-
scope, we find that they have a round bulbous
root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which
draws their nourishment from the surrounding hu-
mours; that each hair consists of five or six others,
wrapt up in a common tunic or tube. They
grow as the nails do, each part near the root thrust-
ing forward that which is immediately above it, and
not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes,
as plants grow.—*Quincy.*

2. Single hair.

Naughty lady,
These hairs which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 7.

Much is breeding:
Which, like the course of a hair, hath yet left life,
And not a serpent's poison.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

3. Anything proverbially small.

If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a point; if the scale turn
But in the estimation of a hair.
Thou dost die.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.*
He judicious to a hair of little importance, and
knows better than any man what is not to be writ-
ten.—*Dryden.*

If I could but calculate the precise date of his
death, I would write a novel on purpose to make
George the hero. I could hit him off to a hair.—
Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.

4. Course; order; grain; hair falling in a
certain direction.

He is a curver of souls, and you a curver of bodies;
if you should fight, you go against the hair of your
profession.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor,*
ii. 3.

Hairbrained. adj. Wild; irregular; un- steady.

Let's leave this town; for they are hairbrained
slaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

Hairbreadth (also Hairbreadth, which latter is often two words). s. Very small distance; diameter of a hair.

Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could
sling stones at an hairbreadth, and not miss.—
Julius, xx. 16.

Used adjectivally.

I speak of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field;
Of hairbreadth escapes in th' imminent deadly
breach.
Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.

At length however Eumenes himself, after an un-
successful attempt to escape into Armenia, seeing
his ranks thinned by frequent desertions, thought
it best to put an end to this life of perpetual wan-
dering, fatigue, and hairbreadth escapes, which
could lead to no useful result, and he recommended
to the greater part of his men to return to their
homes, and wait for better times.—*Bishop Thirl-
wall, History of Greece, ch. liii.*

Haireloth. s. Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

It is composed of reeds and parts of plants woven
together, like a piece of haircloth.—*Grew, Hy-
poem.*

Haired. adj. Having hair: (thus we say, 'A red-haired man').

A beast, haired like a bear.
Purchas's Pilgrimage, p. 708: 1617.

Hairhang. adj. Hanging by a hair: (in the extract with accent on the last syllable).

Man, whose fate,
Fate irreversible, entire, extreme,
Endless, hair-hung, breeze-shaken, o'er the gulf
A moment trembles.
Young, Night Thoughts.

Hairiness. s. Attribute suggested by Hairy.

To discover the inequalities, ribs, and hairiness
of the skin.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, ii. 9.*

Hairlace. s. Fillet with which women tie up their hair.

Some women are commonly resembled to a wo-
man's hairlace or fillet, thence called tooth.—*Har-
vey.*

If Molly happens to be careless,
And but neglects to warm her hairlace,
She gets a cold as sure as death.
Swift.

Hairless. adj. Wanting hair.

White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless
scalps
Against thy majesty.
Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 2.

HAIR

To see an old shorne lock perched high,
Crouching beneath a golden canopy;
The white a thousand hairless crowns crouch low
To kiss the precious case of his proud toe.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 7.

Hairneedle. *s.* See **Hairpin**.

Hairpin. *s.* See **extract**.

Hairneedle or **hairpin** [was] formerly an instrument for torturing the hair; the latter within our own memory; the former very ancient. Saxon *hær-næddle*, *calamistrum*, i.e. an iron to curl the hair. The modern **hairpin** kept the hair in certain fanciful shapes by being stuck through the plaster of powder and pomatum most plentifully bestowed upon it.—*Tuch, in voc.*

Hairy. *adj.*

1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair. She his hairy temples then had rounded
With coronet of flowers.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.
Children are not hairy, for that their skins are more perspirable.—*Bacon.*

2. Consisting of hair.

Storms have shed
From vines the hairy honours of their head.
Dryden.

Hake. *s.* [see **Jack**.] Fish so called.

The coast is stored with mackerel and hake.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Halberd. *s.* [Fr. *hallebarde*.] Battle-axe fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy halberd higher than my breast.
Shakespeare, Richard III. 1. 2.
Our halberds did shut up his passage.

Id., Henry VI. Part III. iv. 2.
Four knives in garbs muffled, a trusty hand,
Came on their heads, and halberds in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Halberdier. *s.* One who is armed with a halberd.

The duchess appointed him a guard of thirty halberdiers, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his person.—*Bacon.*

Captain, for so I show thee by thy arms
And the loose slanks of halberdiers about thee.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

The king had only his halberdiers, and fewer of them than used to go with him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*

Halcyon. *s.* [Lat. *halcyo*, from Gr. ἅλκυον and ἅλκυον.] Bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation. See **Kingfisher**.

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,
As halcyons brooding on a winter sea.
Dryden.

Used adjectively.

Such snuffing rogues, as these . . . sooth ev'ry passion;
Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder moods
Benew, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

Halcyon. *adj.* Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.

When great Augustus made war's tempest cease,
His halcyon days brought forth the arts of peace.
Sir J. Denham.

No man can expect eternal serenity and halcyon days from so incompetent and partial a cause, as the constant course of the sun in the equinoctial circle.—*Bentley.*

Halcyonian. *adj.* Same as **Halcyon**.

Thence our halcyonian times of peace and prosperity.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 179: 1816.*

Three peaceful and halcyonian days, which the Church enjoyed for many years.—*Dr. Mede, On Church, p. 82.*

Days of clouds and thick darkness, very distant from those white, halcyonian, serene, and peaceable days.—*Worthington, On the Millennium, p. 87.*

Hale. *s.* **Welfare.** *Obsolete.*

Rifoonces, all headless of his dearest hale,
Full greedily into the bord he thrust.
Spenser, Astrophel.

Hale. *adj.*

1. Healthy; sound; hearty; well complexioned.

My sheep like well below,
They need not melanopoda,
For they been hale enough I trow,
And liken their shode.
Spenser.

Some of these wise partisans concluded the government had hired two or three hundred hale men, to be pinched, if not executed, as the pretended captives.—*Addison.*

His stomach too begins to fall;
Last year we thought him strong and hale,
1120

HALF

But now he's quite another thing;
I wish he may hold out till spring.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

2. Whole; uninjured.

When, on the other side, sin, after the combat of God's rod, comes off unwounded and hale, &c.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 584.*

Hale. *v. a.* [see **Haul**.] Drag by force; pull violently and rudely.

Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, lest he hale thee to this judge.—*Luke, xi. 54.*

Fly to your house;
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And hale him up and down.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 4.

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Haul'd out to murder.
Id., Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

He by the neck hath haul'd, in pieces cut,
And set me as a mark on every butt.
Thither by harpy-footed furies haul'd,
At certain revolutions, all the damned
Are brought.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 806.

Who would not be discontented with any recreation, in itself indifferent, if he should with blows be haled to it when he had no mind?—*Locke.*

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded sometimes to pull and hale one another about, yet no blood was drawn till the time of the Gracchi.—*Swift.*

Half. *s. pl. halves.* [A.S. *healf*.] One of two equal parts.

An half-acre of land.—*1 Samuel, xiv. 14.*
Many might go to heaven with half the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their industry the right way.—*B. Jonson.*

Well chosen friendship, the most noble
Of virtues, all our joys makes double,
And into halves divides our trouble.
Sir J. Denham.

(Or what but riches is there known
Which man can solely call his own;
In which no creature goes his half,
Unless it be to squint and laugh?)
Butler, Hudibras.

No mortal tongue can half the beauty tell;
For none but hands divine could work so well.
Dryden.

Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one half, and the other half were consumed amongst ourselves.—*Locke.*

The council is made up half out of the noble families, and half out of the plebeian.—*Addison, Trucels in Italy.*

Her beauty, in thy softer half
Bury'd and lost, who ought to grieve.
Prior.

Natural was it for a prince, who had proposed to himself the empire of the world, not to neglect the sea, the half of his dominions.—*Arbuthnot.*

Had the land selected of the best,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the rest.
Dryden.

Half. *adv.*

1. In part; equally.
I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; half-loth, and half-consenting.
Dryden.

2. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as most of the following examples will show; and sometimes, nearly; within a little.

Half-blood. *s.* One not born of the same father and mother.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the direction of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether a sister by the half-blood shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole blood?—*Locke.*

Half-blooded. *adj.* [often sounded two words.] Mean; degenerate.

The let alone lies not in your good will.—
Nor in thine, lord.—*Half-blooded fellow, yes.*
Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Half-cap. *s.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.

With certain half-caps and cold moving nods,
They fruce me into alliance.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

Half-faced. *adj.* Showing only part of the face; small faced. *Contemptuous.*

Proud overbearing tyranny
Burns with reviving fire, whose hopeful colours
Advance, a half-fac'd sun striving to shine.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

This same half-fac'd fellow, Shalover; give me this man: be presents no mark to the enemy; the fox-man may with an great sin level at the edge of a penknife.—*Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.*

Half-penny. *s.* Copper coin so called, of half the value of a penny.

Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three half-pence.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 2.*

HALI

He cheats for half-pence, and he doth his cost
To save a farthing in a ferryboat.
Dryden.

Never admit this pernicious coin, no not so much as one single half-penny.—*Swift.*

You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad seal for so great a sum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own half-pence as we used to do.—*Id.*

Used adjectively.

There shall be in England seven half-penny leaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 2.*

Half-pennyworth. *s.* Worth of a half-penny.

O monstrous! but one half-pennyworth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. 4.*

Half-pike. *s.* Small pike carried by officers. The various ways of paying the salute with the half-pike.—*Trotter.*

Half-read. *adj.* Superficially skilled by reading.

The clown unread, and half-read gentleman.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

Half-strained. *adj.* Half-bred; imperfect. I find I'm but a half-strained villain yet,
But mungit-mischievous; for my blood boll'd
To view this brutal act.
Dryden.

Half-sword. *s.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at half-sword with a dozen of them two hours together.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 4.*

Half-wit. *s.* Blockhead; foolish fellow. Half-wits are fools, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite.
Dryden.

Half-witted. *adj.* Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to sound, to the judgement of the women than of half-witted poets.—*Swift.*

Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, half-witted, crack-brained fellow; people were strangely surprised to find him in such a rogues.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Halfen. *adj.* Wanting half its due qualities.

No perfect in that art was Paridol,
That he Malwey's halcyon eye did wile,
His halcyon eye he wiled wondrous well.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10, 5.

Half-dead. *adv.* Nearly half.

Now the humid night was forthwith spent,
And heavenly lamps were half-deadly spent.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Half-part. *s.* used as an interjection. Equal share; halves.

A prize! a prize!—*Half-part, mates! half-part!*
—*Shakespeare, Pericles, iv. 1.*

Half-scholar. *s.* One imperfectly learned.

We have many half-scholars now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons.—*Watts.*

Half-seasover. *adj.* Half-drunk.

I am half-seas-over to death;
And since I must die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half-finish'd.
Dryden.

Half-sighted. *adj.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift; they must look both ways, else they are but half-sighted.
—*Bacon.*

Half-sphere. *s.* Hemisphere, which it translates.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day,
At shewing but thy head forth, start away
From this half-sphere.
B. Jonson.

Halfway. *adv.* In the middle.

Fearless he was, who is with virtue crown'd,
The tempest rage, and hears the thunder sound;
Ever the same, let fortune smile or frown;
Securely as he liv'd resigns his breath;
Meets destiny half-way, nor shrinks at death.
Granville.

Halibut. *s.* [holy in its older form as in *halidom*; + *but* = flounder.] Native fish, akin to the turbot and flounders (but), so called of the genus *Hippoglossus*.

In the afternoon, having three hours' calm, our people caught upwards of a hundred halibuts, some of which weighed a hundred pounds, and none less than twenty pounds.—*Cook and King's Voyage.*

halidom. *s.* Holy state (as an adjuration).

By my *halidom*, quoth he,
To a great master are in your degree.

Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

By my *halidom*, I was fast asleep.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

halting. *verb. abs.* Act of one who halts; dragging by force; compulsion.

The heavenly help of *haltings* and amercements.—
Milton, Reasons of Church Government urged against Prelacy, b. ii.

halituous. *adj.* [Lat. *halitus* = breath, vapour.] Vaporous. *Rare.*

We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin,
and *halituous* liquor, much lighter than spirit of
wine.—*Boyle.*

halikard. *s.* [see *Hulk*.] Coarse, vulgar person. *Rare.*

A *halikard*, or person of low degree, proletarius.
—*Withal, Dictionary*, 209; ed. 1009.

hall. *s.* [A.S. *heal*.]

1. Court of justice; as, Westminster Hall.
O lost too soon in yonder house or hall. *Pope.*

2. Public room of a corporation.
With expedition on the boudle call,
To summon all the company to the hall. *Garth.*

3. First large room of a house.
That light we see is burning in my hall,
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Courtesy is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters, than in tapestry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton, Comus*, 323.

4. Collegiate body in the universities.
No master or head of any college or hall, in either
of the said universities, shall, on any occasion what-
soever, be absent from his college, or hall, above two
months together.—*Præface, Life*, p. 223.

5. Construction *adjectival*. Manorhouse so
called, because in it were held courts for
the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken
possession of the hall house, and the whole estate.—
Addison.

6. Construction *interjectional* = clear the
room. *Obsolete.*

Then cry a Hall, a Hall.—*Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

hallage. *s.* See extract.

Hallage [is] toll paid for goods or merchandize
ventured in a hall; and particularly applied to a few
or toll due for cloth, brought for sale to Blackwell
Hall in London. Lords of fairs or markets are en-
titled to this fee.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

hallojah. *s.* [Hebrew.] Song of thanks-
giving.

Then shall thy saints . . .
Unfeigned *hallojahs* to thee sing,
Hymns of high praise.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 743.
Singing those devout hymns and heavenly an-
them, in which the church militant seems anxious
to imitate the triumphant and echo back the solemn
praises and *hallojahs* of the celestial choir.—
Boyle.

halter. *s.* Occupant of a hall (in its fourth
sense).

The students also that remain in them are called
hollers or *hollers*.—*Holinshead, Description of
England*, c. iii. Rich.

hallote. *s.* See extract.

Hallote, or *Hallmote*, [is] that court among the
Saxons which we now call a court-lairn; and the
etymology is from the meeting of the tenants of one
hall or manor. The name is still kept up in several
places in Herefordshire. . . . It hath been sometime
taken for a convention of citizens in their public
hall where they held their courts, and which was
also called *folmote* and *hallmote*; but the word
hallmote is rather the lord's court held within the
manor, in which the differences between the tenants
were decided.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

halloo. *interj.* [Fr. *halle*.] Word of en-
couragement when dogs are let loose on
their game.

Some popular rhilf.
More noisy than the rook, but cries *halloo*,
And, in a trice, the bawling herd come out.
Dryden.

halloo. *v. n.* [Fr. *halier*.]

1. Cry halloo.
A cry more tunable
Was never *halloed* to, nor cheer'd with horn.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

2. Shout after, as an expression of contempt.
Country folks *halloed* and houted after me, as the
arrant coward that ever showed his shoulders to
his enemy.—*Sir F. Sidney.*

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halloo. *v. a.*

1. Encourage with halloos.

If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Pond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gent and age his speed detain,
Old John *halloo* his hounds again. *Prior, Alton.*

2. Chase with shouts.

If I fly, Martinus,
Halloo me like a hare. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 8.

3. Call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that first lights
on him, *Halloo* the other.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*,
iii. 1.

halloosing. *verb. abs.* Act of one who
halloos; loud and vehement cry.

There are noises, huntings, shoutings, *halloosings*,
Amidst the brakes and furz.

halloo. *v. n.* [A.S. *halgian*.] Consecrate;
make holy.

Let Cade think I have slain, that would restrain
Sword, I will *halloo* thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, v. iv.
When we sanctify or *halloo* churches, it is only
to testify that we make them places of public re-
mory; that we invest God himself with them, and
that we sever them from common uses.—*Hooker,*
Religious Polity.

halloved. *part. adj.* Made holy.

Then hallowed faith shall once again return,
And vestal fires in *halloved* temples burn. *Dequæ.*
No sater larks within this *halloved* ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound.

hallovmass. *s.* Day of All Hallows, or
All Saints, i. e. first day of November.

She came adorned like *halloved* May,
Sent back like *hallovmass*, or short'st of day.

Shakespeare, Richard III, v. 1.
One of the cross quarters of the year
put in ancient writing on *hallovmass* to Candle-
mas.—*Cowell.*

hallucination. *s.* [Lat. *hallucinatio*, -onis.]
Mental illusion. For its special import in

Psychology or *Mental Pathology*, see last
extract.

A wasting of flesh, without can frequently
be formed a twofold disease; but unquestionably a
hallucination of the vision. *Harris.*

This must have been the *hallucination* of the
transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I
for a T. *Addison.*

False perceptions, without disease of the organs
of sense, . . . have been called *illusions* by some,
and *hallucinations* by others. M. Esquirol pro-
poses to confine the latter term to them; and he
thinks them to be . . .

when there are no appropriate external objects to
excite them in the organs of sense. . . . Darwin
supposes that *hallucinations* proceed from inflam-
mation of the . . . of the nerves of sensation; and
M. Esquirol says that 'the false . . . of the
senses are produced by the . . . and ideas re-
sulting from the . . . and ideas re-

produced by the . . . and ideas re-
sulting from the . . . and ideas re-
sulting from the . . . and ideas re-
sulting from the . . . and ideas re-

Whatever may be the point of organic departure,
of *hallucinations*, they are lively or sad, capable
of inspiring sentiments of benevolence, or of arming
the hand of the maniac with an instrument of homi-
cide.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

halo. *s.* [Fr. *halo*; Gr. *αλός*.] Circle like
the fringe of light which may often be seen

round the margin of the moon, especially
when . . . luminous circle in general;
glory us that round the head of the
Saviour.

If the hail be a little thinned, the light transmitted
may grow so dense, at a little less distance than that
of twenty-six degrees, as to form a *halo* about the sun
or moon; which *halo*, as often as the halos are
duly formed, may be coloured. *Sir J. Newton.*

I saw by reflection, in a vessel of stagnant water,
three *halos*, crowns or rings of colours about the
sun, like three little rainbows, concentric to his
body.—*Id.*

haloid. *adj.* [Gr. *ἅλς* = salt; *ειδής* = form.]
Saltlike in the chemical sense of the word

salt.

A fourth order of salts has been formed by
Berzelius, comprising for the most part bi-ele-
mentary compounds which consist of a metal on
one hand, and of chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine,
and the radicals of the hydric acids on the other. . . .
The reader will at once perceive that these *haloid*
salts, as bi-elementary compounds, differ in com-

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position from other salts, and are analogous to
oxides and sulphurets. But their characters are
essentially those of the oxygen salts. Thus chloride
of sodium, or sea-salt, is very similar in its properties
to sulphate or nitrate of soda. Indeed, the *oxygen*
term salt is taken from sea-salt.—*Tanner, Elements*
of Chemistry, p. 507; 1847.

halse. *s.* [A.S. *heals*.] Neck. *Obsolete.*

Many a truer man than he has hanged up by
the *halse*.—*Gammer Gurton's Nostril*. (Sares by
H. & W.)

halse. *v. a.* Embrace.

Each other kissed and
And lovely *halst*, from fears of treason free,
And dighted hands, for ever friends to be.

Spenser, Rime Queen, iv. 3, 19.
Now will ye hear an ancient tale of old Bohemian
lay.

It was a noble merringer in wedding-bed he lay.
He *halst*, and kissed his loving wife, that was as
sweet as May.

And said 'Now, darling of my heart, attend the
words I say.
Sir W. Scott, Ballad of the Noble Mortimer.

halter. *s.* [Lat. *helarius*.] Drawer. *Ob-*
solete.

Helarius, a *halter*, or he which haleth and
draweth a ship or barge alongst the river by a
rope; also he that draweth up burthens and packes
into the ship. *Nomenclator*: 1683. (Sares by H.
and W.)

halt. *v. n.* [A.S. *healt*.]

1. Limp; be lame.
And will she yet debate her eyes
On me, that *halt* and am misshapen thus?

Shakespeare, Richard III, i. 2.
Spenser himself affects the obsolete.
And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Rime's feet.

2. Stop in a march.
I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march.
—*Addison.*

On the road he [Emmenes] was *halted* with illness,
the effect, it is said, of unusual intemperance at a
banquet which he gave, as if to vie with Priamos;
he was obliged to *halt* for some days, in great
danger, and continued so weak that he let himself
be carried in a litter in the rear, while Priamos
and Antiochus commanded in his stead. *Bishop*
Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. xlii.

3. Hesitate; stand dubious; fail; falter.
How can *halt* ye between two opinions?—*Kings*,
xviii. 21.

halt. *adj.* Lame; crippled.
Lime in either the poor, the maimed, the *halt*,
and the blind. *Lake*, xiv. 21.

halt. *s.* [Fr. as in *fairhalt* = stop (make a
stoppage) in march.] Stop in a march.

Down from a sky of Jasper lighted glow
In Paradise, and on a *halt* made *halt*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, d. 204.
Scouts each coast light armed scout,
Each quarter, to descry the distant foe,
Where look'd, or whither fled, or if for flight
In motion, or in *halt*. *Id.* vi. 529.

Without any *halt* they marched between the two
armies. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Great
Revolution*.

He might have made a *halt* till his foot and artil-
lery came up to him. *Id.*

Two months were spent in the march from Ora to
Pura, the capital of Galesia. The time seems great,
compared with the direct distance, especially as the
army was often forced to make very long marches
from one station to another, and we hear of none
but the ordinary *halts*. *Bishop Thirlwall, History*
of Greece, ch. li.

halter. One who halts.

These *halters* between two religions think they
. . . do their homage to the true God and to the
false. *Stokes, On the Prophecy*, p. 412; 1650.

halter. *s.* [German, *hulfter*, *hulster*, *halter*.]
Rope for special purposes.

a. Tethering, or confining, an animal.
Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens chagres.

Sadley.

b. For hanging malefactors.
He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly they, with *halters* on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, iv. 8.
They were to die by the sword if they stood upon
defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded; where-
fore they made choice to die rather as soldiers than
as dogs.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Were I a drowsy judge, whose dismal nod
Disgorgeth *halters*, as a juggler's throat
Doth ribbands. *Clarendon.*

He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near,
But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

halter. *v. a.* Bind, tie, or catch, with a halter.

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HALTING } HALT

Some that are tall, and some that are dwarf,
Some that are halter'd, and some that were warth.
He might have employed his time in the frivolous
delights of catching moles and haltering frogs.—
Bishop Atterbury.

Halting. *part. adj.* Limping; lagging; stopping.

Here's a paper written in his hand;
A halting sammet of his own pure brain,
Fashion'd to Beatrice.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 4.
Thus hibernic lords the factions would engage,
Or wars of civil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
Till halting vengeance overtook our age. *Dryden.*

Halting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who halts; stopping.

All my familiars watched for my halting, saying,
Ferventure he will be enticed, and we shall pre-
vail against him.—*Jeremiah, 12, 10.*

Halve. *v. a.* Divide into two parts.
Our N cholas, for I account him at least halft
between us, tells me that you have good means to
know when — will be in town.—*Sir H. Walton,*
Letters, Remains, p. 371: 1658.

Then, says he, the moon has strength enough;
and is not yet halved.—*Stukely, Philosophia Sa-
cro, p. 60.*

Halver. *s.* One who halves, i. e. divides into
half, or possesses half, of anything.

It would be more pleasing unto God, and com-
mendable with men, if yourselves and such halvers
in opinion, "omnium horum homines" for your
private ends, would openly avow what covertly
you conceal.—*Bishop Montague, Appeal to Consci-
ence, p. 142.*

Halves. *interj.* Expression by which anyone
lays claim to an equal share.

Have you not seen how the divided dam
Rains to the summons of her humery hand?
But when the turn cries halve, she quits the first,
Cleaveland.

And he, who sees you stoop to th' ground,
Cries, halve! to every thing you're found.
Dr. Savage, Horace to Secura, p. 32: 1750.

Halving. *verbal abs.* See extract.

Halving is a method of joining thinkers by
letting them into each other. It is preferable to
unfolding, even where the thinkers do not pass into
each other, as they are less liable to be displaced by
shrinking.—*Grell, Karyopodia of Architecture,
Glossary.*

Halvyards. *s.* In Navigation. Ropes for
hauling or heaving in the sails.

The halvyards and top bow-lines soon are gone.
Fletcher, Shipwreck, canto ii.

Halymote. *s.* See extract.

Halymote is properly a body or ecclesiastical court;
but there is a court in London, formerly held on the
Sunday next before St. Thomas's Day, called the
Halymote or holy court, Curia Sancti Thomae, for regu-
lating the bakers of the city.—*Jacob, Law Dic-
tionary.*

Ham. *s.* [A.S. *ham.*]

1. Hip; hinder part of the thigh.
The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was some
contraction remaining.—*Biseman.*

2. Thigh of a hog salted.
Who has not learnt, fresh sturgeon and *ham* pye
Are no rewards for want and infancy?
Pope, Institutions of Horace, li. l. ant. ...

Hamadryad. *s.* [Gr. *ἡμαδρύς*, *hama-*; Lat.
hamadryas, *-adria*.] Wood nymph.

The common opinion concerning the nymphs,
whom the ancients called *hamadryades*, is more to
be the labour of trees than any thing yet mentioned;
It was thought that the fate of these nymphs had
some dependence on some trees, more especially
oaks, that they lived and died together. *Spectator,*
no. 529.

The *hamadryad* or nymph, who must necessarily
have perished with the tree, appeared to him the
next day.—*Ibid.*

Hamate. *adj.* [Lat. *hamatus*, from *hamus*
= hook.] Entangled; twisted together.

To explain cohesion by *hamate* atoms is accounted
"jenoniam per jenoniam."—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris,*
§ 227.

Hamble. *v. a.* [A.S. *hamelan*.] See extract.

[To] *hamble* [or] *hammer* [is] to render dogs unfit
for hunting by cutting their feet.—*Wedgwood, Dic-
tionary of English Etymology.*

Hambling. *s.* See extract.

Menelaw says *hambling* of dogs is quasi *hama-*
bling; i. e. keeping at home by paring their feet,
so that they cannot take delight in running abroad.
—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Hames. *s.* See Heam.

Hamlet. *s.* [Fr. *hameau*.] Small village.

HAMM

Within the self-same lordship, parish, or hamlet,
lands have divers degrees of value.—*Racine.*
He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and when the day return'd,
The country wasted and the hamlets burn'd.
Dryden.

Hamleted. *adj.* Countrified; accustomed
only to a hamlet.

He is jaegerly and pitilessly to be counted alone
that is illiterate, and unactively lives *hamleted* in
some untravelled village of the duller country.—
Kilham, Rosolva, ii. 40.

Hammer. *s.* [A.S. *hamer*.]

1. Instrument, consisting of a long handle
and heavy head, with which anything is
forged or driven.

The anvil-worers,
With busy hammers clanging rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. chorus.

The stuff will not work well with a hammer.—
Johnson.

It is broken and without many blows, and will
break the best anvils and hammers of iron.—*Sir H.*
Brown, Vulgar Errors.

Every morning he rises fresh to his hammer and
his anvils.—*South, Sermons.*

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

2. Anything destructive.
That renowned pillar of truth, and hammer of
heretics, St. Augustine.—*Mackwell, Apology.*

Hammer. *v. a.*

1. Bent with a hammer.

His bones the hammer'd steel in strength surpasses.
Sandys.

This christal here,
That shines so clear,
And carries in its womb a little day,
Ours hammer'd will appear
Impure as dust, as dark as clay.
J. Hall, Poems, p. 57: 1650.

2. Forge or form with a hammer.

Some hammer helmets for the fighting field.
Dryden.

Drugg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat,
Till he had hammer'd out a vast estate. *Id.*

3. Work in the mind; contrive by intellec-
tual labour.

Will thou still be hammering treachery,
To humble down thy husband and thyself?
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

He was nobody that could not hammer out of his
name an invention by this witeract, and picture it
accordingly.—*Camden.*

Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and
guided in the name of the people, hammer'd up the
articles. *Sir J. Hayward.*

By this time Mr. Pryn's malice had hammer'd out
something.—*Archbishop Laud, History of his Trial,*
ch. xx.

Hammer. *v. n.*

1. Work; be busy.

Nor need'st that much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been hammering.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

I have been studying how to compare
This prison where I live unto the world;
And, for because the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but myself,
I cannot do it; yet I'll hammer it out.
Id., Richard II. v. 5.

2. Be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are hammering in my heart.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

Hammercloth. *s.* [The derivation as given
in the extract is no longer admitted; the
true import of *hammer* being that which it
bears in the compound Yellow-hammer,
as the name of a bird. It is from the A.S.
hama = skin.] Cloth, originally a skin,
thrown over a coach-box. See extract.

Hammercloth [is] the cloth that covers a coach-
box. The coachman formerly used to carry a *ham-*
mer, pliers, a few nails, &c. in a leather pouch
belonging to his box; and this cloth was used for
the hiding or concealing of them from the public
view.—*Payge.*

Hammerman. *s.* One who beats with a
hammer at the forge.

Hard-headed and stiff ignorance, worthy a trowel
or a hammerman.—*B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

Hammoek. *s.* [Caribb. *amucca*.] Long uet,
suspended and swung; swinging bed.

Cotton for the making of *hammoeks*, which are
Indian beds.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Discovery of Guiana,*
p. 32: 1596.

The Brazilians call their beds *hammoeks*; they are

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as a sheet laced at both ends; and so they sit rock-
ing themselves in them.—*Sir R. Hooking, Observa-
tions on a Voyage to the South Sea, i. 97.*

The storm being over, they [slaves] commonly
set into their beds or *hammoeks*.—*Sir T. Herbert,*
*Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the
Great Asia, p. 6.*

Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been ac-
customed to *hammoeks*, used them all his life.—*Sir W.*
Temple.

Hamper. *s.* [L. Lat. *hanaperium*.] Large
covered wicker basket.

Either as a spiritual food and victual in their
tabernacles, *ampers*, hutchens; or as a mystic in
their locked closets.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Anti-
christ, p. 255: 1616.*

The Greek word, used by the translator, doth
properly signify a hutch, or *ampere* to put victuals
in, or a chest to lock treasure in.—*Ibid., p. 255.*

What powder'd wig! what flames and darts!
What *hamper* full of bleeding hearts! *Swift.*

Hamper. *v. a.*

1. Shackle; to entangle, as in chains or nets.
O loose this frame, this knot of man untold!
That my free soul may use her wing,
Which now is phron'd with mortality,
As an entangled, *hamper'd* thing. *Herbert.*

What was it but a lion *hamper'd* in a net!—*Sir*
R. B. Estlin.

Wear under viandts their talents,
And mother with before their patients;
Until they're *hamper'd* in the nose,
Too fast to dream of breaking laws. *Butler, Hudibras.*

They *hamper* and entangle our souls, and hinder
their flight upwards.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

But being now in the eleventh year of my resi-
dence, and, as I have said, my ammunition growing
low, I set myself to study some art to trap and snare
the goats, to see whether I could not catch some of
them alive; and particularly, I wanted a she-goat
great with young. For this purpose, I made snare
to *hamper* them; and I do believe they were more
than once taken in them; but my tackle was not
good, for I had no wire, and I always found them
broken, and my bait devoured. At length I resolved
to try a pitfall.—*DeFoe, Life and Adventures of*
Robinson Crusoe.

2. Ensnare; inveigle; catch with allure-
ments.

She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

3. Perplex; embarrass by many hindrances
and troubles.

And when th' are *hamper'd* by the laws,
Release the lab'ors for the cause. *Butler, Hudibras.*

At Dunbar there is a noble park, with a lodge,
belonging to the duke of Roeburgh, where Oliver
Cromwell had his head quarters, when *Lesley*, at the
head of a Scotch army, took possession of the moun-
tains in the neighborhood, and *hamper'd* him in
such a manner, that he would have been obliged to
embark and get away by sea, had not the fanaticism
of the enemy forfeited the advantage which they had
obtained by their general's conduct.—*Smollett, Repu-
diation of Humphry Clinker.*

He [Lesley] was so *hamper'd* by the material im-
becility of his time, that he could not bring himself
to conceive heat as a purely super-natural force, of
which temperature was the external manifestation.
—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England, vol. ii.*
ch. v.

4. Specially applied to the derangement of
machinery.

I *hamper'd* the lock of the library door, so that I
might be secure of interrupting those who should
resort thither.—*Life of a Lover, vi. 204.*

Hamper. *s.* Chain or fetter. *Obsolete.*

The swarthy smith spits in his buckshorn flat,
And bids the men bring out the five-fold twist,
His shackles, shacklocks, *hamper*, givers, and chains.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i.

Hamster. *s.* [German.] Rodent animal so
called, of the genus *Cricetus*; pouched
rat.

The *hamster* is not much larger than the common
rat, and has the same form of head and general
physiognomy. . . . Notwithstanding . . . they differ
very essentially, and form very distinct sub-genera.
... The *hamster* is found in France only near the
lower Rhine; but is common in all the northern
parts of Germany where the soil is suitable. The
German *hamster* was first described and figured in
the Linnean Transactions, and subsequently by Dr.
Shaw in the General Zoology. . . . The *Ammonius*
hamster (*Mus ammonius*, Thompson) must be con-
sidered as placed conditionally only among the
hamsters by the character of the cheek pouches.—
Translation of Cuvier's Régne Animal, by Griffiths.

Hamstring. *s.* Tendon of the ham.

A strutting player, whose conceit
Lies in his *hamstring*, and doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and sound
Twist his stretched footing and the waddlers.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.

On the hinder side it is guarded with the two hamstrings.—*Wideman*.

Hamstring. *v. a.* Lame by cutting the tendon of the ham; cripple.

His doctrine, referring all to an absolute decree, hamstringing all industry, and cuts off the sinews of men's endeavours towards salvation.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 82: 1618.

Hamstring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Thou Thularis is added to his side.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 1028.
He defended himself desperately, and would have cut his way through them, had they not hamstringed his horse.—*Maccarty, History of England*, ch. v.

Chanaper. *s.* [L. *Int. hanaperium*.] Treasury; exchequer. The clerk of the chanaper receives the fees due to the king for the seal of charters and patents.

The fees for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the chanaper of the Chancery.—*Bacon*.

Hanaper office [is] one of the offices so called belonging to the Court of Chancery. Writs relating to the business of the subject and their returns, were, according to the simplicity of the ancient times, kept in an hamper, *is hanaperio*; and the others, relating to such matters wherein the Crown is immediately or mediately concerned, in a little sack or bag; in *parva bursa*; and hence has arisen the distinction of the *Hanaper Office* and *Bag Office*, which both belong to the Common-law Court in Chancery.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

Hance. *s.* (generally plural.) See extracts.

1. In Navigation.
Hances [are] falls of the five-rails placed on battlements on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.—*Marria*.

2. In Architecture.
Hances [are] the ends of elliptical arches; and these are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch.—*Marria*.
The sweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you must cement pieces in many of the courses in the *hance*, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches.—*Marria*.

Hance. *v. a.* ? Intoxicating.
I swear by these contents... I do find myself sufficiently *hanced*... and that whenever I shall happen to be *hanced* again I shall arm myself with the craft of a fox, the manners of a lawyer, the wisdom of an ass, mixt with the civility of a beaver. This was the form of the oath.—*Taylor*.

Hand. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Divided and terminal portion of the fore extremity, when adapted for holding or grasping.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him *hand* and foot.—*Knollys, History of the Turks*.
They *hand* in *hand*, with wandering steps and slow.
Through Eden took their solitary way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 618.

That wonderful instrument the *hand*, was it made to be idle?—*Bishop Berkeley*.

2. Measure of four inches; i.e. the breadth of a hand, chiefly used in giving the height of horses.

3. Side, right or left.
For the other side of the court-gate, on this *hand*, and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen cubits.—*Ezekiel*, xxxviii. 18.

4. Part; quarter; side.
It is allowed on all *hands*, that the people of other nations this day under the sun.—*Swift*.

5. Rate; price.
Time is the measure of business; money of wares; business is bought at a dear *hand* where there is small dispatch.—*Bacon*.

6. Labour; act of the hand.
Alnaschar was a very idle fellow, that never would set his *hand* to any business during his father's life.—*Addison*.

I rather suspect my own judgement, than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long under Virgil's correction, and had his last *hand* put to it.—*Id.*

7. Performance; power of performance.
Where are those porters,
These lazy knaves? 'Twas made a *fine hand*! fellow.
There's a trim rascal let in.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 3.

He had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator, and would fain have one of his writings in my works.—*Addison*.

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin.—*Id.*

8. Manner of gathering or taking.
As her majesty hath received great profit, so may

she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like.—*Bacon*.

9. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection, with an aversion or even indifference to be reunited with its author, the source of his utmost felicity, is such a shock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection.—*Cheyne*.

10. Manner of acting or performing.

The master saw the fooliness rise;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,
Clang'd his hand, and check'd his pride.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

11. Agency; part in action.

God must have set a more than ordinary store upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in.—*South, Sermons*.

12. Discharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required on both parts, at the *hands* of the clergy, to be in manners of state like the apostles; at the *hands* of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apostles.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

13. Reach; nearness: (as, at hand, within reach, near, approaching).

The sight of a mind was like some sights of eyes: rather at *hand* than to carry afar off.—*Bacon*.

It is not probable that any body should effect that at a distance, which nearer *hand* it cannot perform.—*Sir T. Browne*.

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at *hand* salt, sulphur, and mercury.—*Boyle*.

14. State of being in preparation: (with in).

Where is our usual manner of death?
What evils are at *hand*? Is there no play,
To ease the anguish of a torturing hour?
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

15. State of being in present agitation: (with in).

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in *hand*
Than to drive liking to the name of war.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.
It is indifferent to the matter in *hand* which way the *hand* shall determine of it.—*Locke*.

16. Cards held at a game.

There was never an *hand* drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this.—*Bacon*.

17. That which is used in opposition to another.

He would dispute,
Confute, change *hands*, and still confute.
Bulwer, Improbabilities.

18. Scheme of action.

Consult of your own ways, and think which *hand* is best to take.
H. Johnson.
They who thought they could never be secure except the king were first at their mercy, were willing to change the *hand* in carrying on the war.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

19. Advantage; gain; superiority.

The French king, supposing to make his *hand* by these rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

20. Competition; contest.

She in beauty, education, blood
Holds *hand* with any in the world.
Shakespeare, King John, i.

21. Transmission; conveyance; agency or

All Israel mourned for him, according to the word of the Lord, which he spoke by the *hand* of his servant Ahijah the prophet.—*1 Kings*, xiv. 18.

22. Possession; power

Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

And though you war like petty warring states,
You're in my *hand*; and when I bid you cease,
You shall be crush'd together into peace.
Dryden.
Between the husband and tenant there must be a quarter of the revenue of the land constantly in their *hands*.—*Locke*.

It is fruitless pains to learn a language, which one may guess by his temper he will wholly neglect, as soon as an approach to manhood setting him free from a governor, shall put him into the *hands* of his own inclination.—*Id.*

Vortigelm Agri were lambs taken from the enemy, and distributed amongst the soldiers, or left in the *hands* of the proprietors under the condition of certain duties.—*Arbuthnot*.

23. Pressure of the bridle.

Hollow men, like horses hot at *hand*,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iv. 2.

24. Method of government; discipline; restraint.

Minerals have an heavy *hand* over the citizens, having a malicious mind against his countrymen.—*2 Maccabees*, v. 23.

He kept a strict *hand* on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VIII.*

However strict a *hand* is to be kept upon all desires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak.—*Locke*.

25. Influence; management.

Flattery, the dangerous nurse of vice,
Got *hand* upon his youth, to pleasure bent.
Daniel.

26. That which performs the office of a hand in painting.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, the thing seems to stand still; as is evident in the *hands* of clocks and shadows of sundials.—*Locke*.

27. Agent; person employed; manager.

The wisest prince, if he can save himself and his people from ruin, under the worst administration, what may not his subjects hope for when he changes *hands*, and maketh use of the best?—*Swift*.

28. Giver and receiver.

This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than transmitted from *hand* to *hand* through all generations.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

29. Actor; workman; soldier; sailor.

The nurse of time and everlasting name,
That warlike *hands* enmesh'd with immortal fame.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, l. 11. 5.

Your wrongs are known: impose but your wrongs,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand *hands*.
Dryden.

Demetrius appointed the painter guards, pleased that he could preserve that *hand* from the barbarity and insolence of soldiers.—*Id.*

A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many *hands*, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for.—*Locke*.

All *hands* aloft, aloft, let English valour shine;
Let fly a culverin, the signal of the line;
Let every *hand* supply his gun!

Follow me,
And you'll see,
That the battle will be soon begun.
Keightley on the Sea-fight in 1665.

30. Catch or reach without choice.

The men of Israel turned again upon the children of Benjamin, and smote... as well the men of every city as the best, and all that came to *hand*.—*Judges*, xx. 48.

A sweetly reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Unweld'd as rain to *hand*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 430.

31. Form or cast of writing.

Here is the indictment of the good lord Hastings, which in a set *hand* fairly is counters'd;
Even hours I've spent to write it over.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 2.

Solyman shew'd him his own letters intercepted, asking him if he knew not that *hand*, if he knew not that seal?—*Knollys, History of the Turks*.

Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's *hand*, I happily escape'd.—*Sir J. Becham*.

If my debtors do not keep their day,
Bring their *hands*, and then refuse to pay,
I must attend.
Dryden.

Whether men write court or Roman *hand*, or any other, there is something peculiar in every *hand*'s writing.—*Cushman*.

The way to learn to write, is to get a plate graven with the characters of such *hand* you like.—*Locke*.

I present these thoughts in an ill *hand*; but secretaries are bad penmen; we seldom regard the mechanical part of writing.—*Fellon, Dissertation on reading the Classics*.

They were wrote on both sides, and in a small *hand*.—*Arbuthnot*.

At hand. Act of giving or presenting; etc.

Let Tamar dress the meat in my sight, that I may eat it at her *hand*.—*2 Samuel*, xii. 5.

Sir worlds at *hand*, nor hissing darts afar,
Are doom'd to avenge the traitors bloody war.
Dryden.

To-night the poet's advocates I stand,
And he deserves the favour of my *hand*.
Addis. n.

Bear in hand. Keep in expectation; elude.

A rascally yeo forsooth knave, to bear a gentleman in *hand*, and then stand upon equity.—*Sir J. Becham, Henry IV. Part II.* l. 2.

Be hand in glove. Be intimate and familiar; suit one another.

Our author is here *hand* in *glove* with Providence.—*Burton, On Paradoxes of Literature*, l. 47.

From hand to mouth. As want requires,

In matter of learning, many of us are from hand to hand, and to live from hand to mouth.
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being not able to lay up any thing.—*Bishop Reynolds, on the Passions*, ch. xxvii.
They, good people,
Have lost from hand to mouth.

Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Most Lovers,
even at the year's end.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Hand over head. Negligently; casually; without seeing what one does.

See many strokes of the alarm bell of fear and awaking in other nations, and the facility of the cities, which, *hand over head*, have served their turn, doth ring the peal so much the louder.—*Johnson*.

A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: This 'tis, says a passenger, when people will be doing things *hand over head*, without either fear or wit.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Hand to hand. Close fight.

In single opposition, *hand to hand*.
No did command the best part of an hour.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. 3.
He comes, ere the light, his dread command,
That stuns afar, and banishes *hand to hand*,
He banish'd from the field.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 506.
Hand in and out. See extract.

Hand in and out is the name of an unlawful game now disused and prohibited by statute 17 Edw. 3. c. 2.—*Johnson, Law Dictionary*.

Hand in hand. In union; conjointly.

And the sea been Marlborough's element, the war had been bestowed there, to the advantage of the country, which would then have gone *hand in hand* with his own.—*Swift*.

Hand in hand. Fit; suit.

As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand* comparison, had been something too fair and too good for any lady in Britain.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*.

In hand. Ready payment with respect to the receiver.

Of which offer the house accepted, receiving in *hand* our year's tribute.—*Kaulica, History of the Turks*.

These two must make our duty very easy; a considerable reward in *hand*, and the assurance of a far greater recompense hereafter.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

No hand. Terms; conditions; rate.

Would you have any man without exception to take up in him the office of a schoolmaster?—No, on *no hand*.—*Johnson, Anatomy of Absurdity*, pt. ii. sign. 33. 4. 1788.

With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but at *no hand* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity, wrest it to ignominious senses.—*Jeremy Taylor, Weekly Communicant*.

Employment and high place should become our greatest fear and terror, but at *no hand* our choice.—*Bishop Hall, Life of Hammond*.

Off hand. [two words.] See Offhand (one word and a compound).

When a statesman wants a day's defence, Crivvy holds a whole week's war with sense, Or simple pride for flattery makes demands, May dimes by dimes be whittled off my hands.
Pope, Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.

On hand. Under care.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his hands, for want of a tenant to come up to his price.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Take in hand. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you dare take in *hand* to lay open the original of such a nation.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

To hand. (with make). Fit.

His power reaches no further than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his hand; but can do nothing towards the making or destroying one atom of what is already in being.—*Locke*.

Many, whose greatness and fortune were not made to their hands, had sufficient qualifications and opportunities of rising to those high posts.—*Addison*.

Hand, v. a.

1. Give or transmit with the hand.

Judas was not far off, not only because he dipped in the same dish, but because he was so near that our Saviour could *hand* the sop unto him.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

I have been shown a written prophecy that is *handed* among them with great secrecy.—*Addison*.

2. Guide or lead by the hand.

Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell,
Johnson.
By safe and insensible degrees he will pass from a boy to a man, which is the most hazardous step in life: this therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence *handed* over to it.—*Locke*.

3. Seize; lay hands on.

Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,
First *hand* me: on mine own account, I'll off.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

4. Manage; move with the hand.

'Tis then that with delight I revel
Upon the boundless depth of love;
I dress my chains, I *hand* my car,
Nor think on all I left on shore.
Prior.

5. Transmit in succession, with down; deliver from one to another.

They lodged only a tradition of it in general, but even of several the most remarkable particular accidents of it likewise, which they *handed down* to the succeeding ages.—*Johnson*.

I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them numerous enough to be *handed down* to future ages.—*Addison*.

Arts and sciences consist of scattered theorems and maxims, which are *handed* about among the masters, and only revealed to the 'illustrious,' till some great genius appears, who collects these disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a regular system.—*Arbuthnot*.

6. Link hands.

Into their inmost bowers
Handed they went.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 738.

Hand, v. n. Go hand in hand; cooperate with.

I hitherto have liv'd an ill example,
And, as your captain, led you on to mischief;
But now will truly labour, that good men
May say hereafter of me, to my glory,
(Let but my power and means *hand* with my will.)
His good endeavours did weigh down his ill.
Mansinger, Rencadeo.

Handball, s. Game at ball so called.

A custom by us means unlike the playing at *handball* for a tawny-ball, the winning of which depends chiefly upon swiftness of foot.—*Brand, Observations on Popular Antiquities*.

Handbarrow, s. Frame on which anything is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

A *handbarrow*, wheelbarrow, shovel and spade.
Tupper, Free Hundred Poets of good Husbandry.

Set the board whereon the live stanchion on a *handbarrow*, and carry them to the place you intend.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Handbell, s. Bell rung by the hand: (as opposed to one with bellropes).

The strength of the percussion is a principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds; as in ringing of a *handbell* harder or softer.—*Bacon*.

Handbow, s. Bow drawn by the hand: (as opposed to crossbow).

Thus cometh the lives of these good yemen;
God send them eternal bliss;
And all, that with a *handbow* shoteth,
That of heaven they never miss.
Old Ballad of Adam Bell.

Handbreadth, s. Space equal to the breadth of the hand; palm.

A border of an *handbreadth* round about.—*Erech, xxv. 25*.

Behold, thou hast made my days as an *handbreadth*; and mine age is as nothing before thee.—*Psalms, xxxix. 5*.

The eastern people determined their *handbreadth* by the breadth of barley corn, six making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breadth*.—*Arbuthnot*.

Handcuff, s. Muncie.

Handcuff, v. a. Muncie; fasten by the hands.

If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo, he will not, like Milo, be *handcuffed* in the oak, by attempting to rend it.—*Hay, Essay on Deformity*, p. 26: 1754.

Hander, s. One who hands anything over to another; transmitter; conveyer in succession. *Rare*.

They would assume, with wordy art,
Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were
The *handlers* down, can they from thence infer
A right 't' interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the present, claim it for their own?
Dryden, Religio Laici, 357.

Handfast, s. Hold; custody; power of keeping. *Rare*.

If that shepherd be not in *handfast*, let him fly.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Can it be, that this most perfect creature,
This image of his Maker, well-squar'd man,
Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,
To fall into a woman's easy arms?
Rowland and Fletcher, Woman's Hater.

Handfast, adj. Fast, as by contract; firm in adherence. *Obsolete*.

A virgin made *handfast* to Christ.—*Bale, English Volary*, pt. 1. fol. 83. b.

Handfast, v. a. Obsolete.

1. Betroth.

If a damsel that is a virgin be *handfast* to any man, [betrouthed, present verb.]—*Deuteronomy*, xxii. 23: *Coverdale's Translation*.

Every man must esteem the person to whom he is *handfast* none otherwise than for his own spouse.—*Cristen State of Matrimony*, fol. 43. b. 1545.

2. Join together solemnly by the hand; complete the ceremony of marriage.

Angiers were those that *handfasted* the married couple; that wished them good luck; that took care for the dowry.—*St. Jonson, Notes on his Masques at Court*.

3. Oblige by duty; bind.

We list not to *handfast* ourselves to God Almighty, to make ourselves over to him by present deed of gift; but would fain, forsooth, bequeath ourselves to him a legacy in our last will and testament.—*Archbishop Saurcraft, Sermon on the Fire of London*, 1668.

Handfasting, verbal. Marriage contract; agreement; engagement.

After the *handfasting* and making of the contract, the churching and wedding should not be deferred to long.—*Cristen State of Matrimony*, fol. 43. b.

Handful, s.

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.
(Others, taking *handful* of dust that was next at hand, cast them altogether upon Lysimachus.—*2 Maccabees*, iv. 41.)
I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rosamund's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him.—*Addison, Freetholder*.

2. Palm; hand's breadth; four inches.
Take one vessel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and keep the tops together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the sound will be more resounding from the vessel of silver than that of wood.—*Jacobs*.

The powerful scabbard where it dwelt,
The ramour of its edge had felt;
For of the lower end two *handful*
It had devour'd, it was so painful.
Butler, Hudibras.
Poor Sydenham's horse stumbled, and fell upon him, and broke his thigh-bone about a *handful* above the knee.—*Lord Clarendon, State Letters*, ii. 345.

3. Small number or quantity.
No roach not, with such a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

4. As much as can be done.
Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing.—*Sir H. Kesteven*.

Handgallop, s. Slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Ovid, with all his swiftness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he: he is always upon a *handgallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground.—*Dryden*.

Handgun, s. Gun wielded by the hand.
Guns have names given them, some from serpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or vulturines, others in other respects, as cannon, demicannon, *handgun*, and muskets.—*Cumden*.

Handicraft, s.

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Particular numbers of convicts have excellent mechanical graces, and divert themselves with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and several kinds of *handicraft*.—*Addison*.

2. Men who live by manual labour.

The covetous father now inclines the night,
And cov'nants thou shalt teach by candle-light,
When jangling sinners, and wry painful trade
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, sat. vii.

The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the same manner.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

Handicraftsman, s. One employed in handicraft.

O innumerable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftsmen*.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 2*.
He has simply the best wit of any *handicraftsmen* in Athens.—*Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free servants, and *handicraftsmen*; as smiths, masons, and carpenters.—*Jacobs*.
The profusion and ignorance of *handicraftsmen*, small traders, servants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater.—*Swift*.

Handiness. s. Attribute suggested by Handy: (in composition in the extract).

Unguarded attitudes and actions, and a certain left-handiness (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education, and low company.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Handiwork. s. Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which willeth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own handiwork all happiness; although perhaps, for some special cause in our own particular, a contrary determination have seemed more convenient.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

An proper men as ever trod upon neat-leather have gone upon my handiwork.—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, l. 1.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handiwork.—*Psalm, xix. 1.*
No part with the greatest blessing of human nature for the handiwork of a tailor.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Handkerchief. s. Piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her sitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her handkerchief, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son, who has not only the innocence, but a handkerchief and rings of his, that Paulina knows.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 2.*

The Romans did not make use of handkerchiefs, but of the leicula or border of the garment, to wipe their face.—*Arbuthnot.*

Handlanguage. s. Talking with fingers.

Because the convenience of writing cannot always be in readiness; neither yet though it could, is it so proper a medium of interpretation, between persons present face to face, as a hand-language: it will therefore be necessary to teach the dumb scholar finger-alphabet.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, p. 73.*

Handle. v. a.

1. Touch; feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily handle make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that press them.—*Locke.*

2. Manage; wield.

That fellow handles his bow like a crowkeeper.—*Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 6.*

3. Make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An invincible shyness is the general vice of the Irish horses, and is hardly ever won in Flanders, because the hardness of the whippers forces the breeders there to handle their colts six months every year.—*Sir W. Temple.*

4. Treat; mention in writing or talk.

He left nothing fitting for the purpose untouch'd, or slightly handled in discourse.—*Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.*

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice, Thou handlest in this discourse.—*Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.*

Leaving to the author the exact handling of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgement.—*Macvey, ii. 11.*

Of a number of other like instances we shall speak more, when we handle the communication of sounds.—*Bacon.*

By Guidon Ualdus, in his treatise for the explanation of this instrument, the subtleties of it are largely and excellently handled.—*Bishop Wilkins, Deedalus.*

In an argument, handled thus briefly, everything cannot be said.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

5. Deal with; practise.

They that handle the law know me not.—*Jeremiah, ii. 8.*

6. Treat well or ill.

Tallot, my life, my joy, again return'd! How wert thou handled, being prisoner?—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.*

They were well enough pleased to be rid of an enemy that had handled them so ill.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

7. Practise upon; transact with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question; you shall see how I'll handle her.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.*

Handle. s.

1. Part of anything by which it is held in the hand; hafi.

No hand of blood and bone Can gripe the sacred handle of our sceptre, Unless he do profane, steal, or usurp.—*Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 3.*

Fortune turneth the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp.—*Bacon.*

There is nothing but bath a double handle, or at least, we have two handles to apprehend it.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

A carpenter, that had got the iron work of an axe, began only as much wood as would make a handle to it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Of bone the handles of my knives are made, Yet no ill taste from thence affects the blade, Or what I carve; nor is there ever left Any unwary hint-guest from the hilt.—*Dryden.*

A beam there was, on which a beechen pail Hung by the handle on a driven nail.—*Id.*

2. That of which use is made.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal handle of his own good nature.—*South, Sermons.*

Handless. adj. Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand Hath made thee thus handless?—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.*

His mangled myrmidon, Noneless, handless, haekt and elipt, came to him, Crying on Hector.—*Id., Troilus and Cressida, v. 5.*

The handless, fearless corpses of their fellow-countrymen.—*Fuller, Holy War, p. 196.*

Handling. s. [A.S. handlung.]

1. Touch.

I'll have no touches therefore, Nor takings by the arms, nor tender circles Cast 'bout the waist, but all be done at distance: Love is brought up with these soft signified handlings; His pulse lies in the palm.—*B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.*

2. Cunning; trick.

Through his slow handling, and his cleanly play, He all those royal signs had slain away.—*Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.*

Handmaid. s. Waiting maid; female servant; subordinate attendant or minister.

Bravo Burgundy, undoubted hope of France! Stay, let thy humble handmaid speak to thee.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.*

She gave the knight great thanks in little speech, And said she would his handmaid poor remain.—*Fairfax.*

I will never act politics against ethicks, especially for that true ethicks are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion.—*Bacon.*

Heaven's youngest-tenned star Hath fix'd her polish'd ear, Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamp attending.—*Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 232.*

Love led them on; and faith, who knew them best, Thy handmaids, clad them o'er with purple beams And azure wings, that up they flew so dress'd, And make the truth of thee on glorious thrones Before the judge.—*Id., Sonnets, xiv. 10.*

Those of my family their master slight, Grown despicable in my handmaid's sight.—*Saunders.*

By viewing Nature, Nature's handmaid, Art, Makes wighty things from small beginnings grow; Thus fishes first to shipping did impart, Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.—*Dryden.*

Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom, health, wealth, victory and honour should always wait on her as her handmaids.—*Adrian.*

Then criticism the muse's handmaid prov'd, To dress her charms, and make her more beloved.—*Pope, Essay on Criticism.*

Handmaiden. s. Handmaid.

He hath regarded the low estate of his handmaiden.—*Luke, i. 48.*

Handmill. s. Mill moved by the hand.

Off the drudging ass is driv'n with toil; Returning late, and laden home with gain Of barter'd pitch, and handmills for the grain.—*Dryden.*

Handmills. s. Sails managed by the hand.

The women will neither stand to their handmills, nor suffer the pilot to steer.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Handsaw. s. Saw manageable by the hand.

My buckler cut through and through, and my sword hack'd like a handsaw.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 4.*

To perform this work, it is necessary to be provided with a strong knife and a small handsaw.—*Mortimer.*

Handsaw. s. See Heronshaw.

Handsel. s. First act of using anything; first act of sale; earnest.

The custom was to give the cup empty, but Alexander giveth it to thee full of wine with good handsel.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour, fol. 116 b.*

The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the handsel or earnest of that which is to come.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thou art Joy's handsel; how'st thou lies flat in thee, Subject to every mounter's bended knee.—*Herbert.*

Handsel. v. a. Use or do anything the first time.

In timorous deer he handles his young paws, And haves the rugged bear for druer claws.—*Cowley.*

I'd show you

How easy 'tis to die by my example, And handled fate before you.—*Dryden.*

From handled, a contract, were named the *Handled-stater*, the *Handled-Town*, a confederation of towns on the Baltic and North Sea united by mutual agreement for the security of trade. From this original the term *handsel* was applied in a more general sense to a mercantile corporation. French, *Hands*, a company, society, or corporation of merchants (for so it signifies in the book of ordinances of Paris); also an association with, or the freedom of, the *handsel*, also the fee or fine which is paid for that freedom; *handsel*, to make free of a civil company or corporation. German, *handsel*, to handle, to initiate a novice. (Kultur.) Here it will be observed we apparently get back to the original form of the word, although the second syllable of the German verb is the usual frequentative termination, and not the element *sel*, signifying to deliver, in the original expression.—*Waggoner, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Handsmooth. adj. With dexterity; with readiness.

If we can but come off well here, we shall carry on the rest handsmooth.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Guiltines, p. 20, 1660.*

Handsome. adj.

1. Ready; guiny; convenient.

For a thief it is so handsome, as it may seem it was first invented for him.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.

A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and, finding his wife very handsome, turned the good man out of his dwelling.—*Addison.*

3. Elegant; graceful.

That civility and handsome address in writing is limited to be attained by persons bred in a manner way.—*Elton.*

4. Ample; liberal: (as, 'a handsome fortune').

5. Generous; noble: (as, 'a handsome action').

Handsome. v. a. Render handsome. *Rare.*

His . . . all repute For his device in handsmoothing a suit; To judge of lace [he hath] the best conceit.—*Donne.*

Handsomely. adv. In a handsome manner.

1. Conveniently; dexterously.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh handsomely in his way.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

When the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape, Becomes unhandsome, handsomely to 'scape.—*Waller.*

2. Beautifully; gracefully.

His eyes were clear, and white, and full set, like a diamond or precious stone in a ring; neither too much depressed, nor too prominent; but handsomely filling the sockets.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrase and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Ecclesiastes, v. 12.*

3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath sawn down a tree, hath wrought it handsomely, and made a vessel thereof.—*Warton of Solomon, xii. 11.*

4. Liberally; generously.

I am finding out a convenient place for an almshouse, which I intend to endow very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen.—*Addison.*

Handsomeness. s. Attribute suggested by Handsome; beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting handsomely in her mourning countenance.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

For handsomeness' sake, it were good you hang the upper class upon a nail.—*Bacon.*

In clothes, cheap handsomeness doth bear the bell.—*Id.*

Persons of the finer sex like that handsomeness for which they find themselves to be the most liked.—*Boyle.*

Handspike. s. Wooden lever used in turning the capstan of an anchor.

The handle of the handspike is smooth, round, and somewhat taper; the other end is squared to fit the hole in the head of the capstan or windlass.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Handstaff. s. Javelin.

The bows, and the arrows, and the handstaves, [in the margin, javelins,] and the spears.—*Exodus, xxxix. 9.*

Handstave. s. Underwood.

Full hand-stem from the full to the change.—*Husbandman's Practice, 1664. (Nares, by H. & W.)*

Handwhile. *s.* Occasion. *Rare.*

Thou'lt weaste, quoth the spider, a costerle-monger,
Conscience every *handwhile* thou dost cry.
Hegwyl, Spider and Fly; 1556.
(Nares, by H. & W.)

Handworm. *s.* See *Itch*.

All the world is in comparison for greatness to
the heavens as a *hand-worm* or a nit may be com-
pared to the world.—*Tynglor.* (Nares, by H. & W.)

Handwriting. *s.*

1. Cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you leat me at the mart, I have your hand
to show;
If the skin were parchment, and the blows you gave
me ink,
Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, III. 1.
To no other cause than the wise providence of
God can be referred the diversity of *handwritings*.
—*Cockburn.*

2. Any writing.

A *handwriting*, unknown to the magicians, trou-
bled the king.—*Daniel, IV.* contents of chapter.

Handy. *adj.*

1. Ready; dexterous; skilful.

They may be encountered with *handy* stroke of
suggestion, or enthymematical conclusion.—*Tooker,*
Fable of the Church, p. 63; 1694.
She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best
she culd, and them with *handy* care she dressd.
Dryden.

2. Convenient; ready to the hand.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the
jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer.—
Mozon, Mechanical Exercises.

Handyblow. *s.* Stroke inflicted by the hand;
act of hostility.

By whose means the matter came to *handie-blows*.
—*Harmer, Translation of Bede's Sermons, p. 162;*
1587.

They were but few, yet they would easily over-
throw the great numbers of them, if ever they came
to *handy-blows*.—*Knutley, History of the Turks.*
Both battles join, and fall to *handy-blows*.
Ayl, Spanish Tragedy.

Both parties now were drawn so close,
Almost to come to *handy-blows*.
Butler, Hudibras, I. 3, 499.

Handydandy. *s.* Play in which children
change hands and places; or in which
something is shaken between two hands,
and then a guess is made as to which hand
it is retained in.

how yond justice rails upon yond simple
thief! Hark in thine ear: change places, and
handydandy, which is the justice, which is the thief?
—*Shakespeare, King Lear, IV. 6.*

Neither eyes and pile, nor ducks and drakes,
are quite so ancient as *handydandy*.—*Arbuthnot*
and *Pope.*

Handygripe. *s.* Seizure by the hand or
paw.

The mastiffs, charging home,
To blows and *handy-gripes* were come.
Butler, Hudibras, I. 3, 70.

Handystroke. *s.* Blow inflicted by the hand.

When we came to *handystrokes*, as often
As I lent blows, so often I gave wounds.
Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Lives of Candy.

Hang. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *hung.* [A.S.
hōn, from *hangian*.]1. Suspend; fasten in such a manner as to
be sustained not below, but above.

Strangely visited people,
All swain and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden stump about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, IV. 3.

His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain
in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung*
up before Jerusalem.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Place without any solid support.

Thou all things hast of nothing made,
That *hangs* at the solid earth in flitting air,
Vain'd with clear springs, which ambient seas re-
pair.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

3. Choke and kill by suspending by the neck,
so that the ligature intercepts the breath
and circulation.

Achithophel . . . *hanged* himself, and died.—*2 Sam-*
uel, XVII. 23.
He hath commission from thy wife and me
To *hang* Cordelia in the prison.
Shakespeare, King Lear, V. 3.

Hangings supposes human soul and reason;
This animal's below committing treason:
1126

Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel?

That's a profectum for Achitophel.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, pt. II. 433.

4. Display; show aloft.

Hang out our banners on the outward walls.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, V. 5.

5. Let fall below the proper situation; de-
cline.

There is a wicked man that *hangs* down his
head sadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit.—*Revela-*
tions, xix. 24.

The beauties of this place should mourn;
The immortal fruits and flowers at my return
Should *hang* their wither'd head; for sure my
breath

Is now more poisonous. *Dryden.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;
White lilies *hang* their heads and soon decay;
And whiter snow in minutes melts away.

Id., The Deceitful Lover.

The cheerful birds no longer sing;
Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. Fix in such a manner as in some direc-
tions to be movable.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and
hanged doors upon them.—*1 Maccabees, IV. 87.*

7. Cover or charge by anything suspended.

Hang be the heavens with black, yield day to night.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. I. 1.

The pavement cover'd foul with human gore;
Heads and their mangled members *hang* the door.
Dryden.

8. Furnish with ornaments or draperies sus-
tained to the wall.

Musick is better in chambers wainscotted than
hanged.—*Bacon.*

If e'er my plume father for my sake
Did grateful offerings on thy altar make,
Or I increased them with my sylvan tuils,
And *hang* thy lady roofs with savage spoils,
Give me to scatter these. *Dryden.*

Sir Hower has *hung* several parts of his house with
the trophies of his labours.—*Addison.*

Hang upon. Regard with passionate affec-
tion.

What though I be not so in grace as you,
So *hang upon* with love, so fortunate?
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, III. 2.

Hang. *v. n.*1. Be suspended; be supported above, not
below.

Over it a fair portcullis *hangs*,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and compacture strong.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

2. Bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a posture of bending
forward to strike the enemy.—*Addison.*

3. Float; play.

And fall these myriads from that gentle tongue,
Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hang*! *Prior.*

4. Be supported by something raised above
the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be said to
hang; as we call hanging garlands such as are planted
on the top of the house.—*Addison.*

5. Rest upon by embracing.

She *hung* about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied so fast, protesting oath on oath,
That in a twink she won me to her love.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, II. 1.

Bandusia is described in the form of a lady sitting
upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her
neck.—*Peacock.*

6. Hover; impend.

He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;
And sundry blessings *hang* about his throne,
That speak him full of grace. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, IV. 3.*

Odious names of distinction, which had slept while
the dread of poverty *hung* over us, were revived.—
Bishop Atterbury.

7. Be loosely joined.

Whither go you?—To see your wife: Is she at
home?—Ay, and as like as she may *hang* together.—
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, III. 2.

I confess, sir, that I felt the prejudices of my edu-
cation, in favour of a house of commons, still *hang-*
ing about me.—*Letters of Junius, let. 60.*

8. Drag; be incommodiously joined.

In my Lucia's absence
Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden.
Addison, Cato.

9. Be compact or united: (with *together*).

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we
hang together.—*Dryden.*

Your device hangs very well *together*; but is it not
liable to exceptions?—*Addison.*

10. Adhere, unwelcomely or incommodiously.

A cheerful temper shines out in all her conversa-
tion, and dissipates those apprehensions which *hang*
on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to
her presence.—*Addison.*

Shining landscapes, gilded triumphs, and beautiful
faces, dispense that gloominess which is apt to *hang*
upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons.
Id.

11. Rest; reside.

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, I. 3.

12. Be in suspense; be in a state of uncer-
tainty.

Thy life shall *hang* in doubt before thee, and thou
shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none as-
surance of thy life.—*Deuteronomy, xxviii. 66.*

13. Be delayed; linger.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hang* not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan.

Milton, Paradise Lost, VI. 120.

She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents *hang*,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue.
Dryden.

14. Be dependent on.

Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs* on princes' favours!
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. III. 2.

Great queen! whose name strikes haughty mon-
archs pale,
On whose just sceptre *hangs* Europa's scale. *Prior.*

15. Be fixed or suspended with attention.

Though wond'ring smiles *hang* on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke.
Pope, Moral Essays, ep. i.

16. Be executed by the halter.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree thou shalt *hang* alive. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, V. 5.*

The court forsakes him, and sir Balanus *hangs*.
Pope, Moral Essays, ep. iii.

17. Decline; tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hangs*,
Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the
strong. *Pope.*

18. Be displayed; be shown.

Let not him, that plays the lion, pare his nails, for
they shall *hang* out for the lion's claws. *Shakespeare,*
Midsummer-Night's Dream, IV. 2.

19. Continue: (as, 'The wind has *hung*
easterly a great while').

Hang fire. Term applied to guns, when
the flame communicates not immediately
from the pan to the charge.

Hang lag. Devil take the hindmost.
Fly, gentlemen, fly . . . But we! . . . *hang* lag, *hang*
lag.—*The Vindicta; 1665.* (Nares, by H. & W.)

Hangby. *s.* Dependent. *Obsolete.*

The wasps and drones are unprofitable and harm-
ful *hangbys*, which live upon the spoil of others'
labours.—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 2.*

Sirrah, I pray thee be acquainted with my two
hang-bys here; thou wilt take exceeding pleasure
in 'em, if thou hear'st 'em outgo; as my wind-instru-
ments!—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

Hang them, a pair of railing *hangbys*!
Ben Jonson and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

Hanger. *s.*1. Straps attached to the girdle, in which the
rapier hangs; sword so hung: (the latter
being the *commoner* sense).

Six French rapiers and poniards with their as-
sises, as girdle, *hangers*, and so.—*Shakespeare, Ham-*
let, V. 2.

I clothed myself in my best apparel, girded on my
hanger, stuck my pistols loaded in my belt.—*Smollett,*
Roderick Random.

2. One who causes others to be hanged.

He [Sir Miles Fleetwood] was a very *hanger* of
highwaymen.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes, II. 361.*

3. Hook on which the pot hangs.

To hang as the pots doe upon their *hangers*.—
Witthall, Dictionary, 180: ed. 1608. (Nares, by H. & W.)

Hanger-on. *s.* Dependunt; one who eats
and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their rooms
were supplied by the umbra, or *hangers-on*.—*Sir T.*
Browne, Vulgar Errors.

They all excused themselves save two, which two
he reckoned his friends, and all the rest *hangers-on*.
—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He is a perpetual *hanger-on*, yet nobody knows
how to be without him.—*Shelf.*

His new wife was of a modern and not very rich

family, and striving like Sir Lionel for the notoriety of fashion; but of this struggle he was ignorant. He saw her admitted into good society—he imagined she commanded it; she was a *hangerson*—he believed she was a leader.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*, ch. iii.

A person of the name of Aubrey had a case depending in Chancery. He had been almost ruined by law expenses, and his patience had been exhausted by the delays of the court. He received a hint from some of the *hangersons* of the Chancellor that a present of one hundred pounds would expedite matters.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon*.

Edinburgh itself, notwithstanding the officials and numerous *hangersons*, which the presence of a court always brings, did not contain, late in the fourteenth century, more than sixteen thousand persons.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

Hanging. s.

1. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

Like rich hangings in an homely house,
So was his will in his old feeble body.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II, v. 3.

Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the hangings were held up.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Now purple hangings clothe the palace walls,
And sumptuous seats are made in splendid halls.

Dryden.

Lucas Van Leyden has instructed all Europe with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient hangings.—*Id.*

Rome off has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the hanging. Prior.

2. Anything that hangs.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow hangings, nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

3. Death by a halter.

Slender or poison dread from Della's rage,
Hard words or hanging, if your judge be Iago.

Pope, Imitations of Horace.

4. Display; exhibition.

This indelicately mole milled several euzombs; and, like the hanging out of false colours, made some of them converse with Kosalinda in what they thought the spirit of her party.—*Addison*.

Hanging. verbal abs.

1. Depending; falling loosely; dangling.

Upon her shoulders wings she wears,
Like hanging sleeves, lin'd through with ears.

Butler, Hudibras.

If gaming does an aged sire entice,
Then my young master swiftly learns the vice,
And mingles in hanging sleeves the little box and dice.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

2. Foreboding death by the halter.

Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a hanging look.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

What Ethiop's lips he has!
How foul a mouth, and what a hanging face!

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, sat. x.

3. Requiring to be punished by the halter: (as, 'a hanging matter').

'Body o' me!' cried the porter. 'But we have stock in hand. Look round, man! 'All belongs to the bankrupts' creditors. It's a hanging matter to touch a penny's worth of them.'—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Whore*.

Hangman. s.

1. Public executioner.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Who makes that noise there? who are you?—Your friend, sir, the hangman: you must be so good, sir, to rise, and be put to death.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

Men do not stand
In so ill case, that God hath with his hand
Maid kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;
Nor are they vicars, but hangmen to fate.

Donne.

I never knew a crickler, who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself; as the hangman is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand.—*Addison*.

2. Term of reproach.

One cried, God bless us! and Amen! the other; As they had sworn me with these hangman's hands: Listening their fear, I could not say Amen, When they did say God bless us.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cypid's bowstrings, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him.—*Id.*

Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 2.

Hank. v. a. Hang. Rare.

He hank'd not the picture of his body upon the cross.—*Hooper*. (Rich.)

Hank. s. [connected with hang.]

1. Skein of thread.

A hank of gold or silver thread.—*Sherwood*.

2. Tie; check; influence.

Do we think we have the hank that some gallants have on their trusting merchants, that, upon peril of losing all former service, he must still go on to supply?—*Dr. J. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

In florice, necessity is furnished, if I may so express myself, with her hank and her fastenings, which she carries in her brazen hand.—*White, Etymologicon Megnum*, p. 207.

3. In Navigation. Wooden rings fixed on the stays.

4. In the north of England, a withy or rope for fastening a gate.

Hang on a hank. Be uncertain.

I have a friendship free and frank,
And hate to hang upon a hank.

Byron. (Rich.)

Hanker. v. n. [Dutch, hankeren.]

1. Long importunately; have an incessant wish: (it has commonly, but not always, after before the thing desired).

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant hankers after something else.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Don't thou not hanker after a greater liberty in some things? If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution. *Culpey*.

The wife is an old coquette, that is always hankering after the diversions of the town.—*Addison*.

2. Linger with expectation.

It cannot but be very dangerous for you to hanker hereabouts.—*Stokes, On the Prophecy*, p. 220: 1833.

Hankering. verbal abs. Strong desire; longing.

And now the saints began their reign,
For which the' had yearn'd so long in vain,
And felt such bowls hankeringing.

Butler, Hudibras.

Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get out a hankering after those juggling astrologers and fortune-tellers.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

The republic that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many hankering after its ancient liberty.—*Addison*.

We shall be able to part with it and them, [the body and its delights,] without any great regret or reluctancy; and to live from them for ever, without any disgusting hangings or hankering after them.—*Scott, Christian Life*, pt. i. ch. iii.

Hanse. s. In Architecture. See extract.

Supercilium . . . oppus, the hanse of a door.—*Nomenclator*: 1833.

Hap. s.

1. Chance; fortune.

Whether art it were, or heedless hap,
As through the flowering forest rush she fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Her hap was to light on a part of the field belonging unto Bonn.—*Roth*, ii. 3.

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curst be good haps, and curst be they that build
Their hopes on haps, and do not make despair
For all these certain blows the sages shield.

Sir P. Sidney.

To have rejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the hap thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few men, who, having taken such a course themselves, must be glad to see the example followed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Soldiers commended them for their valour in their evil haps, more than the victory of others got by good fortune.—*Knox, History of the Turks*.

A fox had the hap to fall into the walk of a lion.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

Nor feared she among the lands to stray
Of armed men; for often had she seen
The trickiest end of many a bloody fray;
Her life had full of haps and hazards been.

Fairfax.

Hap. v. n.

1. Happen; have the casual consequence.

It will be too late to gather ships or soldiers, which may need to be presently employed, and whose want may hap to hazard a kingdom.—*Spencer*.

2. Come by chance; befall casually.

Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath happ'd.

Shakespeare, Othello, v. 1.

In destructions by deluge, the remnant which hap to be reserved are ignorant people.—*Bacon*.

Hap. v. a. Cover.

There, one garment will serve a man most commonly two years: for why should he desire more? seeing if he had them, he should not be the better kept or covered from cold.—*Robinson, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia*, ii. 4: 1551.

Haphazard. s. Chance; accident: (perhaps originally hap hazard).

The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by hap-hazard, than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge's sake. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

We live at hap-hazard, and without any insight into causes and effects. *Sir R. L. Estrange*.

We take our principles at hap-hazard upon trust, and then believe a whole system, upon a presumption that they are true.—*Locke*.

Hapless. adj. Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky.

Hapless Erion, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear the extremity of dire mislay!

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

Here hapless Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 47.

Did his hap as passion equal mine,
I would refuse the bliss.

Smith.

Haply. ado.

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd no fast asleep.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Ha, haply too secure, of our discharge
From penalty, because from death released
Some days.

Then haply yet your breast remains untouched,
Though that seems strange.

Bow.

Let us now see what conclusions may be found for instruction of any other state, that may haply labour under the like circumstances.—*Swift*.

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream,
I'll haply shunbering on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-finger'd skiff
Beating some island out, as menmen tell,
With fixed anchor in his only rid,
Moors by his side.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 201.

Happariet. s. Coarse proverb so called. In the extract cataphoretically, hap-harlot.

Our fathers, yea and we ourselves also, have been full off upon straw pull-ers, on rough mats covered only with a sheet under coverlets made of downain, or hop-harlots: I use their own terms.—*Harriett, Description of England*, ch. xii. (preface to Holshied.)

Happen. v. n.

1. Fall out; chance; come to pass.

Bring forth your strong reasons, and shew us what shall happen.—*Isaac*, iii. 22.

Say not I have minned, and what harm hath hap-pened unto me.—*Archbishop*, v. 4.

It is so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprised, as if some unexpected thing had happened to thee.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Light; fall by chance.

I have happened on some other accounts relating to mortality.—*Grant, Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.

Happer. v. n. Hop; skip about.

These senseless companions, which attribute unto themselves the name of the company of Jesus: which are, within these forty years, crawled out of the bottomless pit, to happer and swam through-out the world.—*Harriet, Translation of Deeds of Scoundrel*, p. 212: 1557.

Happily. ado.

1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.

I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:
If wealthily, then happily in Padua.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Prefer'd by conquest, happily overthrow,
Falling rise to be with us made one. *Walter*.

Neither is it so trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end happily; for 'tis more difficult to save than kill.—*Dryden*.

2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.

Form'd by thy converse, happily to steep
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.

Pope.

3. In a state of felicity: (as, 'He lives happily').

Haply. Cutachrestic.

One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who haply may pursue these two treatises.—*Sir A. Digby*.

Happiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Hap-* py.

1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.

Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so far as possibly may be attained, the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and contained in it after an eminent sort the contentment of our desires, the highest degree of all our perfection. — *Hobbes*.

Oh! happiness of sweet retired content,
To be at once secure and innocent! *Sir J. Denham*.
Philosophers differ about the chief good or happiness of man. — *Sir W. Temple*.

The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of pursuits shows that every one does not place his happiness in the same thing. — *Locke*.

2. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.

Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. — *Sir J. Denham*.

Form'd by some rule that guides but not constrains,
And finish'd more through happiness than pains. — *Pope*.

Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a happiness as well as care.
Id., *Essay on Criticism*, l. 141.

Happy. *adj.*

1. Enjoying a state of felicity; state where the desire is satisfied.

Am I happy in thy news?
If to have done the thing you gave in charge
Happ'd you happiness, he happy they.
For it is done. — *Shakspeare*, *Richard III.*, iv. 2.
Though the presence of inauspicious good cannot make us happy, the absence of it may make us miserable. — *Addison*.

2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.

Chymists have been more happy in finding experiments than the causes of them. — *Hogge*.
Yet in his way his busy wretch,
And far supply'd him with this happy thought. — *Dryden*.

3. Addressful; ready.

Desire his service,
Tell him wherein you are happy. — *Shakspeare*, *Cymbeline*, iii. 4.
One gentleman is happy at a reply, and another
crack in a rejoinder. — *Swift*.

4. Propitious; favourable.

Therefore, for goodness' sake, and as you're known
The first and happiest hearers of the town.
Be so, as we would have you. — *Shakspeare*, *King Henry VIII.*, prologue.

Happy man by his dole. A proverbial expression, implying May his fortune, his dole or share in life, be that of a happy man.

Happy man be his dole! He that runs fastest,
gets the ring. — *Shakspeare*, *Taming of the Shrew*, l. 1.

Let every man beg his own way, and happy men
be his dole. — *Beaumont and Fletcher*, *What at several*, *Winters*.

Haram, or Harem. *s.* [Persian, *harim*.] Women's apartment in the East.

... for me
Soon turns the haram's grating key. — *Dryden*, *Bride of Abydos*.

Harangue. *s.* [Fr. *harangue*.] Speech; popular oration.

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriours mix'd,
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard; but soon
In factions opposition. — *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, xi. 602.

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or impudible *harangues*, which the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. — *Swift*.

Many preachers neglect method in their *harangues*. — *Watts*.

Harangue. *r. n.* [Fr. *haranguer*.] Make a speech; pronounce an oration.

The House impeach him; Comingle *harangues*.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, ep. iii.

Haranguer. *s.* Orator; public speaker.

Turns the occasion takes, and cries aloud,
Talk on, you quaint *haranguers* of the crowd. — *Dryden*, *Translation of the Æneid*.

We are not to think every clamorous *haranguer*,
or every epipnetic quipster against a court, is therefore a patriot. — *Bishop Berkeley*, *Mazius*, § 23.

Harasser. *v. a.* [Fr. *harasser*.]

Desolate; waste; destroy.
A multitude of tyrants, which have for a long

while *harass'd* and wasted the soul. — *Hammond*, *Works*, iv. 502.

2. Weary; fatigue; tire with labour and uneasiness.

These troops came to the army but the day before, *harass'd* with a long and wearisome march. — *Bacon*.

Out increases the force of the verb.

Our walls are thinly manur'd, our best men slain;
The rest, a heartless number, spent with watching,
And *harass'd* out with duty. — *Dryden*.
Nature oppress'd, and *harass'd* out with care.
Sinks down to rest. — *Addison*, *Cato*.

Harass. *s.* Waste; disturbance.

The men of Judah, to prevent
The *harass* of their land, beset me round.
Milton, *Samson Agonistes*, 250.

Harbinger. *s.* [Dutch, *herberger*.] Forerunner; precursor.

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those faint ruts *harbingers* of blood and death.
Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, v. 6.
I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. — *Id.*, l. 4.

Before him, a great prodigium, to proclaim
His coming, is sent *harbingers*, who all
invites. — *Milton*, *Paradise Regained*, i. 70.
As Ormond's *harbinger* to you they run;
For Venus is the promise of the Sun.
Dryden, *Epistle to the Duchess of Ormond*.

Harbinger. *r. a.* Presage, or determine, as a harbinger.

Our majority often *harbingers* another. — *Remarks on the State of Britain*, p. 21: 1800.

Harborough. *s.* [A.S. *herbergu*.] Lodging.

Leave me these hills, where *harb* rough nix to see,
Nor holy-hush, nor terror. — *Spenser*, *Shepherd's Calendar*, June.

Harbours. *adj.* Hospitable. *Obsolete*.

A bishop must be . . . *harbours*, [in the present version, given to hospitality,] apt to touch. — *Timothy*, iii. 2.
Whether she have to her small power her *harbours* to the saintless, lodged them, and washen their feet. — *Id.*, l. 1. *Timothy*, v. 10. (Rich.)

Harbour. *s.*

1. Lodging; place of entertainment.
For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. — *Dryden*.

2. Part or haven for shipping.
Doubtly caus'd
Be all those easy foods who give it *harbour*. — *Rousse*.

3. See extract.
Harbour [is] the place or covert where the hart or hind lay. The *harbourer* was an officer whose business it was to trace the stray hart to his covert in the forest. — *Jacob*, *Law Dictionary*.

Harbour. *r. n.* Receive entertainment; sojourn; take shelter.

They are sent by me,
That they should *harbour* where their lord would be.
Shakspeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

Southwards they bent their flight,
And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night;
Next morn they rose, and set up every sail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackerel gale. — *Dryden*

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,
And serve the duty, that *harbours* off
In courts and gilded roofs. — *J. Phillips*, *Cyder*.

Harbour. *v. a.*

1. Entertain; permit to reside.
Known I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupt ends,
Than twenty silly ducking observants.
Shakspeare, *King Lear*, ii. 2.
Let not your gentle breast *harbour* one thought
Of outrage from the king.
We owe this old house the same kind of gratitude
that we do to an old friend who *harbours* us in his
declining condition, nay even in his last extremities.
— *Pope*.

2. Shelter; s.

Harbour yourself this night in this castle; this
country is very dangerous for murdering thieves to
trust a sleeping life among them. — *Nir P. Sidney*.

Harbourage. *s.* Shelter; entertainment.

Let in us, your king, whose labour'd spirits,
Forewearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls.
Shakspeare, *King John*, ii. 1.

Harbourer. *s.*

1. One who entertains another.
The basest beggar's bawd, a *harbourer* of thieves,
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, song 2.

2. See Harbour, *s.* 3.

Harbourless. *adj.* Wanting harbour; being without lodging; without shelter.

To feed Christ in the hungry, to clothe Christ in the naked, to lodge Christ in the *harbourless*. — *Bishop of Chichester*, *Sermon*, sign. B. iii: 1870.
Dost thou receive him into thy own [house,] now he is *harbourless*? — *Archbishop Bancroft*, *Sermon on the Fire of London*: 1803.

Hard. *adj.* [A.S. *heard*.]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.

Repulse you there, while I to the hard house,
More *hard* than in the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in. — *Shakspeare*, *King Lear*, iii. 2.

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

Some diseases, when they are easy to be cured, are
hard to be known. — *Nir P. Sidney*.
The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but
every small matter they judged themselves. — *Ecclesias*, xviii. 28.

When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. — *Butler*, *Hudibras*.
'Tis *hard* to say if (lymours) we may'd,
Morn by his pray'r, whom she so *dragg* lov'd,
Or more with fury lov'd. — *Dryden*.

As for the *hard* words which I was oblig'd to use,
they are either terms of art, or such as I substituted
in place of others that were too low. — *Arbuthnot*.

3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? — *Genesis*, xviii. 14.

As birds a spurious world, to our native heaven
little inferior, by our adventure *hard*
With peril great achiev'd. — *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, x. 466.

He now discerned he was wholly to be on the
defensive, and that was like to be a very *hard* part
too. — *Lord Clarendon*, *History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Nervous and tendulous parts have worse symptoms,
and are *harder* of cure than fleshy ones. — *Wicam*.

The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have pass'd the perils of so *hard* a way.
Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 934.

4. Painful; distressful; laborious in the way of either action or suffering.

Israel travell'd, and she had *hard* labour. — *Genesis*, xxv. 16.

Worcester's horse came but to-day;
And now their pride and motto is asleep;
Their courage with *hard* labour time and dull,
That and a horse is half the half himself. — *Shakspeare*, *Henry IV.*, Part I, iv. 3.

When Sebastian weeps, his tears
Come *harder* than his blood. — *Dryden*.

5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a
very *hard* one. — *Sir T. Browne*, *Valpur Errours*.
Whom scarce my sheep and scarce my painful
plough,

The useful aids of human life allow;
So wretched is thy son, so *hard* a mother thou. — *Dryden*.

A loss of one third of their estates will be a very
hard case upon a great number of people. — *Locke*.

No people live with more ease and prosperity than
the subjects of little commonwealths; as, on the
contrary, there are none who suffer more under the
grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects
of little principalities. — *Addison*.

To find a bill that may bring punishment upon
the innocent, will appear very *hard*. — *Swift*.

6. Rough; severe.

What have you given him any *hard* words of late?
Shakspeare, *Hamlet*, ii. 1.

Rough unconvincible passionate hurry men on to
say or do very *hard* or offensive things. — *Bishop*
Atterbury.

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth.
Shakspeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

Abraham and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard*
on his familiar patron. — *Dryden*.

Some *hard* rumours have been transmitted from
t' other side the water, and rumours of the severest
kind. — *Swift*.

8. Inseusable; inflexible.

If I by chance succeed
In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*,
Not to feel praise, or fame's desert'd reward. — *Dryden*.

HARDMOUTHED } HARD

- They are worn, lord consul, so
That we shall hardly in our ages see
Their banners wave again.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
- Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good.—*South, Sermons.*
3. Almost not; barely.
The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulse, and hardly heaved the heart.
Dryden.
- There is hardly a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body.—*Swift.*
4. Grudgingly; as an injury.
If I unwittingly
Have auld committed that is hardly borne
By any in this presence, I desire
To reconcile me. *Shakespeare, Richard III. ii. 1.*
5. Severely; unfavourably.
If there are some reasons inducing you to think
hardly of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative,
are they necessary, or mere possibilities only?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
6. Rigorously; oppressively.
Many men believed that he was hardly dealt with.
—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
They are now in prison, and treated hardly
enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years.
—*Addison.*
They have begun to say and to fetch instances,
where he has in many things been hardly used.—*Swift.*
7. Unwelcomely; harshly.
Such information comes very hardly and harshly
to a grown man; and, however softened, goes but ill
down.—*Locke.*
8. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.
Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So hardly lodg'd. *Dryden.*
- Hardmouthed, adj.** Disobedient to the rein;
not sensible of the bit.
"Tis time my *hardmouth'd* couriers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. *Dryden.*
But who can youth, let loose to view, restrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein,
He's past thy pow'r to stop. *Id.*
- Hardness, s.** Attribute suggested by Hard.
1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.
Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter
that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the
whole does not easily change its figure.—*Locke.*
From the various combinations of these corpus-
cles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed
out of them, in colour, taste, smell, *hardness*, and
specific gravity.—*Woodward.*
2. Difficulty to be understood.
When I walked, I found
This label on my breast whose containing
In so firm sense in *hardness*, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.*
3. Difficulty to be accomplished.
It was time now or never to sharpen my inten-
tion to pierce through the *hardness* of this enter-
prise.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof
is not such as needeth much art.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
4. Scarcity; penury.
The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times,
Are ill excuses for a servant's cruises. *Swift.*
5. Obduracy; profligateness.
The six hundred thousand footmen, who were
gathered together in the *hardness* of their hearts.—*Ecclesiastical, xvi. 10.*
From *hardness* of heart, and contempt of Thy
word and commandment, good Lord, deliver us.—*Book of Common Prayer, Litany.*
6. Courtness; harshness of look.
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the
hardness of their favour, and by the puletritude of
their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty
of their bodies.—*Ray.*
7. Keeness; vehemence of weather or sea-
sons.
If the *hardness* of the winter should spoil them,
neither the loss of seed nor labour will be much.—*Mortimer.*
8. Strictness of manners; austereness.
A person austere and wise, full of holiness and
full of *hardness*.—*Bishop Taylor, Moral Demonstra-
tion of the Truth of the Christian Religion.*
9. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harsh-
ness; barbarity.
That if we fall in our request, the blame
May hang upon your *hardness*.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.
They quicken aloth, perpelities unity,
• Make roughness smooth, and *hardness* mollify.
Sir J. Denham.

HARE

10. Stiffness; harshness.
Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the
painters, and to make many ample folds, which are
insufferable *hardness*, and more like a rock than
a natural garment.—*Dryden.*
11. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.
Harlock, s. The reading of the first folio
edition of Shakespeare, probably for *harlock*.
Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank hunter and furrow-weeds,
With *harlocks*, henlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 4.
- Hards, s.** [A.S. *heordas*.] Refuse or
conarser part of flax.
- Hardship, s.**
1. Injury; oppression.
They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have
conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the
effects of their *hardships* upon us.—*Swift.*
2. Inconvenience; fatigue.
They were exposed to *hardship* and penury.—
Bishop Sprat.
You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addison.*
- Hardware, s.** Manufactures of metal.
Hardwareman, s. Maker or seller of metal-
line manufactures.
One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by
fraud a patent in England to coin copper to pass
in Ireland.—*Swift.*
- Hardy, adj.** [Fr. *hardi*.]
1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute.
Try the imagination of some in rock-fights, to
make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more
cowardly.—*Racine.*
Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the
reproach which is prepared for those, who dare ven-
ture to dissent from the received opinions of their
country?—*Locke.*
Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,
Excite the female breast with martial flame?
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire?
Prior, Henry and Emma.
2. Strong; hard; firm; stubborn.
Is a man confident of his present strength? An
unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy*
fabrick.—*South, Sermons.*
- Hare, s.** [A.S. *hara*.]
1. Native rodent animal so called, of the
genus Lepus.
Dismay'd not this
Our captains *Marbeth* and *Banquo*?
As sparrows, eagles; or the *hare*, the lion.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2.
2. In Astronomy. Constellation so called.
The *hare* appears, whose active rays supply
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*
- Hare, v. a.** [Fr. *harer*, as in *harer un chien*—
set a dog on.] Frighten; hurry with
terror.
The poor creature [Richard Cromwell] was so
harred by the council of officers, that he presently
caused a proclamation to be issued out, by which he
did declare the parliament to be dissolved.—*Lord
Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion, h. xvi.*
To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex
them.—*Locke.*
- Hare-lip, s.** [two words.] Approach in the
human mouth to that of a hare, caused by
the imperfect union of the two sides of the
upper lip, so as to leave a fissure in the
middle.
The bits of nature's hand
Shall not in their issue stand;
Never mole, *hare-lip*, nor scar,
Shall upon their children be.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.
The third stitch is performed with pins or needles,
as in *hare-lips*.—*Wismann, Surgery.*
- Harebell, s.** See Heatherbell.
Thou shalt not lack
The flow'r that's like thy face, pale priuouse; nor
The aurd *harebell*, like thy veins.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.
- Harebrain, adj.** Harebrained.
A bold, *harebrain*, and follow.—*Burton, Anatomy
of Melancholy, To the reader.*
- Harebrained, adj.** Volatile; unsettled;
wild; fluttering; hurried.
The overmuch folly of many clients hath, and doth
maintain the lawyers to be both warm within
and abroad; while many *harebrained* clients must tarry
and attend without.—*Knight, Trial of Truth, fol. 50,
b: 1580.*

HARL

- That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play the
fool, when others are weary of it.—*Bacon.*
- Spelt as if from Hair.
- At first Elizabeth would not hear of it; she would
not ruin herself by any such *harebrained* madryes.
—*Freule, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth,*
ch. xl. vol. ii. p. 298; ed. 1693.
- Harepipe, s.** Snare to catch hares.
Any person who shall take or destroy any hare
with *harepipes*, shall forfeit for every hare twenty
shillings.—*Statute of James I.*
- Harepot, s.** [Fr.] In *Cookery*. Ragout so
called; also as the name of a peculiar kind
of French bean used therein.
I have ordered a *harepot*, to which you will be very
welcome about four o'clock.—*Lord Chesterfield.*
The *harepot* blanc is the seed of a peculiar kind of
French bean of which we have some difficulty in
ascertaining the English name.—*Miss Acton, Mo-
dern Cookery.*
[*Haripot* is described as small pieces of mutton partly
boiled and then fried with vegetables, but without
any reference to *harepot* beans.—*Wedgwood, Dic-
tionary of English Etymology.*]
- Hareidan, s.** [?] Worn-out strumpet.
She just endur'd the winter she began,
And in four months a battered *hareidan*;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To bawl for others, and go sharps with punk. *Swift.*
- Harif, s.** [A.S. *hegerifa* = hedge robber.]
One of the names for the Galium Aparine,
Cleavers, or Gooseshare.
- Harke, v. n.** [German, *horken*.]
1. Hearken.
Pricking up his ears, to *harke*
If he could hear too in the dark. *Butler, Hudibras.*
2. In the imperative mood, as an interjection.
List! hear! listen!
What harmony is this? My good friends, *harke*!
Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 2.
The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece
of flesh, and called out, *Harke ye, friend*, you may
make the best of your purchase. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Harke! methinks the roar that late pursu'd us,
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rouse.*
- Harl, s.** Filaments of flax; filamentous
substance in general.
The general sort are wicker hives, made of privet,
willow, or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung.—*Mortimer.*
- Harlequin, s.** Character in pantomimes so
called, as distinguished from the clown and
pantaloon.
Coming from Venice the last summer, and taking
Bergamo in my way homeward to England, it was
my happy, sojourning there some four or five days,
to light in fellowship with that famous French Hip
Harlequin, who, perceiving me to be an Englishman
by my habit and speech, asked me many particulars
of the order and manner of our plays, which he
termed by the name of representations.—*Nash, Al-
mond for a Parrot, Epistle Dedicatory.*
The joy of a king for a victory must not be like
that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his mistress.
—*Dryden.*
- Harlequin, v. a.** Conjure away, like a
harlequin.
Monkeys have been
Extreme good doctors for the spleen;
And kitten, if the humour hit,
Has *harlequin'd* away the ill. *Green, The Spleen, 95.*
- Harlock, s.** Plant so called, probably Chur-
lock.
The honey-suckle, the *harlock*,
The lily, &c. *Dryden, Religio, 1290.*
- Harlot, s.** [Welsh, *herlod* = young man,
herlodes = young woman; originally limited
neither to females nor to persons of bad
name.]
1. Whore; strumpet.
They help thee by such aids as *grease* and *harlots*.
H. Johnson, Catiline's Conspiracy.
The harlots crowd the publick place;
Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace. *Dryden.*
2. Base person; rogue; client.
Whether we [be] the false *harlots*, and you the
trewe men.—*Dialogue between Euclius and Theo-
philus, sign. h. 6. l: 1534.*
No man but he and thou, and such other false
harlots, praiseth any such preaching.—*For. His-
tory of the Acts and Monuments of the Church,
Reformation of W. Thorpe.*
- Used adjectivally.
The *harlot* king
Is quite beyond mine arm.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

H A R L

The harlot's lap
Of Philistine Dallah.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1000.
For now she rules me with her look,
And round me winds her harlot chain.

Way, Poet, Lay of the Ivy.
Harlot. v. n. Play the harlot; keep the company of harlots.

They that spend their youth in loitering, bawling, and harloting.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Harlotry. s.

1. Trade of a harlot; fornication.
Harlotry, when committed with a common strumpet.—*Bishop Nicholson, Exposition of the Catechism, p. 123: 1002.*

Nor shall,
From Rome's tribunal, thy harlots prevail
Against harlotry, while thou art clad so thin.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, sat. ii.

2. Name of contempt for a woman.
A peevish self-will'd harlotry,
That no persuasion can do good upon.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.
A kind of common and harlotry Venus, which,
devoting only from the body and a branch of the
animal life, draws down the soul to what is merely
corporeal, and, mingling with it, defiles and pollutes
it.—*Mallows, Excellence of Moral Virtue, p. 111: 102.*

3. Anything meretricious.

The harlotry of the ornaments.—*Matthias, Pursuits of Literature.*

Harm. s. [A.S. *hearm.*] Injury; crime; wickedness; mischief; detriment; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own harms, which the wise Powers
Deny us for our good.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.
How are we happy still in fear of harm?
But harm precedes not sin.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 326.
They should be suffered to write on: it would
keep them out of harm's way, and prevent them
from evil courses. *Swift.*

Harm. v. a. Hurt; injure.

What sense had I of her stol'n hours of lust?
I saw't not, thought it not, it harm'd not me.
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

Passions never could grow
To harm another, or impair your rest. *Waller.*
After their young are hatched, they brood them
under their wings, lest the cold, and sometimes the
heat, should harm them.—*Ray.*

Harmful. adj. Hurtful; noxious; mischievous; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved spouse
His spear of heaven-wind behind him bare,
When harmful heat, thrice heated in the fire,
Had given many a breast with pike-head square.

Spenser.
Let no man fear that harmful creature less,
because he sees the apostle safe from that poison.—
Bishop Hall.

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man,
without any mixture of harmful quality. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

For flax and oats will turn the tender field,
And sleepy poppies harmful harvest yield. *Dryden.*

Harmfully. adv. In a harmful manner; hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.

A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping,
than spending his time not only vainly, but harm-
fully in such kind of exercise.—*Ascham.*

Harmless. adj.

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful; not doing harm.

Touching ceremonies, harmless in themselves, and
hurtful only in respect of number, was it axiomatic
to decree that those things that were least needful, and
newest come, should be the first that were taken
away.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brother's, me, her master; hitting
Each object with a joy. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline, v. 3.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged; not receiving harm.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour,
or at least to save himself harmless, and therefore
suits his work slightly, according to a slight
price.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Harmlessly. adv. Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

He spent that day free from worldly trouble,
harmlessly, and in a recreation that became a
churchman.—*J. Walton.*

Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible,
but fall harmlessly into wood or feathers.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Harmlessness. s. Attribute suggested by

H A R M

Harmless; innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt.

When, through tasteless flat humility,
In douch-bath'd men some harmlessness we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he.

Thomson.
Compare the harmlessness, the credulity, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliancy of
virtuous canines, which is in youth unaltered,
with the mischievousness, the slyness, the craft, the
immudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obduracy
in an aged, long-practised sinner.—*South, Sermons.*

Harmonie. adj. Concordant; musical; proportioned to each other.

No swells each wind-pipe; see intones to me,
Harmonick twang of leather, horn, and brass.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 253.

Harmonical. adj. Same as Harmonic.

After every three whole notes, intune requir'd,
for all harmonical use, one half note to be inter-
posed.—*Bacon.*

Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds, are
both active and positive; but darkness and dark-
ness are, indeed, but privative.—*Id.*

Harmonically. adv. In an harmonic man-
ner; musically.

The mind, as some suppose, harmonically com-
posed, is roused upon the times of music.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 265.*

Anthems . . . which proceed in one full yet dis-
tinct strain, harmonically, and, at the same time,
intelligibly.—*Mason, Keats's Historical and Critical on English Church Music, p. 130.*

Harmonicon. s. Musical instrument so called.

Harmonics. See extract.

In the Sixth Book of the Republic, Plato treats
of the then existing sciences as the instruments of a
philosophical education. Among the most conspicu-
ous of these is astronomy. He there ridicules the
notion that astronomy is a sublime science because
it makes men look upward. He asserts that the
really sublime science is that which makes men look
at the realities, which are suggested by the appear-
ances seen in the heavens; namely, the spheres
which revolve and carry the luminaries in their re-
volutions. Now it was no doubt the determined
search for such "realities" as these which gave birth
to the Greek astronomy, the first and critical step
in the progress of science. Plato, by his exhorta-
tions, if not by his suggestions, contributed effec-
tually, as I conceive, to this step in science. In the
same manner he requires a science of harmonics
which shall be free from the defects and incon-
sistencies which occur in actual instruments. This
belief that the universe was full of mathematical
relations, and that these were the true objects of
scientific research, gave a vigour, largeness of mind,
and confidence to the Greek speculators which no
more cautious view of the problem of scientific dis-
covery could have supplied. It was well that this
advanced guard in the army of discoverers was
filled with indomitable courage, boundless hopes,
and creative minds.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas, b. ii. ch. ii.*

Harmonious. adj.

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts
proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

All the wide-extended sky,
And all the harmonious worlds on high,
And Virgil's sacred work shall die. *Cowley.*
God has made the intellectual world harmonious
and beautiful without us; but it will never come
into our heads all at once; we must bring it home
piece-meal.—*Locke.*

2. Having sounds concordant to each other;
musical; symphonious.

Thoughts that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 38.*

The verse of Chancer is not harmonious to us;
they who lived with him thought it musical.—
Dryden.

Harmoniously. adv. In an harmonious
manner; musically; with concord of
sounds.

Not rhaps-like together crush'd and bruise'd;
But as the world harmoniously confus'd;
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree.

Pope.
That all these distances, motions, and quantities
of matter, should be so accurately and harmoniously
adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above
the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and
must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of
wisdom.—*Bentley.*

Harmonist. s.

1. One who understands the concord of
sounds; one who delights in music.

H A R P

Sweet harmonist, and beautiful saw-wood.

Young, Night Thoughts, iii.
I am well aware, that as y profound harmonists
may be disgusted at what I have already advanced,
and think their craft in danger, when I seem to
attack the very staple of music.—*Mason, Keats's
Historical and Critical on English Church Music,
p. 102.*

A musician may be a very skilful harmonist, and
yet be defective in the talents of melody, air, and
expression.—*A. Smith, On the Imitative Arts, pt. ii.*

2. One who brings together corresponding
passages on a subject; harmonizer.

He endeavoureth to show how, among the fathers,
Augustin and Hieron are flatly against the harmo-
nist. *Newton, Life of Bishop Bull, p. 221.*

Harmonize. v. a. Adjust in fit proportions;
make musical.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the chime.

Dryden

Harmonize. v. n. Agree; correspond.

It. Tavernier shows how the making of the taber-
nacle harmoniz'd with the making of the world.—
Lightfoot, Miscellanies, p. 153: 1029.

Harmonizer. s. One who, or that which,
harmonizes; one who brings together cor-
responding passages on any subject.

They do not forget to show a prudent disdain for
commentators and harmonizers, by whose cure all
they have to say is often superseded.—*Chambers, In-
quiry into the Character of David, p. 5: 1702.*

Harmony. s. [Gr. *harmonia*; Fr. *harmonie.*]

1. Just adaptation of one part to another.

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects
of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; so
that equality and correspondence are the causes of
harmony.—*Bacon.*

The harmony of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs.
Mir J. Dehaham.

Rare infinite wisdom must accomplish all its
works with consummate harmony, proportion, and
regularity.—*Cheyne.*

2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

The sound
Symphonious, of ten thousand harps that tun'd
Angelick harmonies. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 354.*

Harmony is a compound idea made up of diffe-
rent sounds united.—*Watts.*

3. Concord; corresponding sentiment.

In us both one soul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than harmonious sounds to the ear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 604.

Harness. s. [Fr. *harnois.*]

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war.
Somewhat antiquated.

A costly knight, all dress'd in harness meet,
That from his head no place appeared in his feet.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth all fields with harness. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.*

2. Traces of draught horses, particularly of
carriages of pleasure or stute: (of other
carriages we say gear).

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness studd'd all with gold and pearl.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 2.
Their steeds around,
Free from their harness, graze the flow'ry ground. *Spenser.*

Harness. v. a.

1. Dress in armour.

He was harness'd light,
And to the field was he. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.*
Full fifty years, harness'd in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast. *Rowe.*

2. Defend; protect.

They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was
strong, and well harness'd, and compass'd round
about with horsemen.—*1 Maccabees, iv. 7.*

The remnant of the horsemen . . . being harness'd
all over amidst the ranks, (in the margin, being
compass'd with the ranks, or defended with the
valleys.)—*Ibid. vi. 38.*

3. Fix horses in their traces.

Before the door her iron chariot stood,
All ready harness'd for journey new. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Harness the horses, and get up the horsemen, and
stand forth with your helms.—*Jeremiah, xli. 4.*

When I plow my ground, my horse is harness'd,
and chained to my plough.—*Sir M. Hale, Origina-
tion of Mankind.*

Harpe. s. [A.S. *hearp*; L.Lat. *harpa*; Ger-
man, *harfe*; Fr. *harpe.*]

1. Instrument strung with wire or gut, and commonly struck with the finger.
 Arion, when through tempests' cruel wreck
 He forth was thrown into the gravelly sea,
 Through the sweet music which his harp did
 make,
 Allur'd a dolphin him from death to save. *Spenser.*
 They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning
 praise'd
 God and his works. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 238.
 Nor wanted tuneful harp, nor vocal quire;
 The munes sang, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*
2. Constellation so called, or Lyra.
 Next shines the harp, and through the liquid skies
 The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise;
 This when sweet Orpheus struck, to listening rocks
 He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Crook.*

Harp. v. n.

1. Play on the harp.
 I heard the voice of harpers harping with their
 harps. — *Revelation*, xiv. 2.
 Tush-tum-tum cherubim,
 And sworded seraphim,
 Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd,
 Harping in loud and solemn quire,
 With unexpressive notes to Heaven's new-born heir.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 112.
2. Touch any passion, as the harper touches
 a string; dwell on a subject.
 Gracious duke,
 Harp not on that, nor do your banish reason
 For inequality; but let your rancor serve
 To make the truth appear.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
 Ho seems
 Proud and disdainful, harping on what I am,
 Not what he knew I was.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Harp. r. a.

1. Bring out as a sound from a harp.
 Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or
 harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds,
 how shall it be known what is piped or harped? —
1 Corinthians, xiv. 7.
2. Touch; affect; move.
 For thy good caution thanks,
 Thou hast harp'd my fear aright.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.
- Harp on one string* — Treat any subject in a
 too exclusive or monotonous manner.
 You harp a little too much upon one string. —
Collier.

Harper. s. Player on the harp.

- Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,
 Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;
 Nor woo in rhyme, like a blind harper's song.
Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.
 I'm the god of the harp: stop, my fairest! — in
 vain.
 Nor the harp, nor the harper could fetch her again.
Tickell.

Harping-iron. s. See Harpoon.

- The boat which on the first assault did go,
 Struck with a harping-iron the younger foe;
 Who when he felt his side so rudely go'd,
 Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd.
Waller.

Harpiet. s. Player on the harp.

- She . . . can no less
 Tame the fierce walkers of the wilderness,
 Than that Egyptian harpiet, for whose lay
 Tigers with hunger plin'd, and left their prey.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. song 5.

Harpoon. s. [Spanish and Fr. *harpon*.] Barbed dart or javelin attached to a line for whale fishing.

- Some fish with harpoons, some with darts are
 struck,
 Some drawn with nets, some hang upon the hook.
Dryden.

Harpsichord. s. [N. Fr. *harpechorde*.] Musical instrument, strung with wires, and played by striking keys.

- Let them run divisions on the harpsichord or virginals. — *Parthena Sacra*, p. 144: 1653.
 He would exactly perform his part of many things to a harpsichord or theorbo. — *Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.
 I shall allow them to be harpsichords, a kind of music, which every one knows is a consort by itself. — *Taylor*, no. 185.

Harpy. s. [Lat. *harpyia*; Gr. *ἁρπυία*.]

1. See extract.
 The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; which, when the table was furnished for Phineas, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the viands, did so defile the rest that they could not be endured. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.

2. Ravenous person.

- I will do you any assistance to the pignora, rather than hold three words conference with this harpy. — *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

Harrotesm. s. [?] Stuff or cloth so called. Mean time, thus silver'd with meanders gay, In mimic pride the small-wrought tissue shines, Perchance of tawdry or of harrotesm. Not ill expressive; such the power of smalls! *Shenstone, Economy*, pt. iii.

Harrier (dog). s. See Hound.

Harrier (bird). s. See Hen-harrier.

Harrihness. s. Roughness; huskiness.

- Rare.*
 Dates are good for the harrihness or roughness of the throat. — *Turner, Herball*.

Harrow. s. [Dutch, *harre* = harrow; German, *harke* = rake.] Agricultural implement so called; timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to break the clods and throw the earth over the seed.

- The land with daily care
 Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
 Of rakes and harrows. *Dryden.*
 Two small harrows that clap on each side of the ridge, harrow it right up and down. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Harrow. r. a.

1. Cover with earth by the harrow.
 Friend, harrow in time, by some manner of means,
 Not only thy person, but also thy beans.
Passey, Five hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

2. Break with the harrow.

- Canst thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he harrow the valleys after thee? — *Job*, xxxix. 10.
 Let the Volscians
 Plow Rome, and harrow Italy.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Harrow. r. a. [?] Acutely distress; rack. The primary meaning is uncertain. Any one of the three significations of harrow (1. instrument; 2. hery = seize; 3. interjection) will give it. Mr. Wedgwood (see Harrowing (of Hell)) chooses the last. The editor prefers that of hery. See Hery.

1. Invade; harass with incursions; subdue.
 Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day
 Didst make thy triumph over death and sin;
 And having harrow'd hell, didst bring away
 Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser.*
2. Pillage; strip; lay waste.
 As the king did ever in good commonwealth laws,
 so he had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for collecting of treasure as for correcting of manners; and so meaning thereby to harrow his people, did accumulate them the rather. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Tear up; rip up.

- Imagine you behold me bound and scour'd,
 My aged muscles harrow'd up with whips;
 Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. *Romeo.*
4. Disturb; put into commotion; overpower.
 Most like it harrowes me with fear and wonder. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 1.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
 Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
 Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their
 spheres. *Ibid.* i. 5.

Harrow. interj. [N. Fr. *haro*, *harao*, *harau*, *hure*.] Exclamation of sudden distress; cry for help.

- Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;
 What dismal day hath sent this cursed light,
 To see my lord so deadly damnify'd? *Spenser.*

Harrowed. part. adj. Distressed; overpowered.

- Amas'd I stood, harrow'd with grief and fear.
Milton, Comus, 563.

Harrower. s. One who harrows.

- The natives were likewise bound to give three plowdays each; and every plow was to be allowed four boon-loaves, and to harrow three days; and every harrower was allowed a brown loaf, and two herrings a day. — *Blount, A Sicilian Sketch*, p. 143.

Harrowing (of Hell). s. See extract; also Harrow-Hery.

- The harrowing of hell was the triumphant exposition of Christ after his crucifixion, when he brought away the souls of the righteous who had been held captive in hell since the beginning of the world. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Harrowing. verbal abs. Acutely distressing. See Harrow = Hery, v. a. 3, 4.

- A harrowing sight is one which leads to the exclamation of harrow. — *Ibid.*

Herry. v. a. [A. S. *hergian*.]

1. Tease; ruffle; vex.
 I repeat me much
 That I so harried him.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 3.

2. Plunder.

- The Saxons, with perpetual landings and invasions,
 harried the south coast of Britain. — *Milton, History of England*, b. ii.

Herry. v. n. Make harassing incursion.

- What made your roughships
 Harrying for victuals here?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

Harsh. adj. [German, *harsch*.]

1. Austere; rough; sour.
 Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
 Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and fine;
 No age's gravity may seem away;
 But nothing harsh or bitter ought to appear.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.
 The same defect of heat which gives a fierceness to our natures, may contribute to that roughness of our language, which bears some analogy to the harsh fruit of colder countries. — *Swift*.
2. Rough to the ear.
 A name unmusical to Volcanian ears,
 And harsh in sound to thine.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 5.
 Age might, what nature never gives the young,
 Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;
 But satire needs not that, and wit will shine
 Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line.
Dryden.

The unnecessary consonants made their spelling tedious, and their pronunciation harsh. — *Id.*
 Thy lord commands thee now
 With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,
 To serve duties. *Id.*

3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.

- He was a wise man and an eloquent; but in his nature harsh and haughty. — *Bacon*.
 Bear patiently the harsh words of thy enemies, as knowing that the anger of an enemy almost always us of our duty. — *Jarvis Taylor*.
 No harsh reflection let remembrance raise;
 Forbear to mention what thou canst not praise.
Prior.

A certain quickness of apprehension inclined him to kindle into the first motions of anger; but for a long time before he died, no one heard an intemperate or harsh word proceed from him. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

4. Rugged to the touch; rough.

- Black feels as if you were feeling needles' points, or some harsh sand; and red feels very smooth. — *Boyle*.

5. Unpleasing; rigorous.

- With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
 Though harsh the precept, yet the preacher charm'd.
Dryden.

Harshly. adv. In a harsh manner.

1. Sourly; austere to the palate, as unripe fruit.
 2. With violence: (in opposition to gentleness, unless in the following passage it rather signifies unripe).
 Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
 Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
 Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 635.

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.

- I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would treat me harshly, than of an effeminate nature. — *Addison*.

4. Unpleasantly to the ear.

- My wife is in a wayward mood to-day;
 I tell you, 'twould sound harshly in her ear.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.
 The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
 Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung.
Dryden.

Harshness. s. Attribute suggested by Harsh.

1. Sourness; austere taste.

- Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard; the rolling doth soften and sweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts; for the unequal distribution of the spirits maketh the harshness. — *Bacon*.

2. Roughness to the ear.

- Neither can the natural harshness of the French, or the perpetual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the Italian. — *Dryden*.
 'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence:
 The sound must seem an echo to the sense.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. ii.

5. Ruggedness to the touch.

Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the touch.—*Bacon*.

4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.

Thy tender heated nature shall not give
Thou o'er to harshness: her eyes are fierce, but
thin
Do comfort and not burn.

Shakespeare, King Lear, II. 4.

Thy beauty cannot move
Rage from the seas, nor thy love teach them love,
Nor tame wild Boreas' harshness.

Donne, Poems, p. 257.

Hart. s. [A.S. *heart*, *heort*.] He-deer; male of the hind; stag.

That instant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, I. 1.

And fearful harts do wander every where
Amidst the dogs.

Mary, Translation of Virgil.

Hartshorn. s. See extract.

Hartshorn is a drug that comes into use many ways, and under many names. What is used here are the whole horns of the common male deer, which fall off every year. This species is the fallow deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal *hartshorn* should be that of the true hart or stag. The salt of *hartshorn* is a great astringent, and the spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies: it is used to bring people out of faintings by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down some drops of it in water.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

Ranuncous concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon the glass of the receiver, whilst the spirits of vipers and *hartshorn* are drawn. *Woodward*.

Hartstongue. s. Native fern so called, of the genus *Scelopendra*.

It [*hartstongue*] commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very few of them in Europe.—*Miller*.

Hartstongue is propagated by parting the roots, and also by seed.—*Mortimer*.

So saxifraga is good, and *hartstongue*, for the stone.

Drayton, Polyolbion, song 13.

Harmescarum. adj. Flighty; hurried; (as 'a harum-scarum fellow') Colloquial.

Harvest. s. [A.S. *harfest*.] Season of reaping and gathering the corn.

As it ebbs, the seedman
Upon the slims and once scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, II. 7.

Figuratively for fruits, reward, retribution, result.

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that rascal sow'd.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. III. 1.

When the father is too fondly kind,
Such seed he sows, such harvest shall he find.

Dryden.

Used adjectively or as the first element in a compound.

With harvest work he is worse than in spring.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Harvest. v. a. Gather in.

I have men a stock of reeds harvested and stacked,
worth two or three hundred pounds.—*Pennant*,
Tour in Scotland.

Harvest-home. s.

1. Song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inured the harvest.

Your hay it is now'd, and your corn it is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;
(Come, my boys, come,
'Come, my boys, come,
And merrily rear out harvest-home.

Dryden.

2. Time of gathering harvest.

At harvest-home, and on the shearing-day,
When he should thus 's to Pan and Pales pay.

Dryden.

3. Opportunity of gathering treasure.

His with I will use as the key of the cuckold's
rogue's coffer; and there's my harvest-home.—*Shakespeare*,
Merry Wives of Windsor, II. 2.

Harvester. s. One who works at the harvest.

I have appointed you, as *harvesters*, to go abroad
in all the world, and bring in converts to heaven.—*Hammond*,
Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament, I Peter, II. 8.

Harvestman. s. Labourer in harvest.

In this large field of the Scriptures, a man may
gather some ears untouched after the *harvest-men*,
how diligent never they were.—*Archbishop Parker*,
Preface to the Old Testament.

Like to a *harvestman*, that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, I. 2.

Hatch. v. a. [Fr. *hacher*.] Mince; chop into small pieces and mingle.

He rais'd his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a storm,
Of blows so terrible and thick,
As if he meant to *hatch* her quick.

Rutler, Hudibras.

What have they to complain of but too great
variety, though some of the dishes be not served in
the exactest order, and politeness: but *hatched* up in
haste.—*Garth*.

Hatch. s. In Cookery. Kind of stew so called.

The cook should be reminded that if the meat in
a *hatch* or mince be allowed to boil, it will immedi-
ately be hard, and can then be rendered eat-
able by long stewing, which is by no means desirable
for meat which is already sufficiently done.—*Miss*
Acton, Modern Cookery.

Hask. s. [Swedish, *hussas* : rush.] This seems to signify a case or habitation made of rushes or flags. *Obolete*.

Phobus, weary of his yearly task,
Establish'd hath his steed in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes *hask*.

Spenser.

Hasp. s. [A.S. *haspa*.] Clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock.

Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with
hasps to them. *Mortimer*.

Hasp. v. a. Shut with a hasp.

Thrust in a tombril, awkwardly you've shin'd,
With one fat slave before and none behind.

Garth, Dispensary, canto v.

Hassock. s. [see Hask.] Thick padded mat on which men kneel at church.

He found his parishioners very irregular; and in
order to make them kneel, and join in the responses,
he gave every one of them a *hassock* and common
prayer-book.—*Addison*.

Haste. v. n. [Fr. *hâter*.] Move with swift-ness, eagerness, or hurry.

'Tis Cinnia, I do know him by his gait;
He is a friend. Cinnia, where *haste* you so?

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, I. 2.

All those things are passed away like a shadow,
and as a post that *hasted* by.—*Wisdome of Solomon*,
v. 9.

Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

These rites perform'd, the prince without delay
Hastes to the nether world, his death's way.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, VI. 330.

To distant *hastes*, and the spacious waste
Of wandy Pyle, the royal youth shall *haste*.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, I. 118.

Haste. s.

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.

Spare him, death!
But O, thou wilt not, cannot spare I
Haste hath never time to hear. *Crashaw*.
Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haste*,
Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;
But as the present, so the last are writ;
In both we find like negligence and wit. *Walter*.
The wretched father running to their aid
With pious *haste*, but vain, they next invade.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, II. 254.

2. Passion; vehemence.

I said in my *haste*, All men are liars.—*Psalm*,
cxvi. 11.

Haste. v. a. Push forward; urge on; precipitate; drive to swifter pace.

Let it be so *hasted*, that snapper be ready at the
farthest by five of the clock.—*Shakespeare*, *Merchant*
of Venice, II. 2.

All hopes of succour from your arms are past;
To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*. *Dryden*.

Hasten. v. n. Make haste.

I *hastened* to the spot whence the noise came.—*Defoe*,
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.

Hasten. v. a. Hurry.

Each sees his lamp with different lustre crown'd;
Each knows his course with different periods bound;
And in his passage through the liquid space,
Nor *hastens* nor retards his neighbour's race.

Prior, Solomon, b. I.

Hastener. s. One who hastens or hurries.

[They] took upon them to be the saviours and
preservers of the city; but, as it proved, the *hasteners*
and precipitators of the destruction of that
kingdom.—*Hammond*, *Works*, IV. 300.

Pride and indolence, the two great *hasteners* of
modern poems.—*Johnson*, *Rambler*, no. 100.

Hastily. adv. In a hasty manner.

1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.
A voice, that called loud and clear,
Come hither, hither, O come *hastily*! *Spenser*.

If your grace incline that we should live,
You must not, sir, too hastily forgive. *Waller*.
The next to danger, hot pursuit by fate,
Half cloth'd half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden*.

2. Rashly; precipitately.

Without considering consequences, we *hastily*
engaged in a war which hath cost us sixty millions.
—*Swift*.

Hastiness. s. Attribute suggested by Hasty.

1. Haste; speed; hurry; precipitation.

A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be for
haste, with humble *hastiness* told Basilissa.—*Sir P.*
Nichols.

2. Rash eagerness.

The turn of his verse, his breakings, his prop-
riety, his numbers and his gravity, I have as far
imitated as the poverty of our language, and the
hastiness of my performance, would allow.—*Dryden*.
There is most just cause to fear, lest our *hastiness*
to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence,
should cause posterity to feel those evils.—*Hooker*,
Ecclesiastical Polity.

Hastings. s. pl. Fews that come early.

As loud as one that sings his part
To a wheel-barrow, or triumph-cart,
Or your new nick-named old invention
To cry green *hastings* with an engine.

Rutler, Hudibras.

The large white and green *hastings* are not to be
set till the cold is over.—*Mortimer*, *Handicraft*.

Hastlet. s. [see extract.] In Cookery. Dish so called.

[*Hastlet*, *Hastener*.—A hog's *hastlet*, or *hastlet*, the liver,
heart, and lights of a pig. Corrupted from *haste-lets*,
French *hastille*, *hastier*, *hastierne*, the pluck or rather of an animal. The sense is little
roastings, from French *haste*, a spit, also a piece of
roast meat, *hastelle*, *hastelle*, *hastille*, a skewer,
spit, whence English *hastler*, or corruptly *hast-ler*,
a skewer to reverberate the fire on roasting
meat. *Hastlers*, that roast the meat, *hastler*, *hastler*,
(*Promptorium Parisiorum*.) Old French
hastler, the rack on which the spit turns; to *haste*,
to roast. (Halliwell.)

'First to you I will schaw,
The pyrites of cure al by rawe;
Of potage, *hastler* and *hastun* mete.'

(*Liber Cure Cocorum* in Way.)

All from Latin *hasto*, a spear, transferred to the
signification of a spit. It is singular that the Dutch
should have arrived by a totally different track at so
similar a form as *hast*, a roast, *hersteden*, *hasteden*,
to roast, apparently from *heerle*, hearth. (Kilian.)
—*Wedgeood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Hasty. adj.

1. Quick; speedy; passionate; vehement; rash; precipitate.

He that is slow to wrath is of great understand-
ing; but he that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly.—*Proverbs*, xiv. 29.

Next thou a man that is *hasty* in his words?
There is more hope of a fool than of him.—*Ibid*,
xxix. 20.

Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine
heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God.—*Ecclesiastes*, v. 2.

2. Early ripe.

Beauty shall be a falling flower, and as the *hasty*
fruit before the summer.—*Isaiah*, xxvii. 4.

As the first element in a compound.

Is this the summer that we two have shar'd,
The sister's vows, the hours that we have spent,
When we have chid the *hasty* footed time
For parting us!

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, IV. 2.

Hasty-pudding. s. Pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quickly together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together.

Sure *hasty-pudding* is thy chiefest dish.

With bullock's liver, or some stinking fish. *Dorset*.

Hat. s. [A.S. *hat*.] Cover for the head.

She's as big as he is; and there's her thrummed
hat, and her muffler too.—*Shakespeare*, *Merry*
Wives of Windsor, IV. 2.

His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish montero.—*Barrow*.

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;
His hat adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the sleep-compelling rod.

Dryden.

Hatch. v. a. Closed as with a hatch.

If in our youth we could pick up some pretty
estate, 'twere not amiss to keep our door *hatched*.—*Shakespeare*, *Pericles*, IV. 3.

Hatch. v. a.

1. Produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.

He kindly spreads his spacious wing,
And *hatches* plenty for th' ensuing spring.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

The tepid caves, and fens, and shores,
Their brood as numerous hatch from the eggs, that
soon
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclose'd
Their callow young.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 417.

Quicken the egg by incubation.

When they have laid such a number of eggs as
they can conveniently cover and hatch, they give
over, and begin to sit.—*Ray.*
Others hatch their eggs and tend the birth, till it
is able to shift for itself.—*Addison.*

3. Produce by precedent action.

Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt
not, will readily confess, who live to their great both
toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Ariana are
renewed by them, who to hatch their heresy have
chosen those churches as fittest nests, where
Athenian's creed is not heard.—*Hooker, Ecclesi-
astical Polity.*

4. Form by meditation; contrive.

He was a man harmless and faithful, and one who
never hatched any hopes prejudicial to the king,
but always intended his safety and honour.—*Sir J.
Hayward.*

Thy wicked head never at rest, but hammering
And hatching hellish things.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Night Walker.

Hatch, v. a.

1. Chase; engrave.

Who first shall wound, through others' arms, his
blood appearing fresh,
Shall win this sword, silver'd and hatch'd.

Chapman.

Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece
Should hold up high in brass; and such again
As venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver,
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle tree
On which heaven rides, knit all the Grecian cars
To his experience'd tongue.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, I. 3.

Doat on my horse well trapp'd, my sword well
hatch'd?—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.*
Some grave instructors on my life; they look,
For all the world, like old hatch'd hilts.

Id., Valentin.

A sword bravely gilt and hatch'd with gold.—
Heath, Chronicle of the Civil Wars, p. 411.

2. Cover.

His weapon hatch'd in blood.—*Beaumont and
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.*

His face.

Is hatch'd with impudency threefold thick.

Heywood, Iron Age.

Hatch, v. n. Be in the state of growing
quick.

He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they
were hatching, which varied.—*Boyle.*

Hatch, s.

1. Brood excluded from the egg.

In the age of Aristotle, it was generally said that
no one had ever seen the hatch of the cuckoo.—
Translation of Buffon's History of Birds.

2. Exclusion from the egg; disclosure; dis- covery.

Something's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the hatch and the disclosure
Will be some danger.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Hatch, s. Half door; door with an opening
over it.

Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or else o'er the hatch.

Shakespeare, King John, I. 1.

In the plural. Doors or openings by which
they descend from one deck or floor of a
ship to another.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep
Under the hatches.

Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1.

The mariners all under hatches stow'd. *Ibid.* I. 2.
No seas, impelled by winds with added power,
Assault the sides, and o'er the hatches tow'r.

Dryden.

A ship was fasten'd to the shore;
The plank was ready laid for safe ascent,
For shelter there the trembling shadow bent,
And skipp'd and skulk'd, and under hatches went.

Id.

Be under hatches. Be in a state of ignominy,
poverty, or depression.

Some, who have been phlegmatick, and therefore
neer, or kept under hatches, and therefore lowly.—
Deas Pierce, Sermon, 29th May, 1661, p. 24.
He assures us how this fatherhood continued its
course, till the captivity in Egypt, and then the
poor fatherhood was under hatches.—*Locke.*

Hatchet, s. See Heckle.

Hatcher, s. One who hatches; contriver.

Let the hoppers and hatches of new opinions be;

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amazed.—*Loe, Bliss of Brightest Beauty, p. 32*
1611.

A man ever in haste, a great hatcher and breeder
of business.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub, sect. 9.*

Hatchet, s. [Fr. *hachette.*] Small axe.

His harmful hatchet he bent in his hand,
And to the field he spedeth.
Our countryman presented him with a curious
hatchet; and asked him whether it had a good
edge, tried it upon the dunce.—*Addison.*

Hatchet-face, s. Ugly face; such, I sup-
pose, as might be hewn out of a block by a
hatchet. Such is the sense given by John-
son, and, consequently, that in which he
would himself have used it. What Dryden,
the authority, meant is less certain. As the
etymology will give more senses than one,
and as the question is 'one which ear
scarcely be settled by authority, the mean-
ing is simply that which the person who
uses it attaches to it. The editor's inqui-
ries have led to a view different from John-
son's, i. e. to the notion suggested by *hatchet*
being leanness, bonyness, or prominence
of the face, and its sense being thin-visaged
or hatchet-like rather than hatchet-hewn.

An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly brow adorns a hatchet-face.

Dryden.

Hatching, part. adj. Shading (the shading
consisting of crossed lines).

Those tender airs, and those hatching strokes of
the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in
painting, are never able to deceive the sight.—*Dry-
den.*

Hatching, s. Etching.

[The] figure is afterwards with needles drawn
deeper quite through the ground, and all the sha-
dow hatching put in.—*Harri.*

Hatchment, s. [achivement.] Armorial
escutcheon, exhibited on the hearse at fune-
rals; sometimes hung up in churches.

His means of death, his obscure funeral,
No trophy, sword, nor hatchment o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal ostentation,
Cry to be heard.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 5.

I would have master Jeyd-untille, her grace's
herald, to pluck down his hatchments, reverse his
coat armour, and nullify him for no gentleman.—
H. Jonson, Staple of News.

Receive these pledges,
These hatchments of our grief, and grace us so much,
To place 'em on this hearse.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

Hatchway, s. Way over or through the
hatches.

The men quickly following, the women on the
gangways, twenty-five in number, were after a de-
perate struggle, overpowered or driven down below;
and the second party of boarders having now come
forward amidst loud cheers, the hatchways were
closed down, and a sharp fire opened upon the
marines in the tops, who kept up a destructive fire
of musketry. *Sir A. Alison, History of Europe
during the French Revolution, ch. xvi. § 40.*

As two words (for the sake of the metre).

They fought in desolation, disorder, and dismay,
And in eleven minutes they won the main
hatch way.

Naval Song: 1813.

Hate, v. act. [A.S. *hatian.*] Detest; abhor;
abominate; regard with the passion oppo-
site to love.

Those old inhabitants of thy holy land, whom
thou hatest for doing most odious works.—*Widow
of Solomon, xii. 4.*

Hate, s. Hatred.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your hate.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, I. 3.

Hate to Menenius arm'd five hundred more.

Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid.

Hateful, adj.

1. Causing hate or hatred.

My name's Macbeth.—
The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.

But Unhriel, hateful groom! forbears not so;
He breaks the vial whence the sorrows flow.

Lupe, Raps of the Lock, canto iv.

2. Feeling abhorrence; abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent.

Palamon compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worse than death, to view with hateful eyes
His rival's conquest.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 664.

Hatefully, adv. In a hateful manner.

1. Odiously; abominably.

The ceremony was hatefully tedious.—*Drummond,
Travels, p. 73.*

2. Malignantly; maliciously.

All their hearts stood hatefully appall'd
Long since.
They shall deal with thee hatefully, take away all
thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare.—*Ezekiel,
xxiii. 29.*

Hater, s. One who hates; abhorrer; de-
tester.

I of her understood of that most noble constancy,
which whosoever loves not shews himself to be a
hater of virtue, and unworthy to live in the society
of mankind.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They never wanted so much knowledge as to in-
form and convince them of the unlawfulness of a
man's being a murderer, an hater of God, and a
covenant-breaker.—*South, Sermons.*

Hatred, s. Hate; ill-will; malignity; male-
volence; dislike; abhorrence; detestation;
abomination; passion contrary to love.

I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his hatred fully.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Hatred is the passion of detestation, and there is a
kind of aversion and hostility included in its very
essence; but then if there could have been any thing
in the world when there was scarce any thing odious,
it would have acted within the compass of its pro-
per object.—*South, Sermons.*

Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing
present or absent is apt to produce in us.—*Locke.*

Hatreds are often begotten from slight and almost
innocent occasions, and quarrels propagated in the
world.—*Id.*

Retain no malice nor hatred against any; be
ready to do them all the kindness you are able.—
Archbishop Wake.

She is a Presbyterian of the most rank and viru-
lent kind, and consequently has an inveterate hatred
to the church.—*Swift.*

Hatred has in it the guilt of murder, and just the
guilt of adultery.—*Bishop Sherlock.*

Hatter, v. a. [?] Harass; weary; wear
out with fatigue. *Hate.*

Dryden.

Hatter, s. Maker of hats.

A hatter sells a dozen of hats for five shillings a-
piece.—*Swift.*

Hauberk, s. [N.F. *hauberc;* the French
itself being derived from the German *hals*
= neck + *berc* = defence. Old High Ger-
man, *halsberc;* A.S. *halsberg;* Italian,
usbergo.] Armour for the neck and chest;
breastplate; gorget.

And on the hauberk struck the prince so sure,
That quite disjointed all the linked frame,
And pierced to the skin.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Hauberks and helms are hewed with many a
wound;

The mighty maces with such haste descend,
They break the bones, and make the solid armour
bend.

Dryden.

Haught, adj. Haughty. *Archaic.*

Proud Lucifer, which from the heavens on high
Down to the pit of hell below was cast, . . .
More haught of heart was not before his fall,
Than was this proud and pompous cardinal.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 322.

His courage haught
Desp'd of foreign women to be known,
And far abroad for strange adventures sought.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

This haught resolve became your majesty.

Martineau, King Edward II.

The proud insulting queen,
With Clifford and the haught Northumberland,
Have wrought the easy melting king like wax.

Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part III. ii. 1.

No lord of thine, thou haught insulting man;
Nor no man's lord.

Id., Richard II. iv. 1.

A vine from Egypt thou hast brought,
Thy free love made it thine,
And drov'st out nations proud and haught
To plant this lovely vine.

Milton, Poems, lxx. 8.

Yet, were a few short summers mine,
My name should more than Kate's shine,
With honours all my own.

I had a sword, and have a breast,
That should have won as haught a crest
As ever waved along the line
Of all those sovereign aires of thine.

Byron, Parisina.

Haughtily, adv. In a haughty manner;
proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

Neither shall ye go haughtily.—*Micaiah, ii*
Her heavenly form too haughtily she prisd;
His person hated, and his gifts despisd.—*Dryden.*

Haughtiness, s. Attribute suggested by

Haughty; pride; arrogance; quality of being haughty.

Wearing in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by foot. Such was the *haughtiness* of his mind.—*Maccabees*, v. 21.

By the head we make known our supplications, our threatenings, our mildness, our *haughtiness*, our love, and our hatred.—*Dryden*.

Haughty, *adj.* [N.F. *haut*, *haut*—high.]

Haught the purer form, the -y, unless it represent the -ain in the French *hautain*, being an English affix.

1. Proud; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife, being a woman of a *haughty* and impetuous nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly resented the disrespect she received from him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage, And *haughty* souls, blind mov'd with mutual hate, In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate. *Dryden*.

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey: Her goodness takes our liberty away; And *haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary sway. *Prior*.

3. Bold; adventurous; of high hazard.

Who now shall give me words and sound Equal unto this *haughty* enterprise? Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground My lovely verse may loftily arise? *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

4. High; lofty.

Yea, God who rules the *haughty* heaven alight, Inevitable, with foyson of each thing; Abundant store did make my people sing. *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 208.

Haul, *v. a.* [Fr. *huler*—pull; German, *holen*—fetch, carry.] Pull with violence: (when applied to persons, with awkwardness or rudeness).

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts, Is in base durand and contagious prison. *Haul'd* thither by mechanic dirty hands. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5*.

The youth with songs and rhymes, Some dance, some *haul* the rope; at length let down, It enters with a thundering noise the town. *Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy*.

Some the wheels prepare, And fasten to the horses' feet the red With cables *haul* along the unwieldy beast. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, ll. 307.

In his grandeur he naturally chooses to haul up others after him whose accomplishments most remarkable his own.—*Swift*.

Thither they bent, and *haul'd* their ships to land; The crooked lead divides the yellow sand. *Pope, Rump-loving misa*.

Is *haul'd* about in gallantry robust. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

Haul, *s.* Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the slap, the *haul*. *Thomson*.

Haulm, *s.* [A.S. *halm*.] Stem or stalk of corn; also, the stubble gathered after the corn is housed.

In champion countrie a pleasure they take To mow up their *haulms* for in brew and to bake, The *haulms* is the straw of the wheat or the rie, Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*.

Having stripped off the *haulms* or bluds from the poles, as you pick the hops, stack them up.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Haunch, *s.* [N.F. *hanche*.]

1. Thigh; hip.

Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind, Whose right *haunch* cast my steadfast arrow strike? *Spenser*.

To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn quick, and to rest on his *haunches*, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war.—*Locke*.

2. Rear; hind part.

Thou art a summer bird, Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings The lifting up of day. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4*.

Hauent, *v. a.* [N.F. *hauent*.]

1. Frequent; be much about any place or person.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *hauent*, that no news stir but comes to his ears.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Now we being brought known unto her, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than ourselves expected, she continually almost *hauent* us.—*Id.*

Celestial Venus *hauent* Idalia's groves; Diana Cynthia, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope*.

2. Used in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *hauent* my house; I told you, sir, my daughter is disposed of. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, III. 4.

Oh, could I see my country wait, There, leaning near a gentle brook, Sleep, or peruse some ancient book; And there in sweet oblivion drown Those cares that *hauent* the court and town. *Swift*.

3. Used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place.

Foul spirits *hauent* my resting place, And ghastly visions break my sleep by night. *Fairfax*.

Hauent, *v. n.* Be much about; appear frequently.

I've charg'd thee not to *hauent* about my doors: In honest plumes thou hast heard me say, My daughter's not for thee. *Shakespeare, Othello*, I. 1.

Where they most brood and *hauent*, I have observed The air is delicate. *Id., Macbeth*, I. 6.

Hauent, *s.*

1. Place in which one is frequently found.

Know and see his place where his *hauent* is, and who hath seen him there.—*1 Samuel*, xxiii. 22. We set traps, nets, gins, snares, and traps, for beasts and birds in their own *haunts* and walks.—*Sir R. J. R. R. R.*

To me certain, not she replies, To know or care where Cupid flies; What are his *haunts*, or which his way, Where he would dwell, or whither stray. *Prior*.

A scene where, if a god should cast his sight, A god might gaze and wonder with delight I joy touch'd the messenger of heaven, he stay'd Entru'd, and all the blissful *haunt* survey'd. *Pope, Translation of the Odyssey*, v. 22.

2. Habit of being in a certain place.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary.—*Arbuthnot*.

Hauenter, *s.* One who haunts; frequenter;

one who is often found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were *hauenters* of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aristophanes.—*Sir H. Wotton, On Education*.

O golden, *hauenter* of the woodland green, Queen of the yewer skies. *Dryden*.

Haut-gout, *s.* [Fr. *haut*—high taste or flavour.]

Anything with a strong relish or a strong scent, as overkept venison or game.

He deprives his appetite with *haut-gouts*. *Butler, Remains*, II. 342.

They made use of both the leaves, stalk, and extract especially [of Siphium] as we now do garlic, and other *haut-gouts*, as nauseous altogether.—*Evelyn*.

Hautbois, *s.* [pronounced *hoboy*, being English in sound, though French in origin and spelling.] Variety of garden strawberry so called.

Hautboy, *s.* [Fr. *haut bois*—high wood.]

Wind instrument so called.

I told John of *Haut* he beat his own name; for you might have trusted him and all his apparel into an ear-akin; the case of a treble *hautboy* was a misnomer for him.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 2*.

The *hautboy*, not as now with letter bound, And rival with the trumpet for his sound, But soft, and simple, at few holes breath'd time And tune too. *B. Jonson, Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry*.

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes. *Dryden*.

Hautsér, *s.* [Fr.] Pride; insolence; haughtiness.

The ill-judging zeal and *hautsér* of this king, In pushing things to extremity, brought on the Revolution.—*Blackop Ellis, Treatise on Temporal Liberty*, p. 185; 1763.

Havage, *s.* Possessions; fortune. *Rare*.

Peter knoweth Miss Hannah's *havage*; knoweth all her points; and proudest her unqualified for a first-rate racer, whatever her powers amongst the ponies.—*Nil Admirari*, p. 23.

Hawe, *v. a.* [A.S. *habban*, *hafan*.] In the other forms of this verb the *v* is ejected.

Hence the second and third persons singular are *hast*, *hath* (*has*), for *haves*, *haveth*, the preterito and past participle *had* (*haved*). Notwithstanding this contraction, the word is short.

1. Possess; obtain; take; have about one; be supplied with; hold; maintain.

Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat as on horseback, *having* nothing upon him.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack.—*Exodus*, xvi. 18.

Where should I *have* flesh to give unto all this people?—*Numbers*, xi. 13.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was.—*John*, xvii. 5.

2. Accept as a husband or wife: (opposed to *refuse*; *accept*, however, is the commoner, or at least, the more polite opposite).

Upon my life then you took the wrong.—What need you tell me that? I think so, when I took a boy for a girl: if I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have *had* him.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

3. Buy.

If these trifles were rated only by art and artfulness, we should *have* them much cheaper.—*Collier*.

4. Wish; desire.

I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.—*Psalm*, lxxiv. 10.

I would have no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of notions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him.—*Addison*.

5. Be engaged as in a task or employment.

If we maintain things that are established, we *have* to strive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The Spaniard's captain never *hath* to meddle with his soldier's pay.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Of the evils which hinder the peace and good ordering of that land, the inconvenience of the laws was the first which you *had* in hand.—*Id.*

Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants, and their commons.—*Bacon*.

6. Hold opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold; and sometimes they will *have* them to be the quality of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themselves.—*Bacon*.

With away. Remove.

That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away.—*Tusser*.

With a care: (note the use of the *article*, it has the same meaning as *take*).

I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to burst! Well, sweet Jack, *have* a care of thyself.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 4*.

Your plan is good; but still I say, beware: Laws are explained by men; so *have* a care. *Pope, Imitations of Horace*, b. II. sat. 1.

With in: (it is nearly synonymous with *hold*).

Of them shall I be *had* in honour.—*2 Samuel*, vi. 22.

Have after, at, or with—Done! Agreed!

Let's follow: 'tis not fit thus to obey him.—*Have after*.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 4.

I can bear my part: 'tis my occupation; *have* at it with you.—*Id., Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Will you go, Mrs. Page?—*Have* with you.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

Captain, will you go?—*Have* with you.—*Id., Othello*, i. 2.

I never was out at a mad frolic, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: *have* with you, lady mine; I take you at your word.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

In its construction as an auxiliary verb, *have*, though it can scarcely be said to retain, at the present time, its original power of indicating possession, is still, fundamentally, the word before us in respect to the construction of the combinations in which it appears. In these the words *have* or *had* are ordinary active, or transitive verbs; the substantive which follows being in the accusative case and governed by it.

With this the participle agrees. Hence *have* or *has* denotes *past* time, though it is itself in the present tense. A little consideration will show how this may be. We cannot say that a man has a thing upon which any act has been performed without implying that the time of that act has

gone by, i.e. *I have a letter written, I have a letter as a written thing*, runs easily into *I have written a letter*. A further extension of this view covers even such expressions as *I have been* where the verb is neuter.

Haven. *s.* [A.S. *hafn*.] Port; harbour; station for ships; refuge; resting place.

Love was threatened and promised to him, and his cousin, as both the tempest and haven of their best years.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

After an hour and a half sailing we entered into a good haven, being the port of a fair city.—*Baron*.

The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd, The navy under sail, the haven clear'd.—*Sir J. Denham, The Passion of Dido*.

We may be shipwreck'd by her breath: Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale, Doubles his blasts, and fills his sail, Till he arrive, where else must prove The haven, or the rock above. *Waller*.

Havener. *s.* Overseer of a port or haven. These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, havener, and customer.—*Carew*.

Haver. *s.* Possessor; holder. Valour is the chiefest virtue, and Most dignifies the haver.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

Häver. *s.* [Danish.] Oats. When you would amuse, take a blue stone, such as they make häver or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross hairs of iron.—*Pecham*.

Häversack. *s.* Kind of coarse bag, in which soldiers carry provisions. And next the venerable man From out his häversack and can Prepared and spread his slender stock. *Byron, Mazeppa*.

Häving. *verbal abs.* 1. Possession; estate; fortune. My häving is not much; I'll make division of my present with you; Hold, there is half my coffer.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Our content is our best häving. *Id., Henry VIII.* ii. 3.

2. Act or state of possessing. Of the one side, was alleged the häving a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Thou art not for the fashion of these times, Where none will sweat but for promotion; And having that do chide their service up, Ev'n with the häving.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, ii. 3.

Häviour. *s.* Conduct; manners; behaviour. Her heavenly häviour, her princely grace.—*Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar*, April.

Their ill häviour garr'd men missay Both of their doctrine and their say. *Id., September*.

Put thyself Into a häviour of less fear.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

Häveo. *s.* [? Welsh, *hafog*.] Destruction; waste. Having been never used to have any thing of their own, they make no spare of any thing, but häveo and confusion of all they meet with.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Naul made häveo of the church.—*Acts*, viii. 3. The Rabbin, to express the great häveo which has been made of the Jews, tell us, that there were such torrents of holy blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the sea.—*Addison*.

If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater häveo than any history mentions.—*Chapman*.

Used as an interjection. That man can be so hardy to cry häveo, upon pain of him that is so feeble a beginner, to die therefore; and the remnant to be embras'd, and their bodies purg'd at the kynges will.—*Statutes of Warre*, &c., by King Henry VIII.: 1513.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus? Cry häveo, kings. *Shakespeare, King John*, ii. 2.

At by his side, Cries häveo! and lets loose the dogs of war. *Id., Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

Häveo. *v. a.* Waste; destroy; lay waste. Whatsoever they leave, the soldier spoileth and häveoth; so that, between both, nothing is left.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

See, with what heat these dogs of hell advance, To waste and häveo yonder world, which I So fair and good created. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 610.

Haw. *s.* [A.S. *hæg*.] Berry and seed of the hawthorn.

The seed of the bramble with kernel and haw. *Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*.

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his brambles did not bring forth faldus, rather than haws and blackberries.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Haw. *v. n.* Speak slowly, with frequent intermission and hesitation: (as, 'He hummed and hawed,' or hahed).

Häwäch. *s.* See Grosbeak. The häwäch is no cautious and watchful that it is approached with difficulty.—*Bewick, British Birds*.

Häwing. *verbal abs.* Hesitation. 'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and häwing upon 't, he agreed to undertake the job.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Hawk. *s.* [from A.S. *hafoc*.] Bird of prey of the genus Falco. Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast hawks will Above the morning lark. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, induction, sc. 2.

It can be no more discrete to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his hawk's ment.—*Pecham, On Drawing*.

Hawk. *v. n.* 1. Pursue the sport of hawking; act as a hawker. Ride unto St. Alban's, Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* ii. 2.

A falconer Henry is, when Edmund hawks; With her of tarts and of loves he talks. *Prior, Henry and Emma*.

2. Fly for the purpose of attack, as a hawk. A falcon towering in her pride of place, Was by a tumbling owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 4.

Whether upward to the moon they go, Or dream the winter out in caves below, Or hawk at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to know. *Dryden*.

Hawk. *v. n.* [from Welsh *hochi*.] Bring up phlegm. Come sit, sit, and a song. . . . Shall we clap into't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only prologues to a bad voice?—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, v. 3.

Hawk. *v. a.* Bring up by hawking in the way of expectation. She complain'd of a stinking tough phlegm which she hawk'd up in the mornings. *Wise man*.

Hawk. *v. a.* [see Huckerster.] Sell 'as a hawker or huckster. His works were hawk'd in every street; But seldom rose above a sheet. *Swift*.

Häwkbit. *s.* Native plants of the genera *Aquilegia* and *Thalictrum*.

Häwked. *adj.* Formed like a hawk's bill. Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or hawk'd nose unto the Persian, a large and prominent nose unto the Roman.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Häwker. *s.* 1. One who hawks as a falconer. Hawkers and hunters, drunkards, fornicators, adulterers, having no other god but their belly.—*Harmer, Translation of Ikza's Sermons*, p. 33k.

2. One who hawks as a dealer. I saw my labourer, which had cost me so much thought, hawled about by common häwkers, which I once intended for the consideration of the greatest person.—*Swift*.

To grace this honour'd day the queen proclaims, By herald häwkers, high herock gaunt, She summons all her soul; an endless band Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land. *Pope, Dunciad*, ii. 17.

Häwking. *verbal abs.* Sport or diversion of flying hawks at fowls. One followed study and knowledge, and another hawking and hunting.—*Locke*.

Häwking. *part. abs.* Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is spit out with a häwking or small cough.—*Harvey*.

Häwknoesd. *adj.* Having an aquiline nose: (sometimes corrupted into *honknoesd*). He was tall of stature, and slender, being häwknoesd. *Life of Bernard Gilpin*, p. 69: 1629.

If flat-nosed, who is gentle and courteous: if häwknoesd, she means then to be of a kingly race.—*Ferrand, L'oeil Metaphysique*, p. 36.

Häwkbeard. *s.* Native plants so called, of the genera *Crepis* and *Borhagin*.

Häwkweed. *s.* Native plants of the genus *Hieracium*, which it approximately translates (*ipak* = hawk).

Häweo. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *hausser*, *haulser*.] Everything was häweo above measure; measurements were turned into fines, fines into ransoms.—*Sir T. More*. (Rich.)

He wayed up his anchors and häweo up his sails.—*Drifton*. (Rich.)

[The häweo-holes (are) the holes in the bow of a ship through which the cable runs in häweoing or raising the anchor.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Häwsoo. *s. pl.* See extract. Häwsoo (are) two round holes under the ship's head or break, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor.—*Harrie*.

Häwthorn. *s.* Native bush or tree so called (*Crataegus oxyanthoides*); may; white thorn (as opposed to the sloe or black thorn).

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving häwld on their larks; lings odes upon häwthorns, and elegies on brambles.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield, The boughs of woodbine, or of häwthorn held. *Dryden*.

Now häwthorns blossom, now the daisies spring. *Pope*.

Häwthorn-fly. *s.* Native insect so called. The häwthorn fly is all black, and not big.—*J. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Häy. *s.* [A.S. *hæg*.] 1. Hedge. Hay-bote, or hedge-bote, is wood for repairing hays, hedges, or fences.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

2. Net which encloses the haunt of an animal. Setting the toils and pitching the häyes.—*Harmer, Translation of Ikza's Sermons*, p. 23k.

Cunys are destroyed by häyes, curs, spaniels, or tumbler's bred up for that purpose.—*Mortimer*.

Häy. *s.* [A.S. *hig*.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter. We have heats of dungs, and of häys and herbs kiln up most.—*Baron*.

Häy and cuts, in the management of a grove, will make do.—*Swift, Advice to a Sonnet*.

Dance the häy. He taught them rounds and winding häyes to turn, And about trees to cast themselves in rings. *Sir J. Davies*.

I will play on the labor to the worthies, And let them dance the häy. *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

Hence shadows, seeming idle shapes Of little frisking elves and apes, To earth do make their wanton escapes As hope of pasture lures them; When first well nigh consumed they see, There dancing häyes by two and three, Just as their fancy casts them. *Dryden, Nymphidia*.

The gum and glist'ning, which with art And study'd method, in each part Hangs down, Looks just as if that day Sunbeams there had crawl'd the häy. *Sir J. Suckling*.

Häyloft. *s.* Loft to put hay in. The dairy, barn, the häyloft, and the grove. *Gay, Birth of the Squire*.

Häymaids. *s.* Native plant so called. Häymaids or hedge maids . . . the ground-ivy, formerly called Gill.—*Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Häymaker. *s.* One employed in drying grass for hay. As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his häymakers.—*Pope, Letter to Swift*.

Häythorn. *s.* Hawthorn. They hung in their entries (among other things) häythorns, otherwise white-thorn, gathered on May-day.—*Scott, Discovery of Witchcraft*, p. 132.

Häyward. *s.* [from *hæg* = hedge.] Parish, or district, petty officer so called, whose business is the conservation of the enclosures; *etymologically*, hedge-warden.

There may be a custom in a major to have a surveyor of the fields or häyward, and for him to detain cattle damage feasant.—*Toulton, Law Dictionary*. (Dranger.)

Häzard. *s.* [Fr. *hazard*; Spanish, *azar* = unlucky throw of dice.] 1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die.

Shakespeare, Richard III. v. 4.

Where the mind does not perceive connection,
there men's opinions are not the product of judgement,
but the effects of chance and hazard, of a
mind floating at all adventures without choice and
without direction.—*Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the
Father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath
delivered his law unto the world; a law wherein so
many things are laid open, as a light which other-
wise would have been buried in darkness, not with-
out the hazard, or rather not with the hazard,
but with the certain loss of thousands of souls, most
unquestionably now saved.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity.*

The hazard I have run to see you here, should in-
form you that I have not at a common rate.—*Dryden.*
Men are led out from one stage of life to another
in a condition of the utmost hazard, and yet with-
out the least apprehension of their danger.—*Rogers.*

3. Game at dice so called.

The duke playing at hazard, laid in a great many
hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold.—*Swift.*

Hazard. v. a. Expose to chance, danger, risk, or hazard.

They might, by persisting in the extremity of that
opinion, hazard greatly their own estates, and so
weaken that part which their places now give.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It was not in his power to adventure upon his
own fortune, or bearing a public charge, to hazard
himself against a man of private condition.—*Sir J.
Hayward.*

By dealing indifferently merces to all, you may
hazard your own share.—*Bishop Sherlock.*

Hazard. v. n. Run a risk; stand a chance.

I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in choosing wrong
I lose your company.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

She from her fellow-jewries would go,
Rather than hazard to have you for her. *Waller.*

Hazardable. adj. Capable of being haz- arded; venturous; liable to chance. Rare.

An hazardous determination it is, unto fluctu-
ating and indifferent effects, to mix a positive type
or period.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Hazardor. s. One who hazards; gamester.

The outrageous divers and hazarders.—*Confuta-
tion of N. Shaelton, sign. B. vi. 156d.*

Hazardous. adj. Invested with, character- ized or accompanied by, hazard or risk; dangerous; exposed to chance.

Grant that our hazardous attempt prove vain,
We feel the worst, secur'd from greater pain.

Dryden.

Hazardry. s.

1. Temerity; precipitation; rash adventu- riousness. Rare.

Hasty wrath, and heedless hazardry,
Do breed repentance late, and lasting injury.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

2. Gaming in general; playing at the game of hazard.

Some fell to chace; some fell to hazardry;
Some to make love.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Haze. s. Incipient, or slight, fog or mist.

In the fog and haze of confusion all is enlarged,
and appears without any limit.—*Burke.*

Haze. v. n. Become hazy.

It hazes; it mingles, or rains small rain.—*Ray,
North Country Words.*

Hazel. s. [A.S. *hæsel*.] Nut and nuttree so called, of the genus *Corylus*.

Why sit we not beneath the grateful shade,
Which hazels, intermix'd with chesns, have made?

Dryden.

Used adjectively.

Kate, like the hazel twig,
Is straight and slender; and as brown in hue
As hazel nuts, and sweeter than the kernels.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Her chariot is an empty hazel nut.

Id., Romeo and Juliet, I. 4.

There are some from the size of a hazel nut to
that of a man's fist.—*Woodward.*

The nuts grow in clusters, and are closely joined
together at the bottom, each being covered with
an outward husk or cup, which opens at the top,
and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The species
are hazel nut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and
white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit.—*Müller.*

Hazel. adj. Having the colour of hazel.

Choose a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of
light hazel mould.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Hazelly. adj. Same as preceding.

Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock
or stone, hazelly loam, clay, or black mould.—*Mor-
timer, Husbandry.*

Häse. v. a. [Fr. *hasler, häler*.] Dry in the air. Obsolete.

Those that by that happy wind of thine didst
haze and dry up the forlorn dregs and slime of
Noah's deluge.—*Rogers, Naaman the Syrian,
(Trench.)*

Hazy. adj. Dark; foggy; misty.

Our clearest day here is misty and hazy; we see
not far, and what we do see is in a bad light.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

He. The personal pronoun for the third per-
son of the masculine gender and the sin-
gular number; i.e. pronoun denoting a
single male. The original inflexion was
complete; *heo* being the nominative femi-
nine, and *hi, heora, heom*, the plural; now
superseded by *she, they, their*, and *th*
all of which, though now treated as femi-
nine and plural forms, are wholly differ-
ent words; i.e. they stand in, no etymolog-
ical or inflexional relation to *He*.

Again, the original neuter was *hit*; the
-t being the -t in *that*, and *what*, a true
neuter inflexion, though limited to the
nominative case. The genitive or posses-
sive neuter was *his*, i.e. the same as the
masculine. Its (see *It*) is a new form.

Who can suppress the forest, bid the tree
Unhiss his earth-bound root?

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Not the dead-did spout,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent.

Id., Twelfth and Cressida, v. 2.

There's not the smallest orb, which thou beholdest,
But in his motion like an angel shines,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins.

Id., Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

This rule is not so general, but that it admitteth
his exceptions.—*Cicero, Speech of Cato.*
Quintus loath some of his poisonous quality, if it
be vapoured out, mingled with spirit of wine.
—*Bacon.*

His and her, even when treated as such,
are never *adjectives*. They agree with the
Latin *ejus*, rather than the Latin *eius*.
This is shown by expressions like *her
father, his mother*, wherein *her* and *his*
agree in gender, not with *mother* and
father, but with the person whose mother
or father is spoken of.

Her is sometimes, though much more
rarely, used in a singular combination.

1. Male: (as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat).

The *he's* in birds have the fairest feathers.—*Bacon.*

2. Man.

I stand to answer thee, or any *he* the promise of
thy sort.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III, ii. 2.

I should not have been so rude to have taken it
from you, if you had called *your*; but I'd have you
know I'm a better man to suffer the best *he* in
the kingdom to drink before me in my own house,
when I call *your*.—*Fletcher, Advice to a Friend of Joseph
Andreas.*

3. Individual.

Such mortal drues I have; but Mutus's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

4. Mistaken for 's, the sign of the Possessive case.

Where is this mankind now? who lives to me
Fit to be made Mehusel's *his* pen?

Donne.

By thy faint consent, by thy father's ears,
By young Telemachus *his* blossoming years.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

My paper is the Cybessa *his* low, in which every
man of wit or learning may try his strength.—*Ad-
dison, Guardian, no. 38.*

The same single letter (*s*) on many occasions does
the office of a whole word, and represents the *his*
and *her* of our forefathers.—*Id., Spectator, no. 133.*

It is sometimes used as a sign of the genitive case:
as 'the man *his* ground,' for 'the man's ground.' It
is now rarely thus used, as its use proceeded prob-
ably from a false opinion that the *s* formative of
the genitive was his contracted. —*Dr. Johnson.*

The latter instance might have shewn him, how
groundless this notion is; for it is not easy to con-
ceive, how the letter *s* added to a feminine noun
should represent the word *her*; any more than it
should the word *their* added to a plural noun; as,
'the children's bread.' But the direct derivation of

this case from the Saxon genitive case is sufficient of
itself to decide this matter.—*Lowth, Introduction to
English Grammar.*

Since the remarks on this use of *his*
by Addison, Johnson, and Lowth, much
has been written on the subject; the fact
of the 's in *his* being not only the *s* in
father's, mother's, and the substantives in
general, but also the *s* of *patris, matris*,
&c., in other words of the Latin, Greek,
Slavonic, and Sanskrit genitive case, being
conclusive in favour of the view taken by
Lowth. Still, the other doctrine has found,
and still finds, favourers; not, perhaps, as
a general rule, but as favouring certain in-
stances; indeed it is difficult to deny that
such an expression as the *father—his son*,
is either as an ellipsis, or by some other
figure of speech, justifiable. The evidence,
however, of the *h* and *i* having been lost,
and the contraction into a simple 's having
taken place, is wanting; indeed the actual
process seems to have been the very re-
verse. The forms in *his* are all later than
the forms in 's.

When the nominative case ends in -s,
the tendency to confusion is increased.
Telemachus's son differs from *Telemachus
his son* by only a single sound.

Her similarly known.

First making known his lawful claim
In Argenville *her* right,
He warred in Derie, and he won
Beruella, too, in fight.

Warner, Albion's England.

(For further remarks see *Hence*, *Here*, *It*,
She, and *They*.)

Head. s. [A.S. *heafod*.]

1. Part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought.

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy head.

Dryden.

I could still have offers, that some, who hold their
heads higher, would be glad to accept.—*Swift.*

2. Person.

What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it
lie on my head.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Win-
dзор, ii. 1.*

Who of all men to succeed, had feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curse
My head! I'll fare our successor impure.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 733.

3. Individual.

When Innocent desired the marquess of Carpio to
furnish thirty thousand *head* of swine, he could not
spare them; but thirty thousand lawyers he had at
his service.—*Addison.*

The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a
certain rate per *head* upon cattle.—*Arbuthnot.*

If there be six millions of people, then there is
about four acres for every *head*.—*Grant.*

4. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate; leader, commander.

For their commands, there is little danger from
them, except it be where they have great and potent
heads.—*Bacon.*

Your head I him appoint:
And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow
All knees in heaven, and shall confess him Lord.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 602.

The heads of the chief sects of philosophy, as
Timæus, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did consent to
this tradition.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

5. Place of honour; first place.

Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their
places upon the bench, they made room for the old
knight at the head of them.—*Addison.*

6. Place of command.

An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the
duke of Marlborough at the head of them, could do
nothing.—*Addison.*

7. Top of anything; knoll.

A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down
the tree, and the head slippeth from the helve.—
Deuteronomy, xix. 5.

His spear's head weighed six hundred shekels of
iron.—*1 Samuel, xvii. 7.*

As high

As his proud head is rais'd towards the sky,
So low low'rd his hell his roots descend.

Dr. Dehaan.

Trees, which have large and spreading heads,
would lie with their branches up in the water.—
Woodward.

HEAD

HEAD **HEADLINE** } If the buds are made our food, they are called heads or tops; so heads of asparagus and artichokes. — *Watts*.
Head is an equivocal term; for it signifies the head of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an animal. — *Id.*

With this meaning applied to roots.

How turnips hide their swelling heads below,
And how the closing coleworts upwards grow. — *Gay, Pastorals*.

8. Fore part of anything, as of a ship.
By galleys with brassen heads who might transport
over Indus at once three hundred thousand soldiers. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. — *Dryden*.

9. That which rises on the top.
Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be
put into the cask, stirring it twice a day, and beat-
ing down the head or yeast into it. — *Mortimer*.

10. Upper part of a bed.
And Israel bowed himself upon the bed's head. — *Genesis, xlvii. 31*.

11. Headdress.
Ladies think they gain a point when they have
tamed their husbands to buy them a faced head, or
a fine pottcoat. — *Swift*.

12. Principal topic of discourse.
These heads are of a mixed order, and we propose
only such as belong to the natural world. — *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.
'Tis our great interest, and duty, to satisfy our-
selves on this head, upon which our whole conduct
depends. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

13. Source of a stream; headwater.
It is the glory of God to give his very nature
delighteth in it: his merces in the current, through
which they would pass, may be dried up, but at the
head they never fail. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
The current by Guza is but a small stream, rising
between it and the Red sea, whose head from Guza
is little more than twenty English miles. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.
Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,
Beneath a laurel shade, where nightly Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his head below. — *Dryden*.

14. Top of a pustule, pimple, or boil, in which
matter, a sign of maturation or ripening,
appears; hence, (with come or grow):
a. Crisis; pitch.
The indisposition which has long hung upon me,
is at last grown to such a head, that it must quickly
make an end of me, or of itself. — *Addison*.

b. Body; confluent.
People under command chuse to consult, and after
to march in order; and rebels, contrariwise, run
upon an head together in confusion. — *Macaulay*.
A mighty and a fearful head they are,
As ever offer'd foul play in a state. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2*.
For in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another head to fight again. — *Id., Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1*.
Let all this wicked crew
Depart, divide themselves from good men, gather
their forces to one head. — *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 3*.

Head and ears. Whole person. Over head
and ears is applied to a person greatly in
debt, in love, &c.

You're over head and ears, ere you be aware.
— *Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons*.

Head and shoulders. By force; violently.
People that hit upon a thought that tickles them,
will be still bringing it in by head and shoulders,
over and over, in several companies. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.
They bring in every figure of speech, head and
shoulders by main force, in spite of nature and their
subject. — *Fellon*.

With beat. Trouble one's brains.
The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions
by chance, without much beating their heads about
them. — *Locke*.
If a man shews that he has no religion, why should
we think that he beats his head and troubles himself
to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine? — *Id.*

With get. Power; influence; force; strength;
dominion.
Within her breast though calm, her breast though
pure,
Motherly cares and fears got head, and rule'd
Some troubled thoughts. — *Milton, Paradise Regained, li. 33*.

With give. Give a horse a free rein.
He gave his able horse the head,
& bounding forward, struck his agile heels
1138

HEAD

Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowell-head.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. l. 1.
God will not admit of the passionate man's spo-
logy, that he has so long given his unruly passions
their head, that he cannot now govern nor controul
them. — *South, Sermons*.

Lay heads together. Combine in a plan.
The wench laid their heads together. — *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Make head. Make a stand; resist.
Then made the head against his enemies,
And Hymmer flew. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.
Three times a bath Henry Bolingbroke made head
Against my power.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.
Two valiant gentlemen making head against them,
surrounded by half a dozen more, made forty run away. — *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Sin having depraved his judgement, and got pos-
session of his will, there is no other principle left
him naturally, by which he can make head against
it. — *South, Sermons*.

On one's own head. Spontaneously; without
orders; on one's own responsibility.
The bordering wars in this kingdom were made
altogether by volunteers, upon their own head;
without any pay or commission from the state. — *Sir J. Daines*.

Often used *adjectivally*; often, also, used as
the first element in a compound.

Head. v. a.
1. Lead; influence; direct; govern.
Alas, who would our friend, in either bed,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does head. — *Dryden*.
Nor is what has been said of princes less true of
all other governors, from him that heads an army
to him that is master of a family, or of one single
servant. — *South, Sermons*.
This lord had headed his appointed lands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands. — *Prior*.

2. Behind; kill by taking away the head.
If you head and hang all that offend that way but
for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a
commission for more heads. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 1*.

3. Fit with a head, or principal part.
Headed with flints and feathers loosely dy'd,
Arrows the Indians in their quivers hide. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*.
Of cornel-wood a spear upright,
Headed with piercing steel, and polish'd bright. — *Dryden*.

4. Enter as a main division of a book, or
speech.
Now let us look to pilgrimages; to the preference
for the particular image of a saint at some one place,
over other images of the same saint elsewhere; to
the public advertisement of accounts of purgato-
rial remission for specified external acts; to the
very prayers which we find in the churches of the
continent, headed with the promise that such and
such religious advantages shall be given to all who
devoutly recite them. — *Blackstone, The State in its
Relations with the Church, ch. vii. § 30*.

5. Lop trees.
You must disbranch them, leaving only the main
entire: it may be necessary to head them too. — *Mortimer*.

6. Get ahead of.
The horses swerved; the marquess kept his seat;
Lucretia, alarmed, sprang up, the carriage was
dashed against the trunk of a tree, and she was
thrown out of it, at the very instant that one of the
outriders had succeeded in heading the equi-
page and checking the horses. — *Disraeli, The Younger, Coningsby, li. vi. ch. v*.

Headach. s. Pain in the head: the medical
term being Cephalalgia, which translates
it (κεφαλή = head, ἄλγος = pain).

From the cruel headach,
Riches do not preserve. — *Sir P. Sidney*.
Nothing more exposes to headachs, colds, catarrhus,
and coughs, than keeping the head warm. — *Locke*.
In the headach he orders the opening of the vein
of the forehead. — *Arbuthnot*.

At some dear idle time,
Not plagu'd with headachs, or the want of rhyme.
— *Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount, ep. ii*.

Headband. s. Fillet for the head; topknot.
The Lord will take away . . . the bonnets, and the
ornaments of the legs, and the headbands. — *Isaiah, iii. 20*.

Headborough. s. Constable; subordinate
constable.
Here lies John Dod, a servant of God, to whom he
is gone,
Father or mother, sister or brother, he never knew
none;
A headborough and a constable, a man of fame,
The first of his house, and last of his name.
— *Bp. of Exeter from Camden*.

HEAD

This none are able to break thorough,
Until they're freed by head of burrough.

Butler, Hudibras.
Headress. s. [the d double in sound as
well as in spelling.]

1. Covering of a head.
There is not so variable a thing in nature as
lady's headress: I have known it rise and fall above
thirty degrees. — *Addison, Spectator, no. 98*.
If'er with airy horns I planted heads,
Or discomposed the headress of a prude. — *Pope*.

2. Anything resembling a headress, and
prominent on the head.
Among birds the males very often appear in a most
beautiful headress, whether it be a crest, a comb, a
tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected
like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head.
— *Addison*.

Headed. *adj.* Having a head or top; come
to a head.
Embossed sores, and headed evils.
— *Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7*.

Header. s.
1. One who, or that which, heads; whether by
putting a head on anything, as in nail-
making or pinmaking, or by acting as a
head, captain, director, or leader, in which
case it is a near equivalent to *chief*, from
Fr. *chef*, Lat. *caput* = head.

2. First brick in the angle.
If the header of one side of the wall is toothed as
much as the stretcher on the outside, it would be a
stronger toothing, and the joints of the headers of
one side would be in the middle of the stretchers of
the course they lie upon at the other side. — *Mozon*.

3. Plunge into water, made headforemost, by
a bather or swimmer. *Colloquial*.

Headgargle. s. [P] Disease in cattle so called.
For the headgargle, give powder of fenugreek. — *Mortimer*.

Headgear. s. Dress of a woman's head.
Those glittering attires, counterfit colours, head-
gears, curled hairs, &c. wherewith our country-
women counterfeit a beauty. — *Burton, Anatomy of
Melancholy, p. 478*.

Headily. *adv.* In a heady manner; hastily;
rashly; so as not to be governed.
What strange fury possessed the minds of ig-
norant, unstable men, that they should thus headily
desire and sue to shake off so sacred and well-
grounded an institution? — *Remonstrance to Parlia-
ment, p. 22; 1640*.
Had they not been headily carried on by passion
and prejudice, they would never have passed this
rash sentence. — *Archbishop Tillotson, xii. 155*. (Ord
M.S.)

Headiness. s. Attribute suggested by
Heady; hurry; rashness; stubbornness;
precipitation; obstinacy.

If any will rashly blame such his choice of old
and unwonted words, him may I more justly blame,
and condemn, either of wilful headiness in judging,
or of headless hardness in condemning. — *E. K., On
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar*.

Heading. s. Notice, title, or mark of any
kind used in writing or composition to in-
dicate the nature of matter which follows:
(as, the heading of a part, chapter, para-
graph, or clause).

Headkercher. s. Kerchief for the head:
(as Kerchief itself is from *couvre* = cover
+ *chief* = head, and means head-covering,
the compound is tautological).

The animal doth purify and correct the ayre, and
they doo perfume therewith their headkerchers when
that they doo go to sleep. — *Frampton, Joyfull News, p. 3*. (Ord M.S.)

Headland. s.
1. Promontory; cape.
An herack play ought to be an imitation of an
herack poem, and consequently love and honour
ought to be the subject of it; both these sir William
Davenant began to shadow; but it was so as dis-
covers draw their maps, with headlands and pro-
montories. — *Dryden*.

2. Ground at the end of a land as formed by
furrows.
Now down with the grass upon headlands about,
That growth in shadow no rank and so stout.
— *Tasso, Five Hundred Points of good
Husbandry*.

Headless. *adj.*
1. Wanting a head.
a. Of the body.

HEAD

His shining helmet he 'gan soon unlace,
And left his headless body bleeding at the place.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

b. Chief.

They reeded not until they had made the empire
stand headless about seventeen years. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

All confidence was now at an end. It was notorious that Pope John meditated escape; and should he escape would boldly appeal to Christendom against the decrees of a headless council. The council was determined that he should not leave the city. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiii. ch. ix.

c. Sense.

[He] calleth it a rumour, which is an headless tale.
— *Baron, Charge in the Star-Chamber.*

It may more justly be numbered among those headless old-wives' tales, which Plutarch so justly derideth. — *Petherick, A thesaurus*, p. 62.

2. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects; perhaps for heedless.

Him may I more justly blame and condemn, either
of witless headliness in judging, or of heedless hardness
in condemning. — *E. K., On Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.*

Headlong. adj.

1. Steep; precipitous.

Rise, rise, and leave thy rosy head
From thy coral-paved bed;
And bridle in thy headlong way,
Till thou our summons answer'd have.
Milman, Cymon, 883.

2. Rash; thoughtless; sudden; precipitate.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which,
many examples having taught them, never stooped his
rears till it came to a headlong overthrow. — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Headlong. adv. [see Groveling.]

1. With the head foremost.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain turn, and the delirious sight
Tumble down headlong. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 6.
Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and bore
His course from Africa to the Lætan shore,
Fell headlong down.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,
And o'er the Thibian palace spreads her wings.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad of Statius.

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.

To give Ahab such warning, as might infallibly
have prevented his destruction, was esteemed by him
evil; and to push him on headlong into it, because
he was fond of it, was accounted good. — *South, Sermons.*

Some ask for ev'ry'd pow'r, which public hate
Pursues and hurries headlong to their fate;
Down go the titles.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, sat. 3.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels,
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 10.
Unhappy offspring of my leering woe!
Dragg'd headlong from thy cradle to thy tomb.
Dryden.

Headmoney. s. Capitation tax.

To be taxed by the pole, to be assessed our head-
money. — *Milton, Of Reformation in England*, l. ii.

Head-mould-shot. s. [accent doubtful.] See extract.

[Headmouldshot] is when the sutures of the skull,
as, ride . . . it . . .
and over one another, which is frequent in infants,
and occasions convulsions and death. — *Quincy.*

Headpiece. s.

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.

I pulked off my headpiece, and humbly intreated
her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel. — *Sir P. Sidney.*
The word is given; with eager speed they leave
The shining headpiece, and the shield embrace.
Dryden.

This champion will not come into the field, before
his great blunderbuss can be got ready, his old rusty
breastplate secured, and his cracked headpiece
mended. — *Swift.*

2. Understanding; force of mind.

'Tis done by some several
Of headpiece extraordinary, lower measures
Perchance are to this business purblind.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, l. 1.

Kumens had the best headpiece of all Alexander's
captains. — *Prudent.*

Headshake. s. Shake of the head, generally

suggestive of doubt or denial.
You, at such times seeing me, never shall
With arms encumber'd thus, or this head-shake,
Or by pronouncing of some doubtful phrase, . . .
Or such ambiguous giving out, to note
That you know aught of me.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, l. 5.

HEAD

Headship. s. Dignity; authority; chief place.

Not the plotting for an headship; (for that is now
become a court-business,) but the contriving of a
baronship of twenty nobles a year, is many times
done with as great a portion of sinning, siding, &c.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 276.
That the followers should be bound to each other
as well as to the chief; that this headship was not
at first hereditary. — *Burke, Abridgement of English History*, li. 7.

The Scottish establishment, it may be remarked
by the way, possibly as claiming by direct gift from
Heaven that Divine authority which we deduce
through the apostolical communion, has commonly
been jealous, in the extreme, of admitting either the
term or the idea of royal headship. — *Gladsstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vi. § 48.

Headsmen. s. Executioner.

Rods broke on our associates' bleeding backs,
And headsmen labouring till they blunt their axes.
Dryden.

Headspring. s. Fountain; origin.

That was the headspring of our belief. — *Stapleton, Fortunes of the Faith*, fol. 119, b. 1665.

Headstall. s. Part of the bridle that covers the head.

His horse, with a half-check'd bit, and a headstall
of sheep's leather, which being restrained to keep
him from stumbling, hath been often burst, and
now repaired with knots. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Strife*, iii. 2.

Headstone. s. First or capital stone; grave-stone.

The stone which the builders refused is become
the headstone of the corner. — *Psalms*, cxviii. 22.

Headstrong. adj. Unrestrained; violent;

un governable; resolute to run his own
way: (as a horse whose head cannot be
held in).

An example, for headstrong and inconsiderate
zeal, no less fearful than Achitophel for proud and
irreligious wisdom. — *Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason
This headstrong youth, and make him spurn at
Calo. — *Addison, Calo*.
You will be both judge and party: I am sorry
thou discoverest so much of thy headstrong humour.
— *Arbutnot.*

Headstrongness. s. Attribute suggested

by Headstrong.
Rashness's headstrongness is here remarkable,
and shews that a beast knows when he is wary, or
humory, better than his rider. — *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 6.

Headtire. s. Attire for the head.

An headtire of fine linen, and a chain about his
neck. — *1 Kings*, iii. 6.

Headway. s. In Navigation. Motion of advancing

at sea: (used figuratively in the extract).

Their Meads . . . have mounted. Crack go the
whips; but twenty Patriot arms have seized each of
the eight ladders: there is rearing, rocking, woe-
fering; and the smallest headway. — *Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iv. ch. i.

Headly. adj.

1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; un-

governable; hurried on with passion.
Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temperate wind of grace
Overdaws the filthy and contentious clouds
Of headly murder, spoil, and villany.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iii. 3.

Those only are rewarded who are true to their
party; and all the talent required is to be hot, to be
headly, to be violent on one side or other. — *Sir W. Temple.*

Men, naturally warm and headly, are transported
with the greatest flush of good-nature. — *Addison.*

2. Apt to affect the head.

I was entertained with a sort of wine which was
very headly, but otherwise seemed to be such. — *Boyle.*
Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here's julep-dance, pisan of sauce and show:
Give you strong wine, the liquor is too headly;
You're come to farce, that's asses' milk, already.
Dryden.

Flow, Websd! flow, like thine inquirer, never;
Though state, not ripe; though thin, yet never
clear:
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Headly, not strong; and flaming, though not full.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 160.

3. Violent; impetuous.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a headly current scouring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat. — *Shakespeare, Henry V.* l. 1.

HEAL

Thou clay'st the rock, from whose green wound
The thirst-expecting fountain breaks:
Thou mak'st the headly streams forsake
Their channels, and become dry ground.
Sandys, Epitaph, lxxiv.

Heal. v. a. [A.S. *helan*.]

1. Cure a person; restore from hurt or sickness.

I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee
of thy wounds. — *Jeremiah*, xxx. 17.

Who would not believe that our Saviour healed
the sick, and raised the dead, when it was published
by those who themselves often did the same mira-
cles? — *Addison.*

2. Restore anything from an upsound to a sound state.

He went forth unto the spring of the waters, and
cast the salt in there, and said, Thus saith the Lord,
I have healed these waters; there shall not be from
thence any more death. — *2 Kings*, ii. 21.

After separation of the eschar, I detergal and
healed. — *Wismann.*

3. Reconcile: (as, 'He healed all dissensions').

Heal. v. u. Grow well.

Those wounds heal ill that men do give them-
selves.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.
Abscesses will have a greater or less tendency
to heal, as they are higher or lower in the body. —
Sharp.

Healer. s. One who heals.

I will not be an healer. — *Isaiah*, lii. 7.

Healing. part. adj. Curative; mild; molli-

fying; gentle; assuasive.

Thou hast no healing medicines. — *Jeremiah*, xxx.
13.
To whom with healing words Adam replied.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 296.

Healing. s. Act or power of curing.

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of
Righteousness arise with healing in his wings. —
Malachi, . . .
Of the Most High cometh healing. — *Extraneous*,
lxxviii. 2.

A new religion, also, was favourable to the healing
of political differences and the fusion of parties. —
T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of Eng-
land, ch. i.

Health. s.

j. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.

Our father is in good health, he is yet alive. —
Genesis, xliii. 24.

May he be in not well;

Infirmity doth still neglect all office
Whereunto our health is bound.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

Health is the faculty of performing all actions
proper to a human body, in the most perfect man-
ner. — *Quincy.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness; prin-

ciple of salvation.
There is no health in us. — *Book of Common Prayer.*

The best preservative to keep the mind in health,
is the faithful admonition of a friend. — *Baron.*

3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.

My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me,
and art so far from my health, and from the words
of my complaint? — *Book of Common Prayer*,
Psalms, xvi. 1.

4. Wish of happiness used in drinking.

Come, love and health to all;
I drink to the general joy of the whole table. —
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 4.

He asked leave to begin two healths: the first was
to the king's mistress, and the second to his wife. —
Howell.

For peace at home, and for the publick wealth
I mean to crown a bowl to Cæsar's health. — *Dryden.*

Healthful. adj.

1. Free from sickness.

Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance
from the forbidden fruit secured him: Nature was
his physician, and innocence and abstinence would
have kept him healthful to immortality. — *South, Sermons.*

2. Well disposed.

Such an exploit have I in hand,
Had you an healthful ear to hear it.
Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. Wholesome; salubrious.

Many good and healthful airs do appear by habi-
tation and proofs, that differ not in smell from
other airs. — *Baron.*
They pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To lustuous sickness; worthy, since they
God's image did not reverence in the voice.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 823.

Our healthful food the stomach labours thrice,
At first embracing what it straight doth crush.
Dryden.

HEALTHFULLY } HEAL

- 4. Salutary ; productive of salvation.**
Four upon thee the *healthful* spirit of thy grace.
—*Book of Common Prayer.*
- 5. Free from morbidity.**
We can scarcely express the admiration which we feel for a mind so great, and, at the same time, so *healthful* and so well proportioned, so willingly contracting itself to the humblest duties, so easily expanding itself to the highest, so confident in repose, so powerful in action.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Nugent's Memoirs of Hampden.*

Healthfully, adv. In a healthful manner.

- 1. In health.**
If it be so, that neither for fear nor love thou wilt part with thy goods, yet part with thy prayers for thy king; that he may *healthfully*, happily, and victoriously reign.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 123: 1634.

- 2. Wholesomely.**
If merit be disease; if virtue, death;
To be good, not to be; who'll then bequeath
Himself to discipline? who'll not extenuate
Labour a crime? study self-murder keen?
Our noble youth now have pretence to be
Dunces securely, ignorant *healthfully*.
—*Dryden, On the Death of Lord Hastings.*

Healthfulness, s. Attribute suggested by Healthful.

- 1. State of being well.**
This verse sets forth the *healthfulness* and vigour of the inhabitants of that fertile country.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrase and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis*, xlii. 12.
- 2. Wholesomeness ; salubrious qualities.**
To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the *healthfulness* of their air, for as the Alps surround them on all sides, there would be a constant stagnation of vapours, did not the north wind put them in motion.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Healthless, adj.

- 1. Weak ; sickly ; infirm.**
The leaves, that withom were so fresh and green,
In *healthless* autumn to the ground do fall.
—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 563.

- 2. Not conducive to health.**
He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces: they are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Healthlessness, s. Attribute suggested by Healthless.

- 1. Unsoundness.**
Fasting is the best in many respects, and remains such unless it be altered by the inconveniences or *healthlessness* of the person.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubautium*, i. 410. (Ord. M.)

Healthsome, adj. Wholesome ; salutary. Obsolete.

- 1. Shall I not then be stilled in the vault,
To whose faint mouth no *healthsome* air breathes in,
And there be strangled ere my bones come?**
—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 3.

Healthy, adj.

- 1. Enjoying health ; free from sickness ; lush ; sound.**
The husbandman returns from the field, and from manuring his ground, strong and *healthy*, luxuriant and laborious.—*South, Sermons.*
Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit, running through the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preserved an infant commonwealth, of a sickly constitution, through so many dangers, as a much more *healthy* one could never have struggled against without those advantages.—*Swift.*
Air and exercise contribute to make the animal *healthy*.—*Arsenaut.*
- 2. Conducive to health ; wholesome.**
Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or business.—*Locke.*

Heam, s. See extract.

- 1. Heams—hemes.** The two crooked pieces of wood which encompass a horse collar and to which the traces are fastened. The stuffing of hay or straw by which these were prevented from galling the shoulders of the horse was called *hamburce*, or *hamborough*, a coarse horse collar, made of reed or straw (Halliwell), from *berce*, or *borough*, shelter, protection against the *hemes*. . . The origin of the word *heme* is seen in the Walloon *hème*, a splint or thin piece of wood, corresponding to the German *schien*, a splint, band to keep things close, (*arm-schien*, *heis-schien*, armour for the arm or leg). The old writing of the Walloon word was *rhine*, and the change from the hissing sound of *sch* to that of the simple aspirate is in accordance with the usual course of the dialect. . . It will be observed that the French *aléole* (the haumes of a draught-horse's collar (Cotgrave), also signifies a splint. . . Flemish *haem*, a horse collar. The word is sometimes used in the singular in that sense in English. 'The deponent remembers to have seen her father carry a horse and *hem* to Mul-

HEAR

'town' (Janssen; A.D. 1100).—*Waldwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Heap, s. [A.S. *heap*.]

- 1. Many single things thrown together ; pile ; accumulation.**

The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,
In *heaps* and piles of ruins.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another.—*Winthrop of Solomon*, xviii. 23.
Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise.
—*Dryden.*

- 2. Crowd ; throng ; rabble.**

A cruel tyranny, a *heap* of vassals and slaves, no freedom, no inheritance, no stirp or ancient families.
—*Bacon.*

- 3. Cluster ; number driven together.**

An universal cry resounds aloud ;
The sailors run in *heaps*, a helpless crowd.
—*Dryden.*

Heap, v. a.

- 1. Throw in heaps ; pile ; throw together.**

Heap on wood, kindle the fire.—*Ezekiel*, xiv. 10.
Though he *heap* up silver as the dust, and prepare ruin as the clay, he may prepare it, but the just shall cut it out, and the innocent shall divide the silver.—*Job*, xxii. 16.

How great the cruelty was, wherein that oracle was preserved, may be gathered from the vast riches which were there *heaped* up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. —*Sir W. Temple.*
They who will make profession of painting, must *heap* up treasures out of their reality, and there will find many wonderful means of raising themselves above others.—*Dryden.*

- 2. Accumulate ; lay up.**

For those of old,
And the late dignities *heaped* up to them,
We rest your hermits.
—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 6.

- 3. Add to something else.**

Old Ocean lifts his *heaps* waves on high.

—*Keats, Translation of Lucan.*
Where a dim gleam the palely lighthouse throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heaps* rubbish grows.
—*Gay, Trivia.*

Heard, v. a. [A.S. *hyran*.]

- 1. Perceive by the ear.**

The trumpeters and singers were as one, to make one sound to be *heard* in praising and thanking the Lord.—*2 Chronicles*, v. 13.
And sure he *heard* me, but he would not *hear*.
—*Dryden.*

- 2. Give an audience, or allowance to speak.**

He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ.—*Acts*, xxiv. 25.

- 3. Attend ; listen to ; obey.**

A searner *hears* not rebuke.—*Proverbs*, xiii. 1.

- 4. Obey. Latinism.**

Neptune for human good the beast ordains,
Whom soon he taught to use, and taught to *hear* the reins.
—*Congreve, Ode to Lord Godolphin.*
The trembling steed,
With his hot impulse seiz'd in every nerve,
Nor *hears* the rein, nor heeds the sounding throng.
—*Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

- 5. Attend favourably.**

They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking.—*Matthew*, vi. 7.
Since 'tis your command, what you so will
Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell.
—*Sir J. Denham, The Destruction of Troy.*

- 6. Try ; attend judicially.**

Hear the causes between four brethren, and judge righteously.—*Deuteronomy*, i. 10.

- 7. Attend, as to one speaking.**

On earth
Who against faith or conscience can be *heard*
Infallible?
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 528.

- 8. Acknowledge as a name or title ; bear a name. Latinism.**

O! what of gods then boasts it to be born,
If old Avenge's sons so evil *hear*?
—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, i. 5. 23.
Or *hear*'st thou rather, pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell?
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 7.
Hear'st thou sublimely, but a lowly lute?
—*Prior.*

Hear say. An elliptical expression meaning *hear a thing said*.

A people great and tall, the children of the Anakims, whom thou knowest, and of whom thou hast *heard say*, Who can stand before the children of Anak?—*Deuteronomy*, ix. 2.

If thou shalt *hear say* in one of thy cities, . . . saying, Certain men, the children of Belial, are gone out from among you . . . then shalt thou enquire.—*Id.*, xiii. 12.

HEAR

Hear a bird sing. Expression, implying the receipt of a very particular or private communication.

I *heard* a bird sing in mine ear,
That I must either fight or flee.

—*Old Ballad of the Kling in the North.*
I will lay odds, that, ere this year expires,
We bear our civil swords, and native fire,
As far as France; I *heard* a bird so sing.

—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.*
Did you observe their whisper, brother knight—
I did; and *heard*, besides, a grave bird sing,
That they intend, sweetheart, to play us pranks!
—*Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*

Hear, v. n.

- 1. Perceive sound generally ; have the sense of hearing.**

Princes cannot see far with their own eyes, nor *hear* with their own ears.—*Sir W. Temple.*

- 2. Listen ; hearken to ; (as, 'He heard with great attention').**

So spake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard*,
Well-pleas'd, but answer'd not.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 621.

- 3. Be told ; have an account ; (with of).**

I have *heard* by many of this man. —*Acts*, ix. 13.
Prepare, I say, to *hear* of such a crime
As traitors plot, since the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd. —*Tide, Translation of Lucan*, sat. xv.

This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine institution, has a right to civil power, than those who never *heard* any thing at all of heir or descent.—*Locke.*

Hearer, s.

- 1. One who hears.**

And so was she dull'd withal, that we could come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the *hearsers* of her lamentation.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
St. John and St. Matthew, which have recorded these sermons, *heard* them; and being *hearsers*, did think themselves as well respected as the pluries.
—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

For these reasons James charged his *hearsers* in their allegiance neither to sack nor destroy the city.
—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

- 2. One of a collected audience.**

Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears:
Their fate is only in their *hearsers'* ears. —*B. Jonson.*
Her *hearsers* had no share
In all she spoke, except to stare.
—*Swift, Cadogan and Vanessa.*

Hearing, s.

- 1. Sense by which sounds are perceived.**

Bees are called with sound upon brass, and therefore they have *hearing*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

- 2. Audience.**

The French ambassador upon that instant Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come To give him *hearing*. —*Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 1.*
Alexander . . . sent Taxiles to summon him to surrender. But the sight of his old enemy only roused his indignation; Taxiles could not gain a *hearing* for his message, and narrowly escaped a wound. —*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liii.

- 3. Judicial trial.**

When Agrippa was come, and Herod . . . and was entered into the place of *hearing*.—*Acts*, xxv. 23.
The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cause, or to bring it to another *hearing* before some other court.—*Dryden.*

Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to say for yourself.—*Addison.*

The advocate made another attempt to obtain a *hearing*, but to no purpose.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

- 4. Note by the ear ; reach of the ear.**

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, Beware that none touch Absalom.—*2 Samuel*, xvii. 12.
If we profess, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profess it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are like-y to think we do so.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*.—*Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Hearken, v. n. [A.S. *hearnian*.]

- 1. Listen ; listen eagerly or curiously.**

The youngest daughter, whom you *hearken* for.
Her father keeps from all access of suitors.
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night of the Shrew*, i. 2.
He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams.
—*Id., Richard III.*, i. 1.

They do me too much injury,
That ever said I *hearken'd* for your death:
If it were so, I might have let alone
The insulting hand of Douglas over me.
—*Id., Henry IV. Part I.*, v. 4.

The furies *hearken*, and their makes incur.
—*Dryden.*

He who makes much necessary, will want much;

and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will *hearken* after any expedient that offers to shorten his way to it.—*Rogers*.

2. Attend; pay regard.

Hearken unto me, thou son of Zippor.—*Numbers*, xlii. 18.

Those who put passion in the place of reason, neither use their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reason, any farther than it suits their humour.—*Locke*.

There's not a blessing individuals find,
But some way leans and *hearkens* to the kind.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 30.

Hearken. v. a.

1. Hear by listening.

She past into this dreadful den,
Where night and darkness dreariness she found,
No creature saw, but *hearkened* now and then
Some little whispering, and soft-voiced sound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

But here she comes; I fairly step aside,
And *hearken*, if I may, her business here.
Milton, Comus, 108.

2. Hear with attention; regard.

The king of Naples being an enemy
To me inveterate, *hearkens* my brother's suit.
Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.

Hearken. s. Listener; one who hearkens.
Harkness of rumors and tales.—*Barrel, Alou-
rie*, 1590.

Hearsal. s. Rehearsal; relation.

With this sad *hearsal* of his heavy streams
The warlike damsel was encompassed sore.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hearsay. s. Report; rumour; what is not
known otherwise than by account from
others. Often used *adjectivally*.

For pray these shepherds two he took,
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look.
Sir P. Sidney.

He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants saved
themselves upon the mountain Haris in Armenia.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

All the little scammers after fame fall upon him,
pudish every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearsay*
to defame him.—*Addison*.

What proof do you give that he has taken any
[money] to betray his country? Is it *hearsay*; or
the evidence of letters, or oral; or the evidence
of those concerned in this black affair?—*Junius*,
Letters, let. 39.

Hearse. s. See extracts from Weever and
Wedgwood.

1. Carriage in which the dead are conveyed
to the grave. This is the common mean-
ing of the word at present.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnia's
hearse,
Who does not weep that reads the moving verse?
Romano.

A cenotaph is an empty funeral monument or
tomb, erected for the honour of the dead; in imita-
tion of which our *hearses* here in England are set up
in churches, during the continuance of a year, or
the space of certain months.—*Weever, Funeral
Monuments*.

[The origin is the French *herce*, a harrow, an implement
which in that country is made in a triangular form,
not square as with us. Hence the name of *herce* or
herche was given to a triangular framework of iron
used for holding a number of candles at funerals
and church ceremonies. *Herce* on a dedication
pyramid. (Promptorium Parvulorum.) 'In reliquis
vero festivitatibus quibus accessit solet machina illa
ferrea que vulgo *herce* vocatur, pro illa lampadibus
vitis illustratur.' (Statuta Abbatie Cluniensis,
in Durango.) 'Feria quinta, &c. et sabbato *herche*
debet esse ad dextrum cornu magni altaris et ibi
debet esse 20 cerei illuminati ad matutinas.'—*Vole*
quod 24 torches et 5 taper, quilibet taper pondere
to illumum preparatur pro sepultura mea absque
allo alio *herce*.' (Testamentum Johannis de Nevil,
c. v. 1381.) 'Cujus quidem sepultura sen funera
nostri exequia more regio volumus celebrare, ita
quod pro predestitis exequiis ibi *herche* excellentia
convenientes regali—in locis subscrisptis per execu-
tores nostros preparatur.' (Testamentum Ricardi
ii. Rymer, vol. vii. 75.) The quantity of candles
being the great distinction of the funeral, the name
of the frame which bore them came to be used for
the whole funeral obsequies, or for the cenotaph at
whose head the candles were placed, and finally for
the funeral carriage.

'At Poulis his name was done, and dirge
in *herse* royal, gently to royale.'
(Hardyng, Richard II. in Way.)
Herse, a dead body, corpse. (Falegrave.)—*Wedgwood*,
Dictionary of English Etymology, in voce.]

2. Place, or case, in which a dead corpse is
deposited.

Beside the *hearse* a fruitful palm-tree grows,
Ennobled since by this great funeral,
Where Dugon's corpse they softly laid in ground.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

These poor and fruitless drops,
Which willingly would fall upon his *hearse*,
To embalm him twice.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Cernation.

3. Temporary monument set over a grave.
This is the original, though obsolete,
meaning.

So many torches, so many taper, so many black
gownes, so many many mourners laughing under
black hodes, and a gay *hearse*.—*Sir T. More*.
The gandy girlies deck her grave,
The faded flowers her corpse embrace.
O heavie *hearse*!

Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, November.

Hearse. v. a. Enclose in a *hearse*. *Rare*.

Tell,
Why thy canonied bones, *hearsed* in death,
Have burst their cerements?

I would my daughter were dead at my feet, and
the jewels in her ear. O! would she were *hearsed* at
my foot, and the ducats in her coffin!—*Id., Merchant
of Venice*, iii. 1.

Hearsecloth. s. Covering thrown over the
hearse or coffin; pall.

Without any blacks to be hung any where in or
about the church, or over than a pulpit-cloth, a *hearse-
cloth*, and a mourning gown for the preacher.—*I.
Walton, Life of Sanderson*.

Hearselike. adj. Mournful; suitable to a
funeral.

If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as
many *hearse-like* airs as carols.—*Bacon, Essays, Of
Atecity*.

Heart. s. [A.S. *heart*.]

1. Muscular organ which by its contraction
and dilatation propels the blood through
the course of circulation.

The *heart* gives heat, and motion, and life, unto
that which is to be our nourishment.—*Smith, Por-
trait of Old Age*, p. 230.

2. Chief, vital, vigorous, or efficacious part
of anything.

Harley being steeped in water, and turned upon a
dry floor, will squirt half an inch; and if it be let
alone, much more until the *heart* be out.—*Bacon*.

3. Innermost part of anything.

Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by
water into the *heart* of the country.—*Abbot, De-
scription of the World*.

The king's forces are employed in appeasing disor-
ders more near the *heart* of the kingdom.—*Sir J.
Hayward*.

Generally the inside or *heart* of trees is harder
than the outward parts.—*Boyle*.

Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll stay,
And timely succour, where it wants, convey.
Dryden.

If the foundation be bad, provide good piles made
of *heart* of oak, such as will reach ground.—*Maron*.

4. Fine fellow; jolly mate.

Hey, my *heart*; cheerly, my *heart*.
Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 1

Often followed by *of* and a second substan-
tive.

The king's a bawcock, and a *heart of gold*,
A lad of life, an inn of law.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.* iv. 1.

What says my *Amoranthus*, my Galen, my *heart of
cher*? Ha! is he dead?—*Id., Merry Wives of
Windoor*, ii. 3.

5. Seat of courage, affection, honesty, or
baseness.

He with providence and courage go passed over
all, that the mother took such spiritual grief at it,
that her *heart* brake withal, and she died.—*Sir P.
Sidney*.

But since the brain doth lodge the powers of
sense,
How makes it in the *heart* those passions spring?
The mutual love, the kind intelligence

'Twixt heart and brain, this sympathy doth bring.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul

Prent with *heart* corroding grief and years,
To the gay court a rural shed prefers.
Pope.

6. Courage; spirit.

If it please you to make his fortune known, I will
affix take *heart* again to go on with his falsehood.—
Sir P. Sidney.

There did other like unhappy accidents happen
out of England, which gave *heart* and good oppor-
tunity to them to regain their old possessions.—
Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.

Wide was the wound; and a largish warm flood,
Red as the rose, thence gushed grievously,
That when the paynim spy'd the streaming blood,
Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory.
Id., Faerie Queen.

Having left that city well provided, and in good
heart, his majesty removed with his little army to
Bewdley.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion*.

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart*
upon't, went up to't, and viewed it.—*Sir R. L'Estr-
ange*.

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they
fly from one country invade another.—*Sir W. Tru-
mper*.

7. Affection; inclination.

Josh perceived that the king's *heart* was towards
Abraham.—*2 Samuel*, xiv. 1.

Means how to feel, and burn each other's *heart*.
By the abbot's skill of Westminster is found.

'Tis well to be tender; but to set the *heart* too
much upon any thing, is what we cannot justify.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

A friend makes up a feast, and sets all before me;
but I set my *heart* upon one dish alone, and if that
happen to be thrown down, I scorn all the rest.—
Sir W. Temple.

Then mixing powerful herbs with music art,
She chaunc'd his horn who could not change his
heart.
Drayton.

What did I not, her stubborn *heart* to gain?
But all my vows were answer'd with disdain.
Id.

8. Memory; (with *by*).

Whatsoever was ordained concerning God, and
his working in nature, the same was delivered over
by *heart* and tradition from wise men to a posterity
equally zealous.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

We call the committing of a thing to memory the
getting it *by heart*: for it is the memory that must
transmit it to the *heart*; and it is in him to expect
that the *heart* should keep its hold of any truth,
when the memory has let it go.—*North, Sermons*.

Shall I in London act this idle part,
Composing songs for fools to get *by heart*? *Pope*.

9. Good will; ardour of zeal: (with *to* or *at*).

If he take not their causes to *heart*, how should
there be but in them frozen coldness, when his af-
fections seem benumbed, from whom theirs should
take fire?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

If he would take the business to *heart*, and deal in
it effectually, it would succeed well.—*Bacon*.

The lady marchioness of Hertford counsel her
husband to take this business to *heart*.—*Lord
Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Amongst those who took it most to *heart*, Sir John
Stawell was the chief.—*Id.*

Every prudent and honest man would join him-
self to that side, which had the good of their coun-
try most at *heart*.—*Addison*.

Learned men have been now a long time searching
after the happy country from which our first parents
were exiled: if they can find it, with all my *heart*.—
Woodward.

What I have most at *heart* is, that some method
should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our
language.—*Swift*.

10. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michael saw king David leaping and dancing
before the Lord, and she despised him in her *heart*.
—*2 Samuel*, vi. 16.

The next generation will in tongue and *heart*,
and every way else, become English; so as there
will be no difference or distinction but the Irish men
be wit as.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of
Ireland*.

Would you have him open his *heart* to you, and
ask your advice, you must begin to do so with him
first.—*Locke*.

Men, some to business, some to pleasure take;
but every woman is, at *heart*, a rake.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 215

Doing all things with so truly a grace, that it
seemed ignorance could not make him do amiss,
because he had a *heart* to do well.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

11. The heart is considered as the seat of
tenderness: a *hard heart*, therefore, is
cruelty.

Such iron *hearts* we are, and such
The base barbarity of human kind.
Rowe.

12. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my speech in your praise,
And then shew you the *heart* of my message.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, i. 5.

13. Conscience; sense of good or ill.

Every man's *heart* and conscience doth in good or
evil, even secretly committed, and known to none
but itself, either like or disallow itself.—*Hooker*,
Ecclesiastical Polity.

14. Strength; power; vigour; efficiency.

Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with
some chalk and dung mixed, to give them more
heart, would not make a good compost.—*Bacon*.

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again,
And better'd by excretion bear the grain.
Drayton.

Care must be taken not to plough ground out of
heart, because if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by
man again.—*Mortimer*.

15. Utmost degree.

This gay charm,
Like a right gipsy, hath, at last and long,
Begull'd me to the very *heart* of loss.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

16. Life: ('for my *heart*') seems sometimes

HEART

to signify, 'if life was at stake;' and sometimes 'for tenderness'.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, l. 2.
I gave it to a youth,
A prating boy, that laugh'd it as a fee:
I could not for my heart deny it him.
Id., Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
Profouly skild in the black art,
As Shagwell Merlin for his heart.
Butler, Hudibras.

Find in the heart. Be not wholly averse.
For my breaking the laws of friendship with you,
I could find in my heart to ask your pardon for it,
but that your now handling of me gives me reason
to enmity for my former dealing.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Heart. v. a. Invest with heartiness in the sense of courage.

For putting life into and hearting this free-will
wordship, which is only acceptable to God when it
proceeds according to his own directory, three
things in the Scripture and our church-books are
especially to be taken notice of.—*Bishop Prideaux.*

Heart-deep. adj. Rooted in the heart.
Dipping and reasoning all our words and sen-
tences in our hearts, before they come into our
mouths, truly affecting and cordially expressing all
that we say; so that the auditors may plainly per-
ceive that every word is heart-deep.—*Herbert, Country Parson, ch. vii.*

Heartache. s. Sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.

No more; and, by a sleep, to say we need
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Heartblood. s.

1. Blood of the heart; life.
Our nobler swords will drink the blood of man,
But thy heart-blood, Porsema, thine alone.
Dawson, Poems, 1660.

2. Essence.
The mortal Venus, the heart-blood of beauty.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 1.

Heartbreak. s. Overpowering sorrow.
Better a little eluding than a great deal of heart-
break. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 3.*

Heartbreaker. s. One who, or that which,
breaks hearts; applied in the extract to
locks of hair, or love-locks, supposed to be
of extraordinary effectiveness in exciting
love or admiration.

Like Samson's heart-breakers, it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Heartbreaking. part. pref. Overpowering
with sorrow.

These piteous plaints and sorrowful sad time,
Which late you poured forth, as ye did sit
Beside the silver springs of Helicon,
Making your musick of heart-breaking moans.
Spenser.

Heartbreaking. s. Overpowering sorrow.
What greater heart-breaking and confusion can
there be to one, than to have all his secret faults
laid open, and the sentence of condemnation passed
upon him?—*Hooker.*

Heartbred. adj. Bred in the heart.
His virtue that within had root,
Could not choose but shine without;
And the heart-bred lustre of his worth,
At each corner peeping forth,
Pointed him out in all his ways,
Circled round in his own rays.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 34.

Heartburn. s. Form of indigestion so called.
The medicines already recommended for heart-
burn . . . will . . . be appropriate.—*Copland, Dic-
tionary of Practical Medicine.*

Heartburned. adj. Having the heart in-
flamed.

How tartly that gentleman look'd! I never can
see him but I am heart-burn'd an hour after.—
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.

Heartburning.

1. Same as Heartburn. *Rare.*
Fine clean chalk is one of the most noble ab-
sorbents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the
acid humours in the stomach: this property ren-
ders it very serviceable in the cardialgia, or heart-
burning.—*Woodward.*

2. Discontent; secret enmity.
In great changes, when right of inheritance is
broke, there will remain much heart-burning and
discontent among the meaner people.—*Swift, Let-
ter to Pope.*

Heartburning. adj. Causing discontent.

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Well may we raise Jars,
Jealousies, strifes, and heart-burning disagreements.
Middleton, The Witch.

Heart-dear. adj. Sincerely beloved.
The time was, father, that you broke your word,
When you were more tender'd to it than now;
When your own Percy, when my heart-dear Harry,
Threw many a northward look to see his father
Bring up his powers; but he did long in vain.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

Heart-ease. s. Quiet; tranquillity.
What infinite heart's-ease must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 1.

Hearted. adj.

1. Seated or fixed in the heart.
Yield up, O love, thy crown, and hearted throne,
To tyrannous hate.
Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

2. Laid up in the heart.
I have told thee often, and I re-tell thee again
and again, I hate the Moor: my cause is hearted;
thine hath no less reason. *Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.*

Heartedness. s. Attribute suggested by

Hearted; sincerity; warmth; zeal: (gene-
rally as the second element of a compound).

They who pre-tended most publick-heartedness,
and did really wish the king all the greatness he
desired.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion.*

Hearten. v. a.

1. Encourage; animate; stir up.
Fallothius blaming those that were slow, hearten-
ing them that were forward, but especially with his
own example leading them, made an impression
into the squadron.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
This rare man, Tydides, would prepare;
That he might conquer, hearten'd him. *Chapman.*
Thus hearten'd well, and bold up on his prey,
The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. Meliorate or renovate with manure.

The ground one year at rest; forget not then
With richest dung to hearten it again.
Mog, Translation of Virgil.

Heartener. s. One who, or that which, heart-
ens, animates, or stirs up.

A coward's heartener in war,
The stirring drum, keeps lesser noise from far.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastoral, bk. i. song 1.

Heartfelt. adj. Felt in the conscience.
What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heart-felt joy,
Is virtue's prize. *Pope.*

Heartgrief. s. Affliction of the heart; deep
sorrow.

There's not, I think, a subject
That sits in heart-grief and uneasiness
Under the sweet shade of your government.
Shakespeare, Henry V. ii. 2.
And in my midst of sorrow and heart-grief
To show them fears.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1330.

Hearth. s. [A.S. *heorð*.] Pavement of a
room on which a fire is made; ground
under the chimney.

Crickle, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap,
Where thou findest fires unquench'd, and hearths un-
sway'd.
There pinch the nicks as blue as bilberry.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.
The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place;
Or, full with feeding, sink into a deep;
Each household genius slugs again its face.
And from the hearths the little larks creep.
Dryden.

Heartmoney. s. Tax upon hearths.
Upon the revolution, heart-money was declared
to be not only a great oppression to the poorer sort,
but a badge of slavery upon the whole people.
*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of
England.*

Heartily. adv. In a hearty manner.

1. From the heart; fully.
I bear no malice for my death;
But those that sought it, I could wish more Chris-
tians;
Be what they will, I heartily forgive them.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

If to be and is to be wise,
I do most heartily despise
What our Socrates has said,
Or Tully writ, or Wailey read.
Prior, Alma, canto iii.

2. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigor-
ously.

Where his judgement led him to oppose men on
a publick account, he would do it vigorously and
heartily; yet the opposition ended there.—*Bishop
Atterbury.*

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3. Eagerly; with desire.
As for my eating heartily of the food, know that
anxiety has hindered my eating till this moment.—
Adrian.

Heartiness. s. Attribute suggested by
heartily.

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.
This entertainment
May a free face put on; derive a liberty
From heartiness, from bounty, fertile bosom,
And well become the agent.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. Vigour; engerness.
The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or
admonishes us of our duty, with more heartiness
than the kindness of a friend.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Heartless. adj. Destitute of, wanting, or
deficient in, courage; spiritless.

I jayed off to chase the trembling pricket,
Or hunt the heartless hare till she were tame.
Spenser.
Thousands besides stood mute and heartless there,
Men valiant all; nor was I used to fear. *Carlyle.*
The peasants were accustomed to payments, and
grew heartless as they grew poor.—*Sir W. Temple.*
Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their
ground,
While ours with easy victory were crown'd.
Dryden.

Heartlessness. s. Want of courage or
spirit; dejection of mind.

Who have yielded themselves over to a discou-
raged heartlessness, and a sad dejection of spirit.—
Bishop Hall.

Heartness. s. See extract.

A plant with round small seeds in form of peas,
of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a
white colour upon each. *Mills.*

Heartrending. adj. Killing with anguish.
Heart-rending news, and dreadful to these few,
Who her resemble, and her steps pursue;
That death should thence have to range among
The fair, the wise, the virtuous, and the young!
Waller.

Heart-sick. adj.

1. Pained in mind.
If we be heart-sick, or afflicted with an uncertain
soul, then we are true desirers of relief and mercy.—
Jeremy Taylor.

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart.
Good Remedy, hide thyself—
Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans,
Mist-like, infold me from the search of eyes.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.
All unholies
Of chastity spawn, or racking torture; qualms
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 482.*

Heartsease. s.

1. Native and cultivated plant so called,
Viola tricolor; pansy.
Heartsease is a sort of violet that blows all sum-
mer, and often in winter; it sows itself.—*Mortimer.*

2. Toy or ornament formerly so called.
He gave me a heartsease of silk for a new year's
gift.—*Queen Katharine Howard, Burnet, History of
the Reformation, iii. Rec. iii. 72.*

Heart-sore. s. That which pains the mind.
Wherever he that goodly knight may find,
His only heart-sore and his only foe.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Heart-sore. adj. Violent with pain of heart.
Penitential groans,
With nightly tears and daily heart-sore sighs.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

Heartstrings. s. Tendons or nerves sup-
posed to brace and sustain the heart.

Of life himself, and heart-strings of an eagle riv'd.
Spenser.
That grants my heart-strings: what should dis-
count him!
Except he thinks I live too long.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.
If thou thinkst thou shalt perish, I cannot blame
thee to be sad till thy heart-strings crack.—*Jeremy
Taylor.*

Heart-struck. adj.

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in
the mind.
Who is with him?—
None but the fool who looks on just
His heart-struck injuries.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 1.

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.
He added not, for Adam, at the news
Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 333.

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Heart-whole. *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed.
Cupid hath clapt him o' the shoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole*.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iv. 1.
You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are *heart-whole*.—*Dryden*.

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

Heart-strike. *v. a.* Affect at heart. *Rare; barbarous.*

They seek to *heart-strike* us,
That are spectators, with their misery.
—*B. Jonson, Translation from Horace*.

Heartly. *adj.*

1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous.
Ointment and perfume rejoice the heart: so doth the sweetness of a man's friend by *heartly* counsel, [in the margin, the counsel of the soul].—*Proverbs*, xxvii. 9.
They did not bring that *heartly* inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.
But the kind words their entertainment grace
With *heartly* welcome and an open face.
In all they did you might discern with ease
A willing mind, and a desire to please.
Dryden.
Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself *heartly* for the government. —*Swift*.

2. Vigorous; strong.
Whose laughs are *heartly*, though his jests are coarse,
And loves you best of all things—but his horse.
—*Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount*, ep. ii.

3. Strong; hard; durable.
Oak, and the like true *heartly* timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Heartly-hale. *adj.* Good for the heart.
Vain-healing verben, and head-purging dill,
Sound savory, and basil *heartly-hale*.
—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Heat. *s.* [A.S. *heat*, *het*.]

1. Hotness; degree of hotness (in which case it is used in the plural).
The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason of the sharpness which shapeth it hath, but also burns by means of that *heat* which it hath from fire.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
The *heats* smelt the lack of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a white flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat*.—*Mozart*.

2. Force whereby hotness is produced; caloric.
Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion.—*Locke*.
The word *heat* is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation, which is in the fire itself; and thence we conclude that there is a sort of *heat* in the fire resembling our own sensation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such motions of our flesh as excite the sense of *heat*. —*Wallis*.

3. Hot weather.
After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable *heats* there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to go naked.—*Bacon*.
Mark well the flowing almonds in the wood;
The globe will answer to the zodiac's reign;
Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain.
—*Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*.
The pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing the *heats* might advance too far before they had finished their work, and produce a pestilence among the people.—*Addison*.

4. One violent action uninterrupted.
The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a weakening of any constitution, especially in age; and many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats*.—*Dryden*.

5. Course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission.
Fie! I'd seal, you saw, not out the speedier pace;
But the last *heat*, plain dealing, won the race.
—*Dryden*.
I'll strike my fortune with him at a *heat*,
And give him not the leisure to forget.
Id.
They the turn'd lines on golden anvils beat,
Which look as if they struck them at a *heat*.
—*Tate*.
As for 'Manfred,' the two first acts are the best: the third so so; but I was blown with the first and second *heats*.—*Byron, Letter to Murray*.

6. Pimples in the face; flush.
It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats*

in their faces, and broke out in their ribbons.—*Addison*.

7. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action.

They seeing what forces were in the city with them, issued against the tyrant while they were in this *heat*, before practices might be used to discover them.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
It might have pleased in the *heat* and hurry of his rage, but must have displeased in cool sedate reflection.—*South, Sermons*.
One playing at hazard, drew a huge heap of gold; but, in the *heat* of play, never observed a sharper, who swept it into his hat.—*Swift*.

Heat. *v. a.*

1. Make hot.

a. So as to burn.
Nebuchadnezzar . . . commanded that they should *heat* the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be *heated*.—*Isaiah*, lii. 9.

- b. So as to cause fever or feverishness.
Thou art going to lord Timon's feast. —*As you like it*, iii. 1.
Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine *heat* fools.
—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

- c. So as to glow with passion or desire.
A noble emulation *heats* your breast,
And your own sense now rolls you of your rest.
—*Dryden*.
When he was well *heated*, the younger champion could not stand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the gift, but for the honour.—*Id.*

2. Cause heat by means other than the application of fire; as by fermenting and similar processes.
Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their colour.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Past part, *heated*.
As a herdsman in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,
In the calm evening leaving her fair flock.
—*W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals*.
And fury ever boils more high and strong,
Heat with ambition, than revenge of wrong.
—*B. Jonson, Sejanus*.

- Heater.** *s.* One who, or that which, heats; (specially applied to an iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen, keep water for tea or coffee warm, and the like domestic uses).

Heatable. *adj.* Full of heat; hot.
Their loves that by frequent intercourse were *heatable* and alive between them, by discontinuance only drop into decay, and shrink away to nothing.—*Elitham, Rhetoric*, (Ord 318).
The wild fire-geese keep warm their eggs,
With her broad feet, under her *heatable* legs.
—*Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas*, p. 430: 1021.

Heath. *s.* [A.S. *heth*; German, *heide*.]

1. Native plant so called, of the genus *Erica*; ling.

In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn it, and spread the ashes. —*Mortimer, Husbandry*.
You owe this strange intelligence? or why
Upon this blasted *heath*, you stop our way
With such prophetic greeting?
—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.
Health and long life have been found rather on the peak of Derlughaire, and the *heaths* of Staffordshire, than fertile soils.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Place overgrown with heath.

You owe this strange intelligence? or why
Upon this blasted *heath*, you stop our way
With such prophetic greeting?
—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.
Health and long life have been found rather on the peak of Derlughaire, and the *heaths* of Staffordshire, than fertile soils.—*Sir W. Temple*.

3. Place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.
Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary,
Will smell a great way into the sea.—*Bacon*.

Heathcock. *s.* Black grouse.
Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, plover, and *heathcock*, and plover.—*Currie, Survey of Cornwall*.

Heathen. *s.* [A.S. *haden*.]

1. Gentiles.
Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy holy name.—*1 Chronicles*, xvi. 35.

2. Pagans.
If the opinions of others, whom we think well of, be a ground of argument, men have reason to be *heathen* in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England.—*Locke*.
In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient *heathen*.—*Addison*.

Heathen. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.
It was impossible for a *heathen* author to relate these things, because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a *heathen*.—*Addison*.

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Heathenish. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the Gentiles.
When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Their ceremonies [of the Mordians] and their very games were strictly prohibited. They were to include in no amusements which had been practised by their fathers; neither were they to wear such clothes as they had been accustomed to. Their women were to be unveiled; and as bathing was a *heathenish* custom, all public baths were to be destroyed, and even all baths in private houses.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. i.

2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.
The Moors did tread under their *heathenish* feet whatever little they found yet them standing.
—*Spenser*.
That exorbitant Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather barbarian edict against the episcopal clergy, that they should neither preach, pray in public, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school.—*South, Sermons*.

Heathenishly. *adv.* In a heathenish manner.
We shall find that they have don't . . . *heathenishly*, that is to say, profanely. —*World of Wonders*, p. 111: 10 4.

Heathenishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by heathenish; profane state or character, like that of the heathens.
The obscenity, ribaldry, amorousness, *heathenishness*, and profaneness of most play-books.—*Prynne, Histriomastix*, p. 613.

Heathenism. *s.* Gentilism; paganism.
It signifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in opposition to *heathenism*.—*Hammond*.
Adrian asked him what stuff that was to be repented? To which he answered, they were some lines he had gotten by heart out of a play. 'Ay, there is nothing but *heathenism* to be learned from plays,' reply'd he. —*I never heard of any plays fit for a Christian to read, but Cato and the Conscious Lovers; and I must own in the latter there are some things almost solem enough for a sermon.* —*Faulding, The Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.
The towns were more immediately under the direct influence of the government, which at that time had embraced Christianity. From this casual coincidence, the word *Paganism* carried with it, and began more and more steadily to suggest, the idea of a worshipper of the ancient divinity; until at length it suggested that idea so forcibly, that people who did not desire to suggest the idea avoided using the word. But when *Paganism* had come to connote *heathenism*, the very unimportant circumstance, with reference to that fact, of the place of residence, was soon disregarded in the employment of the word. As there was seldom any occasion for making separate assertions respecting *heathens* who lived in the country, there was no need for a separate word to denote them; and *pagan* came not only to mean *heathen*, but to mean that exclusively.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, ii. iv. ch. v. § 2.

Heathenize. *v. a.* Render heathen.
The continuance of these unscriptural terms, without an exact application of them, in sermons and catechisms, *heathenizes* all the common people, nay, and great numbers of not unlearned persons.—*Account of Mr. Firmin's Religion*, p. 63: 1028.

Heather-bell. *s.* In Scotch this is a common word. In the ordinary English, however, it prevails in the abbreviated and entachrestic form *harebell*. This has nothing to do with *hures*, but is simply *ha'er-bell*, with the elision of the *th* or *d* (*heder* and *hedder* being other forms) between the two vowels, a process which in the Danish language is almost universal; *sadel*, *fader*, &c., being sounded *sa'el*, *fa'er*, &c. The derivation of the word being ascertained, the doubt as to its true application is removed. Two well-known plants are called *harebells*. To go no farther than the last edition of Sowerby's 'British Wildflowers,' we find the following entries:

1. Campanula rotundifolia, blue-bell, *hair*-bell.
2. Hyacinthus non-scriptus, wild-hyacinth, *hare*-bell.

It is to the former of these plants that the name most properly applies (the distinction between the *hair* and *hare* being either imaginary or artificial), both in respect to its resemblance to a bell (for it belongs to the

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gowns Campanula, or bell-flower), and its growth on heath.

Heathcock. s. Heathcock.

Not *heath-pent*, or the rarer bird
Which Phœnix or Ionia yields.
More pleasing morsels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

Heathy. adj. Abounding in, or consisting of, heath.

This sort of land they order the same way with the heathy land.—*Morliner, Husbandry.*

Heating. part. adj. Causing heat.

The Maricotte wine was white, and sweet and thin,
and very little heating or intoxicating.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt, ch. xi.*

Heathless. adj. Destitute of heath.

Embraces
Like the cold stubborn bark, hoary and heathless,
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mad Lover*.
Where Mars is seen his ruddy rays to throw
Thro' *Heathless* skies, that round him seem to glow.
Hughes, Eclogues, st. viii.

Heave. v. a. old preterite *hove*; past part. *hoven*; *heaved* now common. [A.S. *heafan*.]

1. Raise; lift.

No daunted, when the giant saw the knight,
His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high,
And him to dust thought to have better quite.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

He dy'd in flight;
Fought next my person, as in consort fought,
Save when he *heav'd* his shield in my defence,
And on his naked side receiv'd my wound. *Dryden.*

2. Cause to swell.

The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain,
And *heave* it up; they pant and stick half way. *Dryden.*

3. Force up from the breast.

Made she no verbal quest?
Yes, once or twice she *heav'd* the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 3.

The wretched animal *heav'd* forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat
Almost to bursting. *Id., As you like it, ii. 1.*

4. Exalt; elevate.

Poor shadow, painted queen;
One *heav'd* on high, to be hur'd down below.
Shakespeare, Richard III, iv. 3.

5. Puff; elate.

The Scots, *heav'd* up into high hope of victory,
took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net,
forsook their hill, and marched into the plain.
Sir J. Hayward, Life and Reign of King Edward VI.

Heave. v. n.

1. Pant; breathe with pain.

He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,
And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side. *Dryden.*

2. Labour.

The church of England had struggled and *heav'd*
at a reformation ever since Wickliffe's days.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Rise with pain; swell and fall.

Thou hast undu my curled blood run back,
My heart *heave* up, my hair to rise in bristles. *Dryden.*

Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves*.
Prior.

The *heaving* tide
In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay, Trivia.*

Heave. s.

1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.

None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them.—*Dryden.*

2. Rising of the breast.

There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves*
You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 1.*

3. Struggle to rise.

But after many strains and *heaves*,
He got up to his saddle saves. *Butler, Hudibras.*
Used *adjectively*: (with *offering*). Offering among the Jews.

Ye shall offer up a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave offering*, as ye do the *heave offering* of the threshing floor.—*Numbers, xv. 20.*

Heaven. s. [A.S. *heofon*.]

1. Regions above; expanse of the sky.

The words are taken more properly for the air and ether than for the heavens.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
With shouts *heaven* high, the friendly band
Applaud. *Dryden.*

HEAV

2. Habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.

It is a knell

That summons thee to *heaven* or to hell.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.

3. Supreme power; sovereign of heaven.

Now *Heaven* help him!
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 7.

The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophesy, as a testimony of their being sent by *Heaven*.
Sir W. Temple.

4. Celestial beings.

Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel.
That thou may'st shun the superfluous to them,
And show the *heavens* more just.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which *heaven*
Will not have earth to know. *Id., Coriolanus, iv. 2.*
Heaven's! what a spring was in his arm, to throw
How high he held his shield, and ran at every blow. *Dryden.*

5. Elevation; sublimity.

O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest *heavens* of invention.
Shakespeare, Henry V, i. chorus.

Heaven-born. adj. Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven.

It was the whiter child,
While the *heaven-born* child
All meanly wrap in the rude manner lies.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 20.

Depressing the high and *heaven-born* spirit of man
far beneath the condition wherein either God created him,
or sin hath sunk him.—*Id., Doctrine and Discipline of Divines, libell.*

It once a fever thro' his sulphurous blood,
In every fit he feels the hum of God,
And *heaven-born* flames. *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.*

Oh *heaven-born* sisters! sources of art!
Who charm the sense, or mend the heart;
Who lead fair virtue's train along,
Moral truth, and mystick song!
Pope, Characters to the Tragedy of Brutus.

Heaven-bred. adj. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heaven-bred* poetry.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

Heaven-built. adj. Built by the agency of gods.

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
Of sacred Troy, and rais'd her *heaven-built* wall.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, l. 3.

Heaven-loved. adj. Beloved of Heaven.

But oh! why didst thou not stay here below
To bless us with the *heaven-lov'd* innocence.
Milton, On the Death of a Fair Infant, 64.

Such was this *heaven-lov'd* tale,
Than Lesbia fairer, and the Cretan shore.
Sir W. Jones, Ode.

Heavenize. v. a. Invest with the character of heaven, or of a heavenly being. *Rare.*

O my soul, if thou be once *heavenized* in thy thoughts and affections, it shall be otherwise with thee; then thou shalt be ever, like this firmament, most happily restless.—*Bishop Hall, Solilo.*

Heavenliness. s. Attribute suggested by Heavenly; supreme excellence.

Goddess of women, with your *heavenliness*
Hath now convinc'd itself to represent
To our dim eyes. *Sir J. Davies, Orchestra.*

Heavenly. adj.

1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.

As the love of heaven makes one *heavenly*, the love of virtue virtuous, so doth the love of the world make one become worldly. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Not a *heavenly* muse, who sang the mighty man;
Not *heavenly* lyre, nor *heavenly* when a *heavenly*. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.

Adorning first the genius of the place,
Then earth, the mother of the *heavenly* race. *Dryden.*

Heavenward. adj. Towards heaven.

I prostrate lay,
Or to object; at length, my mournful look
Heavenward erect, determin'd, thus I spoke.
Prior, Solomon, b. iii.

Heavily. adv. In a heavy manner.

1. With great ponderousness.

And took off their chariot-wheels, that they drove them *heavily*.—*Exodus, xiv. 25.*

2. Grievously; afflictively.

Upon the ancient host thou very *heavily* laid thy yoke.—*Isaiah, xlvii. 6.*

None must be impracticable to the curious; they lie under a double misfortune; common calamities and common blessings fall *heavily* upon them.—*Collier.*

3. Sorrowfully; with grief.

! bowed down *heavily*, as one that mourneth for his mother.—*Paulina, xxv. 14.*

This O'Sell took very *heavily*, because his condition in the army was less pleasant to him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Heaviness. s. Attribute suggested by Heavy.

1. Ponderousness; quality of being heavy; weight.

The subject is concerning the *heaviness* of several bodies, or the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the power which may move it.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.

We are, at the hearing of news, more inclined unto sorrow and *heaviness*; of some more modified, and softened in mind.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness; torpidness; dulness of spirit languidness; languor.

Our strength is all gone into *heaviness*,
That makes the weight.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.

He would not violate that sweet recess,
And found besides a welcome *heaviness*,
Which seiz'd his eyes. *Dryden.*

What means this *heaviness* that lames upon me?
This slumber that creeps through all my senses?
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

4. Deepness or richness of soil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received some, which, by reason of the fitness and *heaviness* of the ground, Egypt did not produce; such as metals, wool, and pitch. *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Heaving. v. n. n. n.

1. Pant; motion of the heart.

'Tis such as you, . . .
That creep like shadows by him, and do dash
At each his needless *heaviness*; such as ye
Nourish the cause of his unwaking.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

2. Swell.

Of all objects that I have ever seen, there is none which affects my imagination so much as the sea or ocean. I cannot see the *heaviness* of this prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonishment. *Addison, Spectator, no. 4.*

Heavy. adj. [A.S. *heafig*.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre; contrary to light.

Mercennius tells us, that a little child, with an of an hundred double potters, moan'd this earth, though it were much *heavier* than it.
Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.

2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.

He taketh with him Peter and James and John, and began to be sore amazed, and to be very *heavy*; and saith unto them, My soul is exceeding sorrowful unto death.—*Mark, xiv. 35.*

3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive.

Mercennius . . . bore an *heavy* load over the citizens, having a malicious mind.—*2 Maccabees, v. 24.*

Pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose *heavy* hand hath bow'd you to the grave.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Charles, at Sir Robert's leave,
Tells with a sweet the tidings *heavy*.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.

My *heavy* eyes, you say, confess
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*

5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.

A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoken.—*Swift.*

6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
But of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind.
Dryden, Ozymis and Iphigenia.

7. Drowsy; dull; torpid.

Peter and they that were with him were *heavy* with sleep.—*Luke, ix. 32.*

8. Stupid; foolish.

I would not be accounted so base minded, or *heavy* headed, that I will confess that any of them is for valour, power, or fortune better than myself.—*Kneller, History of the Turks.*

9. Burthensome; troublesome; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the diversion

of some of my life and heavy hours.—*Locke, Epistle to the Reader.*

When above, your time will not be heavy upon your hands for want of some trifling amusement.—*Swift.*

10. Loaded; encumbered; burthened.

Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and not willing that they should find his men heavy and laden with booty, he returned into Scotland.—*Racine, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

11. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most heavy to the stomach, which makes baked meat hard of digestion.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

12. Thick; cloudy; dark.

It is a heavy night. *Shakespeare, Othello, v. 1.*

Heavy. adv. Heavily. Common in composition.

a. As the first element.

Your carriages were heavy laden; they are a burden to the weary beast.—*Isaiah, xvi. 1.*

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—*Matthew, xi. 28.*

But let thy spiders, that suck up thy venom, And heavy gaited toads be in their way.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 2.

This heavy laden revel, East and West,

Makes us traduced, and tax'd of other nations.

Id., Hamlet, i. 4.

Another whose more heavy hearted saint

Delights in nought but noise of rural plaint.

Bishop Hall, Satires, l. 5.

We are dull soldiers,

Gross heavy laden fellows.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

b. As the second: (as in top-heavy).

Hebdomad. s. [Lat. hebdomas, hebdomada.]

Week; space of seven days.

Computing by the medical month, the first hebdomad or septenary consists of six days, seventeen

hours and a half.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Those of creation being coincident within the first hebdomade.—*Gilpin, Pre-existence of Souls, ch. ii.*

Hebdomadal. adj. [Gr. ἑβδομάς, from ἑπτὰ = seven.] Weekly.

As for hebdomadal periods, or weeks, in regard of their salubrity, they were observed by the Hebrews.

—*Sir T. Browne.*

They had their original of later time than this hebdomadal account.—*Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbon, song 11.*

Hebdomatical. adj. Weekly.

Far from the circuit of deambulatory, hebdomatical, or perambulante, ephemeral, idles.—*Bishop Morley, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 112.*

Heben. s. Ebony: (used adjectively).

A gentle youth, his dearest loved squire,

His square of eben wood behind him bare.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, l. 7, 37.

Hebetate. v. a. [Lat. hebetatus, pass. part. of hebetare.] Dull.

The eye, especially if hebetated, might cause the same perception.—*Harvey, On Conspiration.*

Beet may suffer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will hebetate and clog his intellects.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Hebete. adj. Dull; stupid.

Examine and try the commonality in almost every place, and you must observe how hebetate and dull they are, how strangely unacquainted with what they profess to believe.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 325.*

Hebetude. s. Dullness; obtuseness; bluntness.

The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or subtlety, activity or hebetude, cause more or less truculent plagues.—*Harvey, On the Plague.*

Hebraism. s. Hebrew idiom.

Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Grecisms and sometimes Hebraisms, into the language of his poem.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Hebraist. s. Person skilled in Hebrew.

Hebraician. s. Same as Hebraist. Rare.

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens, as the best Hebraicians understand them.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the accurate Hebraician knoweth, consists of uneven feet.—*Poacham.*

Hebetomb. s. [Gr. ἑκατόμβη; ἑκατή = hundred.] Sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

In rich men's homes

I bid kill some hecatomb, no hecatombs;

None starve, none suffer ill.

One of three thou art, and a whole hecatomb,

And therefore only one of them shall die.

Dryden.

HECT.

Her triumphant song in war succeed,
And slaughter'd hecatombs around 'em bled.

Addison.

Heckle, also Hæckle and Hæthell. s. Instrument for preparing flax.

By the operation of heckling a threefold object is proposed: 1. The parting of the filaments into their finest fibres; 2. The separation of the short fibres which are unfit for spinning; 3. The equable and parallel arrangement of the long filaments. The instrument of accomplishing these objects is a comb-fashioned tool called the heckle or hæckle; a surface studded more or less thickly with metal points called heckle teeth, over which the flax is drawn in such a way that the above three required operations may be properly accomplished.

Whenever one half of the stroke of flax is heckled it turned round to heckle the other half.—*Encyclopædia of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Hæckle. v. a. Prepare flax by Heckling.

His teeth are very industrious in their cutting; and his chops, like a hewer's, perpetually hatching.—*Bulter, Remarks, ll. 463.*

(For another example, see under Heckle, s.)

Heckling. verbal abs. Act or process of preparing flax by the Heckle. See Heckle, s.

The asbestos, mentioned by Kircher in his description of China, put into water, moulds like clay, and is a fibrous snail-excrement, like hairs growing upon the stomach and for the heckling, spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his Mundus subterraneus.—*Westwood.*

Hæctic. adj. [Gr. ἡκτικός - having; bearing; constitution.]

1. Habitual: constitutional.

A hectic fever hath got hold

Of the whole substance, not to be controul'd.

Donne.

The word hectic is joined only to that kind of fever which is slow and continued; and, ending in a consumption, is the contrary to those fevers which arise from a plethora, or too great fullness from obstruction.

It is attended with too lux a state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin; whereby so much runs off as leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate often, and take the fluids the more, and keep them thin and lod.—*Quercus.*

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

A progressive to one already in a hectic condition.

—*Harrell, Letters, l. 63.*

The busy brain of a lean and hectic chymist.—*Steele, Sermons, i.*

Perchance she died in youth: it may be, how'd

With weas far heavier than the ponderous tomb

That weigh'd upon her gentle dust, a cloud

Might rather over her beauty, and a bloom

In her dark eye, prophetic of the doom

Heaven gives its favourites: early death; yet shed

A sunset gleam around her, and illum

With hectic light, the opus of the dead,

Of her consuming cheek the autumnal leaf-like red.

Byron, Childe Harold, iv. lxx.

Hæctic. s. Hætic fever.

Like the hectic in my blood he rages,

And thou must cure me. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 3.*

By wasting hectic of his flesh and heart.

Shakespeare, Job, p. 18.

Hætical. adj. Same as Hæctic, the latter being the commoner word.

That silence which I will not call a symptom of sickness, but a sickness itself. However, I will keep it from being hætical.—*Sir H. Wotton, Kimmins, To Sir E. Bacon.*

Hæctically. adv. In a hectic manner.

He was for some time hæctically feverish. *Johnson, Life of Ashmole.*

Hæctor. s. [Greek and Latin. Proper name of the eldest son of Priam, the hero of the Trojans, to whom the character of an overbearing blusterer was attributed, and by whom some boastful expressions are certainly used in the Iliad, but not to the extent suggested by the present use of the word. It is in later works that the full justification of the term must be sought.]

Blustering, turbulent fellow.

Those marring hæctors, who pretend to honour without religion, think the chance of a lie a blot not to be washed out but by blood.—*South.*

We'll take our cooling cup of nectar,

And drink to this celestial hæctor. *Prior.*

Hæctor. v. a. Threaten or bully after the fashion of a hæctor.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be hæctored out of it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

The weak low spirit future makes her slave;
But she's a drudge, when hæctored by the brave.

Drayton.

An honest man, when he came home at night,

Found another fellow down-sitting in his study,

Hectoring his servants, and calling for supper.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Hæctor. v. g. Play the bully; bluster.

They have attacked me, some with piteous moans

and entreaties, others grinning and only showing

their teeth, others ranting and hectoring, others

sneering and reviling. *Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Ivan Carlew made his chief director,

That she might order the servants hæctor. *See ft.*

Hæctoring. verbal abs. Acting as an hæctor.

Hence it follows of necessity that vast numbers of

our people are compelled to seek their livelihood

by heaving, ridding, stealing, cheating, jangling,

flattering, sullying, forswearing, fording, lying,

boasting, hectoring, voting, writhing, star-puzzling,

poisoning, whoring, cutting, helling, freethinking,

and the like occupations.—*Swift, Galliver's Travels, pt. iv. ch. vi. (1741 MS.)*

One would think the hæctoring, the storming, the

saluting, and all the different species of the angry,

should be cur'd. *Spectator.*

Several persons, . . . have been admitted into

the parlour and enlarged the opportunity of hæctor-

ing and conversation for their betters, being con-

vinced this evening to vary their enjoyment by taking

their spirits and water where they could themselves

hæctor and confound in company that called for

beer. *Stiles Mariner, ch. v.*

Hæctorism. s. Character of a hæctor.

A desperate principle of Hæctorism, which, if it

take root in men's hearts, will turn the wheel of

mankind into a wheel-rim of savage beasts. *Christian Religionist's Appeal, p. 15. (1841 MS.)*

Hæctory. adj. Blustering; insolent; outrageous.

Those, who seek glory from evil things, (who

glory in their shame,) from presumptions trans-

gression of God's law, hæctory prodigiousness, and

debauchery, from outrageous violence, from over-

reaching craft, are not only vicious, but im-

pendent.—*Barnes, Sermons, vol. iii. serm. 31.*

Hedge. s. [A.S. hegge.] Fence made round grounds with bushes, or trees planted and trimmed so as to spread into a fence.

The curious mixed variety of colours to the eye

every morning, and the hedge's breath is beyond all

performance.—*Pope.*

Common as either an adjective, or as the first element of a compound, denoting mean, vile, of the lowest class; perhaps from a hedge, or hedge-born man, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first show: the pedant, the

braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy.—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.*

The clergy do much better than a little hedge,

contentible, illiterate wear can be presumed to do.

—*Swift.*

A person, who, by his style and literature, seems

to have been the corrector of a hedge-priest in Little

Britain, proceeded gradually to an author.—*Id.*

Hedge. v. a.

1. Enclose with, or as with, a hedge; fence.

Hedge thy possession about with thorns.—*Ecclusiasticus, xlviii. 2.*

such divinity doth hedge a king,

That treason can but peep in, what it will.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 5.

These alleys must be hedged at both ends, to keep

out the wind.—*Jarvis.*

With in.

Enclosed, hedg'd in with the main,

That water-walled bulwark, still secure

And confident from foreign purposes.

Shakespeare, King John, ll. 2.

It must not be paid and exported in ready mo-

ney: so says our law; but that is a law to hedge in

the cuckoo, and serves for no purpose: for if we

export and goods, for which our merchants have

money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of

exchange?—*Locke.*

With up. Obstruct.

I will hedge up thy way with thorns.—*Hosea, ii. 4.*

2. Confounded with edge. Force into a place already full.

When I was hoary, thou delay'dst me longer:

I pray thee, let me hedge one moment more

into thy promise: for thy life presseth! *Dryden.*

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to hedge

in some business of your own.—*Swift, Advice to*

Servants, Directions to the Indman.

3. Manage to make certain bets safe by setting others against them so as to neutralize the loss.

HEDG. Try to one I lose my match with Lord Chokeblade but not riding myself, and I shall have no opportunity to *hedge* my bet neither.—*Colman the elder, The Jesters Wife*, ii. 1.

Hedge. *v. n.* Shift; hide the head. I myself sometimes, hiding my honour in my necessity, am fain to stooble, to *hedge*, and to lurch.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Hedge-born. *adj.* Having no known birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furnished in this sort, But but承租 the sacred name of kildid, And should, if I were worthy to be judge, Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain, That doth presume to feast of gentle blood.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I*, iv. 1.

Hedge-creeper. *s.* Native bird so called of the genus *Sylvia*.

No marvel, therefore, if not long after there ensued a collision of opposite parts and much scuffling between the abettors of antichristian servitude and causeless liberty; whom this *hedge-creeper* dare term incontinent Greens, separatists, heretics; his pen is no slender.—*Bishop Hall, House of Married Clergy*, li. lii. (Ord MS.)

Hedge-note. *s.* Word of contempt for low writing.

When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant railery.—*Dryden*.

Hedge-pig. *s.* ? Hedgehog.

Thrice the bridled cat hath mew'd, Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

Hedge-sparrow. *s.* Native bird so called, of the genus *Accentor*; more akin (notwithstanding its name) to the Linnet than the true Sparrow. The name *Hedge-Accentor* has been suggested in modern works of authority; but as the only other member of the genus (*Accentor Alpinus*) is a very rare British bird, it is probable that the popular, though inaccurate name, will hold its ground.

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long, That it had its head bit off by its young.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.

Hedge-writer. *s.* See Hedge.

There are two things wherewith this author is peculiarly angry: first at the licentious way of the sect of mankind treating the greatest poets in the nation; secondly, that these *hedge-writers* (a phrase I unwillingly lend him, because it cost me some pains to invent) seldom speak a word against any of the late ministry, but they presently fall to commend my lord treasurer and others in great places.—*Swift, Remarks on a Letter to the Seven Lords*, vol. iv. p. 215. (Ord MS.)

Hedgeboot. *s.* Wood used for repairing a hedge.

It has been agreed that if a man cuts trees for household, *hedgeboot*, cartboot, ploughboot, and fireboot, (which shall not be paid for them).—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*. (Ord MS.)

Hedgehog. *s.* 1. Native quadruped so called of the genus *Erinaceus*.

Like *hedge-hogs*, which lie tumbling in my barefoot way, and mount their prickles at my foot-fall.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth*, iii. 2.

Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is, to make one see in the dark; yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedgehog*, baled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*. The *hedgehog* hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, . . . can contract himself into a globular mass, and so withdraw his whole underpart, head, belly, and legs, within his thickest of prickles.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Term of reproach.

Didst thou not kill this king?—I grant ye.—Dost grant me, *hedge-hog*?—*Shakespeare, Richard III*, i. 2.

Hedgehyssop. *s.* Plant so called.

Hedgehyssop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one; externally it is said to be a vulnerary.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

Hedger. *s.* One who makes hedges.

What time the labour'd ox In his loose traces from the furrow came, And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat.—*Milton, Comus*, 231.

He would be laughed at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at past fifty.—*Locke*.

Hedgerow. *s.* Series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.

Sometime walking not unseen By *hedgerow* clus, on hillocks green.—*Milton, L'Allegro*, 57.

The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedgerows* of myrtle. *Bishop Berkeley, Letter to Pope*.

Hedging. *verbal abs.* Manœuvring with a bet.

Now this stake is drawn, my lord may be for *hedging* off, mayhap. Read! I'll go to Jack Speed's, secure Nichol, and be out of town in an hour.—*Colman the elder, The Jesters Wives*, v. 3.

Hedging-bill. *s.* Cutting hook used in making hedges.

Comes master Dan-das with a *hedging-bill* in his hand, clanking and swearing.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Heed. *v. a.* [A.S. *heahan*.] Mind; regard; take notice of; attend.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*; But wonders much at those new vocal *heeds*.—*Dryden*.

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it.—*Locke*.

Heed. *v. n.* Mind; consider.

Thoughtless she leaves amid the dusty way Her eyes, to ripen in the usual ray; Nor *heeds*, that some foul beast, who thirsts for blood, Or the rude foot, may crush the future brood.—*Warburton, Paraphrase of Job*, ch. xxxix.

Heed. *s.*

1. Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cuning, The melting voice through mazes running.—*Milton, L'Allegro*, 111. Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united or their bonds.—*Locke*. must take *heed*, my Porcia. The world less all its eyes on Cato's son.—*Addison, Cato*.

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.

Either wise hearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* of their company.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II*, v. 1.

3. Seriousness; studiousness.

He did invest them; and the first he view'd, He did it with a serious mind; a *heed* Was in his countenance.—*Shakespeare, King Henry VIII*, iii. 2.

Heedful. *adj.*

1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.

Give him *heedful* heed; For I mine eyes will rivet to his face; And, after, we will bask our judgements join, In censure of his seeming.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. Attentive; careful; observing; (with of).

Thou *heedful* of advice, severe proceed; My praise the present is, to think the deed.—*Pope*.

Heedfully. *adv.* In a heedful manner; attentively; carefully; cautiously.

That worthy divine did not *heedfully* observe the great difference betwixt these instanced degrees.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, D. i. c. 5.

Heediness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Heedly: caution; vigilance. *Rare*. And evermore that craven coward knight Waxed his backe with heartless *heediness*, Wraying if he murther him murther might.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, vi. 6, 25.

Heedless. *adj.* Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.

The *heedless* lover does not know Whose eyes they are that wound him so.—*Waller*. *Heedless* of verse, and hopeless of the crown, Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown.—*Dryden*.

Some ideas, which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedless*, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men.—*Locke*.

Heedlessly. *adv.* In a heedless manner; carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

Post not *heedlessly* on unto the non ultra of folly, or precipice of perdition.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Mystics*, i. 30.

Our women run on so *heedlessly* in the fashion, that though it is the interest of sense to hide as much of their faces as possible, yet because a lead-

ing coat appeared with a backward head-dress, the rest shall follow the mode, without observing that the author of the fashion assumed it because it could become no one but herself.—*Tatler*, no. 212.

Heedlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Heedless; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.

In the little larvae they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be puffed, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their *heedlessness*.—*Locke*.

Heedy. *adj.* Heedful. *Rare*.

In the midst of this supposed safety, the watch-tower is not unfurnished with *heedy* eyes.—*Bishop Hall, John with Jeroram*. (Ord MS.)

Heel. *s.* [A.S. *hel, hele*.]

1. Part of the foot that protuberates behind.

If the hunted bone be distorted backward, it lies over the *heel* bone.—*Wicam, Surgery*.

2. Whole foot of animals.

He calls to mind his strength, and then his speed, His winged *heels*, and then his armed head; With these he treads, with that his fate to meet; But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet.—*Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill*.

Pegasus appeared limping off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel*.—*Addison*.

3. Anything shaped like a heel.

At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clois with.—*Mortimer, Husbandsry*.

Feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their moustros to lears and tears, and show them a fair pair of *heels* for.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

3. Back part of a stocking; whence the phrase to be out at *heels*, to be worn out.

A good man's fortune may grow out of *heels*.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Be at the heels of any one. Pursue closely; follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth?—

Upon the *heels* of my presentment.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this?

Mother's admiration?—*Id., Hamlet*, iii. 2.

The Spaniards fled on towards the North to seek their fortunes, being still chased by the English navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder.—*Lawson*.

Want! worldly want! that hungry warfare fiend, Is at my *heels*, and chases me in view.—*Deane, Venice Preserved*, i. 1.

Have the heels of. Outrun; (as, 'My horse had the *heels* of him').

Lay by the heels. Fetter; slackle; put in gyver.

If the king blame me for't, I'll lay ye all By th' *heels*, and suddenly; and on your heads Clap round lines for necklet.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, v. 3.

One half of men, his mind, Is, not just, unaccounted.

And cannot be laid by the *heels*.—*Buller, Hudibras*.

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of immenues; and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the *heels*.—*Addison*.

Heel. *v. n.* Dance.

I cannot sing, Nor *heel* the high laval, nor sweeten talk.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 1.

Heel-piece. *s.* Piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.

Heel-piece. *v. a.* Put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Heeltaps. *s.* Wine left in glass that according to the rules of drink should have been emptied. *Slang*.

Heft. *s.* Heaving; effort.

May be in the cup And yet partner no venous; for his knowledge Is not infected; but if one present Th' admodum incredulous to his eye, make known How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides With violent *hefts*.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

Heft. *s.* Heft.

His oily side devours both blade and *heft*.—*Waller*.

It affords a greater *heft* and purchase.—*Wintham, Speech against Reformers of Parliament*, 1560.

Hegeomonic. *adj.* [Gr. *ηγμων*, *hōmō* = leader; *ηγμωνικός*.] Having the nature or char-

racter of, relating to, a leader; ruling; predominant.

All manakia have a predominant idea, which masters every other, and is hegemonic in most of their propensities.—*Johnstone, On Madness*, p. 2.

Hegemonical. *adj.* Same as Hegemonic. The most princelike and hegemonical part of his soul, which ought to rule over all, is now become servile and a slave unto all.—*Fotherby, Altheimasia*, p. 120: 1022.

Hegemony. *s.* [Gr. *hēgemonia*:] leadership. First applied in the politics of Republican Greece to the contest between the two chief commonwealths of Athens and Sparta for the preponderating or exclusive influence over the minor states. At present the contest between Austria and Prussia for a similar preponderance in Germany best illustrates the word. Leadership of one state over another: (its application being to political bodies rather than to individual persons).

The professed object of Prussia is the hegemony of Northern Germany, rather than the actual sovereignty over the smaller kingdoms and principalities.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Nationalities of Europe*.

Hegira. *s.* [Arabic.] See *extract*.

Hegira [is] a term in chronology, signifying the epoch, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 10, A.D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius.—*Harris*.

Heifer. *s.* [A.S. *heafre*.] Cow.

A heifer will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain.—*Baron*.

For her the flocks refuse their verdant food; Nor thirsty heifers seek the gliding flood. *Pope*.

Heigh-ho. *interj.* Expression of slight languor and uneasiness.

Heigh-ho! can't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 1.*
I would I had a wife, saith he; he-ho for an husband, cries she! *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 568.

In the following extract as a voice of exultation.

We'll toss off our ale till we cannot stand,
And heigh-ho for the honour of old England. *Dryden*.

Height. *s.* [The *e* of the ordinary spelling is out of place; the *gh* sufficiently indicating the diphthongal sound of the *i*.]

1. Elevation; altitude; definite space measured upwards.

Around I'll study thee,
As he removes far off, that great heights takes. *Dante*.

There is in Tichman a church that is in length one hundred feet in breadth twenty, and in height near fifty.—*Beacon*.

An amphitheatre appear'd,
Rain'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 445.

An amphitheatre's amazing height
Hero fills the eye with terror and delight. *Achiton*.

2. Degree of latitude.

Guinea lieth to the North sea, in the same height as Peru to the South. *Abbot, Description of the World*.

3. Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place.

From Alpine heights the father first descends;
His daughter's husband in the plain attends. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*.

4. Elevation of rank; station of dignity; great degree of excellence.

Ten kings had from the Norman conquer reign'd,
When England to her greatest height attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth, and state. *David*.

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the heights to which some others have arrived.—*Watts*.

5. Utmost degree; full completion.

That to the height of this great argument,
I may assert Eternal providence. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 23.

Despair is the height of madness.—*Sherlock*.

6. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater heights, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion.—*Addison*.

Heighten. *v. a.*

1. Make high; raise; elevate.

Being so heighten'd,
He water'd his new plants with dews of flattery,
Reducing many friends, and, to this end,
He bow'd his nature. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 5.
Heighten'd in their thoughts beyond
All doubt of victory. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 620.

2. Improve; meliorate.

By the infusion of three drops out of one of his phials, he converted it into a most beautiful purpleburgundy. Two more of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc.—*Addison, Tatter*, no. 131.

3. Aggravate.

Foreign states used their endeavours to heighten our confusions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war.—*Addison*.

Heightening. *verbal abs.* Making high; exaltation; addition in the way of intensity to any quality.

As in a room, contrived for state, the light of the roof should bear a proportion to the area; so in the heightening of poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited to the occasion. *Dryden*.

Heinous. *adj.* [Fr. *haineux*; *haine*—hate.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or impute the gospel of Christ, if men or angels should attempt, it were most heinous and accursed sacrilege.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked heinous fault.
Lives in his eye. *Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 2.

As it is a most heinous, so it is a most dangerous impiety to despise him that can destroy us.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Heinously. *adv.* In a heinous manner; atrociously; wickedly.

If the net be so heinously flagitious, and recondemning to so high dishonour of God. *Bishop Hall, Cures of Conscience*, addenda.

Heinousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Heinous; atrociousness; wickedness.

He who can treat of sin, provoking God, as jests and trifles, must have little sense of the heinousness of them.—*Boydell*.

Heir. *s.* [N.Fr. *heire*; Lat. *heres*.]

1. One who is inheritor of anything after the present possessor.

That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's heirs in true descent,
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakespeare, Richard III.* iii. 2.

Being heirs together of the grace of life.—*1 Peter*, iii. 7.

Snark is the hero, and his glory lost,
And I his heir in misery alone. *Pope*.
The heirs to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions.—*Swift*.

2. One newly inheriting an estate.

The young extravagant heir had got a new steward, and was resolved to look into his estate.—*Swift*.

Heir. *r. a.* Inherit. Inherit commoner.

His sons in blooming youths were snatch'd by fate;
One only daughter heir'd the royal state. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 78.

Heirloom. *s.* State or possessions of an heir.

Or if, O shame! in hired harlot's bed
Thy wealthy heirloom thou hast lay'd;
Then, partier, little boots thee to discourse
Of a long line of golden pleasures. *Bishop Hall, Satires*, iv. 3.

Heiress. *s.* Female heir.

An heiress she, while yet alive;
All that was hers to him did give. *Waller*.
Æneas, though he married the heiress of the crown,
yet claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law.—*Dryden*.

Heirless. *adj.* Destitute of, deprived of, or wanting, an heir.

I still think of
The wrong I did myself; which was so much,
That heirless it hath made my kingdom. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

Heirloom. *s.* [A.S. *gelfuma*—goods.] Movable, chattel, or article of furniture, bequeathed on condition that it descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

These principles of obedience and patience, which our Saviour left in his apostles, and they like heirs to their successors.—*Proceedings against Garnet, &c.*, Y. 3: 1010.

Achilles' sceptre was of wood,
Transmitted to the hero's line:
Thence through a long descent of kings
Came an heirloom, as Homer sings. *Swift*.

Heirship. *s.* State, rank, character, or privileges of an heir.

A bynum appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to hold in hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived of his heirship.—*Lyfite, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Hele. *r. a.* [A.S. *helan*.] Hide; conceal. Obsolete, provincial.

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devour the air, and hell them quight. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, iv. 10, 53.

Helical. *adj.* [Gr. *hēlios*—sun.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into

that they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they would not have computed from its heaving ascent.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The exact light and magnitude of the stars; their helical, meridian, matutine, and vesperine positions.—*Sir T. Browne, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 227.

The southstar, who followed carrying a clock and a palm-branch, the emblem of the year, could not at the four astrological books, one on the moon's phases, one on the fixed stars, and two on their helical risings.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*.

Helically. *adv.* In a helical manner.

From the rising of this star, not essentially, that is, with the sun, but helically, that is, its emergence from the rays of the sun, the ancients compute their calendar days. *Sir T. Browne*.

It is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises helically; and rainy in the winter, when he rises acrochically.—*Dryden*.

The beginning of the reign of Antoninus Pius was remarkable as being the end of the Sæcæ period of one thousand four hundred and sixty years; the memorable new year's day of the calendar had come round to the place in the natural year from which it first began to move in the reign of Memphres or Thothmes III.; it had come round to the day when the doxstar rose helically. If the years had been counted from the beginning of this great year, there could have been no doubt when it came to an end, as from the want of a leap-year the new-year's day must have been always moving one day in four years; but no satisfactory reckoning of the years had been kept, as to the end of the period.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*.

Helical. *adj.* Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a twist at one end of it. *Bishop Wallin*.

Another trait which has to be noticed under this head, is the spiral, or rather the helical, arrangement of parts.—*H. Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. xii. § 231.

Helicentric. *adj.* Having the sun as a centre.

The heliocentric place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre.—*Harris*.

We lay no means find, even in those practical discoveries to which, in reality, the revolution in science, and consequently in the philosophy of science, was due, this prompt and vigorous recognition of the supreme authority of observation as a ground of belief; this bold estimate of the probable worthlessness of traditional knowledge; and this plain assertion of the reality of theory founded upon experience. Among such discoveries, Copernicus must ever hold a most distinguished place. The heliocentric theory of the universe, established by him with vast labour and deep knowledge, was, for the succeeding century, the light of discipline and exertion of all the most active and speculative minds. Men, during that time, proved their freedom of thought, their hopeful spirit, and their comprehensive view, by adopting, imitating, and following out the philosophy which this theory suggested. But in the first promulgation of the theory, in the works of Copernicus himself, we find a far more cautious and reserved temper. He does not, indeed, give up the reality of his theory, but he expresses himself as to avoid shocking those who might (as some afterwards did) think it safe to speak of it as an hypothesis rather than a truth. *Whewell, On the Philosophy of Discovery*.

See also Geocentric; the two words being opposed to one another.

Heliotrope. *s.* [Gr. *hēlios*—sun + *trōpe*—turn, *trōpe*—turning.]

1. Plant that turns towards the sun; but more particularly the turnsol or sunflower.

'Tis an observation of flatterers, that they are like the heliotrope; they open only towards the sun, but shut and contract themselves at night and in cloudy weather.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

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The rose, the mignonette, the *heliotrope*, all combined their fragrance to refresh the air, and, although from its proximity to the high-way, half's servant had to brush the plants as he did his coat every morning, to get rid of the dust, it was what the most fastidious critic must have pronounced a delightful little place. — *Thursdays Book, Gilbert*

2. Precious stone, of a green colour, streaked with red veins.

They sell . . . agates, turquoises, *heliotrope*, cornelians. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Year's Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 14.

Heliospherical, *adj.* [Gr. *ἥλιος* — coil + *σφαῖρα* — sphere. — Heliospheric the fuller and more correct form.] Having the character of a helix.

The *heliospherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it. — *Harris*.

They see *heliospherical* lines, as they call them, that is, partly circular, and partly helical or spiral. — *Cicero, Posthuma*, p. 285; 1050.

Helix, *s.* [Gr. *ἥλιος* — coil, spiral; *ἄλιον* — roll.] Spire, or part of a spiral line: circunvolution; coil.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the quantity of water which every *helix* does contain. — *Bishop Wilkins*.

Hell, *s.* [A.S. *hel*, place of punishment after death, as the Greek *ἄδης*, and the Latin *Tartarus*. In Norse, *Hela* is the goddess thereof; i.e. the analogue of the Greek, *Hesperia*, the Latin *Proserpina*.]

1. Place of the devil and wicked souls.

For it is a knell
That summons thee to heaven, or to hell.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.

If a man were a porter of hell gates, he should have old turning the key. — *Ibid.*
He descended into hell. — *Book of Common Prayer, Apostles Creed*.

2. Temporal death.

The sorrows of hell compassed me about; the snares of death prevented me. — *Psalm*, xlii. 5.

3. Place at a running play, to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there;
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,
Must strive with waiting foot, and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear,
That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply.
Sir P. Sidney.

4. Place into which the tailor throws his shreds.

This trusty squire, he had, as well
As the bold Trojan knight, seen *hell*;
Not with a counterfeited pass
Of golden bough, but true gold lace.
Hatter, Hudibras.

In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*.
King, Cookery.

5. Formerly, a dungeon in a prison.

In Wood-street's hole, or Poultry's *hell*.
The Counter-Rat: 1658.

6. Infernal powers.

Much danger first, much toll did he sustain,
While Saul and *hell* crost his strong fate in vain.
Cowley, Davideis.

7. Gaming-house.

Don Juan, our young diplomatic sinner,
Pursued his path, and drove past some hotels,
St. James' Palace, and St. James' *hell*.
Hells, gaming-houses. What their number may now be in this life I know not. Before I was of age I knew them pretty accurately, both 'gold' and 'silver.' I was once nearly called out by an acquaintance, because when he asked me where I thought his soul would be found hereafter, I answered, 'In Silver *Hell*.' — *Dryden, Don Juan*, xl. 24, and note.

At midnight, he had lost forty-eight thousand pounds. Affairs now began to be serious. . . . On they played, and the Duke lost more. . . . Another morris game, and then they sat, ankle deep in cards. No attempt at breakfast now — no affection of making a toilet, or airing the room. The atmosphere was hot, to be sure, but it well became such a *hell*. Then they sat, in total, in positive forgetfulness of everything but the hot game they were hunting down. — *Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b.iv. ch. viii.

Hell-broth, *s.* Composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

Adder's fork and blind-worm's sting,
Lizard's tongue and owl's wing;
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a *hell-broth* bowl and bubble.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

HELL

Hell-cat, *s.* Witch; hag.

The whorson old *hell-cat* would have given me the laynie of a cat once — I had her unko mawes with 't.
— *Middleton, The Witch*.

'A woman told me this night that she knew why I came to your house — that I was in her power.' 'Vat vannon?' 'A *hell-cat*, who hates me, as she does the devil.' 'A *hell-cat* would not hate the devil,' slowly observed the Jew. 'Well, perhaps not; but she will ruin me if she can.' — *Marryat, Snarkyout*, vol. ii. ch. 1.

Hell-hag, *s.* Hag of hell.

A corroding disease it [envy] is; an *hell-hag* that feeds upon its own marrow, bones, and strongest parts. — *Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 201.

Hell-hound, *s.*

1. Dog of hell; agent of hell.

From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A *hell-hound* that doth hunt us all to death.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

My *hell-hounds* to lick up the dirt, and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had sired
On what was pure. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 629.

Now the *hell-hounds* with superior speed
Had reach'd the shore, and, first, on her side,
The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd.
Dryden, Theodora and Hamira, 142.

Against your Protestant brethren — to lay waste
their country, to devastate their dwellings, and ex-
terminate their race and name with these horrible *hell-*
hounds of savage war. *hell-hounds*, I say, of savage
war. Spain armed herself with bloodhounds to ex-
terminate the wretched natives of America, and we
improve on the inhuman example of even Spanish
cruelty; we turn loose these savage *hell-hounds*
against our brethren and countrymen in America,
of the same language, laws, liberties, and religion,
endured to us by every tie that should sanctify
humanity. My lords, this is a subject so impor-
tant to our honour, our constitution, and our reli-
gion, demands the most solemn and effectual in-
quiry; and I again call upon your lordships, and
the united powers of the state, to examine it tho-
roughly and decisively, and to stamp upon it an in-
delible stigma of the public abhorrence. — *Brougham,*
Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of
George III., Lord Chatham.

2. Profligate person.

Gods keep me from these *hell-hounds*.
Hammond and Fletcher, Philaster.

Hell-kite, *s.* Kite of infernal breed.

Did you say all? What all? Oh *hell-kite*! all?
Wint all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell swoop? — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Hellebore, *s.* [Lat. *helleborus*.] Christmas flower.

And melancholy cures by sovereign *hellebore*.
Dryden, Polydorus, song 13.

Helleborine, *s.* Native orchidaceous plant so called, of the genus *Cephalanthera* and *Epipactis*.

The *Cephalanthera glandiflora*, or *helleborine*. — *Darwin, Impregnation of Orchids*.

Helleborism, *s.* Medicinal preparation of hellebore.

In vain should the physician attempt, with all his
medicines and *helleborisms*, the cure of those that
are sick of love, or any like passions. — *Ferrault,*
Lore Melancholy, p. 109; 1010.

Hellenism, *s.* Greek idiom.

Virgil is full of the Greek forms of speech, which
the critics call *hellenisms*. — *Addison, Spectator*,
no. 285.

Hellenist, *s.*

1. Grecinizing Jew.

That the thing was done by the Jews, I deny not;
but by those, I mean the *Hellenists*. — *Gregory, Post-*
humus, p. 88.

Unconformable places that had been annexed to
by the *Hellenists*. — *Cassin, Canon of Scripture*, p. 60.

2. Any one skilled in the Greek language.

Another thing observable of s with its affluence
when they came along, without the implication of
other comments, they are of an easy and graceful
pronunciation. Hence seems to have loved *Hellenist*,
then I must add, &c. — *Dalgarney, Deaf and Dumb*
Man's Tutor, p. 120.

Hellenistic, *adj.* Relating to the language used among the Jews of the parts wherein the Greek was spoken concurrently with the native language, e.g. Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt.

The *Hellenistic* Greek of these writers was that of the Macedonian of Alexander's army, rather than of the Ionians, Dorians, or *Æolians*. — *Sharpe, History of Egypt*.

HELM

Hellenistic, *adj.* Same as Hellenistic.

The importance of the *Hellenistic* dialect, into which he had made the exantant march. — *Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

Hellenism and some other scrupulous critics reckon this an *Hellenistic* form of speech. — *Blackwell, Sacred Classics*, i. 157.

Hellenize, *v. n.* Use the Greek language.

To *Hellenize* is to speak Greek, and to have skill in the Greek language. — *Hammond, Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament*, Acta, vl. 1.

Hellier, *s.* Sluter; tiler; i.e. coverer (of houses).

He that covereth the house with tile or slate, is commonly called a *hellier*. — *Archbishop Usher, A savor to the Jewish Nation*, p. 210.

In the West, he that covers a house with slates is called a *hellier* or *hellier*. — *Rap*.

Hellish, *adj.* Sent from hell; belonging to hell; having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.

O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or what other heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to have, for effects of both I find in myself, have compassion of me. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

No benefits shall ever ally that diabolical rancour that ferments in some *hellish* breasts, but that it will foam out at its foul mouth in slander. — *South, Sermons*.

Hellishly, *adv.* In a hellish manner; infernally; wickedly; detestably.

That wicked plot [the gunpowder treason] was contrived and managed with the greatest sworn secrecy, unto *hellishly* sacred and firm by solemn oaths. — *Bishop Harlowe, Remains*, p. 320.

Hellward, *adv.* In the direction of, towards hell.

No next thy ears the noble sheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face.
Toppe, Translation of the Odyssey, p. 628.

Helly, *adj.* Having the qualities of hell.

Rare.
Such blasphemies they brag out of their *helly* hearts. — *Addison, Exposition*, fol. 48, h. 1: 1573.

Free *Hellion* and frank *Parusian*'s hills,
Are *helly* haunts, and rank pernicious illas.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 455.

Helm, *s.* [from A.S. *helm*.]

1. Covering for the head in war; helmet; morion; head-piece.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land;
With plumed *helm* the shy's begins his fray.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

Menechmus lays hard load upon his *helm*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.

More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and supporters. — *Cassini, Remains*.

3. Upper part of the refoat.

The vulgar elymists themselves pretend to be able, by repeated collations, and other fit operations, to make the distilled parts of a concrete bring its own caput mortuum over the *helm*. — *Boyle*.

Helm, *s.*

1. Steerage; upper part of the rudder.

And such they are make happy storms;
More in prosperity is reason lost
Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Fair occasion shows the springing job,
And interest guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail.
Prior.

2. Station of government.

I may be wrong in the means, but that is no objection against the design: let those at the *helm* contrive it better. — *Swift*.

3. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *steersman* or *defender* is intended: I think *steersman*.

You slander
The *helms* of the state, who care for you like fathers,
When you cur-e them as enemies.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Helm, *v. a.* Guide; conduct.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*, must, upon a warranted need, give him a better proclamation. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Helmed, *adj.* Furnished with a helm.

The *helmed* cherubim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 112.

Helmet, *s.* Helm; headpiece; armour for the head.

I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er.
Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 6.

Seven darts are thrown at once, and some rebound
'round his bright shield, some on his helmet sound.
Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, x. 455.

Helmeted, adj. Wearing a helmet.

Oh! no knees, none, widow;
'Unto the helmeted bellows use them,
And pray for me your midwife.

Benjamin and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Helminthologist, s. Investigator, or student, in helminthology.

Few parts of either England or Scotland have
been surveyed by the eye of the helminthologist.
Fleming, Philosophical Zoology, II. 416. (Ord M.S.)

Helminthology, s. [Gr. *ἕλμινθ*, *ἕλμινθ* = worm, specially intestinal + *λογία* = word, principle.] Investigation of the nature and classification of intestinal worms.

Helminthology may be considered to have been
founded by Rudolph. — *Mason Good, Practice of Medicine.*

Helmsman, s. Man at the helm; steersman.
The ice is split with a thunder fit.
The helmsman steered them through.

Coleridge, The Ancient Mariner.

Helmwind, s. Kind of wind so called. See extract.

In these mountains [of Windermere], towards
the north-east part of the county, is a very remarkable
phenomenon, such as we have not found any
account of elsewhere in the kingdom, except only
about Ingleton, and other places bordering upon
the mountains of Ingleborough, Pendle, and Pen-
gout, in the confines of the counties of York and
Lancaster. It is called a *helmwind*. A rolling cloud,
sometimes for three or four days together, hovers
over the mountain tops, the sky being clear in other
parts. When this cloud appears, the country peo-
ple say, the *helu* is up: which is an Anglo-Saxon
word signifying properly a covering for the head.
This helm is not dispersed or blown away by the
wind, but continues in its station, although a violent
roaring hurricane comes tumbling down the
mountain, ready to tear up all before it. Then on a
sudden ensues a profound calm. And then again
alternately the tempest; which seldom extends into
the country above a mile or two from the foot of
the mountain. — *Barnes and Nicholson, History of
Westmoreland and Cumberland, I. 7.*

Helot, s. [?Native of *Helos*, a district of La-
conia, of which, when conquered by Lacedæ-
mon, the inhabitants were made slaves.]
Lacedæmonian slave.

Nor was it lawful for any Spartan to improve this
lot to the best, by living upon it; for they were
strictly prohibited all occupations, even that of ac-
riculture; and their lords or *helots* paid them only
an annual quantity of corn, wine, and other fruits.
— *Bishop H'ren, Monarchy Asserted, p. 110.*
Ayl 'Build him a dwelling! let each give his mite!
Till, like Habel, the new royal dome hath arisen!
Let thy heggers and *helots* their pittance unite.
And a palace bestow for a poor-house and prison!

Byron, Devotional Poems.

Helotry, s. Body of Helots, or Helotlike
bondsmen.

'How is it,' said I, 'that every thing which is con-
nected with manumission presents such features of
unqualified deformity? From the largest of Man-
umission's temples down to the poorest hovel in which
his *helots* are stalled, these edifices have all one
character. Time will not mellow them; nature will
neither clothe nor conceal them; and they will
remain always as offensive to the eye as to the
mind.' — *Southey, Colloquies on Society.*

The *helotry* of Manumission are not, in our day, so
easily enforced to content themselves as the pen-
santry of that happy period, as Mr. Southey con-
sidered it, which elapsed between the fall of the feudal
and the rise of the commercial tyranny. — *Maccubbin,
Critical and Historical Essays, Southey's Colloquies
on Society.*

Help, v. a. [A.S. *helpan*.] The old preterite
help; old past participle *holpen*, now nearly
obsolete.

1. Assist; support; aid.
Make haste to *help* me, O Lord my salvation.
— *Psalms, xxxviii. 22.*

They that dwell round about them, and *helped*
them in all things with silver and gold. — *1 Kings,*
ii. 9.

2. It has, in familiar language, the particle
out, which seems to have meant, originally,
out of a difficulty.

This he conceives not hard to bring about.
If all of you should join to *help* him out. — *Dryden.*
The god of learning and of light,
Would want a god himself to *help* him out. — *Swift.*

3. Raise by *help*: (with *up*).
Voe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he
hath not another to *help* him up. — *Revelations,*
iv. 10.

4. Enable to surmount: (with *over*).
Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them pre-
sently *over* the difficulty without any rebuke. —
Locke.

5. Remove by *help*: (with *off*).
Having never learned any laudable manual art,
they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in
use to *help* off their time. — *Locke.*

6. Free from pain or vexation.
Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan
them. — *Locke.*

7. Cure; heal: (with *off*). *Obsolete.*
Love doth to her eyes repair,
To *help* him of his blindness.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2. song.

8. Promote the cure of disease.
The true calamus *helps* coughs. — *Gerarde, Herball.*

9. Remedy; change for the better.
Cease to lament for that thou canst not *help*;
And study *help* for that which thou lament'st.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

10. Prevent; hinder.
She, betwixt her modesty and pride,
Her wishes, which she could not *help*, would hide.
Dryden.

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel
upon difference in opinion, because that is a thing
which no man can *help* in himself. — *Swift.*

11. Forbear; avail.
He cannot *help* believing, that such things he saw
and heard. — *Bishop Atterbury.*
I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt
him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune.
— *Pope.*

12. Promote; forward.
And they *helped* forward the affliction. — *Zech-
ariah, i. 15.*
If you make the earth narrower at the bottom
than at the top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed,
it will *help* the experiment. — *Bacon.*

Help to. Supply with; furnish with; (spe-
cially) present at table.

Whom they would *help* to a kingdom, those reign;
and whom again they would, they displace. — *1 Mac-
cabees, viii. 13.*

The man that is now with Tiresias can *help* him
to his own again. — *Sir R. L. Estrange.*
In plenty starving, installed in state,
And complacently *helped* to all I hate;
Treated, caroused, and flattered, I take my leave.
Pope, Moral Essays, ep. iv. 163.

Help, v. n.
1. Contribute assistance.

Sir, how comes it that you
have *help* to make this rescue?
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
Discreet followers and servants *help* much to re-
putation. — *Bacon.*
Isaiah's matchless impudence
helped to support the knave. — *Dryden.*
A generous present *helps* to persuade as well as an
agreeable person. — *Garth.*

2. Bring a supply: (with *out*).
Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their
care that the noters should *help* out where the
muses failed. — *Rymer.*

Help, s.
1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.

Misnesses, despairing to recover the city, hardly
escaped his enemies' hands by the good *help* of his
uncle. — *Kestler, History of the Turks.*
He may be belittled to experience and acquired
notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help*
from them. — *Locke.*

2. That which gives help.
Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is
ice and luxury that destroy it, and the diseases of
intemperance are the natural product of the sins of
intemperance. — *South, Sermons.*

Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards
the attaining the true meaning contained in his
epistles. — *Locke.*

3. That which forwards or promotes.
Cord is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children.
— *Bacon.*

Helper, s.

1. Assistant; auxiliary; aider; one who
helps or assists.

There was not any shut up, nor any left, nor any
helper for Israel. — *2 Kings, xiv. 24.*

2. One who administers remedy.
Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a
mere idle spectator, but an *helper* of offences of evil.
— *Dr. H. More.*

3. One who supplies with anything wanted:
(with *to*).

Heaven
Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,

As it hath fed a *help* to be my motive
And *helper* to a husband.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iv. 1.

4. Supernumerary servant.

I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house;
my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in
the stable, a to-daman, and an old maid. — *Swift, Let-
ter to Pope.*

Helpful, adj.

1. Useful; that which gives assistance.
Let's fight with gentle words,
Till time leads friends, and frankly their *helpful*
swords. — *Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 5.*
He orders all the surgeons which they bring;
The *helpful* and the good about him run,
And form an army. — *Dryden.*

2. Wholesome; salutary.
A skilful physician can as well, by separation of
viscid elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of
poison, as present out of the most healthful herbs. —
Sir W. R. H. History of the World.

Helpfulness, s. Attribute suggested by
helpful: assistance; usefulness.
God ordain'd
man to be in his — *and helpful —
Milton, Tetraichordum.*

Helpless, adj.

1. Wanting help.
One dice shot
Close by the board the prince's main must bore;
All these new *helpless* by each other lie. — *Dryden.*
Let our enemies race and persecute the poor and
the *helpless*; but let it be our glory to be pure and
pervasive. — *Rom. vi.*
How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend. — *Pope.*

2. Irremediable; admitting no help.
Such *helpless* burns it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. — *Spenser.*
3. Unsupplied; void: (with *of*). *Rare;*
probably a Latinism for Inops.
Naked he lies, and r- ly to expire,
Helpless of all that human wants require. — *Dryden.*

Helplessly, adv. In a helpless manner;
without ability; without succour.
If he thus be *helplessly* distract,
The requisite his office he resign'd. — *Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.*

Helplessness, s. Attribute suggested by
Helpless; want of ability; want of suc-
cour.

It was an objection constantly urged by the an-
cient Egyptians, that man could not be the creature
of a benevolent being, as he was formed in a state so
helpless and infirm: Mountains took it and urged it
also. They never considered or perceived that this
very infirmity and *helplessness* were the cause and
cement of society. — *J. Watrous, Essay on the Writ-
ings and Genius of Pope.*

Helpmate, s. Assistant.
I was now provided with a *helpmate*. — *De foe,
Robinson Crusoe.*

Help-skelter, adv. In a hurry; without
order; tumultuously.

Sir John, I am thy host, and thy friend;
And *help-skelter* have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.
He had no sooner turned his back, but they were
at it *help-skelter*, throwing books at one another's
heads. — *Sir R. L. Estrange.*

All dominion ended with the day, and males and
females met *help-skelter*. — *Spectator, no. 276.*

Helve, s. [A.S. *healf*.] Handle of an axe.
His hand catch'd a stroke with the axe to cut
down the tree, and the head slipped from the *helve*.
— *Deuteronomy, xix. 5.*

Hem, s. Interjection so called.
I would try if I could cry *hem* and have him.

Shakespeare, As you like it, I. 3.

Hem, v. n. Utter a noise by violent ex-
pulsion of the breath.

She speaks much of her father; says, she hears
There's tricks in the world; and *hem*, and beats her
heart. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth, iv. 3.*

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not
a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the
strength which he still exerts in his morning *hem*.
— *Addison.*

Hem, s. [A.S.] Edge of a garment doubled
and sewed to keep the threads from spread-
ing.

Hollers must be made of even cloth, white and
gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hanging by. —
Winnean, Surgery.

Hem, v. a.

1. Close the edge of cloth by a hem or double
border sewed together.

The confluence of this speech will perhaps be the less subject to ravel out, if I *show* it with the speech of our learned and pious annotator.—*Spenser, On Prædication*, p. 202.

2. Border; edge.

Along the shore of silver streaming Thames,
Whose rusky bank, the which his river *hem*s.

Spenser.

All the skirt about

Was *hem*m'd with golden fringe. *Id., Faerie Queen.*

3. Enclose; environ; confine; (perhaps always with a particle, as *in*, *about*, *round*).

*So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, *was* it *hemmed* in by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for he-bulliers.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Why, Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone,
Divided from the world for this, say they;
*Hem*m'd in to be a spoil to tyranny,
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel.*

I hurry me in haste away.
And find his honour in a point,
*Hem*m'd by a triple circle *round*,
Chequerd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope.*

Hematemesis. s. [Gr. αἷμα, -ατος = blood + ἔμεσις = vomiting.] Vomiting of blood.

The blood may proceed from the mucous surface of the stomach, which is most commonly the case; and from the surface of the duodenum, or of the mesenteric. It may proceed, also, from the rupture of an aneurismal tumour which has poured its blood either directly or indirectly into the stomach; and it may be stimulated by the blood passing from the posterior nares or throat, or from the respiratory organs, into the stomach, and being afterwards vomited. *Hematemesis* is attended with almost every grade of vascular action, from the lowest state of sub-action, to the most acute action; but more frequently the vascular system is deficient of vital tone, and this condition is extended, more or less, to all the soft solids of the frame. In a very great number of cases, also, we observe a state either of general cachexia, or of congestion and morbid function, or morbid structure, of more than one of the abdominal viscera. . . . *Hematemesis* is, more commonly than is generally stated by authors, a mode of termination, or a consequence, of inflammation, or of inflammatory irritation and congestion of the internal tunic of the stomach and duodenum, when it presents signs of sthenic action, or is preceded by cardialgia, acute pain, tenderness, distention, and a sense of heat in the region of this organ, or when it occurs in young phlegmatic subjects, and is caused by incarceration, by acrid matters received into the stomach, by the use of irritating fluids, and by the suppression of unseasoned discharges. In this inflammatory form of the disease, the blood thrown from the stomach is seldom in large quantity at one time, although frequently ejected, and is of less deep colour than in some other varieties; and that taken by coagulation is usually cupped and buffed. The pathology of the disease will be further illustrated by the following observations on the subject, and in which I shall notice first, the primary and less complicated state of *hematemesis*; secondly, the supplemental, symptomatic, or vicarious forms of this disease; thirdly, *hematemesis* from disease of the viscera connected with the stomach; fourthly, *hematemesis* from certain organic lesions of the stomach, or of its vessels, and from complications with other diseases; and lastly, that rarer form of *hematemesis*, which, from the colour of the ejected fluid, has been called the morbus niger.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hemierania. s. [Gr. ἡμι = half, -ρανία = skull.] See Megrim, for which it is the medical term; also the word out of which the popular name is a corruption.

Hemicycle. s. [Gr. ἡμι = half + κύκλος = circle.] Half circle.

Upon the right hand of her, but with some little descent, in a *hemicycle*, was seated Erycin, or Quibet, the first husband of Peace.—*B. Jonson, Part of the King's Entertainment.*

Hemiplegia. s. [Gr. ἡμι = half + πlegia = strike, seize.] Palsy that seizes one side at a time. See Paralysis.

Hemiptera. s. In Entomology. See Hymenoptera.

Hemisphere. s. [Gr. ἡμισφαῖον.]

1. Half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

That place is earth, the seat of man; that light his day, which else, as the other hemisphere, Night would invade.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 724.

The sun is more powerful in the northern hemisphere, and in the summer; for therein his motion is slower.—*Sir T. Browne.*

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,

Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;

So in this hemisphere our utmost view

Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden.*

2. In Anatomy. Side of the convoluted part of the brain.

Influenced by the inapplicability of the term 'hemisphere' to parts which are more commonly spheres or spheroids, and to avoid misconception by those who attach to the word 'cerebrum' the idea of the whole brain minus 'cerebellum' and 'medulla oblongata,' or who may restrict the term 'cerebral hemisphere' to the super-imposed masses of the lateral ventricles in higher vertebrata, I shall apply the term 'prosencephalon' to the constant division of the brain in question, and prosencephalic lobes or prosencephala to its commonly distinct moieties. It is unfortunate for the student of anatomy that, in his introduction to the science by the human structure, he should become acquainted with these parts of the brain under the name of 'hemispheres,' as if they were two halves of an essentially spherical whole or single organ.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. viii. note.

Hemispheric. adj. Half round; containing half a globe.

A pyrite, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispheric* rick flame, in which the same manner as an worn in its cup.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Hemispherical. adj. Same as Hemispheric.

The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes *hemispheric* ridges with it. *Boyle.*

Hemistich. s. [Gr. ἡμι = half, -στιχ = rank, row, order.] Half a verse.

He broke off in the *hemistich*, or midst of the verse; but, seized as it were with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemistich*.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

The method of writing parallel *hemistichs* in opposite columns. . . . says sometimes have caused a transposition of whole lines. *Archbishop Newcome, Essay on a Translation of the Bible*, p. 218.

Hemistichal. adj. Denoting, consisting in, constituted by a hemistich.

The reader will observe the constant return of the *hemistichal* point, which I have been careful to preserve. . . . I suspect, that it shows how these poems were sung to the harp by the minstrels.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, addition to vol. ii.

The *hemistichal* division is not exhibited to the eye in the printed page.—*Bishop Horley, Translation of Homer*, p. 81.

Hemlock. s. [A.S. hemeleac.] Native umbelliferous and poisonous plant so called; Cuminum maculatum.

The leaves are cut into many minute segments; the petals of the flower are half, heart-shaped, and unequal; the stamens are covered by two short clubbed seeds. One root is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the *hemlock* of ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different.—*Miller.*

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by *hemlock*.—*Locke.*

Hemoptysis. s. [Gr. ἡμι = half, -πτισις = spitting; πῶσις = spit.] Spitting of blood.

Having fulfilled the first intention, the arrest of the *hemoptysis*, attention should immediately afterwards be directed to the removal of any blood that may have been collected in the bronchi, and of whatever inflammatory irritation connected with it, either extensively or consecutively, that may exist. . . . With this intention, also, as well as to prevent the return of the *hemorrhage*, the assiduous adoption of external irritants, and the internal use of the balsams or terebinthines will prove most serviceable. At the same time, the digestive and excretory functions ought to receive due attention. . . . The inhalation of watery or medicated vapours has been recommended in *hemoptysis*, and lately employed by both rational and empirical practitioners. The practice requires much caution; but I think it will be found often of service if discrimination as well as perseverance be observed in respect to it. Towards the evening, or in the slightest forms of *hemoptysis*, the more astringent substances may be used in this way, care being taken that they neither occasion irritation or tightness in the thorax, nor excite cough. . . . The regimen during and after *hemoptysis* is a most important part of the treatment. The ancients advised cooling beverages and diet. They allowed acid wine, and acerb or acid fruits. The pomegranate was much and deservedly praised by them, on account of its cooling and astringent operation. Glutinous and unctuous articles of diet were also recommended. . . . The remarkable effects observed by Dr. Archibald Smith in persons subject to *hemoptysis* on their residing in elevated, dry, and temperate situations on the Andes, should suggest the adoption of residences in similar localities.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hemorrhage. s. [Gr. αἷμα = blood + root of ῥήγναι = break.] Violent flux of blood.

Twenty days' fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as our great *hemorrhage*.—*A. Chuteau, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Sources of *hemorrhage* may take place from the heart, the arteries, the capillaries, or veins, in consequence of disease or of external injury. It may proceed from the capillaries without very obvious lesion, excepting an almost inappreciable dilatation of them. All parts of the body may become the seats of *hemorrhage*, excepting those which are extremely dense, as the bones, cartilages, ligaments, tendons, &c.; yet it most frequently proceeds from the minute vessels distributed in mucous or serous membranes or in the parenchyma of organs. . . . In a great majority of instances, *hemorrhage* is merely a symptom, contingent upon a variety of affections, the primary ailment being chiefly important to the physician. If we enter into an analysis of the pathological relations of *hemorrhage*, we shall find that, in comparatively few cases, are they strictly primary or idiopathic; and that they may be referred to four general heads: namely—1st. To the states of organic nervous power and vital action; 2nd. To the state of structure in which the *hemorrhage* takes place; 3rd. To the state of the circulating organs and vessels; 4th. To the conditions of the blood;—and, 5th. To any two or more of these combined.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hemorrhagic. s. Consisting of, constituted by, a hemorrhage.

The frequency of hemorrhages, especially their more active states, is greater in the sanguineous, irritable, or the sanguineo-bilious temperament, in pectonic constitutions, and in the scrofulous diathesis. They are more common and abundant towards the completion of youth, than at any other period; and they are comparatively rare in infancy and in old age. Females are more subject to them than males. There may be said to be a *hemorrhagic* diathesis; inasmuch as hemorrhages are more common in the offspring of parents who have experienced attacks than in others, and as they are often observed in several children or members of the same family.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hemorrhagy. s. Same as Hemorrhage.

Great *hemorrhagy* succeeds the separation. *Rap.*

Hemorrhoids. s. [Gr. αἱμορροΐς.] In Medicine. Piles.

I got the hemorrhoids.—*Swift.*

Hemorrhoidal. adj. Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides, there are hemorrhages from the nose and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of them. *Ray, On the Use of Gunpowder in the Works of the Great.*

Emulset upon the field, a tall the stood
Of heaves, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood.

Hemp. s. [A.S. hamp; Lat. cannabis.] Plant so called of the genus Cannabis.

It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another, the flowers have no visible stalk; it is male and female in different plants. Its bark is useful for cordage and cloth. *Miller.*

Let gallows gaze for dogs, let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate.

Shakspeare, Henry V. iii. 6.

Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Used adjectively.

— upon *hemp* nursery is found wild by ditches, and sides of rivers.—*Miller.*

Hempen. adj. Made of hemp.

In foul reproach of knight-hood's fair degree,
Alant his neck a *hemp* a rope he wears.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I wish'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wist not when the *hemp* a string I'd

Gay, The Ship-boy's Week, Thursday.

Hempweed. s. Native plant so called; called also hemp agrimony; Eupatorium cannabinum.

The *hempweed* or *hempagrimony*, a common plant enough, was commonly reaped some time ago by some husbandmen from South Africa, who happened to be in Germany, as the material from which they obtained an intoxicating substance for smoking. *André, The Channel Islands*, p. 178.

Hempy. adj. Resembling hemp.

Twist the rim and the tree there is a cotton, or *hempy* kind of moss.—*Horsell, Letters*, ii. 53.

Hen. s.

1. Female of a house-cock.

Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart. . . . Nor chick, nor *hen*, was known to disloyal. *Dryden, The Cock and the Fox*, 64.

2. Female of any land-fowl.

The peacock, plover, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not.—*Bacon.*
Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male

H E N B

generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bush within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting.—*Addison*.

Hébane. *s.* Native poisonous and medicinal plant so called; *Hyoscyamus niger*. That to which old Socrates was rurs'd.
Or hébane juice, to swell 'em till they burst.

Dryden.
Hébane [is] very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old dungsills. This is a very poisonous plant.—*Miller*.

Hénbit. *s.* Native plant so called of the genus *Galeopsis*.

In a scarcity in Sicily a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *hébit*.—*Berham, Physico-Theology*.

Héne. *adv.* [A.S. *hennes*, from the same root as *he, her, here*, &c., the *s* being (probably) the *s* in *hi-s, father-s*, &c., i.e. the *s* of the genitive or possessive case. Spelt with *ce* in order to ensure the *s* being sounded, since *hens* would, probably, be pronounced *henz*.]

1. From this place to another.

Discharge my followers; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day.

Shakespeare, Richard II. iii. 2.
The Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 250.
A sudden prodence drew them *hence*
From noise, fraud, and impertinence.

Larri Roscommon.

2. Away; to a distance; word of command.

Be not found here; *hence* with your little ones.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 2.
Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 18.

3. At a distance; in other places.

Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth?

Shakespeare, King John, v. 4.
All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,
That are inducted to this action.

Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

4. Applied to time; the future.

Make less thy body, *hence*, and more thy grace.
Shakespeare, King Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.
He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may.—*Locke*.

Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look
For truth in the voluminous annals of pedants.—*Arbuthnot*.

5. For this reason; in consequence of this;

from this cause; from this ground.
Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

By too strong a projective motion the aliment tends to putrefaction; *hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in leading direction.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

6. From this source; from this original;

from this store.
My Flora was my sun; for as
One sun, so but one Flora was:
All other flowers borrow'd *hence*
Their light and grace, as stars do thence.

Sir J. Suckling.

7. From *hence* is an exceptionable expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten.

An ancient author proceeds'd from *hence*,
Behind an Italian shows a foreign prince!
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 103.

Used as a verb, meaning send *hence*, or off;

dispatch to a distance. *Rare*.
Go, bawling ear! th, hungry maw go ill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *hens'd*, his flock he curs'd.

Sir P. Sidney.

Héneforth. *adv.* From this time forward.

Thine and mine,
Héneforth be vials. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.*
Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyself a goddess. *Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 74.*

If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come?

Dryden.

Héneforward. *adv.* From this time to futurity.

Pardon, I beseech you;
Héneforward I am over rul'd by you.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 2.

H E N R

The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only such who are endued with good qualities.—*Dryden*.

Hénchboy. *s.* Page.

Then in full power our sovereign prelate sway'd,
By kings, and all the rabble world obey'd;
Here humble monarch at his feet kneel'd down,
And begged the shins, and charity of a crown;

Where, when in solenn state he pleas'd to ride,
Poor accepted slaves ran *hénchboys* by his side;
None, though in thought, his grandeur durst blasphemously

Nor in their very sleep a treason dream.
Oldham, Satires upon the French.

Hénchman. *s.* [haunch + man.] Attendant

at the side of any one; follower; page.
Why should Titania cross her Oberon?
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *hénchman*.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.
Three *hénchmen* were for every knight assign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind.

Dryden.

Hénd. *v. a.* Same as Hént.

1. Seize; lay hold on.

With that the sergeants *hént* the young man
About
And bound him likewise in a worthless man.

Butcher.

2. Crowd; surround.

The generous and bravest citizens
Have beat the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 6.

Héndecasyllable. *s.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκά + σῖλλαβος*.]

Metrical line consisting of eleven syllables.

A living author, that must be nameless, has written the following *héndecasyllables*:
O duleis puer, O vinctus Marce, &c.

J. Walton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.

Héndiads. *s.* [Gr. *ἑν + ἑν + δύο* = two

ἑν = two, couple.] Rhetorical figure, when two noun substantives are used instead of a substantive and adjective; e.g. the strength of *Heracles* (*ἡ ἡρακλεως*), instead of the strong *Heracles*, or *Heracles the strong*. Scarcely a naturalized word, the Greek being the language wherein the figure is commonest, and the word being rather Greek than English. Even in Greek, *ἑν δύο* = one through two, is the commoner term.

Héndriver. *s.* Kind of hawk; hen-harrier.

The *héndriver* I forbear to name.—*L. Walton, Complete Angler*.

Hénharrier. *s.* [harrier, i.e. harasser or

enemy of hens (poultry). Nearly synonymous with *Hen-driver*; also with the rarer term *Hen-harm*.] Hawk so called of the genus *Circus*.

The marsh-harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*). . . is distinguished from the true buzzards by the more elongated and slender form of their bodies, their lengthened, taper, and naked legs, the still greater softness of their plumage, and by the circular disk of short feathers which surround the face. . . The decided difference in colour between the males and females of the true *harriers* when adult as a subject now so generally understood as to require to be noticed here only as a gradient illustration of one of the laws which appear to influence the assumption and changes of plumage in birds. . . In the present instance, the old male, from his almost uniform mid-grey colour as seen in the figure, is called provisionally the dove hawk, and blue hawk, and by the more general name of the *hen-harrier*. The female, called a ringtail, is brown.—*Furcell, British Birds, Marsh and Hen Harrier*.

Hénhearted. *adj.* Dastardly; cowardly;

like a hen.
One jutting *hen-hearted* rogue is sometimes the ruin of a set.—*Gayton, Dulce et Idu Quarede, p. 113.*

Hénpecked. *adj.* Governed by the wife.

A stepdame too I have, a d d she,
Who rids my *hen-peck'd* sire, and orders

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iii. 19.
The neighbours reported that he was *hen-peck'd*, which was impossible, by such a mild-spurred woman as his wife.—*Arbuthnot*.

Hénroost. *s.* Place where the poultry roost.

Many a poor devil stands to a whipping-post for the jinking of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost*.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encourages to rob his *hen-roost*.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

If a man presents himself with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure to pay for it.—*Addison*.

H E P

They oft have sally'd out to pillage
The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village.

Pickell, Imitation of the Prophecy of Nemo

Hénfoot. *s.* Native plant so called (though with doubtful propriety); *Caulalis daucoides*.

Hénfoot's [is] a mere translation of [the] Latin *pes pedis*, a name that Stapel . . . says was given it from the resemblance of its leaves to a hen's claw, an odd notion which he must have made on a bad picture. *Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Hént. *v. a.* [A.S. *hentan*.] Take; overtake; seize; fight.

Go on, for on, the fast-path way,
And overtaking of the side.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 2, scene.

Hép. *s.* Same as Hép.

In hard winters there is observed great plenty of *héps* and *haws*, which preserve the small birds from starving. *Bar-n*.

Hépátic. *adj.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, *ἥπαρ* = liver.] Belonging to the liver.

If the excreted blood be fluid, it is stomach blood; if red and copious, it's *hépatic*. *Harey, Discourse on Canine plume*.

The cystic and is thick, and intensely bitter; the *hépatic* and is more fluid, and so called.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

The molecular movements and changes in the organs of vegetative life constitute a more uninteresting source of error. The blood which returns from the extensive set of such operations afforded by the numerous intestinal tract is warmer than before it enters that tract: the blood of the *hépatic* vein after its passage through the portal circulation, and its work in the liver, shows a more marked rise of temperature. Urine in mammals, before it escapes, is hotter than blood; and the rich supply of vessels to the adrenals may relate to the colorific functions of the kidneys.—*Osier, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Héptachord. *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* = seven + *χορδή* =

chord.] Anciently, a musical instrument of seven strings; as, the lyre; and also a practical composition played or sung on seven different notes or sounds.

This instrument seems to merit a particular description here, not only from its great antiquity, but from its form; for by having been furnished with a neck, though it had but two strings it was capable of producing from them a number of notes; for instance if these two strings were tuned together to each other, they would furnish that series of sounds which the ancients called a *héptachord*, consisting of two adjacent tetrachords. *Harey, History of Music, Egyptian Music*.

Héptagon. *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* = seven + *γωνία* =

angle.] Figure with seven sides or angles. Three pentagons are too little, and three *héptagons* too much.—*Ray, (Rich.)*

Héptagonal. *adj.* Having seven angles or

sides.
In a circle describe a *héptagon* and equilateral figure, from whose every side shall fall equilateral triangles.—*Selden, Dryden's Polyglotta, song 11. (Rich.)*

Héptamerede. *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* = seven + *μέρος* =

part.] That which divides into seven parts. *Rare*.

The *héptamerede* of M. Sureau could express an interval as small as the seventh part of what is called a comma, the smallest interval that admitted in modern music. *J. Smith, On the Imitative Arts*.

Héptarchie. *adj.* Denoting a sevenfold government.

The Saxons practised this mode of division for fixing the several extents of their *héptarchie* empire.—*T. Norton, History of the Parish of Kiddington, p. 43.*

Héptarchist. *s.* He who rules one of the

divisions of a sevenfold government.
In 752, the Saxon *héptarches*, Guthred and Ethelred, fought a desperate battle at Hereford, or Hereford. *T. Norton, History of the Parish of Kiddington, p. 48.*

Héptarchy. [Gr. *ἑπτά* = seven]

government. In the Saxon *héptarchy* 1 and 1000 of the army, about the Germans, of whom they descended, used shikels. *Chambers*.

England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it into a monarchy; for the national thereof were extant before, namely, under the *héptarchy*.—*Sir M. Hale, Translation of Malind*.

The next returning planetary hour
Of Mars, who shad'd the *héptarchy* of power,
His steps bold Arctio to the temple bent.

Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 290.

HER
HERDORUM }

Her. See Hc.

Herald. *s.* [N.Fr. *herault*.]

1. Officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.

May man, whose scatter'd names honour my book,
For strict degrees of rank or title look;
Tis 'gainst the manners of an epicure,
And I a poet here, no herald am.

B. Jonson.

Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse;
Or herald of a war, if you refuse.

Dryden.

2. Precursor; forerunner; harbinger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful heralds to astonish us.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 3.

It was the lark, the herald of the morn,
Il. *Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.*

3. Proclaimer; publisher.

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Herald. *v. n.* Introduce as by an herald.

We are sent
To give thee from our royal master thanks,
To herald thee into his sight, not pay thee.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.

Heraldic. *adj.* Denoting genealogy; relating to heraldry.

The figures of herself and sir Thomas Pope, each
kneeling in these heraldic suits of arms.—*T. Norton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 109.*

Nature directs the thistle to honour the rose
above all other flowers, exclusive of the heraldic
meaning. *At, History of English Poetry, ii. 253.*

Heraldry. *s.*

1. Art or office of a herald.

I am writing of heraldry.—*Pemham.*
Grant her, besides, of noble blood that ran
In ancient veins, ere heraldry began.

Dryden.

2. Registry of genealogies.

'Twas no false heraldry, when madness drew
Her pedigree from those who (as much knew,
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

3. Blazoury.

Metals may blazon common beauties; she
Makes pearls and planets humble heraldry.

Chapman.

And has poetry no end, no eternal and immutable
principles? Is poetry, like heraldry, mere matter of
arbitrary regulation? The heralds tell us that
certain emblems and bearings denote certain
conditions, and that to put colours on colours, or
metals on metals, is false blazoury. If all this were
reversed, if every coat of arms in Europe were new
fashioned, if it were deemed that or should never be
placed but on argent, or argent but on or, that ille-
gitimacy should be denoted by a lozenge, and wi-
dowed by a bend, the new science would be just
as good as the old science, because both the new
and the old would be used for nothing. The num-
ber of Portcullis and Ranges brown, as it has no
other value than that which caprice has assigned to
it, may well submit to any laws which caprice may
impose on it. But it is not so with that great his-
tory art, the power of which all ages, the rudest,
and the most cultivated, bear witness. *Macanlan,
Critical and Historical Essay, Life of Lord Byron.*

Heraldship. *s.* Office, condition, or rank
of an herald.

Being by name president of ways, and by his
office of heraldship peace-maker, as an old stump
titles him [Mercury].—*Selden, Notes on Dryden's
Fulgensium, book 3.*

Herb. *s.* [Lat. *herba*.] Plant of compara-
tively small and soft growth as compared
with trees and shrubs.

Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie
Of herbs and roots the harmless luxury. *Emley.*
If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call
them herbs; as sage and mint.—*Watts, Logic.*
Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and
have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock.
—*Locke.*

Herbaceous. *adj.*

1. Belonging to, having the nature of,
Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but
an herbaceous plant, resembling the water-flower-
de-luce.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Feeding on vegetables; perhaps not prop-
erly.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious
to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the
herbaceous to gathering and comminution of vege-
tables.—*Derham.*

Herbage. *s.* Herbs collectively; grass;
pasture.

Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields.

Dryden.

At the time the deluge came, the earth was level'd
with herbage, and thronged with animals.—*Wood-
ward.*

Herbal. *s.* Book containing the names and
description of plants.

We leave the description of plants to herbaria, and
other like books of natural history.—*Bacon.*
As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large her-
bals are ample testimonies thereto.—*Dr. H. More,*
Antichilde against Atheism.

Herbal. *adj.* Pertaining to herbs.

The herbal savour gave his sense delight,
Quintus, History of Jonath, l. 3: 1620.
The least of herbal plants, [mustard-seed].—*Sir T.*
Browne, Miscellaneous, p. 24.

Herballist. *s.* Man skilled in herbs.

What every herballist knows, and physician, hath
written.—*Barthol, Anatomy of Man, p. 551.*
Older plants, and trees, and herbs, and flowers,
should constantly partake of the like decay... which
best physicians and herballists have not yet
found to be so.—*Hicknell, Apology, p. 115.*

Herballists have distinguished them, naming that
the one whose leaves are lighter, and fruit rounder.
—*Sir T. Browne.*

Herbar. *s.* 2. Collection of flowers.

The roof herbar was arched overhead,
And deck'd with flowers and herbars daintily.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Herbarism. *s.* Business or study of the
herbarist.

This strange kind of mallow is hidden among
the best writers to be a kind of marsh mallow
more excellent in *Hieracium* have set it down for
Lida Thymistris.—*Gerard, Herball, 798. (Ord MS.)*

Herbarist. *s.* One skilled in herbs.

Herbarists have exercised a commendable curi-
osity in subdividing plants of the same denomina-
tion.—*Boyle.*

He was too much swayed by the opinions then
current among herbarists; that different colours or
multiplicity of leaves in the flower were sufficient to
constitute a specific difference.—*Ray, Wisdom of
God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

As to the fact, their seed hath been discovered
and showed me first by an ingenious herbarist.—*De Cavan.*

Herbarium. *s.* See Hortus sicens.

Herbarizing. *verb. abs.* Going about to
gather medicinal herbs.

The apothecaries' company very seldom miss com-
ing to Hampstead every spring, and here have their
herbarizing feast; and I have heard them often say,
that they have found a greater variety of curious
and useful plants near and about Hampstead than
in any other place.—*Saxton, Analysis of Hampstead
Water, p. 27: 1734.*

Herbary. *s.* Garden of herbs. *Rare.*

An herbary for furnishing domestic medicines,
always made a part of our ancient gardens.—*T.*
Watson, History of English Poetry, li. 231.

Herbelet. *s.* Small herb. *Rare.*

These herbelets, which we upon you sow,
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Herber. *s.* Arbour. *Rare.*

Till of fortune they entered the herber,
With trees shadowed far the sun shone,
Full of flowers and of berries green,
Wonder wholesome of sight and air.

Lynceus, The Story of Thebes, pt. iii. (Rich.)

Herbless. *adj.* Having no herbs.

His slumbers short, his bed the herbless ground,
Dryden, Amleth and Achitophel, pt. ii.
Near some rugged herbless rock,
Where no shepherd keeps his flock.

J. Walton, Ode to Solitude.

Herborization. *s.* Appearance of plants in
fossils.

Mr. Dantelton gives an account of three different
kinds of herborizations. The first, amongst which
are those found on rocks, are owing to parts of real
plants... The second sort are owing to the stone
containing particles of iron, which are so disposed
as to present ramifications, &c.—*Maly, Account of
History of Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.*

Herborough. *s.* Harbour; lodgings.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate
into the court, took order to have his arms set up in
his last herborough.—*J. Johnson, Discoveries.*

Herby. *adj.* Having the nature of herbs.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of
earth, as till and stone, yieldeth any moss or herby
substance.—*Bacon.*

Hercolean. *adj.*

1. One of extraordinary strength like that
of Hercules

But what's the end of thy Herculean labours?
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

So row the Danits strong,
Hercules Samson, from the harlot lap
Of Philistine Dalilah.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1060.

2. Befitting Hercules; large; massy.

He is about to repeat the blow with an huge, her-
culean club.—*Drummond, Tragedy, p. 51.*

Herd. *s.* [A.S.; also *herd*.]

1. Drove of horned cattle.

To make a sweet saviour unto the Lord, of the
herd, or of the flock.—*Numbers, xv. 3.*
There did a herd of heifers wandering o'er
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore.

Addison.

[*Herd*. A troop of cattle or the person who takes care
of them, in both of which senses *herde* was used in
Old German, Frisian, &c. (Kilian); German, *hirt* a
herdsman, used in composition, as *herd* in *Kuchel-
shepherd, cowherd*, &c. *Hirtin*, to herd cattle.
Probably the *herd* of cattle is named from the act of
herding, and not vice versa. Old Norse, *hirde*, to
keep, guard; *hirðingr*, a shepherd; *hirsk*, a herd of
cattle. French, *herde, troupe*, a herd of deer (i.e.
grave). The name of a herd of cattle is commonly
taken from the act of driving, and that again from a
representation of the cries used in setting on the
dog which performs by far the greater part of the
shepherd's work. We speak in English of a *drive*
of cattle, from *drive*, as Greek *aykai*, a herd, from
ayen, to drive. Magyar, *hajtani*, to drive, signifies
also to pasture cattle, and thence *hajtani*, a shep-
herd. . . . On the other hand, a plausible explanation
may be found in the point of view which regards
the penning of the flock as the most important part
of the shepherd's care, while the fencing must neces-
sarily recede to the fore for the purpose would be that com-
posed of hurdles or wattled branches. The office of
the shepherd then might naturally be named from
German *hurd*, a hurdle or wattled fence, *weiden*,
herde, a sheepfold. *Schafe* in the *Büden* then, in
fold sheep. At a much later period of history we
find wattled work employed as a defence in the
siege of cities, and the root *herd* is again connected
with the ideas of care and safety.

Et que redibant tutes hereditas muros,
Williamus Brito in Ducem,
Thurcare, to defend with wattled work, and even, a
appears, to prevail in general.—*Waldwood, Dic-
tionary of English Etymology.*

2. Company of men in contempt or detesta-
tion.

The imperial ends, who from the mount of heaven
View us their mortal herd, beheld who err,
And in their time chastise.

Ben Jonson and Fletcher, The Noble Shepherd.
Survey the world, and where one Cain shines,
Count a degenerate herd of Catinines.

I do not remember where ever God delivered his
oracles by the multitude, or warden truths by the
herd.—*Locke.*

Every man has remarked the indirect methods
made use of in the pursuit of wealth, in pursuit for
the most part prompted by pride; for to what end
is an ample fortune generally coveted? Not that
the possessor may have it in his power to rene-
distress, or recompense virtue; but that he may dis-
tinguish himself from the herd of mankind, by ex-
pensive vices, foreign luxuries, and a pompous re-
venge.—*Johnson, Sermons, no. 8, p. 112. (Ord MS.)*

3. Herdsman.

From thence into the open fields he fled,
Whereas the herds were keeping of their feed.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 3. 4.
No was there herd, no was there shepherd's sway,
But her did him war.

Ibid. vi. 3. 10.

Herd. *v. n.*

1. Run in herds or companies.

Weak women should, in danger, herd like deer.

Dryden.

It is the nature of indolence, like common danger,
to endure men to our accident, and make them herd
together, like fellow-sailors in a storm.—*Norris.*

2. Associate; become one of any number or
party.

I'll herd among his friends, and see
One of the number.

Run to towns, to herd with knaves and fools,
And undistinguished pass among the crowd.

Herd. *v. a.* Throw or put into a herd.

However great we are, honest and valiant,
Are herded with the vulgar.

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.
The most in fields like herded beasts lie down.

Dryden, Anna Mirabilis.

Herdess. *s.* Shepherdess.

As a herdess in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all purging ray.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

Herdgroom. *s.* Keeper of herds.

But who shall judge the wagger won or lost?—
That shall you herdgroom, and none other.

Spenser.

herdman. s. One employed in tending herds: formerly an owner of herds.

The words of Amos, who was among the herdmen of Tekoa.—*Amos*, i. 1.

herdsman. s. Same as Herdman.

A herdsman rich, of much account was he,
Whom no evil did reign, or good appear.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

And you, enchantment,
Worthy enough a herdsman, if e'er thou
These rural inches to his entrance open, ...
I will devise a death as cruel for thee
As thou art tender to't.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Reared themselves know how to hold
A sheephook, or have learn'd aught else the least
That to the faithful herdsman's art belongs.—*Milton, Lycidas*, 119.

There oft the Indian herdsman, slumbering head,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
As loop-holes cut through the thickest shade.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1109.

So stands a Thracian herdsman with his spear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear.—*Dryden*.

The herdsman round
The cheerful fire, provokes his health in goblets
crown'd.—*Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*.

When their herdsman could not agree, they parted
by consent.—*Locke*.

hero. adv.

1. In this place.

I, upon my frontiers here,
Keep residence.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 939.
Here Nature first begins
Her furthest verge.—*Ibid.*, ii. 1037.
How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,
While he his second misery suffers here!—*Cowley*.
To-day is ours, we have it here.—*Id.*

Used adjectively.

Before this hero approach,
Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready at a point, was waiting forth.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

2. In the present state.

Thus shall you be happy here, and more happy
hereafter.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.

'Tis finish'd.—*Dryden*.

4. In drinking a health.

Here's to thee, Dick.—*Cowley*.
However, friend, here's to the king, one cries;
To him who was the king, the friend replies.—*Prior*.

5. It is often opposed to there; in one place,
distinguished from another.

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee follow;
to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to see thee
there.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.
Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, im-
plore;
Put us to help, seek there their followers.—*Daniel*.

I would have in the heath some thickets made
of sweet-briar and honey-suckle, and some wild
vine amongst; and the ground set with violets; for
these are sweet, and prosper in the shade; and
these to be in the heath here and there, not in order.
—*Bacon*.

The devil might perhaps, by inward suggestions,
have drawn in here and there a single proselyte.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt, not
presently, by raising continued streets; but at first
here a house, and there a house, to which others by
degrees were joined.—*Bishop Saurin, Sermons*.

He that rides post through a country may be able
to give some loose description of here a mountain
and there a plain, here a morass and there a river,
woodland in one part, and savanna in another.—*Locke*.

6. Used substantively. Place; condition.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou lovest us here, a better where to find.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

Neither here nor there. Out of place; ir-
relevant.

Good night: mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?—'Tis neither here nor there.
—*Shakespeare, Othello*, iv. 3.

herabout. adv. About this place.

For all this sun, I'll hide me herabout;
His looks I fear, and his intent I think.—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

herabouts. adv. About this place.

I saw herabouts nothing remarkable except
Augustus's bridge.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

herafter. adv.

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter,
rather than stury him in his own hearing.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 6.

The grandchild, with twelve sons increased, de-
parts
From Canaan, to a land hereafter call'd
Egypt.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 153.

Hereafter he from war shall come,
And bring his Trojans peace.—*Dryden*.

2. In a future state.

You shall be happy here, and more happy here-
after.—*Bacon*.

Used substantively.

'Tis the divinity that sits within us;
'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.—*Addison, Cato*, v. 1.

His superadded every little prospect of gain and
advantage which offers itself here, if he does not
find it consistent with his views of an hereafter.—*Id., Spectator*, no. 325.

The mind that is habituated to the lively sense of
an hereafter, can hope for what is the most terrify-
ing to the generality of mankind, and rejoice in what
is the most afflicting.—*Butler*, no. 133.

I still shall wait
Some new hereafter, and a future state.—*Prior*.

heredit. adv. At this.

One man coming to the throne, to receive his
dowry, with a garland in his hand, the throne,
offered heret, denominated what this singularity
could mean.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

heredy. adv. By this.

In what estate the fathers rested, which were
dead before, it is not heredy either one way or
other determined.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Heredy the Muses are not excluded by heavily,
there being in this description no consideration of
colours.—*Sir T. Brown*.

The acquisition of truth is of infinite concern-
ment; heredy we become acquainted with the nature
of things.—*Id.*

hereditety. s. [Lat. *heres, heredis* - heir;
peto = seek.] Legacy-hunting.

The predilection of the officers to the church and
to the clergy, those more especially by bequest, is so
immoderate, that a law is necessary to restrain the
profuseness on one hand, and the avidity on the
other, a law which the statesman Ambrose and the
Monk Jerome approve, as denominated by the abuses
of the times. Priests of idols, mines, charioteers,
harlots may receive bequests; it is interdicted, and
wisely interdicted, only to ecclesiastics and monks.
The Church may already seem to have taken the
place of the Emperor as universal benefactor. As men
before bought by this posthumous adulation the
favor of Caesar, so would they now that of God.
Hereditety, or legacy-hunting, is interdicted almost
in the clergy especially, as by the older Statutes.
—*Milton, History of Latin Christianity*, b. i. ch. xi.

hereditary. adj. Capable of being pos-
sessed as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary
monarchy hereditary, the power which is now in
the world is not that which was Adam's.—*Locke*.

hereditament. s. Inheritance, or hereditary
estate.

Hereditament, says Sir Edward Coke, includes
not only lands and tenements, but whatsoever may
be inherited, be it corporeal or incorporeal, real,
personal, or mixed.—*Sir E. Coke, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

hereditarily. adv. In a hereditary manner;
after the manner of an inheritance; by in-
heritance.

In this kingdom such were hereditarily honour'd
with it.—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbon*,
song 11.

Tutelar respects, which those who are really and
hereditarily possessed of, can wield without any
such taint or suspicion of transiency.—*Bishop Hall, History*, p. 129.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest
glories of his father was to have distinguished and
loved him, and who loves you hereditarily.—*Pope, Letter to Swift*.

hereditary. adj. Possessed or claimed by
right of inheritance; descending by in-
heritance.

To thee and thine hereditary for ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

Thus while the mute creation downward bend
Their sight, and to their earthly mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erect eyes
Beholds his own hereditary skies.—*Dryden, Translation from Ovid*.

He [Lycurgus] possessed an ample hereditary
fortune; but he lived, like Phocion, with Spartan
implicity.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*
etc. iv.

heredity. s. [Lat. *heres* = heir, and, in a
secondary sense, descendant generally.]
Hereditary transmission.

Already, in the last two chapters, the law of
hereditary transmission has been tacitly assumed. ...
Understood in its entirety, the law is, that each plant

or animal produces others of like kind with itself ...

That what produces wheat—that existing even
longer descended from ancestral even that every
unfolding organism eventually takes the form of the
class, order, genus, and species from which it springs;
is a fact which, by force of repetition, has acquired
in our minds almost the aspect of a necessity. It is
in this, however, that *heredity* is principally dis-
played: the phenomenon commonly referred to it
being quite subordinate manifestations. And, as
thus understood, *heredity* is universal. ... While,
however, the general truth that organisms of a given
type uniformly descend from organisms of the same
type, is so well established by infinite illustrations
as to have assumed the character of an axiom; it is
not universally admitted that non-typical pre-
ferences are inherited. ... Some naturalists seem to
entertain a vague belief that the law of *heredity*
applies only to main characters of structure, and
not to details; or, at any rate, that though it applies
to such details as constitute differences of species, it
does not apply to smaller details. The circumstance
that the tendency to repetition is in a slight degree
qualified by the tendency to variation (which, as we
shall hereafter see, is but an indirect result of the
tendency to perpetuity), leads some to doubt whether
heredity is unlimited. A careful weighing of the
evidence, however, and a due allowance for the in-
fluences by which the minor manifestations of
heredity are obscured, will remove the grounds for
this scepticism.—*H. Spencer, Introduction of Biology*.

heroin. adv. In this.

How highly severe it may please them with words
of truth to extol sermons, they shall not heroin
official us.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Since truths absolutely necessary to salvation
are so clearly revealed that we cannot err in them,
unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves,
heroin the fault of the judgement is resolved into a
slight default in the will.—*South, Sermons*.

heroiné. adv. Into this.

Because the point about which we strive is the
quality of our laws, our first entrance heroiné
cannot better be made than with consider-
ation of the nature of law in general.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

herof. adv. From this; of this.

Herof comes it that Prince Harry is valiant.
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*, iv. 3.

heron. adv. Upon this.

If we should strictly insist heron, the possibility
might fall into question.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

herout. adv. Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,
He sent up to the throne of God his king.—*Spenser*.

hermit. s. Hermit; hermit.

Hermita, and other varieties, professing only
devotion.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 85.

heremical. adj. Relating to, connected
with, having the character of, suited for, a
hermit.

You describe so well your heremical state of
life, that none of the ancient monks could go
beyond you for a cave in a rock.—*Pope*.

herestarch. s. Head or founder of a
heresy.

The Pope declared him not only an heretic, but
a herestarch.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

The reform of the Church, in its head and in
all its members, was among the avowed objects, it
was the special function, of the Council of Con-
stance: the maintenance of the unity of the
Church a most noble heresy; the sup-
pression of heresies, which had arisen from these
seeds, had become a duty. ... In Constance would be seen of the in-
fluences of Christianity perhaps one only, but the
greatest, the Emperor. ... There might be three
Councils, each of whom had won, each best of him-
self the richest source of the Papal throne. They
were certainly the whole Council of the Councils,
the most famous and learned churchmen from every
kingdom of the West; even those devoted men
sixteenth, the heirs and successors of the Thirteenth
Council, who had nearly severed the kingdom of
Bohemia from Latin Christianity.—*M. von, History of Latin Christianity*, bk. xiii. ch. viii.

heresiarchy. s. [Gr. *heres* - rule, govern-
ment.] Principial heresy.

The book itself [the *Alemania*] consists of heresi-
archies against our blessed Saviour.—*Sir T. Brown, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 323.

heresy. s. [Gr. *hairesis* - choice, originally
in a good, or indifferent, sense.] Opinion
of private men different from that of the
catholic and orthodox church.

Heresy prevails only by a counter-act show of
reason, whereby notwithstanding it becomes in-
vincible, unless it be convicted of fraud by manifest
reminiscence clearly true, and unable to be with-
stood.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

As for speculative *heretics*, they work mightily upon men's wits; yet do not produce great alterations in states.—*Bacon*.

Upon this occasion, I cannot but take notice that of all the *heretics* in politics profusely scattered by the partisans of the late administration, none ever displaced me more, or seemed to have more dangerous consequences to monarchy; than that pernicious talent, so much affected, of discovering a contempt for birth, family, and ancient nobility.—*Swift, Examiner*, no. 31. (Ord. 118.)

Heretic. s.

1. One who propagates his private opinion in opposition to the catholic church.

These things would be prevented, if no known *heretic* or schismatick be suffered to go into those countries.—*Bacon*.

No *heretics* desire to spread Their wild opinions like these Epicureans.

Sir J. Davies.

When a Papist uses the word *hereticks*, he generally means Protestants; when a Protestant uses the word, he means any person wilfully and contumaciously obstinate in fundamental errors.—*Watts, Logic*.

2. It is or has been used ludicrously for any one whose opinion is erroneous.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold Than him that with wantonness; thy honour stands, In him that was of late an *heretick*, As firm as faith.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 3.

Heretical. adj. Containing heresy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Christ under the colour of heresy, when they cannot but grant it possible, even for him to be, as touching his own personal persuasion, *heretical*, who in their opinion and only is of the church, but holdeth the chiefest place of authority over the same?—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Constantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealousy that those words had some *heretical* meaning.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Piety*.

Heretofore. adv. Formerly; anciently.

I have long desired to know you *heretofore*, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your person.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

So near is the connection between the civil state and religious, that *heretofore* you will find the government and the priesthood united in the same person.—*South, Sermons*.

We now can form no more Long schemes of life, as *heretofore*.—*Swift*.

Hereticus. adv. This.

They which rightly consider after what sort the heart of man *hereticus* is framed, must of necessity acknowledge, that whoseasmuch to the world of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whose words they are.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Agreeable *hereticus* might not be unwise to make children offend in tell a story of any thing they know.—*Logan*.

Heretupon. adv. Upon this.

The melancholy silence that follows *heretupon*, . . . raises in the spectators a grief that is inexpressible.—*Tidley*, no. 133.

Herewith. adv. With this.

You, fair sir, be not *herewith* dismayed, But constant keep the way in which ye stand.

Spenser.

Herewith the castle of Flame was suddenly surprised by the Scots.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Herewithal. adj. Herewith.

When the salubrity of the earth and the air was impaired, and *herewithal* the excellency of the vegetable diet, men indulged themselves in all the kinds of excess.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, p. 188. (Ord. 114.)

Therely professing that *herewithal* he owed, and offered up himself body and soul, unto God.—*Ibid.*, b. iv. (Ord. 114.)

Heriot. s. [A.S. *hergenta* = warlike implement, hubbub, or chattel; from *here* = army, and *geatwe* = apparatus.] Fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, sometimes the best thing in the landholder's possession; usually, a beast.

This he detains from the ivy; for he should be the true possessory lord thereof, but the olive dispenseth with his conscience to pass it over with a complicit and an *heriot* every year.—*Huotell, Vocall Provost*.

Though thou consume but to renew, Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due.

Cleveland.

I took him up as your *heriot*, and with intention to have made the best of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purse to you.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

Heriotable. adj. Subject, or liable, to the demand of an heriot.

The tenants are chiefly customary and *heriotable*.—*Barn, History of Cumberland and Westmoreland*, i. 174.

Heritable. adj. Capable to inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England.—*Sir M. Hale, Common Law*.

Heritage. s.

1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.

Let us our father's *heritage* divide. *Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

To cause to inherit the desolate *heritage*.—*Isaiah*, xlix. 8.

He considers that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a guest that tarries but a day.—*Keyser*.

2. People of God.

O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage*.—*Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum*.

Hermaproditie. s. Being in the state of an hermaphrodite.

Some do believe *hermaproditie*. That both do act and suffer. *R. Johnson, Alchemist*.

Hermaproditie. s. [Gr. and Lat. *hermaproditus*, from *Hermes* = Mercury (a god) and *Aphrodite* = Venus (a goddess), being supposed to be of two sexes.] Animal apparently uniting two sexes; in reality, one in which the sexual character is equivocal; simulating in a male, female, in a female, male organs.

Man and wife make but one right Canonical *hermaproditie*. *Cleveland*. Monstrously could not incorporate from marriage, witness *hermaproditie*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Hermaproditic. adj. Partaking of both sexes.

Look on me, and with all thine eyes, Male, female, yea *hermaproditic* eyes.

R. Johnson, Staple of News.

Hermaproditical. adj. Partaking of both sexes.

[These ladies] cry down, or up, what they like or dislike in a brain of fashion, with most masculine, or rather *hermaproditical*, authority.—*B. Johnson, Epilogue*.

There may be equivocal seeds and *hermaproditical* principles, that contain the radicality of different forms.—*Sir T. Browne*.

There is another kind of occasional dress in use among the ladies; I mean the riding habit, which some have not injudiciously styled the *hermaproditical*, by reason of its masculine and feminine composition.—*Guardian*, no. 119.

Hermaproditically. adv. After the manner of both sexes.

Unite not the views of both sexes in one; he not monstrous in iniquity, nor *hermaproditically* vicious.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 31.

Hermetical. adj. Relating to, constituted by, Hermeneutics.

The following is a list of *Hermetical* Treatises from the Revelation to the present time.—*Davidson, Sacred Hermeneutics*, ch. xv.

Hermeneutics. s. pl. [Gr. *ἑρμηνεία* = interpretation.] System, or principles, of interpretation.

The meaning of all language, written or spoken, is developed by the application of several laws, usually termed *Hermeneutics*. These principles, in their relation to scripture, are styled *Sacred Hermeneutics*; and their application to particular instances has received the name *Exegesis*.—*Davidson, Sacred Hermeneutics*, ch. 1.

Hermetis. adj. [from *Hermes* (*Triemegistus*) the name of a reputed Egyptian philosopher, to whom was attributed a profound knowledge of the mysteries of nature, especially those of a chemical kind.] Having the character of chemistry, alchemy, or magic.

Their seals, their characters, *hermetick* rings, Their zone of riches, and bright stone that brings Invisibility. *B. Johnson, Underwoods*.

Hermetical. adj. Same as Hermetic.

An *hermetical* seal, or to seal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glass till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together.—*Quincy*.

The tube was closed at one end with diachylon, instead of an *hermetical* seal.—*Boyle*.

Hermetically. adv. According to the hermetical art: (its special application being

to the corking, sealing, or closing of vessels, so as to make them air-tight).

He suffered those things to putrefy in *hermetically* sealed glasses, and vessels close covered with paper; and not only so, but in vessels covered with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects: no living thing was ever produced there.—*Bentley*.

Hermit. s. [Gr. *ἑρμῆτης*.]

1. Solitary; anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.

You lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in so eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opinion, such as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

He had been duke of Savoy, and after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this solitary spot.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

2. Beadsman; one bound to pray for another.

For those of old, And the late dignities heap'd up to them, We rest your *hermits*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.

Used adjectively.

As in the embryo of the *hermit-crab*, the two sides are alike; and as the embryo may be taken to represent the type from which the *hermit-crab* has been derived; we have in this case evidence that a symmetrically-bilateral form has been moulded into an unsymmetrically-bilateral form, by the action of unsymmetrically-bilateral conditions.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. xiv. § 250.

Hermitage. s. Cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they pass Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high; On top whereof a sacred chapel was, And oaks a little *hermitage* thereby.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Go with speed To some forlorn and naked *hermitage*, Remote from all the pleasures of the world.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

And may at last my weary age Find out the peaceful *hermitage*, The busy town and noisy cell, Where I may sit and rightly spell Of every star that heaven doth shew, And every herb that sips the dew.

Milton, Il Penseroso, 167.

About two leagues from Fribourg, we went to see a *hermitage*: it lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Hermitage. s. [from a vineyard so called.] French wine (in Burgundy) so called.

By the infusion of three drops out of one of his phials, he converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. Two more of the same kind heightened it into a perfect languor; from thence it passed into a fluid *hermitage*.—*Addison, Tuller*, no. 131.

Hermitary. s. Religious cell annexed to some abbey; hermitage. *Rare*.

Chapels, monasteries, *hermitaries*, nunneries, and other religious houses.—*Huotell, Letters*, ii. 77.

Hermitess. s. Female hermit; woman retired to devotion. *Rare*.

The violet is truly the *hermitess* of flowers, affecting woods and forests.—*Parthenia Sacra*, p. 38: 1633.

Hermitical. adj. Suitable to a hermit.

You would have me resolve the *hermitical* and austere character into a timid, gloomy, and phlegmatic one.—*Coventry, Philomen*, conv. 1.

Hermodactyl. s. [Gr. *ἑρμῆς* = Mercury, the deity so called + *ἀκτύλα* = finger.] See extract.

Hermodactyl is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was first brought into medicinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people use them while fresh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roasting them for food, which they eat in order to make themselves fat. The dried roots are a gentle purge, now little used.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

Hern. s. See Heron.

Hernia. s. [Lat. *hernia*; Gr. *ἑρμία*.] In Surgery. Rupture. A *hernia* would certainly succeed.—*Nicolas, Surgery*.

Héro. s. [Lat. *heros*; Gr. *ἥρως*.] Man eminent for bravery.

I sing of *heroes* and of kings, In mighty numbers mighty things. These are thy honours, not that here thy bust Is mix'd with *heroes*, or with kings thy dust. *Pope*.

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héroïne. s. Female hero. *Rare*; Heroine being the usual word.

In which were held, by mad decesses, Heroes and heroesses. *Chapman.*

héroïc. adj.

1. Productive of heroes.

Holingsbroke
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. li. 5.

2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.

Not that which justly gives *heroick* name
To person or to poem.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 40.
Verse makes *heroick* virtue live,
But you can lift to verses give.

Waller.
He was buried, Diomedes says, with *heroïc* honours; but it does not appear that in this respect he was distinguished from the other citizens who had fallen in the war, and were afterwards interred with the usual pomp in the same ground which contained the sepulchres of the ancient heroes.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. iv.*

If there was any thing to disturb the complacency with which Phœdon contemplated this calm and orderly state of affairs, it was perhaps the petulance of Damocles, who, like a satyr by the side of a *heroic* person, would be committing some extravagance, or making some roughish speech, which tended to destroy the illusion of his graver friend's administration.—*Ibid. ch. lvii.*

3. Reciting the acts of heroes.

Metaphors *heroick* poetry, till now,
Like some fantastic fairy land did show. *Gayley.*
I have chosen the most *heroick* subject which any poet could desire: I have taken upon me to describe the motives, the beginning, progress and success of a most just and necessary war.—*Dryden.*
An *heroick* poem is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform: the design of it is to form the mind to *heroick* virtue by example.—*Id.*

4. Applied to certain metres, i.e. those most used in heroic poetry.

The measure is English *heroick* verse without rhyme, as that of Homer in Greek, and of Virgil in Latin. *Milton, Introduction to Paradise Lost.*

héroïc. s. Heroic verse, which consists, in our poetry, of ten feet.

The Latin hexameter has more feet than the English *heroick*.—*Dryden.*

héroïcal. adj. Befitting an hero; noble; illustrious; heroic.

Musichorus was famous over all Asia for his *heroic* entertainments.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree, I ascribe it to you as your second attribute.—*Dryden.*

héroïcally. adv. In an heroic manner; after the way of an hero; suitably to an hero.

Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical cousin.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;
And, in one word, *heroically* mad.
Dryden, Absolon and Achitophel, li. 410.

The Jacobites... not very consistently represented him at once as a poor uneducated artisan who was ignorant of the nature and tendency of the act for which he suffered, and as a martyr who had *heroically* laid down his life for the banished King and the persecuted Church.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. 22.*

héroïcely. adv. Suitably to a hero; (*Heroically commoner*).

Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and *heroically* hath finish'd
A life *heroick*. *Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1709.*

héroïceness. s. Attribute suggested by Heroic; (*Heroism commoner*).

I cannot but value the other much better, if we regard the nobleness and *heroicness* of the nature and mind from whence they both proceed.—*Nir Koneim Digby, Observations upon Religious Meditation, (Ord M.S.)*

héroïcisme. adj. Consisting of a mixture of dignity and levity: (specially applied to compositions which are related to the epic (or heroic poem), in respect to their form and style, whilst in respect to their subject matter they are light, low, or ludicrous).

The Rape of the Lock, now before us, is the fourth, and most excellent of the *héroicomic* poems.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.*

héroïcismeal. adj. Same as Heroicomic.

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He offended Pope, by adopting the machinery of his *symples*, in an *herosimical* poem. *J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.*

héroïne. s. Female hero.

But inborn worth, that fortune can controul,
New-strung, and stiffer bent her softer soul;
The *héroïne* assum'd the woman's place,
Confin'd her mind, and forc'dly'd her face.

Dryden, Sigismund and Guiscardo, 374.
Then shall the British stage
More noble characters expose to view,
And draw her blush'd *héroïne* from yon *Asiatic*.

héroïsme. s. Qualities or character of an hero.

If the Odyssey be less noble than the Iliad, it is more instructive: the Iliad abounds with more *héroïsme*, this with more morality.—*Broome, Notes to the Odyssey.*

héron. s. [*A.S. hrugra.*] Native bird so called of the genus Ardea, especially Ardea cinerea.

So lords, with sport of stag and *heron* fall,
Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull.
Sir P. Sidney.

The *heron*, when she soareth high, sheweth winds.
—*Bacon.*

Commonly pronounced, and often spelt, *hern*.

The tow'ring hawk let future poets sing,
Who terror bears upon his soaring wing:
Let them on high the frighted *heron* survey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay.*

hérony. s. [generally pronounced *herny*.] Place where herons breed.

They carry their bad to a large *hérony* above
three miles.—*Berthou, Physics-Théologie.*

héronsbill. s. [generally pronounced *hernsbill*.] Native plant so called of the genus Erodium.

héronshaw. s. [*N.Fr. heronseau*; generally, when its import is understood, pronounced as spelt, i.e. *not* after the manner of Heron (sounded *Hern*); but, as may be seen in the extracts, often subject to the same alteration as its congeners. Of this we have an exaggerated catchword in the expression 'not know a *huck* from a *hundsaw*,' wherein neither the *hands* nor *saws* are involved, the meanings being *huck* and *heron*, as stated by Warburton in extract.] Heron.

As when a cast of faulcons make their flight
At an *heronshaw*, that lies aloft on wing.
The whyles they strike at him with headless might
The warie fowle his bill doth backward wring.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 7. 8.
I know a hawk from a *heronshaw*. (*Chaucer's* *Parlement*). This was a common proverbial speech. The Oxford editor alters it to: 'I know a hawk from a *heronshaw*;' as if the other had been a corruption of the players; whereas the poet found the proverb thus corrupted in the mouth of the people; so that the critic's attention only serves to show us the original of the expression. *Warburton.*

hérologist. s. Biographer of heroes.

Hale also mentions his comedy (Edward the 6th) called the *Where of Babylon*, which Heald the *hérologist*, who perhaps had never seen it, and knew not whether it was play or a ballad, in verse or prose, pronounced to be a most elegant performance.—*J. Warton, History of English Poetry, iii. 103. (Ord M.S.)*

héroschips. s. Character of a hero.

[He.] his three years of *héroschips* expired,
Returns indignant to the slightest blow.
Cooper, Task, li. iv.

hérops. s. [Latin and Greek.] Skin disease so called.

Herpes [is] a cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: miliaris, or pustular, which is like millet-seed upon the skin; and herpetiformis, which is more erosive and penetrating.

—*Quincy.*
A further progress towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the excess of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes* exulans. —*Winn, s.*

Herpetic eruptions consist in an eruption of vesicles, in distinct irregular clusters, upon inflamed bases which extend some hat beyond the margin of each cluster; attended by tingling, converging into lamellar scales, and not contagious. It is an inflammatory affection, chiefly of the vascular rete of the skin, causing the effusion of a thin fluid, which elevates the cuticle into groups of small vesicles. This affection occurs generally in circumscribed patches, the skin retaining its natural aspect in the intervals; passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, and decline; and terminates usually in from ten to fifteen days, but is sometimes prolonged to twenty-one days. It is frequently preceded by

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constitutional disorder, and is sometimes critical of other diseases. The vesicles are filled at first with a colourless and clear fluid, which gradually becomes milky and opaque, and ultimately concretes into thin scales; but occasionally a discharge of it takes place, and ulcerations follow. Tingling or pricking pains sometimes attend the eruption. In some cases, as the crusts fall off in one part, fresh vesicles arise in the vicinity, and the eruption thus creeps over a large portion of the surface and its duration is thereby prolonged. There are several species of this disease. . . . This species of *herpes* is generally preceded by disorder of the digestive organs, and by slight febrile disturbance. It usually assumes an acute form, terminating within three weeks, but it sometimes becomes chronic. *Capland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

hérring. s. [*A.S. herene.*] Sea-fish so called of the genus Clupea.

The *herst* is plentifully stored with roach fish, pike, *hersting*, mackerel, and cod.—*Curtis, Survey of the Herst.*

Buy my *hersting* fresh. *Swift.*

hers. [from Her, itself an oblique case.]

See He. I, Mine, and She.

herself. pron.

1. Female individual, as distinguished from others.

The jealous overgrown widow and *herself*,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossip in this monarchy. *Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 1.*

2. Being in her own power; mistress of her own thoughts.

The more she looks, the more her fears increase
At nearer sight, and she's *herself* the less. *Dryden.*

3. Oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun.

The daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash *herself*.—*Exodus, li. 5.*
Her wise ladies answered her, yea, she returned answer to *herself*.—*Judith, v. 29.*

héry. o. a. [*A.S. herian.*] Hallow; regard as holy.

Then, now us the time of merry-making,
Nor than to *héry*, nor with Love to play;
Sike with in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the cocked bay.

Spenser, Shepherds' Calendar.
But were thy years green, as now be mine mine,
Then wouldst thou learn to card of love,
And *héry* with hymns thy lass? *Thid.*

hésitancy. s. Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense.

The reason of my *hésitancy* about the air is, that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which shot into crystals, exposed to the air, would not have done this like in a vessel accurately stopp'd. *Bryce.*

Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hésitancy*, and lived and died in such a manner as to show that they believed their own reasonings. *Rankin, Athlary.*

hésitant. adj. Pansing; wanting volubility of speech.

He was a man of no quick utterance, but often *hésitant*; but spoke with great reason. *Bach, Life and Times, p. iii. p. 47.*

hésitate. v. n. [*Lat. hesitatus, pass. part. of hesito.*] Be doubtful; delay; pause; make difficulty.

A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Gae in the seventh book, when they *hésitate* to see Hector's challenge. *Pope.*

hésitate. v. n. Indicate by hesitation; express in a hesitating manner.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and *hésitate* dislike;
Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,
A timorous foe, and a suspicious friend.
Pope, Epistle to Artel.

hésitation. s.

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.

I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hésitation* every one; they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each person. *Woodward.*

2. Intermission of speech; want of volubility

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and intermissions, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hésitations*.—*Swift.*

hest. s. Behest, of which it is the older and simpler form.

The sacred things and holy *hester* behest.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Thou wast a spirit too delicate
To set her earthly and abhor'd commands,
Refusing her grand *hester*. *Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.*

hestern. adj. [*Lat. hesternus.*] Belonging to yesterday.

So if a charadeur should misreport exploits that were enterprised but *hetera-day*.—*Holinshead, History of Ireland*, ii. s. col. 2. (Narra, by H. & W.)

Heterarchy. *s.* [Gr. ἑτερο- = another + ἀρχή = command.] Government of an alien.

It is a joy to think we have a king of our own; our own blood, our own religion; . . . otherwise, next to slavery, is *heterarchy*; neither do we find much difference betwixt having no head at all, and having another man's head on our shoulders.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons, Christ and Caesar*.

Heterocæral. *adj.* See Homocæral.

Heteroclit. *s.* [Gr. ἑτερο- = another, different, deviating, abnormal, irregular; κλίσις = bending, inflection; κλίσις = bending, inflectional.]

1. See extract.

Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise, are called *heteroclitæ*.—*Clarke*.

2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

Heteroclitæ, which no new hospital can hold, no physick help.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

There are strange *heteroclitæ* in religion nowadays.—*Hurd, Letters*, iv. 33.
Here only riddles lie,
And *heteroclitæ* in physiognomy.

—*Crescend, Poems*, p. 32.

Heteroclitæ. *adj.*

1. Denoting nouns varying from the common forms of declension.

The *heteroclitæ* nouns of the Latin should not be taken in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue.—*Watts*.

2. Deviating from common rules; singular.

Upon a general view of his poetry, we shall find him, as in his other performances, an uncommon, surprising, *heteroclitæ* genius.—*Karl of Opper, Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Swift*, p. 120.
It is impossible for a man of sense to countenance the northward that may be given him by facts, or *heteroclitæ* characters, because in running forewee them.—*Shenstone*.

Heteroclitical. *adj.* Deviating from the common rule.

In the mention of sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is oft times a sin, even in their histories.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, *rs.*

Heteroclitous. *adj.* Varying from grammatical declension.

Parrot-like, repeating *heteroclitous* nouns and verbs.—*Sir W. Kelly, Address to Lord B.*, p. 23: 1648.

Heterodox. *adj.* [Gr. ἑτερο- = opinion.] Deviating from the established opinion: (as opposed to orthodox).

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others in *heterodox* truths.—*Locke*.

Heterodox. *s.* Peculiar opinion. *Rare*.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Heterodoxal. *adj.* Heterodox. *Rare*.

This new piece of philosophy comes to water in the new year, dropped from the brain of the noblest spirits of France, and the great personages, the duke of Burgundy, though *heterodoxal* and cross-grained to the old philosophers.—*Hurd, b. iv. 15.* (Ord M.)

Heterodoxy. *s.* Quality of being heterodox. Pelagianism and Socinianism, with several other *heterodoxies* count to, and dependant upon them.—*South, Dedication of his Sermon to the University of Oxford*.

Heterodoxies, false doctrines, yea and heresies may be propagated by prayer as well as preaching.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 662.

(See also under Doxy.)

Heterogene. *adj.* [Gr. ἕτερο- = kind.] Differing in kind; dissimilar.

An old French hood,
And other pieces, *heterogene* enough.

—*H. Johnson, New Inn*.
All the guests are no meer *heterogene*,
And strangers, no man knows another.

—*Id., Magnetical Lady*.

Heterogeneous. *adj.* Differing. *Rare*.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial, but merely *heterogeneous* towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to horn and flies.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Whatever next presents itself, his heavy elbow, a scissel upon, and goeth along with, however *hetero-*

gent to his matter in hand.—*Donne, Character of a Dupee*.

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneous, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneous*, and dissimilar.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Heterogenity. *s.* Opposition of nature; contrariety of dissimilitude of qualities.

Chalcum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is sequestered into ashes and soot; whereas the same wood, distilled in a retort, does yield for other *heterogenities*, and is resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water, and charcoal.—*Boyle*.

Finally, when we remember how rapidly analogous modifications of function and structure arise in the superficial tissues of individual plants, the general inference can scarcely be resisted. When we meet with so striking a case as that of the Begonia, a fragment of which stuck in the ground produces roots from its under surface and leaves from its upper surface . . . the presumption becomes extremely strong that the *heterogenities* of surface which we have considered, result, as alleged, directly or indirectly, from *heterogenities* in the incident forces.—*Robert Brown*.

Heterogeneous. *adj.* Opposite or dissimilar in nature; which cannot be arranged one under another.

That which may be added to, or subtracted from, a right-lined angle, is homogeneous to it; because *heterogeneous* quantities are not capable of addition or subtraction.—*Wallis, Correction of Hobbes*, § 1.

I have observed such *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found included in the mass of this sandstone.—*Hoodward*.

Heterogeneously. *adv.* In a heterogeneous manner.

I never yet heard of any one, whose eyes were so *heterogeneously* organized, or so strangely united, that they would not bear the effort of darkness.—*Knight, On Taste*. (Ord M.)

Heterogeneousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by heterogeneous.

Dissimilitude of style, and *heterogeneousness* of sentiment, may sufficiently show that a work does not really belong to a reputed author.—*Johnson, Edition of Shakespeare, Observations on Henry VI. Part III.* (Ord M.)

Heteropathic. *adj.* [Gr. πάθος = suffering.] Regulating by a different action, force, or law.

Again, laws which were themselves generated in the second mode, may generate others in the first. Though there be laws which, like those of chemistry and physiology, own their existence to a branch of the principle of composition of causes, it does not follow that these peculiar, or, as they might be termed, *heteropathic* laws, are not capable of composition with one another. The causes which by one combination have had their laws altered, may carry their new laws with them unaltered into their ulterior combinations. And hence there is no reason to despair of ultimately raising chemistry and physiology to the condition of deductive sciences; for though it is impossible to deduce all chemical and physiological truths from the laws or properties of simple substances or elementary agents, they may possibly be deducible from laws which commence when these elementary agents are brought together into some moderate number of not very complex combinations.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. vi. § 2.

Heteroptics. *s.* [see Optics.] Peculiar or wrong-view.

This irregularity in vision, together with such enormities as tipping the wink, the circumspicuous roll, the side-jump through the head or fan, must be put in the class of *heteroptics*, as all wrong notions of religion are ranked under the general name of *heterodox*.—*Spectator*, no. 250. (Ord M.)

Heterosclan. *adj.* [Gr. σκία = shade.] Having the shadow only one way.

The noon-shadows are *heterosclan*.
—*Gregory, Posthumus*, p. 300: 1650.

Hétman. *s.* [Turkish; whence introduced into the Russian, as 'the hetman of the Kosnks.'] Captain; head man.

Among the rest, Mazepa under
His pillow in an old oak's shade—
Himself as rough, and scarce less old,
The Ukraine's *hetman*, calm and bold.

—*Byron, Mazeppa*.

Héviour. *s.* [?] See extract.

This word does not occur in the dictionaries; but it means a male fallow-deer gelded, which is so called upon the same footing as a stone-horse in French is called *cheval-entier*. . . . Many, through ignorance of the etymology, [he?] will call it *heviour*, which is very absurd, and puts me in mind of a worthy gentleman, who told me he once wanted to send half of one of these cut bucks as a present, but when he

came to write about it, could not spell the proper term, and could get no information about it; and as he did not care to give it wrong, he at last omitted sending it.—*Pope, Anonymiana, or Ten Centuries of Observations*, iv. 42.

Hew. *v. a.* past part. *hewn* or *hewed*. [A.S. *heawan*.]

1. Cut by blows with an edged instrument; huck.

Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,
And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain.

—*Spenser*.
One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many thousands have died of less than half his hurts, whereas he was cured.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

2. Chop; cut.

He from deep wells with engins water drew,
And w'd his noble hands the wood in *hew*.

—*Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, l. 587.
3. Cut, as with an axe: (with the particles *down*, when it signifies to fell; *up*, to excavate from below; *off*, to separate).

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with this of lead,
And *hews down* oaks with rushes.

—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 1.
Yet shall the axe of justice *hew* him down,
And level with the root his lofty crown.

—*Sandys*.
We'll *hew* the gate where Marsus keeps his guard,
And *hew down* all that would oppose our passage.

—*Addison, Cato*.
4. Form or shape with an axe: (with *out*).

Thou hast *hewed* thee out a sepulchre here, as he that *hewed* him out a sepulchre on high.—*Isaiah*, xli. 16.

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems *hewn out* on purpose to give its waters a passage amidst so many rocks.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

5. Form laboriously.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame;
Which, *hew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god.

—*Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 551.
I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather
polishing old works than *hewing out* new.—*Pope, Letter to Swift*.

Hew. *s.* Destruction by cutting down.

Then to the rest his wrathful hand he lends;
Of whom he makes such havoc and such *hew*,
That swarms of damned souls to hell he sends.

—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, vi. 8. 10.

Héwer. *s.* One who hews; one whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

From the *hewer* of thy wood unto the drawer of thy water.—*Deuteronomy*, xxi. 11.

And Solomon had fourscore thousand *héwers* in the mountains. — *1 Kings*, v. 15.

That is, *héwers* of stone: for timber was *hewed* by Hiram's servants in Lebanon.—*Bishop Patrick*.

Hexagon. *s.* [Gr. ἑξ = six, γωνία = angle.] Figure of six sides or angles.

The spaces about any point may be filled up with . . . three *hexagons*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*. (Rich.)

Hexagonal. *adj.* Having six sides or corners.

The regular figures of cubes, as the *hexagonal* of crystals.—*Glanville*. (Rich.)

Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and bastard diamonds into *hexagonal*.—*Boy*.

Hexagony. *s.* Figure of six angles. *Rare*. When I read in St. Augustine of *hexagones*, or six-angular pillars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were antihexagons?—*Archbishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes*.

Hexameter. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = metre.] Verse of six feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the English *heptameter*.—*Dryden*.

Mr. Chiswick was inflexible. He thought the years which had already been wasted on *hexameters* and pentameters quite sufficient.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings*.

Hexameter. *adj.* Having six metrical feet. Like Ovid's *Fuul*, in *hexameter* and pentameter verse.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*.

Hexametric. *adj.* Consisting of hexameters.

That Ovid among the Latin poets was Milton's favourite, appears not only from his elegiac but his *hexametric* poetry.—*T. Warton, Preface to Milton's Smaller Poems*.

Hexamétrical. *adj.* Hexametric.

I have already cited his version of Neugger's *hexamétrical* poem.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 458.

Hexangular. adj. Having six corners.
Hexangular sprigs or shoots of crystal.—Woodward.

Hexapod. s. [Gr. *πῑς*, *πῑς*=foot.] Animal with six feet: (in the extract treated as a Greek word). See *Insect*.
I take those to have been the *hexapodes*, from which the greater sort of beetles came: for that sort of *hexapodes* are eaten in America.—Ray.

Hexastich. s. [Gr. *στῖχ*, *στῖχ*=row, rank.] Poem of six lines.
His request to Diana is an *hexastich*.—Selden, *On Dryden's Polyphonic*, song 1.
That famous *hexastich* which Rarnazarius made. —Howell, *Letters*, l. 1. 36.

The following *hexastich* on a similar subject, is of the same rude period.—T. Warton, *History of English Poetry*, l. 36.

Hey. interj. Expression of joy, or mutual exhortation.

Shadwell from the town retires,
To bless the world with pleasant lyrics:
Then *hey* for praise and jangleyrick. —Prior.

Heyday. interj. Expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.
Twas a strange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday*!

Butler, *Hudibras*.

Heyday. s. Frolic; wildness.
At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgement. —Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Heydeguy. s. [?] Dance so called.

Friendly Faeries, met with many Graces,
And light-foot Nymphs, can chase the limning night
With *heydeguyes* and truly frolic dances.
—Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, June.
Our banquet done, we had our music by,
And then, you know, the youth must needs guidance,
First, galliards: then, lancers; and *heydeguyes*.
—Beeton, *Works of a Young Wit*, 1577.
The nimble Cambrion rills
Dance *hey-day-gies* amongst the hills.
—Dryden, *Polyphonic*, song 5, are.
There is much probability that *hey* as a dance was only an abbreviation of this (*heydeguy*), though a very early one.—Nares, *Wright and Italian*, l.

Hiatio. s. Act of gaping.

Men observing the continuing *hiatio*, or holding open of the camelion's mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the alimant of air; but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs.—Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

Hiatus. s. [Lat. *hiatus*=gaping, from *hio*=gape.]

1. Aperture; gaping breach.

Those *hiatuses* are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into and communicates with it. —Woodward.

2. Opening of the month by the succession of an initial to a final vowel.

The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless where the cutting off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself.—Pope.

Hibernial. adj. [Lat. *hibernus*=wintery.]

Belonging to the winter.

This star should rather manifest its warming power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hibernial* conjunction.—Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

Hibernato. v. n. Pass the winter in a state of torpidity.

Hibernation. s.

1. Condition of an animal that hibernates.

There is a certain growth of warm-blooded animals (wherein) the temperature of their bodies . . . may be brought down nearly to freezing point . . . and yet the vital properties be retained. . . This state is called *hibernation*. In the mammal, and animals which, like it, *hibernate* completely, the temperature of the body and the general vital activity are proportionally depressed. . . the condition of a *hibernating* mammal closely resembles that of a cold-blooded animal.—Carpenter, *Principles of Physiology*, § 84.

2. Going into winter quarters.

The next day . . . the vicer (Marched) to Diar-behir, for his *hibernation*.—Continuation of *Kutub History of the Turks*, p. 1463. (Ord MS.)

Hibernating. part. adj. Having the nature of that which hibernates. See *Hibernation*.

Hibernicism. s. [Lat. *Hibernicus*.] Mode of speech peculiar to natives of Ireland.

Perhaps there cannot be anywhere found a more striking instance of this species of nonsense, hibernicism styled *Hibernicism*, than we meet with here.—Scott, *Critical Essays*, p. 14. (Ord MS.)

Hiccupdoctus. s. Cant word for a juggler; one who phys first and loose.

An old dull wd, who told the clock
For many years at Bridwell dock,
At Westminster and Hickes's-hall,
And *hiccupdoctus* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes.

Butler, *Hudibras*.

Hiccup. s. Sudden cough so called; singultus.

So by an allday's skeleton of late,
I heard an echo supererogate
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if she had the *hiccup* o'er and o'er, *Choirland*,
Sneezing curd the *hiccup*, and is prodigal
unto women in hard labour.—Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*.

If the stomach be hurt, singultus or *hiccup* follows.—Wiseman, *Surgery*.

Hiccup. v. n. Sob with a convulsed stomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulse to move,
My heart to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit to *hiccup*. —Butler, *Hudibras*.
The column orbicled on the assault scarce pass'd
Beyond the Russian batteries a few toises,
When up the bridling Moslem rose at last,
Answering the Christian thunders with like voice;
Then one vast fire, air, earth, and stream embras'd,
Which rock'd as 'twere beneath the mighty nois; while
the whole rancor blaz'd like Etna, when
The restless Titan *hiccup* in his den.

Byron, *Don Juan*, viii. 7.

Vomiting and *hiccup* are also occasionally present, particularly if the diaphragmatic pleura is implicated.—Copland, *Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Hickory. s. [?] Wood so called.

A sample of gaudy parrot's feathers were stuck through the division of the nostrils; there was a blue stone set in the chin; her ear-rings consisted of two pieces of *hickory*, of the size and shape of drumsticks; her arms and legs were adorned with bracelets of wampum; her breast glittered with numerous strings of glass beads; she wore a curious pouch, or pocket, of woven grass, elegantly painted various colours; about her neck was hung the fresh scalp of a Mohawk warrior, whom her deceased lover had lately slain in battle; and, finally, she was mounted from head to foot with bear's grease, which sent forth a most agreeable odour.—Smith, *Expedition of Humphry Clarke*.

Hickwall, or Hickway. s. [?] Woodpecker.

'Tis this same herb your *hickways*, alias woodpeckers, use.—1511, *Translation of Babelais*, iv. 63. (Nares by H. & W.)

Hiddeuly. adv. In an hidden manner.

These things have I *hiddeuly* spoke, and yet not so secretly, but that they might very well take notice of it.—Cotterell, *The Schiame*, d.

In some maps you shall find the miles then *hiddeuly* set down, as in that of Artois in Ortelius, and elsewhere.—Gregory, *Posthumus*, 316. (Ord MS.)

Hidalgo. s. [Spanish.] One of noble birth.

Of all the injuries which he had endured, this was the greatest; that he, an *hidalgo*, a gentleman of Spain, should live to be a servant.—Terry, *Voyage to East India*, p. 167: 1653.

Hide. v. a. preterite *hid*; past part. *hid* or *hidden*. [A.S. *hydan*.] Conceal; withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Away, and quit my sight: let the earth *hide* thee!

Thus the sire of gods and men below:
What I have *hid*, I hope not that to know.

—Dryden, *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himself under a greater variety of shapes. —Add.

He troubles at the sight, and *hides* its head in utmost darkness, while on earth each heart is fill'd with peace. —Bosc, *Royal Concert*.

Hide. v. n. Lie hid; be concealed.

Our ladder tents in full view display'd;
Your virtues open first in the shade:
Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis your *hide*,
Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and pride,
Weakness or dignity. —Pope, *Moral Essays*, ep. ii. 201.

Hide and seek. Play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide and seek* in his hair.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*.

Hoopers' hide. See Hooper.

Hide. s. [A.S. *hyde*.]

1. Skin of any animal, either raw or dressed.

The trembling weapon past
Through yine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd
On his broad shield.
Pierced his was first to grasp their hands,
And spread soft *hides* upon the yellow sands.
—Pope, *Translation of the Odyssey*, iii. 47.

2. Of a human being. *Rhetorical and contemptuous.*

Oh, twer's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*!
How could'st thou strain the life-blood of the child?
—Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part III.* l. 4.
His mantle, now his *hide*, with raven'd hairs
'Twas on his back; a famish'd face he wears.

—Dryden.

Hide. s. [Low Lat. *hida*.] Measure of land.

One of the first things was a more particularquisition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conquest, and how they were holden. —Sir H. Wotton.

When the realm was first divided into *hides*, a *hide* contained 120 acres, that is, 120 according to English measure. The just value of a *hide*, that might fill the whole kingdom, never appears from Domesday was over of an uncertain quantity. —Kilham, *A Township Book*.

Hidebound. adj. See extract.

1. Morbidly tight in the skin.

A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. It sometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a surfeit. —Barre's Dictionary.

2. In *Horticulture*. Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth; barkbound.

A rack of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without some what put into it. —Bacon, *Natural and Experimental History*.

Like stunted *hidebound* trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. —Swift.

3. Harsh; untractable.

To hold or alter what precisely accords with the *hidebound* humour, which he calls his judgement. —Milton, *Apostrophe*.
And still the harder and *hidebound*
The damsel prove, become the fowler.

—Butler, *Hudibras*.
In detestation of the former, which they observe to be often absurd and unreasonable, but always *hidebound* and fantastical. —Gibbon, *Winter Excursion Conference*, pt. 1.

4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious.

He hath wealth; yet he will scarce use it, though to purchase his own health; but starves his poor *hidebound* carcase, and impoverisheth his body to enrich his purse. —Shaffer, *Noble*, pt. l. p. 91: 1611.
With my purse been *hidebound* in my luxury brother? —Quarles, *Judgement and Mercy*, *The Swearer*.
Care and sleepless nights tormented with continual fashines a *hidebound* miser. —Situation of Paradise, c. 7: 1683.

Hideous. adj. [Fr. *hideux*.]

1. Horrible; dreadful; shocking; formidable.

He have turned himself to as many forms as Proteus, every form should have been made *hideous*. —Sir P. Sidney.
Her eyes grew stiffen'd, and with sulphur burn;
Her *hideous* looks and hellish form return;
Her curling snakes with hissing fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face.

—Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 624.

'Tis forced through the hideousness at the bottom of the sea with such violence, that it puts the sea into the most horrible disorder, making it rage and roar with a most *hideous* and amazing noise. —Woodward.

2. It is used by Spenser in a sense not now retained; detestable.

O *hideous* hunger of daniellon, —Spenser.

Hideously. adv. In a hideous manner; horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that shocks.

I ruin myself

To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *hideously* on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. —Shakespeare, *Henry VI. Part II.* v. 2.

This, in the present application, is *hideously* profane; but the sense is intelligible. —Collier, *Defense*.

Hideousness. s. Atrillate suggested by

hideous.

Go notice, and shew outward *hideousness*. —Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

She presented in her treaty glass
The faithful copy of my *hideousness*. —Barnum, *Psychic*, p. 70: 1651.

Hiding. verbal abs. Concealment; act of withholding from sight.

There was the *hiding* of his power. —Habbukuk, iii. 4.

I never gave any directions about the flower-pots, said Young. Then the whole council broke forth. 'How dare you say so? We all remember it.' Still the knave stood up erect, and exclaimed, with an impudence which Oates might have envied, 'This *hiding* is all a trick got up between the Bishop and Blackford. The Bishop has taken Blackford off; and they are both trying to stifle the plot.'

This was too much. There was a smile and a lifting up of hands all round the board.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Hiding, *v.* [from *hide* = skin.] Beating. Colloquial.

Hiding-place, *s.* Place of concealment.

A fox, hard run, beyond of a countymann to help him to some *hiding-place*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Had they now known the world, and the *hiding-places* that are therein, they would have gone into the dens and rocks of the mountains.—*Shackford, On the Creation*, p. 201.

When it appeared that . . . the popular enthusiasm excited by that dancer had subsided, when the lenity of the government had permitted some conspirators to leave their prisons and had encouraged others to venture out of their *hiding-places*, the faction which had been prostrated and stunned began to give signs of returning animation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

The Colonna Cardinals had not yet been permitted to resume their place in the Concave. The elder, James Colonna, had lived in seclusion, if not in concealment, at Perugia. He came forth from his *hiding-place*, he summoned his nephew, who had found an asylum at Padua, to his aid.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xii. ch. 1.

Hie, *v. n.* [A.S. *higan*.]

1. Hasten; go in haste.

When they had mark'd the changed skies,
They wait their hour was spent; then each to rest
him *hie*.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

My will is even this,
That presently you *hie* you home to bed.
—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to destruction *hie*.—*Daniel*.

The make us swear hie'd,
But virtue heard it, and away she *hie'd*.—*Crashaw*.

Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour, he *hie'd*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 1031.

Thus he advis'd me, On you need two
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thou to the sea.—*Waller*.

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hie'd*.—*Dryden*.

Thie hence, and hast at home
That never shall conquer come
To break my iron sleep again
Till Lok hath burst his trifling chain.—*Crabbe, The Descent of Odin*.

2. It was anciently used *with* or *without* the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almost obsolete in all its uses.

Anger spy'd him;
Cruel Anger thither *hie'd* him.—*Crashaw*.

Hiemal, *adj.* [Lat. *hiemalis*, from *hiems* = winter.] Belonging to winter: (as, 'the *hiemal* solstice').

Resides vernal, estival, and autumnal made of flowers, the ancients had also *hiemal* garlands.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 92.

Astronomers have divided the whole face of heaven into four colours; the vernal, estival, autumnal, *hiemal*.—*Muscon, Astronomical Plying Cards*, p. 10.

Hienation, *s.* Shelter from the cold of winter.

Where we set them [exotic plants] in for *hienation*.—*Reclays*.

Hierarch, *s.* [Gr. *hierarches*, from *hieros* = holy, and *arche* = rule.]

1. Chief of a sacred order.

Angels, by imperial summons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heaven appear'd,
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 586.

2. Chief of any establishment.

The politick learning of accommodating *hierarchs*, or statesmen.—*Cowley, Pindarus*, conv. 3.

Hierarchal, *adj.* Belonging to sacred government.

The great *hierarchal* standard was to move. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 701.

Hierarcheal, *adj.* Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

This epistle [of St. Paul to Titus] is one of the three, not unfrequently styled the *hierarcheal* epistles, 'de statu ecclesiasticis compositæ,' as Tertullian speaks; being so many rescripts appendical to Timothy, and Titus; (the one, desired by St. Paul to stay at Ephesus, primate of Asia; the other, left in Crete, metropolitan of that and the neighbour islands) directing them, how they ought to behave themselves in the house of God, &c.—*Archbishop Bancroft, Sermons*, p. 1.

Bishop Hall was the defender of our *hierarcheal* establishment.—*T. Warburton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 2.

The history of Latin Christianity may be traced in its more favoured saints, first martyrs, then bishops, then fathers, Jerome, Augustin, Gregory,

then monks (the type St. Benedict). As the Church grew in wealth, kings or nobles, magnificent donors, were the saints; as it grew in power, rose *hierarcheal* saints, like Berket. St. Louis was the saint of the Crusades and chivalry; St. Thomas Aquinas and Bonaventura of Scholasticism.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ii.

Hierarchism, *s.* Hierarchal character.

After a few centuries the more dominant *hierarchism* of the West is manifested in the opposition between Greek and Latin Church architecture.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. vii.

Hierarchy, *s.*

1. Sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings.

Out of the *hierarchie* of angels shewn,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. —*Fairfax*.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heaven's choristers, omniscient thrills;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A truth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*. —*Donne*.

Jehovah, from the summit of the sky,
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchy*,
The world survey'd. —*Sandys*.

These the supreme king
Exalted to such power, and gave to rule,
Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 733.

The blessed of mortal sight, now questionless
The highest saint in the celestial *hierarchy*, began
to be so important, that a great part of the divine
liturgy was addressed solely to her.—*Duwell, Fossil Records*.

He addressed all the sovereigns of Christendom;
he urged them to a league of all temporal kings to
oppose this oppressive league of the pope and the
hierarchy.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

2. Ecclesiastical establishment.

The presbytery had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England. —*Brown*.

While the whole Levitical *hierarchy* continued,
it was part of the ministerial office to flay the sacrificers.—*South, Sermons*.

Consider what I have written, from regard for the church established under the *hierarchy* of bishops. —*Swift*.

Hieratic, *adj.* In *Egyptology*. Abbreviated or approximately cursive form of the hieroglyphic mode of writing.

The prophet or teacher who walked last, carrying in his arms the great water-pot, was the president of the temple, and learned in the ten books, called *hieratic*, relating to the laws, the gods, the management of the temples, and the revenue.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, xiv.

Hieroglyph, *s.* [Gr. *hieros* = sacred; *glyphein* = carve.] Emblem.

He gave her a kind expression, by a quaint device
sent into her in a rich jewel, fashioned much after
the manner of the trivial *hieroglyph* used in France,
called 'Reims de Pierdrie.'—*Sir G. Duck, History of Richard III.*, p. 115; 1610.

Herodotus, holding the very same *hieroglyph*, speaks much plainer.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 3.

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor,
and consequently it is against all the rules of *hieroglyph* to assign any animals as patrons of punch.—*Swift*.

Hieroglyphic, *adj.* Having the character, constituted by, consisting in, a hieroglyphic, or series of hieroglyphics; emblematic; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

The Egyptian serpent figures time,
And, stripp'd, returns into his prime;
If my affection then would not win,
First cast thy *hieroglyphic* skin. —*Clarendon*.

Hieroglyphical, *adj.* Hieroglyphic.

In this place stands a stately *hieroglyphical* obelisk of Theban marble.—*Sandys, Travels*.

The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a process of tradition, stole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Hieroglyphically, *adv.* In a hieroglyphical manner; after the manner of a hieroglyph; emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically*, as the Egyptians, and the phoenix was the *hieroglyphic* of the sun.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Hieroglyphics, *s.* generally *pl.* In *Egyptology*. Egyptian character, in the way of writing or carving letters, signs, or symbols of letters, syllables, and words; old Egyptian writing.

A temple of Serapis, which had lately been built at Canopus, was dedicated to the god in the name of the Emperor Commodus; and there some of the grosser superstitions of the polytheists find before the spread of Christianity and Manichæism in Alexandria. The sculptures on the beautiful temple of Contra-Latopolis were also finished in this reign, and the emperor's name and titles were carved on the walls in *hieroglyphics* with those of the Ptolemies, under whom the temple itself had been built. Commodus may perhaps not have been the last emperor whose names and praises were carved in *hieroglyphics*; but all the great buildings in the Thebaid, which add such value to the early history of Egypt, had ceased before his reign. Other buildings of a less lasting form were no doubt being built, such as the Greek temples at Antinopolis and Thebanis which have long since been swept away, but the Egyptian priests, with their gloomy undertakings, their noble plan of working for after ages rather than for themselves, were nearly ruined, and we find no ancient building now standing in Egypt that was raised after the time of the Antonines.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*.

Hieroglyphize, *v. a.* Reduce to hieroglyphics.

More admirable is that which they attest was found in Mexico . . . where they *hieroglyphized* both their thoughts, histories, and inventions to posterity.—*Beclun, Sculptura*. (Rich.)

Hierogrammæ, *adj.* [Gr. *γράφω*, = write (adjective *γραφικὸς*) = writing.] Expressive of holy writing.

Clement adds to epistolical [writing] the *hierogrammatic*, which was alphabetic; but, however confined to the use of the priests, was not so well known.—*Askle, Origin and Progress of Writing*, ch. iii.

Hierogrammatist, *s.* [Gr. *hierogrammatistês*.] Writer of hieroglyphics.

There were two sorts of languages and characters among the Egyptians; one common, and used by all, constituted for their trade and commerce with mankind, and which was that known or idiom called the Coptic or Ptolemic; and the other used only by priests, prophets, *hierogrammatists*, or holy men, and the like persons in sacerdotal orders.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 21.

Hierographic, *adj.* Hieroglyphic, except (etymologically) so far as curving differs from writing.

Ambrosius describes the sacred book or ritual of the Egyptians as partly written in syllables, and partly in these *hierographic* characters of arbitrary institution. —*Jade, Origin and Progress of Writing*, ch. iii.

Hierographical, *adj.* Same as Hierographic.

These characters were properly what the ancients call *hierographical*. —*Jade, Origin and Progress of Writing*.

Hierophant, *s.* [Gr. *hierophantês*.] One who teaches rules of religion; priest.

Hence the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their lewdish priests and *hierophants*, abundantly supplied the fancies of the people.—*Sir J. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

To come at the truth of his character, he was severely interrogated by the priest or *hierophant*. —*Warburton, Divine Legation of Moses*, ii. § 1.

Upon the established religions of Europe the East had removed her encroachments, and was pouring forth a family of rites which in various ways attracted the attention of the luxurious, the political, the ignorant, the restless, and the remorseful. Armenian, Chaldean, Egyptian, Jew, Syrian, Phrygian, as the case might be, was the designation of the new *hierophant*; and magic, superstition, barbarism, jugglery, were the names given to his rite by the world. —*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*.

Higgle, *v. n.* [See *Huckster*.] Chaffer; be contentious in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be plucking and niggling; it were as ignominious, where we have wrought, to *higgle* and dangle in the accounts. —*Sir J. Hale*.

To *higgle* thus for a few hours,
To gain thy knight an opulent spouse. —*Butler, Hudibras*.

Higgledy-piggledy, *adv.* Confusedly; chance medley. Colloquial.

Higgler, *s.* Hawker; cudger.

The Temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves, a rendezvous of *higlers* and drovers.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 311.

Thorndyke, who was in the habit of travelling between Leeds and the capital, has recorded, in his Diary, such a series of perils and disasters as might suffice for a journey to the Frozen Ocean or to the Desert of Sahara. On one occasion he journeyed that the floods were out between Ware and London, that passengers had to swim for their lives, and that a

hippler had perished in the attempt to cross.—*Macaulay, History of England*, vol. i. ch. iii.

Higgings. verbal abs. Chaffering.

Why all this higgling with thy friend about such a paltry sum? Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich John Bull?—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

High. adj. [A.S. *heah*.]

1. Long upwards; rising above from the surface, or from the centre: (opposed to deep or long downward).

Their Andes, or mountains, were far higher than those with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in such a particular deluge, saved.—*Bacon*.

The higher parts of the earth being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining, they must of necessity at length come to an equality.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft: (opposed to low).

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them, And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.

Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 3. O mortals! blind in fate, who never know To bear high fortune, or endure the low.

Dryden. High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd, That promises a fall, and shakes at every blast.

Id. Translation of the *Sineid*, v. 816. Reason elevates our thoughts as high as the stars, and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabric; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal being.—*Locke*.

3. Exalted in nature.

The highest faculty of the soul.—*Bastger*.

4. Elevated in rank or condition: (as, high priest; high sheriff; high steward; high bailiff; high constable).

Herod on his birth-day made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief estates of Galilee.—*Mark*, vi. 21.

5. Exalted in sentiment.

Solomon . . . aim'd not beyond higher design than to enjoy his state.

Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 202.

6. Difficult; abstruse.

They meet to hear, and answer such high things.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 2.

7. Boastful; ostentatious.

His forces, after all the high discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.

Him that hath an high look, and a proud heart, I will not suffer.—*Psalm*, cii. 5.

The governor made himself merry with his high and threatening language, and sent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

9. Severe; oppressive.

When there approach on either side an high hand, violent prosecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge seen.—*Bacon*.

10. Noble; illustrious.

Trust me I am exceeding weary.—I had thought, weariness durst not have attacked so high blood.—It doth me, though it discolors the complexion of my countenance to acknowledge it.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

11. Strong; powerful.

The children of Israel went out with an high hand.—*Exodus*, xiv. 8.

Thou hast a mighty arm; strong is Thy hand, and high is Thy right hand.—*Psalm*, lxxix. 13.

With an high arm brought He them out.—*Acts*, xiii. 17.

12. Violent; tempestuous; loud: (applied to the wind).

More ships in calms on a deceitful coast, Or unseen rocks, than in high storms are lost.

Sir J. Denham, On Providence. Spiders cannot weave their nets in a high wind.—*Dante*.

At length the winds are rais'd, the storm blows high;

Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up In its full fury.—*Addison, Cato*.

13. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

Nor only tears Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worse within Began to rise; high passions, anger, hate, Mistrust, suspicion, discord; and shook more Their inward state of mind.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 121. Can heavenly minds such high resentment show, Or exercise their spirit in human woe?

Dryden, Translation of the Sineid, l. 17. She had from her infancy discovered so imperious a temper, usually called a high spirit.—*Taylor*, no. 231.

14. Full; complete (applied to time); now used only in cursory speech.

High time now can it was for Una fair, To think of those her captive parents dear.

Spenser, Faerie Queen. Sweet warrior, when shall I have peace with you?

High time it is this war now ended were. It was high time to do so; for it was now certain that forces were already upon their march towards the West.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

It was high time for the lords to look about them.—*Id.*

15. Raised to any great degree: (as, high pleasure; high luxury; a high performance; a high colour).

For Solomon, he liv'd at ease, and full Of honour, wealth, high fare.

Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 201. High sauces and spices are fetched from the Indies.—*Baker*.

16. Advancing in latitude from the line.

They are forced to take their course either high to the North, or low to the South.—*Abbot, Description of the World*.

17. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: (as, 'By the sun it is high noon,' whence probably the foregoing expression, high time).

It is yet high day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered.—*Genesis*, xix. 7.

18. Far advanced into antiquity.

The nominal observation of the several days of the week, is very high, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the same according to the seven planets.—*Sir T. Browne*.

19. Dear; exorbitant in price.

If they must be good at so high a rate, they may be safe at a cheaper.—*South, Sermons*.

20. Capital; great, opposed to little: (as, high treason, in opposition to petty).

That sabbath day was an high day.—*John*, xix. 31. What hath this day decreed? what hath it done, That it in golden letters should be set, Among the high tides, in the calendar?

Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

21. Loud; full.

There let the pealing organ blow, To the full-voic'd quire below, In service high, and anthems clear.

Milton, St. Peter's, 161.

22. Zealous in the cause of others: (as, 'He was high in the praise of him; 'He was a high man for the king').

23. With church. See extracts.

A term applied, some time after the revolution, to the church; which was raised by the dissenters, in order to break the church party, by dividing the members into high and low; and the opinion raised, that the high joined with the papists, inclined the low to fall in with the dissenters.—*Swift, Examiner*, no. 43.

The terms high church, and low church, as commonly used, do not so much denote a principle, as they distinguish a party. They are like words of battle, that have nothing to do with their original signification, but are only given out to keep a body of men together, and to let them know friends from enemies.—*Addison, Tuller*, no. 220.

He is said, by the author of the Biographia, to have declared himself of the party who had the honourable distinction of high churchmen.—*Johnson, Life of Falcon*.

High. adv.

1. Aloft.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars Up to the fiery concave, towering high.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 634.

2. Profoundly; with great degrees of knowledge.

Others apart sat on a hill retir'd In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd high Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 557.

3. Luxuriously.

He that eats high and drinks deep, that in his sleep he may procure pollution, is guilty of that uncleanness, as well as of that excess, which St. Paul intimates in those words, Make not provision for the flesh to fulfill the lusts thereof.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 480. (Ord. M.S.)

On high.

a. Above; aloft.

The windows from on high are open.—*Isaiah*, xlv. 18.

The day-spring from on high hath visited us.—*Luke*, i. 78.

When he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive.—*Ephesians*, iv. 8.

b. Alond.

Piercing that stranger forward came, and high Approaching, with bold words and bitter threat Had that same longer, as he mote on high, To leave to him that lady.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 8, 16.

Highblown. adj. Swelled much with wind; much inflated.

I have ventur'd, Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders, These many summers on a sea of glory;

But far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride At length broke under me, and now has left me, Wary, and old with service, to the merry Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Highborn. adj. Of noble extraction.

Cast round your eyes Upon the high-born beauties of the court; There choose some worthy partner of your heart.

Rome.

Highcoloured. adj. Having a deep or glaring colour.

A fever in a rapid oily blood, produces a scorbutic fever with high-coloured urine, and spots in the skin.—*Foster*.

Highday. s. Fine; befitting an holiday; feast-day; day for ceremonies: (as, 'high-days and holidays').

Used adjectivally.

That spend'st such high-day wit in praising him.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 9.

Highfed. adj. Pampered.

A favourite mule, high-fed, and in the pride of flesh and mettle, would still be bragging of his family.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Highflier. s. One who carries his opinions to extravagance.

She openly professeth herself to be a high-flier; and it is not improbable she may also be a Papist at heart.—*Swift*.

(See also under Highlow.)

Highfown. adj.

1. Elevated; proud.

This stiff-neck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend, Nor high-fown hopes to Reason's lure descend.

Sir J. Denham, Of Providence.

2. Turgid; extravagant.

This fable is a high-fown hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Highfying. adj. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Of their high-fying arbitrary claims.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 161.

Highgoing. adj. Going or moving at a great rate.

How can she brook the rough high-going sea, Over whose sunny back our ship, well-rip'd With hope and strong assurance, must transport us?

Massinger, Reckless.

Highgrown. adj. Having the crop grown to considerable height.

Search every acre in the high-grown field.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 4.

Highheeled. adj. Having the heel of the shoe much raised.

By these embroidered high-heel'd shoes, She shall be caught as in a noose.

Swift.

Highhung. adj. Hung aloft.

By the high-hung taper's light, I could discern his cheeks were glowing red.

Dryden.

Highland. s. Mountainous region.

The wondering moon Beholds her brother's meals beneath her own; The highlands smok'd, cloth'd by the piercing rays.

Addison. Ladies in the highlands of Scotland use this discipline to their children in the midst of winter, and find that cold water does them no harm.—*Locke*.

Used adjectivally: (as, 'Highland clan').

Highlander. s. Inhabitant of a highland district.

His cabinet council of highlanders.

Addison.

Highlandish. adj. Denoting a mountainous country.

The country round is altogether so highlandish, that sometimes, when I waked from my little reveries, I really thought myself at home.—*Drummond, Travels*, p. 10.

Highlow. s. Shoe, or half boot, so called.

'There will be no holding Rieky,' said Taper: 'I'm afraid he will be looking for something very high.' 'The higher the better,' rejoined Tailpaw.

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'and then he will not interfere with us. I like your high-fiers: it is your pladders I detest, wearing old hats and high-tops, unspinning in committee, and thinking they are men of business: d--n them!'—*Diarmuid the younger, O'Connell's*, b. v. ch. li.

Highly, *adv.* In a high manner.

1. In a great degree.

Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be useful to the public, and highly tend to its safety.—*Addison*.

It cannot but be highly requisite for us to enliven our faith, by dwelling upon the same considerations.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.

What thou wouldst highly
That thou wouldst holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 5.

3. With esteem; with estimation.

For I say, through the grace given me, to every man that is among you, not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think.—*Romans*, xii. 3.

Highmen, *s. pl.* Dice falsified sons to throw the higher numbers, as opposed to low-men, which threw the lower ones.

Then, play thou for a pound or for a pin,
High-men or low-men still are foiled in.
Harrington, Epigrams, l. 79.
(Sares by H. & W.)

Highmottled, *adj.* Proud or urdent of spirit.

He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a high-mottled Pegasus; and takes care not to surfeit here, as he had done on other heads, by an enormous abundance.—*Gurth*.

Highminded, *adj.* Proud; arrogant.

My lord, I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will chastise this high-minded strut.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I*, l. 3.

Because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith: he not highminded, but fear.—*Romans*, xi. 20.

Highest, *adj.* Highest; topmost.

Now is the sun upon the highest hill
Of this day's journey.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Highness, *s.* Attribute suggested by High.

1. Elevation above the surface; altitude; loftiness.

The battle of Flodden Field was fought at Brans ston, near Flodden Hill, being a part of the Cheviot, a mountain that exceedeth all the mountains in the North of England for highness.—*Drayton, Nones to Hunsford's Epistle to Chasteline*, (Ord MS.)

Somewhere about Staffordshire is the highest ground in England, and the place as many do think of greatest homogeneity; which, that it is due to the highness of the land, is visible from the inspection of any map of England.—*Southwell Birch, History of the Royal Society*, (Ord MS.)

2. Title of princes, anciently of kings.

Most royal majesty,
I crave no more than hath your highness offered.

Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 1.

How long in vain had nature striv'd to frame
A perfect princess, ere her highness came? *Waller*.
Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in your royal highness.—*Dryden*.

3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his highness I could not endure.—*Job*, xxxi. 23.

4. Excellence; value.

The park, for a cheerful rising ground, for groves and lawns for the deer, for rivulets of water, may compare with any for its highness in the whole land.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, l. i. 8.

High, *v. a.* [A.S. *hutan*, pret. *hēht*, *hēt*; a form like *did*, wherein the sign of the perfect is the first *h*, the word being reduplicate.]

1. Bear a name. (compare the Latin *cluo*.)

The city of the great King *high* it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
High Mother Hubbard.

Id., Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer
For envying lord, the noble Chaucier,
So high her cock.

Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 39.

Right well mine eyes avide the myst'ry wight,
On parchment scraps yed, and Wormins high.

Pope, Dunciad, iii. 187.

2. Entrust; aim.

The gates stood open wide,
'Yet charge of them was to a porter high.'

Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 4, 6.

But the sad steel said not where it was high
Upon the child, but somewhat short did fall.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 8.

Highwater, *s.* [generally two words.] Utmost flow of the tide; tide at its greatest height.

They have a way of draining lands that lie below the high-water, and are something above the low-water mark.—*Mortimer*.

Highway, *s.*

1. Great road; public path.

So few there be
That chuse the narrow path or seek the right:
All keep the broad highway, and take delight
With many rather for to go astray.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Two inscriptions give a great light to the histories of Appius, who made the highway, and of Fabius the dictator.—*Addison*.

Entering on a broad highway,
Where power and titles scatter'd lay,
He strove to pick up all he found.

Swift.

As the Romans always elevated their publick is above the circumjacent country, by a way of stone, or else by earth thrown up, such roads came to be called by the name, which they have retained, of the highway.—*Blakeney, History of Shrewsbury*.

2. Figuratively, a train of action with apparent consequence.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the highway to lose. *Child, On Trade*.

Highwayman, *s.* Robber that plunders on the public roads.

'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and highwaymen, that observe strict justice among themselves. *Southey*.

A remedy like that of giving my money to an highwayman, before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the sin of a robbery.—*Swift*.

Highwrought, *adj.*

1. Agitated to the utmost.

It is a high-wrought flood;
I cannot, 'twixt the heaven and the main,
Desery a sail.

Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.

2. Accurately finished; nobly laboured.

Thou triumph'd, victor of the high-wrought day,
And the pleas'd dance, soft smiling, leav'd away.

Pope, Dunciad, li. 186.

Higre, *s.* See extract.

[*Higre, Kipper, Ake*. The commotion occasionally made in certain rivers by the meeting of the tide and current is known by the foregoing names. *Ake* of the sea flowage, imperator maris, (Promptorium Parvulorum.) Taylor the water poet describes the phenomenon on the coast of Lincolnshire.

'—the flood runs there with such great force,
That I imagine it outruns a horse;
And with a head some four foot high that roars,
It on the molting walls and beats the sh
It hath less mercy than leave, wofe, or tyger,
And in those countries it is called the *higre*.'
(Taylor in *Nares*.)

Any sudden inundation of the sea is called an *igor*, at Howden in Yorkshire. (Kromet in *Hallivell*.)

The essential meaning seems a swelling of the waters apparently arising from some internal cause.

'We know they the rumie (French *remuer*, to stir) it it arise.

An *aker* it is clepd, I understande,
Whose might there may no shippo or wynd wyt stande.

This rumie in th' ocean of proper kynde,
Wyndome wynde hath his commotion.

(MS. in Way.)

The term is obviously identical with *havanian hill*, *higl*, applied to a rising of the underground water level which less the effect of flooding estuaries and low grounds in the neighbourhood of rivers by sea-water from beneath. When this occurs they say that the *Hall cins*, giving the name of *Hill-water* to the floods so produced. (Schmeller.) The only character in common to this phenomenon and the English *higre*, is that both consist in a spontaneous swelling or rising of the water, without the action of floods in the one case or of wind in the other. It is probable then that the origin may be preserved in North Frisian *higge*, to rise or swell as water, to higher (Hendens), although in North Frisian *higge* is lost, which appears in English *high* and *higre*, and in Dutch *hoog*, high.—*Widdowsall, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Hilarity, *s.* [Lat. *hilaritas*, from *hilaris*—merry.] Merriment; gaiety.

Cheer up the countenance, expel anxiety, bring in hilarity.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 291.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Calvo that is a sober indolence and regulated estimation from wine.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Hilary, [Lat. *Hilarius*.] Name of a saint so

called; hence the word is a proper rather than a common term; moreover, being used only in combination with the word *Term*, its construction is *adjectival*, or rather, it is a part of a combination rather than a separate word. *Hilary term* (*terminus sancti Hilarii*) begins on January 23.

Hilding, *s.* [A.S.]

1. Sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.

If your lordship find him not a hilding, hold me no more in your respect.—*Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, iii. 6.

A base slave,

A hilding for a livery, a squire's cloth.

Id., Cymbeline, ii. 3.

2. Applied to a female.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Helen and Ilers, hildings and harlots.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

This idle toy, this hilding acorns my power,
And sets us all at naught.

Rowe, Jane Shore.

3. Used adjectively.

He was some hilding fellow, that had stolen
The horse he rode on.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II, i. 1.

Hill, *s.* [A.S.] Elevation of ground less than a mountain.

My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and
Their pasture is fair hills of fruitless love.

Sir P. Sidney.

Jerusalem is seated on two hills,
Of height unlike, and turned side to side.

Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Hill, *v. a.* Raise as, convert into, a hill; accumulate.

When hoard on hoard, when heap on heap he
hills it.

Spenser, Du Rival's, 603—2. (Ord MS.)

These mountains

With snow, *Cicero, Poems*, p. 115.

Ye shall enquire if there be any house in the waste, that is *hilled* with any other thing than tile, or slate, or lead, for [very] of fire.—*Arundel, Chronicle*, 1501, p. 5 b.

Hilling, *verb. abs.* Covering; accumulation.

—Gave then, all you that aim at the hilling up of fatal odds, and employ your hours in a more noble traffick.—*Herit, Sc. canon*, p. 41.

Hillock, *s.* Little hill.

Yet which this alce great is not great to the greater: what, jester you, doth a hillock show by the lofty Olympus?—*Sir P. Sidney*.

This mountain, and a few neighbouring hill-els that be scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these dominions. *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Hilly, *ly.*

1. Consisting of hills.

Towards the hilly corners of Draina remain yet her very Aborigines, thrust amongst an assembly of mountaineers.—*Howell*.

Climbing to a hilly steep,
He views his birds in vales afar.

Dryden.

Rise hilly, with large piles of slaughter'd knights.

J. Philips.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would chuse to travel through a plain one.—*Addison*.

2. Like a hill; lofty.

Better to leave liv'd
Poor and obscure, and never send the top
Of hilly empire, than to die with few
To be thrown headlong down almost as soon
As we have reach'd it.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Prothartes.

Hilt, *s.* [A.S.] Handle of anything, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air,
And hides a sword from hilt unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns, and coronets.

Shakespeare, Henry V, ii. chorus.

Take thou the hilt,
And when my face is cover'd, as 'tis now,
Guide thou the sword.

Id., Julius Caesar, v. 1.

Him. See He and Self.

Hin, *s.* [Hebrew.] Jewish measure so called, containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil.—*Exodus*, xxix. 40.

Hinch-pinch, or **Hineby-pineby**, *s.* Game so called.

HIND

Your puffs, your cross-puffs, your expuffs, your impuffs upon the face of a tender infant, are ill-timed complements for *knack-punch* and laugh not, vent under a candlestick, friar knave, and twopenny luv.—*Declaration of Popish Impudence*: 1695. (Surrey H. & W.)

Hind, adj. See Hindmost.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far till its head comes to touch its hind part, and so with its armour gallery itself into a ball.—*Reg.*

Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like moors.
And fears his hind leg will o'er take his fore.

Hind, s. [A.S. *hinde*.] Female of red deer.

How he slow, with glancing dart amies,
A gentle hind, that which the lovely lug
Did love as life.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*,
xvii. 1.
Nor Hercules more hands or labours know,
Not though the brazen-footed hind be slow.

Hind, s. [A.S. *hine*, *hina*, from *higne*; *hiye*, *hina*.] Labouring man attached to a household.

A couple of Paul's knaves, his *hinds* were called forth by their mistress, to carry me in the name of God clothes, to Dutch-lane.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,
To reap the harvest their ripe ears did yield,
Now look like those, when rolling thunders roar,
And sheets of lightning blast the standing field.

He said, and cloth'd himself in coarse array,
A labouring *hind* in shew.

When Prince George of Denmark visited the stately mansion of Pokeworth in wet weather, he was six hours in going nine miles; and it was necessary that a body of sturdy *hinds* should be on each side of his coach, in order to prop it.—*Maccarty, History of England*, vol. i. vii. iii.

Hindberry, s. [A.S. *hindberian*; German, *himbeere*.] Raspberry.

Adelung suggests the derivation of *hindberry* from the Latin *hibernus*, by a change that is quite consistent with analogy, viz. prefixing an *h* to the initial vowel, and an *n* before *d*.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Hinder, v. a. [A.S. *hindrian*.] Obstruct; stop; let; impede.

Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way: send me away that I may go to my master.—*Genesis*, xiv. 24.

The whole world shined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labour.—*Wind Schman*, xvii. 20.

If the alms were *hindered* only by cruelty, the hinderer is not tied to restitution, because cruelty took not liberty away from the giver.—*See my Taylor, Rule and Reason of Holy Living*.

Sedate damps thought and wit; too much company dissipates and *hinders* it from fixing.—*Sir W. Temple*.

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right?—*Locke*.

Hinder, v. n. Raise hindrances; cause impediment.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander, enterprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be written.—*Dryden*.

Hinder, adj. See Hindmost.

Bears, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

As the *hinder* foot of the horse struck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back.—*Addison*.

The lure was no sooner on shore, than it sent itself on its *hinder* legs, and listened to the sound of the pursuers.—*Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Hindrance, s. Impediment; let; stop; obstruction.

False opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices against the *hindrance* of them, and those practices now opinions more pernicious than the first; yet most extremely sometimes opposite to the first.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

There must be in every Christian church the same, except mere impossibility of so having it be the *hindrance*.—*Ibid.*

What *hindrance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done?—*Dryden*.

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both;
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hindrance* in pursuit of love?

Id., *Palamon and Arcite*, l. 291.

HING

He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these *hindrances* out of the way that leads to justice.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Hinderer, s. One who, or that which, hinders or obstructs.

A conjurator commonly proves an *hinderer*; and by his curious clashing, doth often dig his partner's grave.—*Father, Holy State*, p. 273.

Brake, a great *hinderer* of all plowing, grow.

Hinderer, part, adj. Obstructive.

Yon minnows of *hinderer* knot-grass made,
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Hinderling, s. Poultry, worthless, degenerate animal.

From this root [*hind*] comes the Anglo-Saxon *hinderling*, properly one who comes far behind his ancestors, 'familia sine opprobrium.' In *Leicham Edw.* confess. c. 35, 'Occidentales Saxones habent in proverbio famulum despectum *hinderling*, i. e. omni honestate destituta et rebus suis imbecis; the scum of his family.—*Collander, Two Ancient Scottish Poems*, p. 54.

Hindmost, adj. Hindmost; last; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindmost*.—*Genesis*, xxiii. 2.

Hindhead, s. Back part of the head.

He said, then rais'd the stick and laid it hard
On the bald *hind-head* of the roated harr.

Hindheel, s. [A.S. *hind-hele*.] Plant so called, of the genus *Chenopodium* (Butys).

Hind-hele, from its curving the hind part, probably the same as *Elaphoglossum*, which deer were supposed to eat when ailing with thierges.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Hindmost, adj. Last; lag; that which comes in the rear.

He met thee by the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee, even all that were feeble behind thee.—*Isaiah*, lxxv. 18.

Like to an enter'd tide, they all rush by,
And leave you *hindmost*.

Let him retire, betwixt two ages end.
The first of this, and *hindmost* of the last,
A losing gambler.

The race by vigour, and by valour is won;
So take the *hindmost*, hell!—*He said, and run.*

Hinge, s. [from root of *hang*.]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

Thou from the *hinge* their strokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force.

2. Cardinal points of the world, East, West, North, and South.

Nor slept the winds
Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four *hinges* of the world.

If when the moon is in the *hinge* of East,
The high breaks forward from its native rest;
Full thirty years, if you two years abide,
This station gives.—*Grech, Translation of Manilius*.

3. Governing rule or principle.

The other *hinge* of punishment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Be off the hinges. Be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

The man's spirit is out of order and off the *hinges*; and till that be put into its right frame, he will perpetually fluctuate.—*Acknowledgment of Tolson*.

Metelinks we stand on ruins, Nature shakes
About us, and this universal frame
So loose, that it but wants another push
To leap from off its *hinges*.

Hinge, v. a.

1. Furnish with hinges.

2. Bend as an hinge.

Be thou a flatterer now, and *hinge* thy knee;
And let his very breath, whom thou'lt observe,
Blow off thy cap.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Hinge, v. n. Turn as upon a hinge; hang; (as, 'The settlement of this matter *hinges* upon this point').

Cicero and Cato might have handled opposite analogies for ever; it rested with each of them to prove by just induction, or at least to render probable, that the case resembled the one set of analogous cases and not the other, in the circumstances on which the disputed question really *hinged*.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, p. 501.

HIPP

Hippy, v. n. [Lat. *hinnu*.] Neigh.

He neigheth and *hinnueth*: all is but *hinnu*, nequity.—*R. Jovan, Bartholomew Fair*.

Hint, v. a. [Danish, *ymte* = whisper.] Suggest by a slight mention or remote allusion; mention imperceptibly.

For examples out of other histories to *hint* a few of them.—*South, Sermons*, l. 290.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike.

Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.

Hint at. Allude to; touch slightly upon.

Speaking of Augustus's actions, he still remembers that sarcasms ought to be *hinted* at throughout the whole poem.—*Addison*.

Hint, s.

1. Faint notice given to the mind: remote allusion; distant insinuation.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations, the first *hints* and whisperings of good and evil that pass in his heart.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Suggestion; intimation.

Upon this *hint* I spoke:
She lov'd me for the dangers I had pass'd.

Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.

Hip, s. [A.S. *hipe*; Dutch, *heupe*; German, *hüfte*.]

1. Joint of the thigh.

How now, which of your *hips* has the most profound science?—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, l. 2.

Hippocras afflueth of the Scythians, that, using continual railing, they were generally molested with scintia, or hip gout.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Haunch; flesh of the thigh.

To set the same mark on the *hip*
Bolt of their sound and rotten sheep.

Butler, Hudibras.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And ganch'd his *hip* with one continu'd wound.

Dryden.

Have on the hip. Have an advantage over another.

If this poor lurch of Venice, whom I trash
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cassio on the *hip*.

Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.

Hip and thigh.

He smote them *hip and thigh* with a great slaughter.—*Judges*, xv. 8.

Samson *hip and thigh*, pell-mell, haply with his leg and foot only, slew the Philistines with a great slaughter.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 66.

Hip, s. In Architecture. See extract.

Hip, croupe, French (is) the external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides or skirts of a roof, which have their wall-plates running in different directions. . . . the pieces of timber in these angles are called *hip rafters*, and the tiles with which they are covered are called *hip-tiles*. . . . *Hip-knob* (is) a pinnacle, or some other similar ornament, placed on the top of the *hips* of a roof, or on the point of a gable.—*Glossary of Architecture*.

Hip, s. [A.S. *heppa*, *hop*; Danish, *hybe*.]

Fruit of the birch or the dogrose.
Eating *hips* and drinking watery fane.

Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Hip, v. a. Spruin or shoot the hip.

His horse was *hipp'd*.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Hip, interj. Exclamation, or calling to our.

Hip-hop. Cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*.

Your different ladies divide our poet's cares;
One foot the sock, 't'other the buskin wears:
Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't
Like Voltaire, *hip-hop* in a single boot.

Congreve.

Hipped, adj. Melancholy.

Or to some coffee-house I stray
For news, the morn of a day;
And from the *hipp'd* discourse gather,
That politics go by the weather.

Green, Spleen, 168.

Hippish, adj. [corruption of *hypochondriac*.] Somewhat hypochondriac.

I fancy you are a little *hippish*; and I hope you fright yourself without any reason.—*Graves, Epistolarum Quatuor*, l. ix. ch. xi.

They went to the Ridotto (It is a place
To which I mean to go myself to-morrow,
Just to divert my thoughts a little space,
Because I'm rather *hippish*, and may borrow

These *hite* of words a true just often finds, with-
out seeking.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's*
Art of Painting.

If it first be minds his *hite*?
And dricks champagne among the wits,
Five deep he toasts the towering insouciance. *Prior.*

What! This may prove a good *hit*—but such a
vulgar family. *O'Keefe, Postscript to the*
If the quality of being natural without being ob-
vious is a pretty correct description of felicitous
expression, or what is called fine writing, it is a yet
more accurate representation of the passions, or
felicitous *hite* in speaking. —*Lord Brougham, His-*
torical Sketches of the Reign of George
III., Lord Chatham.

Suppose that the observer makes the luckiest *hit*
which could be given by any conceivable combination
of chance.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, vi.
vii. § 4.

Hitch. v. n.**1. Become entangled or hooked together.**

But if this will not do, we are told, that there was
an infinite innumerable company of little ladies,
called atoms, from all eternity, flying and racing
about in a void space, which at length *hitched* to-
gether and united; by which union and connection
they grew at length into this beautiful, curious, and
most exact structure of the universe. A conceit
fitter for Bedlam than a school, or an academy.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 90.

2. Be caught; fall into; be hooked in.

Whose offends, at some unlucky time
Slides into verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme.

Pope, Imitation of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.
Have you not tried in some instances to palm off
a yesterday's pun upon a gentleman, and has it an-
swered? Not but it was new to his hearing, but it
did not seem to come new from you. It did not
hitch in. It was like picking up at a village al-
though a two-days' old newspaper. You have not
seen it before, but you reset the stale thing as an
affront.—*Lamb, Last Essays of Elia, Distant Cor-*
respondence.

And then to *hitch* Latimer and Servetus together!
To be sure, there was a stake and a fire in each case,
but where the rest of the resemblance I cannot
see.—*Cutcliffe, Table Talk.*

In the act of separation the crab has sometimes
been seen to throw itself on its back, working the
branches with unusual force, and making the ut-
most effort to disengage the internal processes. It
crawls at the fissure where the tail is connected
with the carapace. Sometimes the crab *hitches* out
of its claws into some crack or fissure, and from this
point of resistance gains more power in emerging
and withdrawing itself from between the carapace
and tail.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*,
lect. xiv.

Hitch. v. a. Catch or hook up.

Here Short *hitched* up the whilband of his se-
cond pair of trousers, turned about round, and was
going below, when Snarley yow stuck at his heels.—*Marryat, Snarleygown*, vol. i. ch. iii.

Hitch. s. Catch; anything that holds; im-
pendent; (as, 'There is a hitch in the
business'; 'The man has a hitch in his
gait').

I am credibly informed, that there is still a con-
siderable *hitch* or hold in your enumeration; and
that when you speak fast, you speak unintelligibly.
—*Lord Chesterfield.*

I never felt more awkwardly in my life. It was a
question whether I had better or not recur to any
thing that had passed; we had been friends—we
were friends. There had been a sort of a *hitch*—
a hiatus, but the light had set that to rights, and I
had been wounded, which was as much as a man of
honour could expect, and my friend had not
wounded me, which made the affair of reconciliation
easier.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii.
ch. i.

Hitchcock. s. Bungler.

Among whom this *hitchcock* missed his rapier.—*Santa of George Peck*. (Nares by H. & W.)

Hither. adv. [A.S. hider.]**1. To this place from some other, as op-**
posed to Thither.

Cesar, tempted with the fame
Of this sweet island, never conquered,
And envying the Britons blood man,
O hideous hunger of dominion, *hither* came.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. To this end; to this design; to this topic
of argument.

Hereupon dependeth whatsoever difference there
is between the status of saints in glory; *hither* we
refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfec-
tion of man, by way of service towards God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Hither. adj. Nearer; towards this part.

But on the *hither* side, a different sort,
From the high neighbouring hills descended.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 673.

An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon
the *hither* end, namely, that extreme wherein it is
finite.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Hither and thither. In different direction;
backwards and forwards; here and there.

Victoria is like a traveller, and goes *hither and*
thither, not resting long in a place; and although it
be for most part both gotten and kept by courage
and discretion, yet oftentimes, when you have most
carefully and judiciously disposed of all things, the
fortune and chance of warre have therein a great
way.—*Knodds, History of the Turks*, 377, B. (Ord
MS.)

Hithermost. adj. Nearest on this side.

That which is eternal can be extended to a greater
extent at the *hithermost* extreme.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Hitherto. adv.**1. To this time; yet.**

Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought
not to be the subject of a picture or of a poem.—*Dryden.*

2. In any time till now.

More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, whilst the famous anastrophes
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. At every time till now.

In this we are not their adversaries, though they
in the other *hitherto* have been ours.—*Hooker, Ec-*
clesiastical Polity.

He could not have failed to add the opposition of
ill spirits to the good; this alone has *hitherto* been
the practice of the moderns.—*Dryden.*

To correct them, is a work the *hitherto* been
assumed by the best qualified hands.—*Swift.*

Hitherward. adv. This way; towards this
place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward*.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i. 2.

Hitherwards. adv. Same as preceding.

The king himself in person both set forth,
Or *hitherwards* intended speedily.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

Hive. s. [A.S. hyfe, hwe, hige—family,
house.]**1. Habitation or artificial receptacle of bees.**

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisom
smell,
Are from their *hives* and houses driv'n away.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 5.

So wandering bees would perish in the air,
Did not a sound, proportion'd to their ear,
Appease their rage, invite them to the *hive*.

Waller.

Bees have each of them a hole in their *hives*; their
honey is their own, and every bee minds her own
concerns. *Addison.*

2. Bees occupying the same.

The common, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

3. Company.

What modern mansion call a lodge, was by anti-
quity called a *hive* of free masons; and therefore,
when a discussion happens, the going off is to this
day called swarming.—*Swift.*

Hive. v. a.**1. Put into hives; harbour.**

Mr. Addison of Oxford has been trouble me to
me; after his bees, my latter swarms in severe
hiving.—*Dryden.*

When bees are fully settled, and the cluster at the
highest, *hive* them. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Contain, as in hives; receive, as to an
habitation.

Ambition now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise,
He at Fuscara's sleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious sweets are *hiv'd*.

Cervantes.

Hive. v. n. Take shelter together; reside
collectively.

He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat, draves *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

In summer we wander in a paradisaical scene,
among groves and gardens; but at this season we
get into warmer houses, and *hive* together in cities.
—*Pope, Letters.*

Hiver. s. One who puts bees in hives.

Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash
his hands and face therewith.—*Mortimer, Hus-*
bandry.

Hives. s. pl. Cutaneous eruption; skin dis-
ease so called.

The eruption in this disease consists of vesicles
scattered over the body: they are mostly smooth

and transparent, lentil-shaped, or irregularly cir-
cular, flattened at the top; the fluid, at first pellu-
cent, then whitish, afterwards straw-coloured; and
this kind is called the chicken-pox. Sometimes the
vesicles are pointed and the fluid clear through-
out the disease; and this is termed the worm-pox.
In other cases, the vesicles are very large and glo-
bular, and the fluid, at first whey-coloured, is af-
terwards yellow; this form is denominated the *hives*.
—*Hager, Medical Dictionary*, in voce *Varicella*.

Hiss. v. n. Same as Hiss.

To have a thousand with red burning spits
Come *hissing* in upon them.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 6.

Hissing. s. Same as Hissing.

Let, by the sun the organs parch'd and spill'd,
The dismal ghost utter his *hissings* yell.

Mary, Translation of Lucan, b. vi.

Ho. interj. Call, or exclamation to give
notice of approach, or anything else;
command to stop; cease; give over;
enough.

The duke of Norfolk was not full set forward,
when the king cast down his warbur, and the her-
alds cried *ho, ho, ho—Hollo!*
Behold, the kinsman of whom Benz spoke came
by; unto whom he said, *Ho, such a one, turn aside*,
sit down here. *Roth, iv. 1.*

Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the wa-

ters. *Isaiah*, lv. 1.

Ho, ho, come forth and flee from the hand of the

north.—*Zachariah*, ii. 6.

Ho, swain, what shepherd owns these ragged

sheep? *Dryden, Translation of the Eclogues*, iii. 1.

Ho. s. Stop; bound; limit.

Formerly the word was common in this country.
Mr. Malone says, it is yet common in Ireland; as,
there is no *ho* with him, i. e. he knows no bounds, he
never has enough, he is intemperate. 'Out of all
ho.' *Immoderately*. *Littell, Dictionary*, 1716.

Heer was no *ho* in devout drinkynge.—*Langhams*
Letters of Queen Elizabeth's Kitchin, bk. of Kil-
lingworth, 1575.

He once loved the fair maid of Fressingfield out of
all *ho*. *Greville, Private Passions*.

Ho. interj. Sudden exclamation to give
notice of approach or anything else.

Here dwells my father Jew; *ho*, who's within?

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

When I cry'd *ho*!

Like boys into a noise, knees would start forth,

And cry, Your will. *Id., Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 11.

Hoaming. adj. ? Swelling; surging.

What a sea comes in!

It is a *hoaming* sea. We shall have foul weather.

Dryden, Tempest. (Rich.)

Hoar. adj. [A.S. har.]**1. White.**

The *hoar* waters from his fount ran,
And the light fountains danc'd all about.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 12, 10.

A people,
Whom Ireland sent from laughs and forests *hoar*.

Raiford.

2. Gray with age.

It seem'd it was, and guided evermore
Through wisdom of a matron *hoar* and *hoar*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Let not his *hoar* head go down to the grave in
penury. *1 Kings*, ii. 6.

Now swarms the populace, a countless throng;
Youth and *hoar* age, and man drives man along.

Pope.

3. Mouldy; musty.

Guyon finds Mammon in a dale
Sunning his treasure *hoar*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, argument.

A hare, sir, in a leaten pie, that is something stale
and *hoar*. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 6.

Hoar. s. Antiquity; hoariness.

His grants are engrafted on the pulchre law of
Europe, covered with the awful *hoar* of innumerable
ages.—*Burke.*

Hoar. v. n. Make hoary. Rare.

Man himself, when age, like frost, has *hoar'd* his
hairs, and all his fires are out, can unadvised play
with her flames and rays.—*Fellham*, p. 36. (Ord MS.)

Hoar. v. n. Become mouldy or musty.

A hare that is *hoar*,
Is too much for a score,
When it *hoars* ere it be spent.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4, mon.

Hoar-frost. s. Congelations of dew in
frosty mornings on the grass.

When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face
of the wilderness there lay a small round thing, as
small as the *hoar-frost* on the ground.—*Isaiah*,
xvi. 10.

In Fahrenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two de-
grees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which is
hoar-frost.—*Arbuthnot.*

Hoard. *s.* [A.S. *hord.*] Store laid up in secret; hidden stock; treasure.

I have a venturesome fairy, that shall seek
The squirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee thence new nuts.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.
They might have even starved, had it not been for
this providential reserve, this *hoard*, that was stored
in the strata underneath, and now seasonably dis-
closed.—*Woodward*.

Hoard. *v. a.* Lay in hoards; husband pri-
vily; store secretly.

You *hoard* not health for your own private use,
But on the public spend the rich produce. *Dryden*.
You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a
great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for
the publick, that he squanders away the nation's
money; but you may safely relate that his hoards it.
—*Arbuthnot, Art of Political Lying*.

A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God,
when it is *hoarded* in our treasures, or considered
as a safe, independent provision laid up for many
years.—*Rogers*.

With up.

I have just occasion to complain of them, who
because they understand Chaucer, would hoard him
up as miners do their granular gold, only to look on
it themselves, and hinder others from making use of
it.—*Dryden*.

The base wretch who *hoards* up all he can,
Is proud, and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Id.*

Hoard. *v. n.* Practice hoarding.

He fear'd not *hoard* himself to be in need,
Nor ead to *hoard* for those whom he did breed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hoarder. *s.* One who, that which, hoards.

The *hoarders* of provision were constrained to open
their granaries, and the prices of grain abated. *Sir
H. Wotton, Panegyric to King Charles I.*
Since commodities will be raised, this alteration
will be an advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of
money.—*Locke*.

Hoarding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who
hoards, especially applied to the habit of
secretly moneys, or treasure: (as opposed
to that of putting in a bank, out at inter-
est, or investing).

No great was the difficulty that the practice of
hoarding was common.—*Macaulay, History of Eng-
land*, ch. xix.

Hoared. *part. adj.* Mouldy; musty.

All the bread of their provision was dry and
hoared, [in the present version, mouldy].—*John i.
12. 5, Matthew's, Cranmer's, and the Bishop's Trans-
lation*.

Hoariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Hoary.

1. State of being whitish, or of the colour of
old men's hair.

He grows a whiff, his *hoariness* remains,
And the same rage in other members reigns.
Dryden.

2. Mouldiness.

Hoariness, or *viscidness*, such as is on bread or
meat long kept; or mouldiness from moisture or
lack of cleansing. *Barrett, Alceste*.

Hoarse. *adj.* [A.S. *hars.*] Having the voice
rough, as with a cold; having a rough
sound.

Come, sit, sit, and a song . . . clap into't roundly,
without hawking or spitting, or saying we are *hoarse*.
—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, v. 3.

The raven himself in *hoarse*,
That crows the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Id., Macbeth*, i. 5.
He sped his steps along the *hoarse* resounding
shore. *Dryden*.

Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

Hoarsely. *adv.* In a hoarse manner; with
a rough harsh sound.

Hard as my feet ran down a crystal spring,
Which did the numerous pebbles *hoarsely* clide
For standing in the way. *Morse, Cepid's Conflict*: 107.

The hounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd;
The hunter close purr'd the visionary mind.
Dryden, Theodora and Hamorin.

Hoarseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Hoarse.

I had a voice in heav'n ere sulph'rous steams
Had damp'd it to a *hoarseness*. *Dryden, King Arthur*.

The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions *hoar-
ness* in the gullet, and difficulty of swallowing.—
Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Hoary. *adj.* [A.S. *hár.*] White; whitish.

One would think the deep to be *hoary*.—*Job*, xli.
32.
Thus she rested on her arm roguish'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind. *Addison*.

With age.

A comely palmer clad in black attire,
Of ripened years, and hairs all *hoary* grey.

Solyman, marvelling at the entrance and majesty
of the *hoary* old prince in his so great extremity,
dismiss'd him, and went him again into the city. —
Knutler, History of the Turks.
Has then my *hoary* head deserv'd no better?

Then in full age, and *hoary* holiness,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promised bliss.
—*Prior, Solomon*.

With frost.

The seasons alter; *hoary* headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose.
Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

With mould.

There was brought out of the city into the camp
very *hoary*, moulded break.—*Knutler, His-
tory of the Turks*.

Hoax. *v. a.* [A.S. *hucse*.] cheat.] Take in,
or deceive any one, by a hoax.

M. was *hoaxing* you, surely, about my engraving;
'tis a little silly thing, too like by half, in which
the draughtman has done his best to avoid flattery.
—*Lamb, Letter to Burton*.

Hoax. *s.* Imposition; deception.

Thelwall was introduced by them to Lamb, and
was welcomed to his circle, in the true catholicism
of its spirit, although its master cared nothing for
the Roman virtue which Thelwall devotedly cher-
ished, and which Horne Tooke kept in uncertain
vibration between a rebellion and a *hoax*. *Telford, Memoir of Lamb*.
He . . . would have been scared by so silly a *hoax*.
—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Hobbad-de-hoy. *s.* [?] Stripling; lad of
an equivocal age; neither man nor boy.

Man's sex decided here as have
By privity's ties from birth to grave.
The first seven years came up as a child;
The next to learning, for waking too wide;
The next keeps under Sir *Hobbad-de-hoy*;
The next a man, no longer a boy, &c.
*Tasso's, Four Hundred Points of good
Household*, p. 57: 1540.

Why! he's a mere *hobbad-de-hoy*, neither a man nor
a boy. *Swift, Polite Conversation*. (Ord. MR.)
The only males that are in such families are too
insouciant to create jealousy or spite; they are
either the babes and sucklings of the present, or the
hobbad-de-hoy of the last year; and what the status of
a *hobbad-de-hoy* is, all know and have felt.—*Bonar, For-
est Creators, The Wild Boar*.

Hobble. *v. n.*

1. Walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg
more than the other; hitch; walk with
unequal and encumbered steps.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryden*.

When I was *hobbling* over the style, after Fre-
derick, there and thought the dog might be shir-
red to atoms. I made a determination in my own
mind, if he survived, that he, and your daughter
—what's your name, young lady?—*Colman, the
yonger, The Poor Gentleman*, v. 3.

You can run, I see. Why, after a thousand
pounds I can *hobble* a bit. —Can you? Then *hobble*
to Lucern, in Switzerland, and obtain proof of their
union; he denies being married.—*Macdon, Sixty
worth knowing*, l. 1.

Nothing could escape her little twinkling ideal-
shook eyes or her acute ear; she could scarcely *hob-
ble* fifty yards, but she kept no servant to assist her,
for, like her son, she was ambitious by the extreme.
—*Marrall, Southgate*, vol. i. ch. xiv.

2. Move roughly or unevenly. Feet being
ascribed to verses, whatever is done with
feet is likewise ascribed to them.

While you *hobble* in trills release,
She *hobbles* in alternate verses. *Prior, Alma*, canto i.

Hobble. *s.*

1. Uneven awkward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which
gives him a *hobble* in his gait.—*Swift, Gulliver's
Travels*.

2. Difficily: (as, 'He has got into a *hob-
ble*'). Colloquial.

Hobblor. *s.* [N.Fr. *hobelr.*] Kind of horse-
soldier.

For twenty *hobblers* armed, Irishmen so called,
because they served on *hobblers*, he paid six-pence
a-piece per diem.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the
State of Ireland*.

Hobbling. *part. adj.* Halting; limping.

Some persons continued a kind of *hobbling* march
on the broken arches, but fell through.—*Addison*.
Those ancient Romans . . . had a custom of re-
proaching each other in a sort of extempore poetry,

or rather tunable *hobbling* verse.—*Dryden, Origin
and Progress of Satire*.

Yet whether right or wrong the ancient rules,
It will not do to call our fathers fools!
Though you and I who readily know
To separate the elegant and low,
Can also, when a *hobbling* line appears,
Detect with fingers, in default of ears.

Dryden, Hints from Horace.
Hobbling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who hob-
bles.

Was he ever able to walk without leading-strings,
without being discovered by his *hobbling*?—*Swift*.

Hobby. *s.* [from Fr. *hobereau*.] Species of
falcon so called.

They have such a hovering possession of the Val-
toine, as in *hobby* hath over a hawk. *Beacon*.
The people will chop like trout at an artificial fly,
and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hob-
by*.—*Sir R. E. Estcourt*.

Larks lie dar'd to slum the *hobby's* flight. *Dryden*.

Hobby. *s.* [from N.Fr. *hobin*; Low German,
huppe.]

1. Horse.

Hobblers armed, Irishmen so called, because they
served on *hobbers*. *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the
State of Ireland*.

2. Stick on which boys get astride and ride.

As young children, who are told in
the cards, to keep their steps from sliding,
When members knit, and legs grow stranger,
Make use of such machine no longer;
But leap profusely, and seat
On horse call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior*.

3. Favourite object or pursuit of a person.

Of quite another stamp was the then accountant,
John Tipu. He neither pretended to lush blood,
nor, in good truth, cared one far about the matter.
He thought an accountant the greatest character in
the world, and himself the greatest accountant in
it. Yet John was not without his *hobby*.
The fiddle relieved his event hours. *Lamb, Essays of
Elia, The South-Sea House*.

Every man has his *hobby*, and usually pays dear
for it; so did Myndert Kramer. *Marrall, Southgate*.

Hobby-horse. *s.*

1. Stick on which boys get astride and ride.

Those grave countenances about antiquative trilles
look like some Socrates upon his boy's *hobby-horse*.
—*Clifford*.

2. Character in the May-games.

The *hobby-horse* was represented by a man
equipped with as much post-board as was sufficient
to form the head and hinder parts of a horse, the
quadriparted defect being concealed by a bare man-
tle or foot-cloth that nearly touched the ground.
The performer on this occasion exerted all his skill
in ludicrous horsemanship. *Dancer*.

But see the *hobby-horse* is forgot;
It must be your lot.
To supply his want with farses
And some other trifling amuse.

The word *hobby-horse* is not found in his time,
and thereupon he plays the most notorious *hobby-horse*,
jesting and trilling in the manner of his nonsense.—
Milton, Colasterion.

3. Stupid or foolish person.

I have studied right or otherwise words to speak
to you, which these *hobby-horses* must not hear.—
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 2.

4. Favourite object or pursuit of a person.

What the last are denominated *folies*, or *hobby-
horses*, we style collections: Uncle Toby's library
have required no apology among the limits of
old ballads, and churchwardens' bills of our day!
—*Forster, Illustrations of Sterne*, ch. v.

Hobgoblin. *s.* [? goblin with *hobby's* or
horse's head.] Fairy; vulgarly, a fright-
ful one.

You are that shrewd and knavish sprite,
Call'd Robin Goodfellow: . . .
Those that *Hobgoblins* call you, and sweet Puck,
You do their work.

Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.
Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality:
Crier *Hobgoblin*, make the fairy o' you.

Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Hobnail. *s.* [? nail used in shoeing a hobby
or little horse.]

1. Nail with a thick strong head.

Stead, if thou turn thine eyes, I beseech thee on
my knees thou may'st be turned into *hobnails*.—
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 10.

2. Clownish person, in contempt.

No antic *hobnail* at a morris, but is more hand-
somerly facetious.—*Milton, Colasterion*.

Hobnailed. *adj.* Set with hobnails.

Wouldst thou, friend, who hast two legs alone, &

Wouldst thou, to run the knottle, these expose
To a whole company of hobnail shoes?

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Hobnob. Same as *Hobnab*.

His indevelopment at this moment is so implacable,
that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death,
and squelch; *hobnob* is his word, give't or take't.
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Hobthurst. s. [*Hob of the hurst*.] Hob-
joblin; clown.

Both can easily pardon the mistake of this rude
writer, nor are at all surprised at it as a novelty,
that any ignorant rural hobthurst should call the
spirit of nature (a thing so much beyond his ca-
pacity to judge of) a prodigious hobgoblin. — *Unna-
lations on Glauville*, &c., p. 31: 1832.

Hock. s. [A.S. *hok*; *ho* heel.] Joint 1
tween the knee and the fetlock.

[*Hock*, the joint of a horse's leg from the knee to the
fetlock; *hock*, the back of the knee. — *Webster's*,
Dictionary of English Etymology.]

Hock. s. [short for *Hockheimer*, adjective of
Hockheim, the name of a place on the
Rhine so called.] Wine from Hockheim.

Wine becomes sharp, as *hock*, like vitriolic
acidity. — *Flayser*.

Hockamore. s. [corruption of *Hockheimer*.]
Same as *Hock*.

Restor'd the fainting high and mighty,
With brandy, wine, and aqua vita,
And made 'em stoutly overcome
With bacharach, hockamory, and nutm.

Bath, H. H. H. H. H.

If cyder royal should become unpleasant, and as
unfit to bottle as old hockamore, mix one hockhead
of that and one of tart new cyder together.
— *Mortimer*.

Hockey, or Hawkey. s. [?] Game so called.
Hockey is brought
Home with hollowin.

Poor Robin's Almanack: 1675.

A name for harvest-home, used in Norfolk, Suff-
olk, and Cambridgeshire, according to Pease; and
certainly in other places. *Hockey* is that which is
distributed to the people at harvest-home. The
hockey part is that which brings the last corn and
the children rejoicing with boughs in their hands,
with which the horses are also attired. — *Selman*,
Survey, Hertfordshire, from *Brant's Popular Anti-
quity*.

In the town of Cambridge, and centre of our
University, such curious remains of ancient cus-
toms may be noticed, in different seasons of the
year, which pass without observation. The custom
of hocking horses on the first of May (old style) is
derived from a festival in honour of Diana. At the
hockey, as it is called, I have seen a clown dressed
in woman's clothes, having his face painted, his head
decorated with ears of corn, and bearing about him
other symbols of folly, carried in a wicker, with
great pomp and loud shouts through the streets,
the horses being covered with white sheets; and when
I enquired the meaning of the ceremony, was an-
swered by the people that they were drawing the
harvest-queen. — *Dr. Clarke, Travels*.

It [a game played in Little Tibet] was a kind of
hocky on horseback. — *Vigne, Travels in Cashmere*
and Little Tibet.

Hocus-pocus.

1. Word used by jugglers.

I will speak of one man more exceeding in that
craft than others, that was not about in king James's
time, and long since, who called himself 'the king's
majesty's most excellent honest pocus'; and so was
he called, because that, at the playing of every trick
he used to say, '*Hocus pocus*, hocus, talantus, vinci-
cedenter juleus,' a dark composition of words to
blind the eyes of beholders. — *Alph's Gentle in Li*,
Dick, Treatise of Witches, &c., p. 23.

Do they think this you can juggle? I would we
had *hocus pocus* for you then, your people; or Tra-
vittano Tudesco. — *Whit's* that, boy? Another juggler
with a long train. — *R. Johnson, Magician's Laidy*.

Dancing-wench, *hocus pocus*, and other an-
ticks just my remembrance. — *Sir T. Herbert, Re-
lation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the*
Great Asia, p. 134.

2. Juggle; cheat; words formerly used by
conjurers in practising their tricks.

Right and wrong
Could never hold it out so long,
And, like blind fortune, with a slight
Convey men's interest and right.
From Silvio's pocket into Nokes's.
An easily as *hocus pocus*. — *Bath, H. H. H. H.*, iii. 3.

If thou hast any *hocus pocus* tricks to play, why
can't thou do them here? — *Addison, Drummer*.

Hocus, or Hocus-pocus. s. a. Cheat. *Vulgar*.
One of the greatest pieces of humbuggery, with
which these jugglers *hocus* the vulgar and incau-
tious of the present age. — *Nelson*.

Used as a verbal abstract.

This gift of *hocus pocus*, and of disguising
matters, is surprising. — *Sir E. L'Estrange*.

Hod. s. [?] Kind of trough, supported by a
handle, in which a labourer carries mortar
to the masons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay,
A lath, hammer, trowel, a hod or a tray.
— *Tamer, Five Hundred Points of good*
Husbandry.

Hodden. w. and s. [?] Coarse kind of
cloth so called.

While so? so long as it is but drest in *hodden* or
russet; and Revolution, less frequent than War,
has not yet got its laws of Revolution, but the
hodden or russet individuals are the ordinary, the
striking before brother *hodden* of mankind,
let us close those wide mouths of ours; let us re-
sist, and begin considering. — *Curlye, The*
French Revolution, pt. iii. l. 1. rh. ch.

Hoddy-doddy. s. A word of contempt de-
noting an awkward, foolish, or ridiculous
man.

Oh! wife, and you,
That make your husband such a *hoddy-doddy*.
— *R. Johnson, Every Man in his Humour*.
He has more goodness in his little finger, than
you have in your whole body:
My master is a personable man, and not a spindly-
shank'd *hoddy-doddy*.
— *Swift, Cocknutt's Letter to Dr. Shedd*.

Hoddy-peak. s. [Dutch, *huddlebek*, *hobbel-
bek*.] Stammerer; dolt; nimby.

What ye brain-sick fools, ye *hoddy-peaks*, ye
doddy-podges. — *Latimer*.

Hodge-podge. s. [Fr. *hockepot*.] Medley
of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our English tongue a collan-
age, or *hodge-podge* of all other speeches. — *Epistle*
to the Honourable Sir John Lubbock.
As for mercury water and other poisons, they
might be fit for rats, which is a kind of *hodge-pot*.
— *Raven, Speech against the Council of State*.
It produces excellent corn, whereas the Turks
make their trachina and balbut, a certain *hodge-
podge* of stinky ingredients. — *Stadius, Travels*.

Hodtern. adj. Constituted by, consisting of,
to-day; existing.

I know that this contrary to the common
opinion not only of the *hodterns*, but even of di-
verse mathematicians. — *Boyle, Works*, vol. ii.
p. 754. (Rich.)

Hodmandod. s. Snail.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the
crab, the crawfish, and the *hodmandod* or dudman.
— *Lucan*.

Hoe. s. [Fr. *houe*.] Instrument to cut up
the earth, of which the blade is at right
angles with the handle.

They should be thimmed with a *hoe*. — *Mortimer*,
Husbandry.

Hoe. s. a. Cut or dig with a hoe.

They must be continually kept with weeding and
hoeing. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Hoful. adj. [A.S. *hogu*, *hug*, *huh* — mind,
thought.] Prudent; careful. *Rare*.

S. Gregory, ever *hoful* of his doings and behaviour,
directed several letters unto him. — *Stapleton, Ec-
clesiastical History*, fol. 97. b. 1. 1565.

Hofully. adv. In a *hoful* manner. *Rare*.
Women serving God *hofully* and chastely. — *Staple-
ton, Fortness of the Faith*, fol. 113. b.

Hog. s. [from Welsh *hech*.] General name
of swine.

This will raise the price of *hogs*, if we grow all
the pork-keepers. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*,
iii. 5.

The *hog*, that ploughs not, nor always thy call,
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all.

— *Pope, Essay on Man*, iii. 11.

Bring *hogs* to a fine market. Fail of one's
design.

You have brought your *hogs* to a fine market. —
Spectator.

Hog. s. a. Cut the hair short, like the bristles
of a hog; (especially the mane of a horse).

Hog-doe. s. [two words.] See extract.

The axis group contains but three species . . .
Among the British sportsmen and residents in
India, these animals are called *hog-deer*; they are
most usually found in the heavy grass jungles in the
lower provinces, and to the northward in the Jaw
and Surpung jungles, along the banks of the rivers;
they feed in preference on the silky grass used for
making twine. They are extremely indolent in
their habits, feeding at night, and passing most of
the day in sleep. To this we may probably trace
the repugnance of the *hog-deer* to remain in dis-
tricts much frequented by the wild parakeets, whose
loud and discordant voice must frequently disturb
them. — *Swainson, Natural History and Classification*
of *Quadrupeds*, § 238.

Hogcote. s. House for hogs; hogsty.

Out of a small *hogcote* sixty or eighty load of dung
hath been raised. — *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Hoggerel. s. [N.Fr. *hoguetz*.] Hog.

And to the temples first they lunge and weck,
By scutelles with *hoggers* (hidenaw) of two years,
Clownes are ought to Geres.
— *Burley, Translation of the Aeneid*, iv. (Rich.)

Hoggins. s. [?] See extract.

[*Hoggins*, said silted from the gravel to be laid on
rails. — *Widdowood, Dictionary of the English Lan-
guage*.]

Hoggish. adj. Having the qualities of a
hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

Suspicion also had, for the *hoggish* shrewdness, of
her brain, and Moses, for a very unlikely envy. — *Sir*
P. Sidney.

Those devils, so talked of and feared, are now
seen but *hoggish* jailors. — *Overbury, Characteristicks*
of a Prison.

Hoggishly. adv. In a *hoggish* manner;
gravidly; selfishly.

They are all *hoggishly* drunk. — *Chaucer, Tale*
for *Drumkardes*: 1574.

Hogh. s. [A.S. *hog, hou*.] Hill; rising ground;
cliff. *Obsolete*.

That will can witness yet into this day,
The western *hog*, besprinkled with the gore
Of mighty Gormet. — *Spenser, Faerie Que*.

Hogher. s. A keeper of hogs.

No lusty weatherer thither drave his king,
Nor boarish *hog-herd* fed his roving swine.
— *Brown, Britannia's Pastors*, b. ii.
line 1: 1616.

The terms *hogherd* and *hogkeeper* are not to be
used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in
the Greek. — *Brown, Notes on the Odyssey*.

Hogling. s. Young or little hog.

So do our *hoglings* sink forthwith.
— *Drout, Translation of the*

Hogo. s. [Fr. *haut* — high; *gout* — ta-
] High flavour; strong scent.

Belshazzar's sumptuous feast was heightened
the *hogo* of his delicious meats and drinks. — *Dr.*
Griffith, Fair of God and the King, p. 70: 1600.

Hoghead. s. [Dutch, *ochshoofd*; Swedish,
oshufud.]

1. Measure of liquids containing sixty-three
gallons.

Varro tells that every jugerum of vines yielded
six hundred urns of wine; according to this pro-
portion, one acre should yield fifty-five *hogheads*,
and a little more. — *Arbuthnot*.

2. Any large barrel.

Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hog-
head*, putting into it before that which you would
have preserved; and in the instant that you with-
draw the bellows, stop the neck with a *hoghead*.
They slung up one of their largest *hogheads*; I
drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint. — *Seyd*,
Travels in Persia.

Hoghearing. s. A ludicrous term, denoting
much noise about nothing.

Why do I hold you thus long in these his noisome
exclamations, and hideous cry of *hoghearing*, when
as we used to say in Kentland, we have a great deal of
noise, and no wool. — *Dean Martin, Letters*, p. 95:
1682.

Hogsty. s. The place in which swine are
shut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness,
without a shoe or stocking to their feet, or a house
so convenient as an English *hogsty*. — *Swift*.

Upon which he laid violent hands on Adams, and
dragged him into the *hogsty*, which was, indeed, but
two steps from his parlor window. — *Fichtelberg, Ac-
count of Joseph Andrews*.

Hogwash. s. Draff which is given to swine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer
sells you *hogwash*. — *Arbuthnot, History of John*
Bull.

Holden. s. Rude, ill-taught country girl.

All those [women] we saw, were the ugliest awk-
ward *holdens* in nature. — *Swainson, Travels in*
Spain, letter 44.

One is a Mrs. Ammerly (a relation to the present
disputants), she is daughter to my Lord Tyrone,
such another sisterly ignorant *holden* I never saw,
and the worst of it is she is very good-humoured,
but will be familiar. Her husband is very like the
Duke of Bedford, and well enough. — *Life and Cor-
respondence of Mrs. Delany*, edited by Lady Lun-
ceford, vol. ii. p. 323.

Holden. adj. Rustick; inelegant; untaught.

They throw their persons, with a *holden* air,
Across the room, and toss into the chair.

Given nature wild,
Delighted with a *hugden* snail,
Which truth and innocence controul.
Green, The Spleen, 250.

Holden. v. n. Act as a holden; romp.

Some of them would get a scratch; but we always discovered, upon examining, that they had been *holden* with the young apprentices.—*Swift*.

Hoist. v. a. [*Fr. hausser*.] Older form of *hoist*.

Join you with me;
We'll quickly *hoise* Duke Humphrey from his seat.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. l. 1.

Hoise sail, and fly;
And in thy flight aloud on Crutis cry.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Auria had *hoised* sail, and was on his way toward the bay of Nampactus.—*Knutler, History of the Turks*.

They committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the rudder bands, and *hoised up* the sail, and made toward the *Acte*, xxvii. m. That man which pitheth virtue for itself, and can endure to *hoise* and strike his sails, as the divers nature of calms and storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth, and content himself with a slow and sure navigation.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Hoist. v. a. Raise; lift.

What inside she made to *hoist* her purple sails I And to appear unaccounted in flight,
Drew half our strength away.
Dryden, All for Love.

Seize him, take, *hoist* him up, break off his hold, And toss him headlong from the temple's wall.
Southern.

What made Abraham kick at all the kindnesses of his father, but because his ambition would needs be degrading the sceptre, and *hoisting* him into his father's throne?—*South, Sermons*.

Hoist. s. Raising; lifting; lift.

He is upon his second *hoist* into the cart.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 290.

Hoisting. s. See extract.

Confession was writhed out of some by offers of indulgence, wrung from others by the dread of torture, by actual torture, torture, with the various ways of which our hearts must be shocked, that we may judge more fairly on their effects. These were among the forms of procedure by torture in those times, without doubt mercilessly employed in the dungeons which confined the Templars. The criminal was stripped, his hands tied behind him; the cord which lashed his hands hung upon a pulley at some height above. At the sign of the judge he was hauled up with a frightful wrench, and then violently fell to the ground. This was called in the common phrase, *hoisting*. It was the most usual, twofold the mildest form of torture. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xii. ch. i.

Hoist. v. n. [*Norse, hanta*.] Leap; cuper.

He lives at home, and shines, and *hoists*, and revels, among his drunken companions.—*Rowland and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle*.

Hoisting. part. uif. Over-lively.

He that . . . could do
The cantler's somersaults; or n'd to woo
With *hoisting* gambols.
Doune, Poems, p. 310.

Hoity-toity. Interjection expressive of check to over-liveliness and exuberance of spirit.

Hoity-toity! what have I to do with dreams?
Congreve, Love for Love.

Used substantively.

The *hoity-toity*.
Whisking, frisking. *Bickerstaff, Love in a Village*.
My mother you must know, was a fine lady, all upon the *hoity-toity*, and so, good for nothing.—*Keefe, Fontainebleau*, vi. 3.

Hold. v. a. preterite *held*; past part. *held* or *holden*. [*A.S. healdan*.]

1. Grasp in the hand; gripe; clutch; keep; retain; gripe fast: (as opposed to *let go*). Applied to immaterial as well as to material objects.

Too late it was for satire to be told
Or ever hope recover her again;
In vain she seeks, that having, cannot hold.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Thou hast there them that hold the doctrine of Mahum.—*Reverend*, ii. 14.

2. Consider; regard; think of; judge with regard to praise or blame.

I as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold these from this for ever.
Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 1.

I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger His body for a girl that loves him not.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

One amongst the fairest of Greece,
That *holds* his honour higher than his case.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, l. 3.

This makes thee, blessed peace, as light to *hold*,
Like summer's flies that fear not winter's cold.
Fairfax.

Hold such in reputation.—*Philippians*, ii. 23.

He would shake us, amends, and spend some time with us, if we *held* his company and conference agreeable. *Bacon*.

As Chaucer is the father of English poetry, so *hold* him in the same degree of veneration as the Greeks *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.—*Dryden*.

Ye Latin dames, if any here
Hold your unhappy queen Amata dear.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 530.

3. Receive, and keep in a vessel; keep, as opposed to spill, lose, or waste.

Broken cisterns that can *hold* no water.—*Jeremiah*, ii. 13.
She tempers sweet creams, nor these to *hold*
Wants her fit vessels more.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 317.

4. Keep; hinder from escape.

For this infernal pit shall never *hold*
Celestial spirits in bondage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 657.

5. Keep from spoil or loss; defend.

With what arms
We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 722.

Man should better *hold* his place
By wisdom. *Id.*, xi. 650.

6. Contain as a measure: (as, a hog-head *holds* sixty-three gallons).

7. Have any station; possess; have in subordination.

The castle *held* by aarrison of Germans, he commanded to be besieged. *Knutler, History of the Turks*.

He was willing to yield himself unto Salzman as his vassal, and of him to hold his seniority for a yearly tribute.—*Id.*

The star, that bids the shepherd *hold*,
Now the top of heaven doth *hold*.
Milton, Comus, 33.

The terms too hard by which I was to *hold*
The good.
Id., Paradise Lost, x. 751.

(Observe the youth who first appears in sight,
And *holds* the nearest station to the right.) *Dryden*.

8. Suspend; stop (this sense depends mainly on the noun that follows).

Men in the midst of their own blood, and so ferocious assembl'd, *hold* their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and necessity.—*Bacon*.

We cannot *hold* mortality's strong hand.
Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

Fell, hunning hag! Inchantress, *hold* thy tongue.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

Unless thou find occasion, *hold* thy tongue;
Thyself or others, careless talk may wound.
Sir J. D'Avenant, Of Justice.

Hold your laughter, then divert your fellow-servants. *Swift, Advice to a Servant, Directions to the Footman*.

9. Fix to any condition; keep; save.

His generous promise, which you might,
As cause had call'd you up, have *held* him to.
Shakespeare, Pericles, ii. 3.

Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity
Is *held* from falling with so weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop; my day is thin.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

10. Confine to a certain state; detain; keep in confinement or subjection; retain; continue; practice with continuance; not to intermit.

The Most High showed them signs for them, and *held* still the flood, till they were passed over.
2 Kings, xii. 41.

When God hath raised up, having bound the pains of death; because it was not possible that he should be *holden* of it. *Acts*, ii. 24.

These reasons mov'd her star-like husband's heart;
But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden*.

And clasp, ancestors of nature, *hold*
Eternal murely. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 894.

Sweat-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Id.*, xl. 500.

11. Solemnize; celebrate.

He *held* a feast in his house, like the feast of a king.—*1 Samuel*, i. xxi. 34.

The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
But little thinks we shall be of her counsel.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. l. 1.

12. Conserve; not suffer.

Her husband heard it, and *held* his peace.—*Namers*, xxx. 7.

She said, and *held* her peace: *Æneas* went
Raid from the cave, and full of discontent,
Unknowing whom the sacred sign meant.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 231.

13. Manage; handle intellectually.

Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit, in being able to *hold* all arguments, than of judgment in discerning what is true.—*Bacon*.

14. Maintain.

Whereupon they also made engines against their engines, and *held* them battle a long season.—*1 Maccabees*, vi. 32.

15. Prosecute; continue.

He came to the land's end, where he *holding* his course towards the West, did at length peaceably pass through the straits.—*Abbot*.

Hold a wager.

I *hold* a *wager* there will be a match between her and Dick Dolt.—*Swift, Polite Conversation*, dialogue 1.

I dare *hold* a *wager*, that the Duke of Marlborough in all his campaigns, was never known to lose his treasure. *Id., Letter to Hedingbroke*, May 1710, vol. xvi. 201, (ed. 1818).

Hold forth. Offer; exhibit; propose.

Christianity came into the world with the greatest simplicity of thought and language, as well as life and manners, *holding forth* nothing but purity, clarity, and humility, with the belief of the Messiah and of his kingdom. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Observe the connection of ideas in the proposed allusion, which looks *hold forth* and pretend to teach us.

How painful and pleasant a thing is it to have a light *hold us forth* from heaven to direct our steps!—*Chapman*.

Hold in. Restrain; govern by the bridle; restrain generally.

These men's hastiness the wariest sort of you both not commend; ye wish they had *held in* themselves longer. *Id.*, and not so dangerously if you abroad. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I have lately sold my soul and honestly told his greatest fault, which is, that he became such a lover of liberty, that I could scarce hold him in.—*Swift*.

Hold off. Keep at a distance.

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly, without any interposition; whereas the case of the ear doth *hold off* the sound a little from the organ.—*Bacon*.

I am the better acquainted with you for absence, as men are with themselves for affliction; absence does but *hold off* a friend, to make one see him truly.—*Top. Letter to Swift*.

Hold on. Continue; proceed; push forward.

They took Barabas, *holding on* his course to Africa, who brought great fear upon the country.—*Knutler, History of the Turks*.

The obedience challenged were indeed due, then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and *hold it on*. *Bishop Sanderson*.

Hold one's own. Keep one's ground.

Leopold in the West. It is a prosperous signpost now, and *holds its own* in its own trade; but a hundred years ago it was the port on the West coast of Kuching.—*Sulu, Dutch Possessions, The Ship-Channel*.

Hold out.

a. Extend; stretch forth.

The king *held out* to Esther the golden sceptre, that was in his hand. *Ester*, v. 2.

Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards.
B. Jonson.

b. Continue to do or suffer.

cannot long *hold out* these pangs,
Th' incessant care and labour of his mind.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 4.

Hold up.

a. Raise aloft.

I should remember him: does he not *hold up* his head, as it were, and strut in his gait?—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII. v. 4.*

b. Sustain; support by influence or contrivance.

There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he *holds* himself up in virtue, or lets himself slide to viciousness as.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The time misorder'd doth in common sense,
Creed us, and crush us, to this monstrous form,
To *hold* our safety up.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 2.

And so success of mischief shall be born,
And heir from heir shall *hold* his quarrel up. *Id.*

It followeth, that all which they do in this sort proceedeth originally from some such good as knoweth, appointeth, *holdeth up*, and actually frameth the same. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Then do not strike him dead with a denial,
But *hold* him up in life, and cheer his soul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope.
Andrew, Cato.

c. Keep from falling; materially.

We have often in the one considerably thick piece of marble take me *hold up* another, having purposely caused their flat surfaces to be carefully ground and polished. *Boyle*.

Hold, v. n.

1. Stand; be right or valid; hold good.

To say that simply an argument, taken from man's authority, doth *hold* no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively, is hard.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The lasting of plants is most in those that are largest of body; as oak, elm, and chestnut, and this *holds* in trees; but in herbs it is often contrary.—*Bacon.*

Where outward force constrains, the sentence *holds*;
But who constrains me?

Milton, Sonnet on Milton's Apocrypha, xlii. 30.
The drift of this *figure holds* in all the parts of the creation.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It *holds* in all operative principles whatsoever, but especially in such as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward.—*South, Sermon.*

The proverb *holds*, that to be wise and love, is largely granted to the gods above.

Dryden, Fables.
Our author offers no reason; and when any body does, we shall see whether it will *hold* or no.—*Locke.*

This seems to *hold* in most cases.—*Addison.*
In words, as fashions, the same rule will *hold*;
Alike fantastick, if too new or old.

Pope, Essay on Criticism.

2. Continue unbroken or unshaken.

Our force by land
Hath nobly *held*; our sever'd army too
Hath kept again.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

3. Last; endure.

Never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one winter more might *hold*.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age.

4. Continue without variation.

Myself, and all the angelic host, that stand
In sight of God enthron'd, our happy state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience *holds*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 535.

He did not *hold* in this mind long.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. Refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held*
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd.—*Dryden.*

6. Stand up for; adhere.

Through envy of the devil came death into the world; and they that do hold of his side do find it.—*William of Salmasius*, ii. 24.

They must, if they *hold* to their principles, avow that things had their production always as now they have.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Numbers *hold*,
With the fair forked king and beak of gold;
So voracious are his eyes, such rays they cast,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, iii. 474.

7. Be dependent on.

The other two were great princes, though *holding* of him; men both of giant-like hugeness and force.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The mother, if the house *holds* of the lady, had rather, yea, and will, have her son cunning and bold.—*Ascham.*

The great barons had not only great numbers of knights but even petty barons *holding* under them.—*Sir W. Temple.*

My crown is absolute and *holds* of none.—*Dryden.*

8. Derive right.

'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs;
I therefore *hold* from that which first made kings.—*Dryden.*

9. Maintain an opinion.

Men *hold* and profess without ever having examined.—*Locke.*

Hold forth. Harangue; speak in public; set forth publicly.

A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, *held forth* in the market-place.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hold in.

a. Restrain one's self.

I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with *holding in*.—*J. Remick*, vi. 11.

b. Continue in luck.

A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands together.—*Swift.*

Hold off. Keep at a distance without closing with others.

These are interests important enough, and yet we must be wiser to consider them; nay, that does not prevail neither, but with a perverse cynicism we *hold off*.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Folly.*

Hold on.

a. Continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* for many years after the bishops became Protestants; and some of their uncles are still remembered with infamy on account of enriching their families by such sacrilegious alienations.—*Swift.*

b. Proceed.

He *held on*, however, till he was upon the very point of breaking.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hold out.

a. Last; endure.

As there are mountebanks for the natural body, so are there mountebanks for the politick body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of science, and therefore cannot *hold out*.—*Bacon.*

By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive person may *hold out* for years, if the symptoms are not violent.—*Arbuthnot.*

b. Not yield; not be subdued.

The great master went with his company to a place where the Spaniards, more charged by Achilles, had much ado to *hold out*.—*Knoles, History of the Turks.*

I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;
But yet my heart *holds out*.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

You think it strange a person, obnoxious to those he loves, should *hold out* so long against importunity.—*Boght.*

Hold together.

a. Be joined.

These old Gothic castles, made at several times, *hold together* only, as it were, by rags and patches.—*Dryden.*

b. Remain in union.

Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world besides, must keep faith amongst themselves, or else they cannot *hold together*.—*Locke.*

Hold up.

a. Support himself.

All the wise sayings which philosophers could muster up, have helped only to support some few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance of philosophy, could have *held up* pretty well of themselves.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

b. Not be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear.
Butler, Hudibras.

c. Continue the same speed.

When two start into the world together, the success of the first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why could not he *hold up*?—*Cicero, Of Envy.*

Hold with. Adhere to; co-operate with.

There is none that *holds with* me in these things but Michael your prince.—*Daniel*, x. 21.

Hold has the appearance of an interjection; but is really an imperative mood. Forbear; stop; be still.

Hold, hold! lieutenant—sir Montano! Gentlemen, have you forgot all sense of place and duty? The general speaks to you—*hold, hold*, for shame!
Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 3.

Hold, hold! are all thy empty wishes such!
A good old woman would have said as much.
Dryden.

Hold, s.

1. Act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure.

Those legends delivered no certain truth of any thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be taken of any antiquity which is received by tradition.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The wits of the multitude are such, that many things they cannot lay *hold* on at once.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This is to give him liberty and power: Rather then should'st lay *hold* upon him, send him To de-cry'd death, and a just punishment.

R. Johnson, Cato's Conspiracy.
The devil hims'lf, when let loose upon Jolt, could not transport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make him quit his *hold*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He seiz'd the sliding branch with gripping *hold*,
And rent away with ease the lingering gold.
Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, vi. 303.

The hand is divided into four fingers bending backwards, and one opposite to them bending forwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay *hold* of objects of any size or quantity.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy set me free,
Whilst in the confidence of prayer,
My soul took *hold* on thee.
Addison.

2. Something to be held; support.

If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall.—*Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.

On your vicar now,
My *hold* of this new kingdom all depends.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 403.

4. Catch; power of seizing.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

5. Prison; place of custody.

They laid him in *hold*, because it was not declared what was to be done with him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day.—*Acts*, iv. 3.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke.—*Shakespeare, Richard II.*, iii. 4.

6. Power; influence operating on the mind.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wise; and gives fortune no more *hold* of him than of necessity he must.—*Dryden.*

Let it consist with an unbeliever's interest and safety to wrong you, and then it will be impossible you can have any *hold* upon him, because there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the balance against his profit.—*Swift.*

7. In Navigation. See extract.

Now a sea into the hold was got,
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought.
Dryden.

[Accident has in English appropriated *hold* to the inside, *hull* to the outside aspect of the body.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

8. Fortress; defended place.

It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him; but unto all plain and waste.—*Spenser.*

There separated themselves unto David, into the *hold* to the wilderness, men of might.—*1 Chronicles*, xii. 8.

He shall destroy thy strong *holds*.—*Jeremiah*, xlviii. 18.

Holdable, adj. Capable of being held: (Tenable [see Holder] commoner).

A fortress *holdable* and impregnable against the greatest assaults of his enemies.—*Dennamond, Epistles*, ep. 20. (Oed MS.)

Holdback, s. Hindrance; opposition.

I doubt not but you will be as forward to go, as any man to have you. The only *holdback* to the affection, and passionate love, that we bear to our wealth.—*Dennamond, Works*, iv. 553.

Holder, s.

1. One who holds or grips anything in his hand.

[She] struggling still with those,
That 'gainst her rising pain their utmost strength
Equate;
Starts, tusses, tumbles, strikes, turns, touses, spurs,
and sprawls,
Casting with furious limbs her *holders* to the walls.
Dryden, Polydorus, song 7.

The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to their own particular way.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. One who holds land under another; occupier; tenant: (as this last word is derived from Latin *teneo* = hold, the two terms translate one another).

In times past holdings were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord who could not get one to be his tenant.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

3. Possessor of anything: (as, 'A holder of stock,' as opposed to seller).

Holderforth, s. [two words rather than a compound.] Haranguer; one who speaks in public.

Hence some (tho *holdersforth* have made
In powdering thus the richest trade.
Butler, Hudibras.

He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the *holderforth*.—*Addison.*

Holdfast, s. Anything which takes hold; catch; hook; support; hold.

His *holdfast* was gone; his feeding lost.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Conscience*, p. 18.

The several teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the stress that they are put to.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The broad truncated teeth of the myliodonts have their attached surface longitudinally grooved to afford them better *holdfast*, and the sides of the contiguous teeth are articulated together by serrated or finely undulating sutures, a structure unique in dental organisation.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. 13.

Holdings, s.

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well was the landlord who could not get one to be his tenant.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Whether flax and tillage do not naturally multiply hands, and divide land into small *holdings*, and well improved?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 96.

2. Hold; influence.

Every thing would be drawn from its *holdings* in the country to the personal favour and inclination of the prince.—*Barke, Thoughts on the present Discontents*: 1770.

3. Burden or chorus of a song. *Obsolete.*

The *holding* every man shall bear, as loud As his strong sides can volley.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7. The under-song or *holding* whereof he, it is merry in hall where heads wag all.—*The Serving Man's Comfort*: 1580.

Holding, *part. adj.* Tenacious.

We see, by the peeling of onions, what a *holding* substance the skin is.—*Bacon*.

Holding, *verbal abs.*

1. Tenure, land, or house rented: (as, 'The tenantry were turned out of their *holdings*').

2. Resistance: (with *out*).

As to the *holding out* against so many alterations of state, it sometimes proceeds from principles.—*Collier, On Pride*.

Hole, *s.* [A.S. *hol*.]

1. Perforation; interstitial vacuity; cave: (as the last, applicable to the habitations of several animals, as the fox, badger, &c.).

The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 3. Look upon them that has small *holes* in it: these *holes* appear black, men are often deceived in taking *holes* for spots of ink; and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black.—*Boyle*.

2. Contemptuous expression for a mean habitation, or place.

When Alexander first beheld the face Of the great cynic, thus he did lament: How much more I might thee, that art content To live within this little *hole*, than I Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly.

Dryden, Hole and corner—claustrine: (as, 'A *hole* and corner meeting').

Take down a hole. Same as *take down a Peg* (q.v.), the latter being the commoner expression.

He has taken his thoughts a *hole* lower.—*Lyly, Eudamia*.

Hole, *v. u.* Go into a hole.

I have you in a purse-net, Good master Black, with your opening brail, And wringing engine head of maintenance Which I shall see you *hole* with very shortly: A live rained head, when these two axes are off, To trundle through a pulley.

R. Jonson, Staple of News.

Holidam, *s.* Same as *Holidom*.

By my *holidam* here comes Katharine.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrove, v. 2. Now on my faith, and *holidom*, we are beholden to your worship.

R. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

Holiday, *s.*

1. Day of some ecclesiastical festival.

The histories, which were writ before the reformation, do frequently speak of transactions happening upon such a *holiday*, or about such a time, without mentioning the month: relating one thing to be done at Lamm-tide, and another about Martinmas, &c. so that were these names quite left out of the calendar, we might be at a loss to know when several of these transactions happened.—*Whitby, On the Common Prayer*.

2. Anniversary feast.

This victory was so welcome unto the Persians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn *holidays* for many days after.—*Knox, History of the Turks*. Rome's *holidays* you tell, as if a guest With the old Romans you were wont to feast.

Waller.

3. Day of quiet and joy.

My approach has made a little *holiday*, And every face was dressed in smiles to meet me.

Keats, Jane Shore.

4. Day of rest from ordinary occupation.

Suppose you had a mind to persuade Mr. Mailtoire to give you a *holiday*? would you idly say to him, Give me a *holiday*?—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Holiday, *adj.*

1. Belitting a holiday; gay; cheerful.

Headlands, *holiday* clothes, and veils, glasses, and scarves.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 7. 1580. What have I woven here-letters in the *holiday* time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them?—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

2. Occurring seldom.

Courage is but a *holiday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised.—*Dryden*.

Holly, *adv.*

1. Piously; with sanctity.

Vol. I.

Thou would'st be great, Art not without ambition; but without The illness should attend it: what thou would'st highly, That would'st thou *holl*.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.

2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so *holl* was observed to the last of these two excellent men.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Holliness, *s.* Attribute suggested by *Holly*.

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness; state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

Religion is rent by discords, and the *holliness* of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal.—*Bacon*.

Then in full age, and hoary *holliness*.

Religion is rent by discords, and the *holliness* of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal.—*Bacon*.

2. Title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope, To bring my whole cause face his *holliness*.

His *holliness* has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privilege.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Holla, *interj.* Word used in calling to anyone at a distance.

Holla! stand there.

Shakespeare, Othello, i. 2.

Holla, *v. u.* Cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies asleep, And in his ear I'll *holla*, Mortimer!

What *hollings* and what stir is this to-day?

Al, Two gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

Holla, *s.*

1. Shout.

Some *off* *holla* break and air.

*He's here with a whoop, and come with a *holla*.*

Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal.

2. Word of command to a horse to stop.

What reeketh he his rider's in very stir, His flustering *holla*, or his stand I say?

But I must give my horse the *holla* here.

Colton, Hobbies of the Park.

Holland, *s.* Linen, originally, made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd For folded turbans first *holland* wear.

Dryden, Anna Mirabilis, eccl.

Hollands, *s.* See extract.

Gin or Geneva, from *gavere* (juniper), is a kind of ardent spirit manufactured in *Holland*, and hence called *Hollands* gin in this country to distinguish it from British gin. . . . For the . . . details of the manufacture of genuine *Hollands*, I am indebted to Robert More, Esq. formerly of Underwood, distiller.—*L. c., Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Hollibock, *s.* [A.S. *hoc* mallow; the first element being *holy*, the plant being introduced from the Holy Land.] Garden plant so called; rose mallow.

Even with this garland made of *hollibocks*, I cross thy brows from every shepherd's kiss: Heigh ho! how glad I am to touch thy locks My frolic heart even now a freeman is.

R. Greene, Poems.

Hollibocks are exceed poppies for their durability, and are very ornamental.

Mortimer.

Hollirose, *s.* Plant so called, of the genus

Heliathemum; cistus; rock-rose.

Why, *holl*-rose, dost thou of slender frame, And without scent, assume a rose's name?

Tate, Conley.

Hollow, *adj.* [A.S. *hol*; German, *hohl*.]

1. Excavated; having a void space within, as opposed to solid.

It is fortune's use To let the wretched man outlive his wealth, To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow An age of poverty. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*. Some search for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods.

Dryden.

2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.

The southern wind, Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves, Foretells a tempest.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

Thesea issued such a blast and *hollow* roar, As threaten'd from the hinge to leave the door.

Dryden.

3. Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears.

Hollow, *adj.* {HOLDING HOLLOWNESS}

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try, Directly seasons him his enemy.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 2. *Hollow* church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves sting not; but bear all the stinging leaves.—*Bacon*.

He seem'd For dainty composed, and high exploit; But all was false and *hollow*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 110.

Used *adverbially*, as in the colloquial expressions 'He carried it *hollow*'—he gained the prize without difficulty; 'He was beaten *hollow*'—was beaten without a chance of success, without effort on the part of the winner, or beyond a doubt.

Hollow, *s.*

1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myself proclaim'd, And by the happy *hollow* of a tree Escap'd the hunt.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 3. I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or hole, behind the wall, and some passage to it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Against the horse's side his spear He throws, which troubles with enclosed fear; Whilst from the *hollow* of his wound proceed Groans not his own.

Sir J. D. Abney, The Destruction of Troy. Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand, Holding, obedient to his high command, The deep abyss.

Prior, Solomon.

2. Cavern; den; hole.

Forests grow Upon the barren *hollows*, high overhanging The haunts of savage beasts.

Prior.

3. Pit.

A fine genius for mending thought of forming, such an insight y *hollow* into so uncommon and agreeable a scene.—*Addison*.

4. Any opening or vacancy.

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh.—*Genesis*, xii. 25.

5. Passage; canal.

The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Hollow, *v. u.* Make hollow; excavate.

These *hollow* *hollow'd* did the waves sustain, Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watery plain.

Dryden.

Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, and the *hollowing* of trees.—*Spectator*.

Hollow, *v. u.* Shout; hoot.

This new judge will wait, and in your ear Will *hollow* rebel, traitor, murderer.

Dryden. I pass for a disaffected person and a murderer, because I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noise.

Addison.

He with his bounds came *hollowing* from the stable.

Makes here with nois, and kneels beneath a table.

Dryden, Epistle to Miss Mount, ep. ii.

Hollow-eyed, *adj.* Having the eyes sunk in the head.

With *hollow-eyed*, With his warm-soften maw, And his easily jaw.

Shelton, Poems, p. 257.

A *hollow-eyed*, sharp-looking wretch.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Hollow-hearted, *adj.* Dishonest; insincere; differing in practice from profession.

What could be expected from him but knotty and crooked *hollow-hearted* dealings?—*Hosack, Foxall Forest*.

The *hollow-hearted*, disaffected, And close malignants are detected.

Butler, Hudibras.

Hollow-wort, or *Holewort*, *s.* Native plant so called, *Corydalis claviculata*.

Hollow-wort, or *hole-wort*, from its hollow root.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Hollowly, *adv.* In a hollow manner; unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.

O earth, bear witness, And crown him I profess with kind event, If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert

What best is boded me, to mischief!

Shakespeare, Tempest, iii. 1.

Hollowness, *s.* Attribute suggested by *Hollow*.

1. Cavity; state of being hollow.

If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no sound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the casting, which *hollowness* penetrates the air.—*Bacon*.

I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there remained great empty *hollowness* in the place.—*Hakewell*.

The river... is drawn into little hollowness.—
Jeremy Taylor, Sermons.
 Earth's hollowness, which the world's lungs are,
 Have no more wind than the upper vault of air.
Donne, Poems, p. 144.

2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;
 Nor are these empty hearted, whose low sound
 Reverbs no hollowness. *Shakespeare, King Lear, l. 1.*
 People, young and raw, and soft natured, think it
 an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own
 friendship a mere price of any man's; but when ex-
 perience shall have shown them the hardness of
 most hearts, the hollowness of others, and the im-
 mense and ingratitute of almost all, they will then
 find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he
 only who made hearts can unite them.—*South, Ser-
 mons.*

Holly. *s.* [A.S. *holgn, hollen.*] Native ever-
 green so called, *Ilex aquifolium*.

The leaves [of the *holly*] are set about the edges
 with long, sharp, stiff prickles: the berries are small,
 round, and generally of a red colour, containing
 four transverse striated seeds in each. Of this tree
 there are several species; some variegated in the
 leaves, some with yellow berries, and some with
 white.—*Miller.*

Fairest blossoms drop with every blast;
 But the brown beauty will like *holly's* last.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday.

Holly or *holm*, on the eastern border called *holles*,
 ... (is) a word derived from Latin *hols*, which,
 in the middle ages, was confused with *her*, the *holm*
oak of the ancients, whence the adjective *alpinus*,
 and, with the prefixed aspirate *holimus* and *holyn*.
 The form *holly* will have been the more readily
 adopted, from the branches of this shrub being used
 for *olive* branches, and adorned before the image of
 Jesus in certain solemnities of the Church that re-
 presented His entrance into Jerusalem. Thus in
 Google's Nomenclature—

Here, on the same that, bare alone,
 While in the straits he roams,
 The peevish melle, and olive branches
 So thick before him stroke!
Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.

Holm. *s.* [A.S.] River island; islet; low
 land by the side of a river. The exact
 meaning varies with the district, as may
 be seen from the numerous geographical
 names, especially in Scandinavia (*Holm-*
strand, &c.), in which it enters as an
 element of a compound. Land, however,
 by the side of, or surrounded by, water, is
 generally, perhaps always, intended.

A little higher up the river was a *holm*, which
 divided it into two branches.—*Failland, Travels,*
 ...

Holm. *s.* [A.S. *holen* = *holly*.] Tree so
 called, of the genus *Quercus*; *holm-oak*
 (the word being generally used *adjectivally*
 or as the *first element of a compound*) being
 the common term.

Under what tree did'st thou take them company-
 line together? who answered, under a *holm* tree.
History of Samson, &c.

The carver *holm*, the ample seldom inward soul.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Holocaust. *s.* [Gr. *holos* = whole, and *ka-*
stos, from *kaino* = burn.] Burnt sacrifice;
 sacrifice of which the whole was consumed
 by fire, and nothing retained by the offer-
 ferer.

Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which
 being an *holocaust*, or burnt offering, to be con-
 sumed into ashes, we cannot well conceive a bur-
 then for a boy.—*Sir T. Brown.*

Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a
 sacrifice; let the tongue speak no filthy word, and
 it becomes an offering; let the hand do no unlaw-
 ful action, and you render it a *holocaust*.—*Boyl,*
Wittem of God manifested in the Works of the
Creation.

Esau cut a piece from every part of the vic-
 tim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an en-
 tire sacrifice.—*Brown.*

Holograph. *adj.* [Gr. *holos* = whole, and *grap-*
hō = writing; *grapō* = write.] Written as a
 whole applied to letters of which the con-
 tents, as well as the signature, are in the
 handwriting of a single person, as opposed
 to letters of which the signature only is
 writing.

A *holograph* letter by a man of quality is a true
 treasure.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Holograph. *s.* Holograph letter.
 I have got your *holograph*.—*Lamb, Letter to Man-*
wing.

Holster. *s.* [A.S. *heolster.*] Case for a
 horseman's pistol.

In a *holster* put what meat
 Into his hose he could not get. *Bolter, Hudibras.*
 He would have been as ready as any of his Protes-
 tant neighbours to gird on his sword, and to put
 pistols in his *holsters*, for the defence of his native
 land against an invasion of French or Irish Papists.
Macaulay, History of England, ch. viii.
 During many months the ground was strewn with
 skulls and bones of men and horses, and with frag-
 ments of hats and shoes, saddles and *holsters*.—*Thol-*
ch. ix.

Holt. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Wood; grove; forest.

The wilde forest, the clothed *holten* with green.
Lord Surrey, Songs, &c., p. 10.
 A grove, holt, or wood of such trees.—*Mole, Works,*
 v. 65: 1677.

2. In the following extracts the previous
 editions give *hill* as the meaning. That the
 authors may have meant this is probable,
 the authority of the editor being added.
 As many woods are on hills, and many
 hills are wooded, the interpretation may
 be true. It is, however, more probable
 that the true meaning of the word has been
 misunderstood.

O'er *holt* and heath
 We went, through deserts waste, and forests wild.
Keats, Translation of Tasso, viii. 12.
 Underneath the *holts* so hoar.
Old Poem cited by Percy, Reliques of Ancient
Poetry, x. 1. (Chas.)
 He, whose rustic name
 O'er heath and craggy *holt* her wing display'd.
Dyer.

Holy. *adj.* [A.S. *hōlig.*]

1. Good; pious; religious.
 See where his grace stands 'twixt two clergymen!
 And see a book of prayer in his hand,
 True ornaments to know a *holy* man.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.

2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use.
 Bare was his holy head; one *holy* hand
 Held forth his hallow crown, and one his sceptre.
Dryden.

3. Pure; immaculate.
 Common sense would tell them, that the good God
 could not be pleased with any thing cruel; nor the
 most *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean.—
South, Sermons.

4. Sacred.
 An evil soul proclaiming *holy* witness,
 Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 3.
 He has deserved it, were it carnalised
 Like *holy* Phœbus' car.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 8.

Holyone. *s.*

1. One of the appellations of the Supreme
 Being, by way of emphasis; applied also
 to God the Son.

I am the Lord, your *Holy-One*, the Creator of
 Israel, your King. *Isaiah, xlii. 15.*
 I know thee who thou art, the *Holy-One* of God.
Luke, iv. 41.

Nor from the *Holy-One* of heaven
 Reformed his tongue blasphemous.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 350.

2. One separated to the service of God.
 And of Levi he said, Let thy Thummim and thy
 Urim be with thy *holy-one*.—*Deuteronomy, xxxiii.*

Homage. *s.* [N.F. *homage*; Low Lat.
homagium, homo = man.]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a
 sovereign or superior lord, wherein he
 who renders it professes himself the *man*
 of his superior.

Call my sovereign yours,
 And do him *homage* as obedient subjects.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 2.
 The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their *homages*
 and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal.
Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.

2. Obedience; respect paid by external action.
 The gods' great mother, when her heavenly race
 Do *homage* to her.—*Sir J. Denham.*
 A lust of daisies on a flowery lay
 They saw, and wither'd they bent their way:
 To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,
 And due obedience to the daisy paid.
Dryden, The Plumber and the Leaf, 360.

Homageable. *adj.* Subject to homage.
Rare.

Of them two, he of Holland, being *homageable* to
 none, ... was the more potent.—*Howell, Letters, l.*
 2. 15.

For which he is *homageable* to the crown of
 France.—*Ibid. l. 6, 12.*

Homager. *s.* One who holds by homage to
 a superior lord.

Thou blushest, Antony; and that blood of thine
 Is Caesar's *homager*.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, l. 1.

His subjects, traitors, are received by the duke of
 Breteigne, his *homager*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign*
of Henry VII.

Hombre. *s.* Same as *Ombre*.

It was there that *Esquille* Orleans roared par-
 trikes on the night when he and the Marquis of
 Stuyne won a hundred thousand from a great per-
 sonage at *hombre*.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ch.*
xvii.

Home. *s.* [A.S. *hām.*]

1. One's own house; one's private dwelling.
 I'm new from *home*, and out of that provision
 Which shall be needful for your entertainment.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.

Something like *home* that is not *home* is to be de-
 sired; it is found in the house of a friend.—*Sir W.*
Temple.

Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
 Secured from all aggressions but a wife.
Dryden.
 Those who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,
 To a last holding call their wand'ring friends.

2. One's own country.

With honour to his *home* let Theseus ride,
 With love to friend.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 11.

They who pass through a foreign country, to-
 wards their native *home*, do not usually give up
 themselves to the pleasures of the place.—*Bishop*
Atterbury.

3. Place of constant residence.
 Phœnix, by plenty made the *home* of war,
 Shall weep her crime, and how to *home* be restor'd.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, 1704.

Used *adjectivally*.

a. Domestic, produced at home, or in the
 same country.

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be near
 in value than the importation of foreign.—*Bacon.*

b. Implying force and efficiency.
 Poison may be false;
 The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure.
Dryden.

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for he
 lays himself so open, and has so little art to avoid
 them, that I must either do nothing, or expose his
 weakness.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Used *adverbially*.

a. To one's own habitation.
 One of Adam's children in the mount lights
 ... a "uttering substance; *home* he carries it to
 Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright
 yellow colour, and exceeding great weight.—*Locke.*

b. To one's own country.
 Men in distant regions roam,
 To bring *politer* manners *home*. *Gay, Fables, xiv.*

c. Close to one's own breast or affairs.
 He that encourages treason lays the foundation
 of a doctrine, that will come *home* to himself.—*Sir*
R. L. Estlin.

This is a consideration that comes *home* to our
 interest.—*Adams.*
 These considerations, proposed in general terms,
 you will, by particular application, bring *home* to
 your own concern.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparations*
for Death.

d. To the point designed; to the utmost;
 closely; fully.

Give me no *homages*; thou givest me *wool* for *wool*,
 or, as we say, thou payest me *home*.—*Keats, l. 1539.*
 Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never
 to show them, but when they might pay *home*.—*Sir*
P. Sidney.

Accuse him *home* and *home*.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.
 Men of age object too much, adventure too little,
 and seldom drive business *home* to the full period;
 but content themselves with a multiplicity of success.
Bacon.

That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh
 off the objection clearly.—*Bishop Sanderson.*
 Break through the thick array
 Of his throng'd regions, and charge *home* upon him.
Adams.

He makes choice of some piece of morality; and,
 in order to press this *home*, he makes less use of re-
 asoning.—*Brown.*

I can only refer the reader to the authors them-
 selves, who speak very *home* to the point.—*Bishop*
Atterbury.

Homborn. *adj.*

1. Native; natural.
 Though it be thus elemented, arm
 Them creatures from *homborn* intrinsick harm.
Donne.

2. Domestic; not foreign.

HOME

Num'rous kinds
With houseborn lyes, or taken from foreign lands.
Pope.

Homebred. *adj.*

1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, houseborn lyes, or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to him.—*Hammond, On Fundamental.*

2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryden.*

3. Domestic; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell,
And *homebred* evil, ye desire to bear,
I can you tydings tell. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
This once happy land,
By *homebred* fury rent, long prom'd.

J. Phillips, Cyder, l. ii.
Homebrewed. *adj.* Brewed at home, applied to beer and ale, as opposed to brewers' drink.

I drink the virgin lymph, pure and crystalline as it gushes from the rock, or the sparkling beverage *homebrewed* from malt of my own making; or I indulge with elder, which my own arduous affords.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Homefelt. *adj.* Inward; private.

Yet that in pleasing slumber hush'd the senses,
And in sweet undress hush'd it of itself;
But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton, Comus, 290.*
Happy next him, who to these shades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse inspires,
Whom humbler joys of home, if quiet phase,
Successive stily, exercise, and ease.

Homekeeping. *adj.* Staying at home.

Homekeeping youth have ever homely wit.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night of Verona, l. 1.

Homeliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by homely; plainness; rudeness; coarseness. Originally, management; care of home.

more tapestry may, after old, show well; which when it comes to be close viewed, discovers an *homeliness* in texture and faults enough, both in shape and colours. *Bishop Hall, Boar's Head, p. 51.*

Home has opened a great field of gallery to men of more delicacy than acuteness of genius, by the *homeliness* of some of his sentiments.—*Johnson.*

With regard to the style, I have considered perspicuity not only, as it always must be, the first point, but as one of such essential importance to such a subject, as to justify the neglect of all others. Proflixity of explanation, *homeliness* in illustration, and baldness of expression, I have regarded as blemishes not worth thinking of, when any thing was to be gained in respect of clearness.—*Archbishop Whately, Logic, pref.*

Homelin. *s.* [?] Fish of the genus *Rain* (*Rain maculata*).

In the oviparous *homelin* the lobes of the large rudimentary gill-plates are rudimentary.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, vii.*

The smooth-skinned spotted ray, called *Rain* lyes and *homelin*, so long ago as the time of Merrett, and one of the most common species about the line of our southern coasts, has not been so well distinguished or so clearly defined by name and hours as its obvious characters admit and require.—*Farrall, British Fishes.*

Homeling. *s.* Native. *Rare.*

So that within a while they began to molest the *homelings* (for so I find the word indigenous to be Englished in an old book that I have, wherein *advena* is translated also a *homeling*).—*Hudibras, l. (Rich.)*

Now there were two legions inarrison for the defence of the city, to wit, Prima Flavin and Prima Parthica, besides many *homelings* and natural inhabitants.—*Holland, Translation of Annals of Marcellinus, (Welch.)*

Homely. *adj.* Plain (in its euphemistic meaning of ill-looking); coarse; rude.

Each place handsome without curiosity, and homely without homeliness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

It is for *homely* features to keep home; They had their name thence. *Milton, Comus, 718.*

It is observed by some, that there is none so *homely* but loses a looking-glass.—*South, Sermons.* Their *homely* are despised, the hungry hand Invade their trenchers next.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 155.

Now Strephon daily entertains His Chloë in the *homelick* strains. *Swift.*

Homely. *adv.* In a homely manner.

It is a beautiful child; *homely* brought up, In a rude homely. *B. Jonson, New Inn.* Thus like the god his father, homely dress, He strides into the hall a horrid guest. *Dryden.*

HOME

Homemade. *adj.* [the *m* double.] Made at home; not manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and *home-made* commodities, makes them yield less to the first seller.—*Locke.*

Homœopathy. *s.* [Gr. *homo* = like + *pathe* = suffering, ailment.] System of medical treatment founded upon the doctrine that the medicine which when given to a person in health will produce certain morbid symptoms, will, when given a person suffering from those symptoms in the ordinary course of disease, cure them; the remedy in disease being like the cause of disease in health.

Mesmerism, *homœopathy*, and phrenology, have now been before the world a sufficient time to be fairly and fully examined by competent judges; and as they have not stood the test of impartial scientific investigation, and therefore have not established themselves in professional opinion, they may be safely, on this ground alone, set down under the head of mock sciences.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. iii.*

Homœr. *s.* [Hebrew.] Jewish measure of about three pints.

An *homœr* of barley-wheat shall be valued at fifty shekels of silver.—*Leviticus, xviii. 16.*

Homœsick. *adj.* Pining for home; an approximate translation of the *maladie du pays*: (as, 'homœsick schoolboy.')

Homœspeaking. *s.* Foreible and efficacious speech.

Our Saviour, who had all gifts in him, was Lord to express his indomitable power in what work him best seemed; sometimes by a mild and familiar discourse; sometimes with plain and impartial *homœspeaking*.—*Milton, Apology for Socrates.*

Homœspun. *adj.*

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.

They sometimes put on, when they go abroad, long, sleeveless coats of *homœspun* cotton.—*Sandys, Travels.*

Instead of *homœspun* coats, were seen Good pinners, clad with *collethron*. *Swift, Bachelors and Philomena.*

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a suit of English broad cloth, very plain, but rich; every thing he wore was substantial, honest, *homœspun* ware. *Addison.*

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.

We say, in our *homœspun* English proverb, He killed two birds with one stone.—*Dryden.* Our *homœspun* authors and forsoke the field, And Shakespeare to the soft Scurfatti yield. *Addison.*

Homœspun. *s.* Coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, rustic man. *Obsolete.*

What *homœspun* have we were staggering here, So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.*

Homœstall. *s.* Place of the house; including sometimes a small portion of land adjoining the house.

Through every *homœstall* and through every yard (His midnight walks) pausing, forsoke he flies. *Someville, The Chase, l. iii.*

Homœstead. *s.* Homestead; 'farm building about a house.

I do not see thee bet into the market-place, or any other part of the city, or thy *homœstead* of Nazareth, but into the vast wilderness.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplation, Third temple.*

Both house and *homœstead* into seas are borne, And rocks are from their old foundations torn. *Dryden.*

But the large public thing we had to remark is this: That the twentieth of September 1792 was a raw morning covered with mist; that from three in the morning, Saint-Merchoud, and those villages and *homœsteads* we know of old, were stirred by the rumble of artillery-wagons, by the clatter of hoofs and many-footed tramp of men; all manner of military, patriot and Prussian, taking up position on the heights of La Laine and other heights; shifting and shoving, seemingly in some dread chess-game; which saw the Høyvæn turn to good.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. iii. ch. vii.*

Homeward. *adv.* Towards home; towards the native place; towards the place of residence.

Then Urrina *homeward* did arise, Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sir P. Sidney.*

HOMO

HOMEREPID HOMOSEXITY
• Look *homeward*, anel, now, and melt with ruth: And O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth! *Milton, Lycidas, 183.*

Like a long train of snowy swans on high, Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky, Which *homeward* from their wat'ry pastures borne, They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return. *Dryden.*

Homewards. *adv.* Homeward.

What now remains, But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains, And, wading *homewards*, seek our safety thence? *Dryden.*

Homicidal. *adj.* Murderous; bloody.

The troop forth issuing from the dark recess, With *homicidal* rage the king oppresses. *Pope.*

Homicide. *s.* [from Lat. *homicidium* = slaughter of a man.]

1. Murder; man killing.

The apostle commands to abstain from blood; construe this according to the law of nature, and it will seem, that *homicide* only is forbidden.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Destruction: (in the following lines it is not proper).

What wonder is't that black destruction thrives? The *homicide* of manes is less than lives. *Dryden.*

Homicide. *s.* [from *homicida* = slaughterer of a man.] Murderer; manslaughter.

I'd undertake the death of all the world, So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.— If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*, These nails should rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 2.*

He's come, the *homicide*, to wield His conqu'ring arms, with corpses to strew the field. *Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 354.*

Homiliæal. *adj.* Social; conversible.

His life was holy, and when he had leisure for retirement, *severe*: his virtues active clearly, and *homiliæal*, not those lazy silent ones of the cloyster.—*Bishop Atterbury, Character of Luther.*

Homilist. *s.* One who preaches to a congregation.

To this good *homilist* I have ever been stubborn. *Rowland and Fletcher, Scourful Lady.* The phylax, Christian *homilist*, speaking as the oracles of God.—*Bishop Hurd, Works, vol. viii. p. 21.*

Homily. *s.* [Gr. *homo* = intercourse, company, intercommunication.] Discourse read to a congregation.

Homilies were a third kind of readings usual in former times; a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What tedious *homily* of love have you worried your parishioners withal, and never cried, Have patience, good people.—*Shakespeare, As you like It, iii. 2.*

If we survey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we shall discern that, upon federal days, the subject of the *homily* was constantly the business of the day.—*Hammond, On Fundamental.*

Homœcœtal. *adj.* [Gr. *homo* = like, equal + *cœtal* = tail.] Having an equal tail. In *Ichthyology*, applied to fishes like the hering, and the majority of existing fish, in which the upper and lower portions of the tail are equal; its opposite being *heterocœtal*, (*hetero* = another, different), applying to fishes like the sturgeon, wherein the lower division is overlapped by the upper.

The *heterocœtal* configuration is found in all fishes at an early point of their development, giving place to the *homœcœtal* in the osseous fishes, in proportion as their other peculiarities manifest themselves.—*Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, § 322 a.*

Homogeneous. *adj.* Same as Homogeneousous.

Know you the mephitic? sapor styptic? or is it the *homogeneous* or heterogeneous.—*B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 3.*

Homogeneousal. *adj.* Same as Homogeneousous. *Rare.*

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congregation of *homogeneous* parts.—*Boyle.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, *homogeneous*, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and dissimilar.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Homogeneity. *s.* Participation of the same principles or nature; similitude of kind.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and similarity or *homogeneity* of parts.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.* Upon this supposition of only different diameters, 1171

again from the stomach through the mouth into the comb. The honey deposited in the comb is destined for the young offspring; but in hard seasons the bees are reduced to the necessity of feeding on it themselves.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

The king hath found
Aer against him, that for ever wars
A honey of his language.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

3. Sweet; sweetness; name of tenderness.

Honey, you shall be well dais'd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet,
I prattle out of fashion, and I dote.

Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.

Used adjectively.

Why, honey hurl, I bought him on purpose for
Thee.—*Dryden.*

Touching his education and first fostering, some
affirm, that he was fed by honey bees.—*Sir W.
Raleigh, History of the World.*

Honey. v. n. Talk fondly.

Nay, but to live

In the rank sweat of an incestuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, honeying and making love
Over the nasty sty.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Honeybag. s. See extract.

The honey-bag in the stomach, which bees always
fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greater
part of the honey to be kept against winter.—*Grise,
Muscum.*

Honeycomb. s. Cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

All these a milk-white honey-comb surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd.

Dryden.

Honeycombed. adj. Spoken of a piece of ordinance fluted with little cavities by being ill cast.

A mariner having discharged his gun, which was
honey-combed, and loading it suddenly again, the
powder took fire. *Wicamua.*

Honeydew. s. Vegetable secretion, of a sweet taste, which collects on the stalks and leaves of the hop and other plants.

There is a honey-dew which hangs upon their
leaves, and breeds insects.—*Machiver.*
How honey-dews enchain the fragrant morn,
And the fair ask with luscious sweets adorn. *Garth.*

Honeyflower. c. Plant so called.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a
shrub. This plant [honey-flower] produces large
spikes of rhinoceros-coloured flowers in May, in each
of which is contained a large quantity of black
sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive
its name.—*Miller.*

Honeymoon. s. Honeymoon, this latter being the commoner term.

Sometimes the parties fly asunder even in the midst
of courtship, and sometimes grow cool in the very
honeymoon.—*Tatler, no. 192.*

Honeymoon. s. First month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.

And now their honey-moon, that late was clear,
Doth pale, obscure, and tenebrous appear.

Cyclopædia, 1612.

A man should keep his fiery for the latter season
of marriage, and not begin to dress till the honey-
moon is over. —*Addison.*

Honey-mouthed. adj. Flattering; using honeyed words.

He must be bold on't, and he shall: the office
Becomes a woman best; I'll take't upon me:
If I prove honey-mouth'd, let my tongue blister.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

Honeyrose. s. [Lat. *ros. rosæ* = dew.]

Honeydew. *Rare, barbarous.*
He in a sudden felt love's honey-rose
Soak in.

Vicars, Virgil, 1632.

Honeystalk. s. [?] Clover.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or honey-stalks to sheep.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

Honeystone. s. [? German direct, *honigstein*, which it translates.] Mineral so called, yielding 'mellie' (related to honey) acid, being a mellate of alumina.

The honeystone, like amber, belongs to the geological
formation of lignites. It has, hitherto, been
found clearly in only one locality, at Artern in
Thuringia.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures,
and Mines.*

Honey-suckle. s.

1. Native climbing and flowering tree of the genus *Lonicera*; woodbine.

Did her steal into the pleas'd bower

Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Furhid the sun to enter, like to favourites,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against the power that bred it.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

2. Flower or blossom of the woodbine.

Woodbine that beareth the honey-suckle.—*Barret,
Alceste, 1590.*

A honey-suckle,

The amorous woodbine's offspring.

Scilly and Sophia, or The Fatal En, 1610.

Then mellow beat, and honey-suckle's pound;
With these alluring savours srew the ground.

Dryden.

Honeytongued. adj. Using soft speech.

This is the flower that smiles on every one,
To show his teeth as white as winches bone;
And consciences, that will not die in debt,
Pay him the due of honey-tongued Boyce.

A blatter on his sweet tongue, with my heart!

Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

Honed. adj.

1. Covered with honey.

The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flowery work doth sing.

Milton, It Penseroso, 142.

2. Sweet; luscious.

When he speaks,
The air, a charmed libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurks in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences.

Shakespeare, Henry V. i. 1.

The Grecian sophists, as Plutarch tells us, by their
singing tones, and honied words, and effeminate
phrases and accents, did very often transport their
auditors into a kind of bacchical enthusiasm.—*Scott,
Works, ii. 129.*

Honorarium. s. [Lat.] Fee.

Honorary. s. English form of the preceding.

The fee, or *honorary*, which the scholar pays to
the master, naturally constituted a revenue of this
kind.—*A. Smith, Wealth of Nations, (Ord MS.)*

Honorary. adj.

1. Done or made in honour of anything; indicative of honour.

There was probably some distinction made among
the Romans between such *honorary* arches erected to
emperors, and those that were raised to them on
the account of a victory, which are properly tri-
umphant arches.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

This monument is only *honorary*; for the ashes
of the emperor he elsewhere had.

2. Conferring honour without gain; gratuitous; unpaid; (as opposed to *saluted*).

The Romans abounded with little *honorary* re-
wards, that without conferring wealth and riches,
gave only place and distinction to the person who
received them.—*Addison.*

3. In Academic language. An honorary degree is a degree conferred in a privileged manner on the strength of royal or noble birth.

Honneur. s. [Fr. *honneur*; Lat. *honor*.]

1. Dignity; high rank.

I will promote thee unto very great *honour*.—
Numbers, xlii. 17.

2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill husband of his *honour*, that en-
tereth into any action, the failing wherein may dis-
grace him more than the carrying of it through can
honour him.—*Shewen.*

3. Title applied to the holders of certain offices; (as the Master of the Rolls, who is addressed as *Your honour*).

Return unto thy lord,
Did him not fear the separated councils:
His *honour* and myself ere at the cure.
And at the other is my good friend Caliochy.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 2.

4. Nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; magnanimity.

Now shall I see thy love; what motive may
Be stronger with thee than the name of wife?
That which upbraideth him, that thee upbraideth.
His *honour*. Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis; thine
honour.

If thy *honour* is meant any thing distinct from
conscience, 'tis no more than a regard to the censure
and esteem of the world.—*Boyer.*

5. Reverence; due veneration.

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required
towards our prince and our parent, under the name
of *honour*; a respect, which, in the notion of it,
implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the ob-
ject, equally supposes goodness and power.—*Boyer.*

6. Chastity.

She dwells so securely on the excellency of her
honour, that the falsity of men dares not present
itself; she is too bright to be looked against.—*Shake-
spear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.*

7. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect! with native *honour* clad,
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 288.

8. Glory; haught.

A late eminent person, the *honour* of his profession
for integrity and learning.—*T. Barret, Theory of
the Earth.*

9. Public mark of respect.

He saw his friends, who, when'd beneath the
waves,

Their funeral *honours* claim'd, and ask'd their quiet
graves.
Such discourses, on such unusual occasions, as
these, were instituted not so much in *honour* of the
dead, as for the use of the living. *Shaksp. Atter-
bury.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, some to
heap together a little dirt that shall bury them in
the end; others to gain an *honour*, that at last can
be celebrated but by an inconsiderable part of the
world, and is extolled and exulted in by more than
the truly great. *Archbishop Wake, Preparation
for Death.*

10. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the seventh, by paying
His father's less, like a most royal priore,
Restored to me my *honours*, and, from ruins,
Made my name once more

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

To do the *honour* of you will a lord,

ad to a word. *Pope.*

11. Ornament; decoration. *Luticism.*

The sire then shook the *honours* of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion shed.

Dryden.

12. Signiory; lordship.

Being his majesty's steward of his majesty's
honour and manor of Woodstock.—*Jord. Clar. adun,
Life, Continuation, iii. 93.*

Do honour. Treat with respect.

They took thee for their mother,
And every day do *honour* to thy grave.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

His Grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at door, inured pursuivants,
Peers, and footboys. Ha! 'Tis he, methinks!
Is this the *honour* they do one another?

Id., Henry VIII. v. 2.

Honour. v. a.

1. Reverence; regard with veneration; dig- nity.

He was called our father, and was continually
honoured of all men, as the next person unto the
king. *Kath. xvi. 11: (apocrypha).*
The poor man is *honoured* for his skill, and the
rich man is *honoured* for his riches.—*Reck. sinatus,
x. 30.*

How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not.
*Pope, Essay to the Memory of an
Unfortunate Lady.*

2. Glorify.

I will burden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall follow
after them; and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh,
and upon all his host; that the Egyptians may know
that I am the Lord. *Exodus, xiv. 1.*

Honourable. adj. [Fr. *honorable*.]

1. Illustrious; noble.

Who hath taken this revenge against Tyre, the
crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose
travellers are the *honourable* of the earth?—*Isaiah,
xviii. 8.*

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Sir, I'll tell you,
Since I am charg'd in *honour*, and by him
That I think *honourable*.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

3. Conferring honour.

Think 'st thou it *honourable* for a noble man
Still to remember wrongs?

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Then warlike kings, who for their country fought,
And *honourable* wounds from battle brought.

Dryden.

Many of those persons, who put this *honourable*
task on us, were more able to perform it themselves.

Id.

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Such this wretched woman overcame
Of anguish, rather than of crime, hath been,
Preserve her cause to her eternal shame;
And in the mean, vouchsafe her *honourable* tomb.

Shewen, Fanny Queen.

5. Not to be disgraced.

Here's a Bohemian Tartar carries the count down
of thy fat woman: let her descend; my chamber
are *honourable*.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Win-
dour, iv. 5.*

6. Free from taint; free from reproach.

As he was *honourable* in all his acts, so in this,
that he took Jappes for his haven. *1 Maccabees,
xiv. 5.*

Methinks I could not do any where so contented

as in the king's company, his cause being just, and his quarrel *honourable*.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.* iv. 1.

7. Honest; without intention of deceit.

The eagle sent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in case he should come in person, and assure it; they answered, they did conceive him to be so *honourable*, that from himself they would most thankfully receive it. — *Sir J. Heystraet*.

If that thy heart of love be *honourable*, Thy purpose marriages, send me word to-morrow. — *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

Honourableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Honourable; eminence; magnificence; generosity; dignity; honesty.

My next place, of the *honourableness* of marriage amongst all, he snatched over with a pretended concession. — *Bishop Hall, Humour of married Clergy*, p. 108.

Peter, moved with the patriarch's persuasions, the equity and *honourableness* of the cause, . . . took the whole business upon him. — *Father, Holy War*, p. 11.

To spread the fame of the Gospel in the world; to make it appear lovely in the eyes of all beholders; and to allure the world to submit to the *honourable* use, the gentleness, the easiness of its yoke. — *Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 366.

Honourably. *adv.* In an honourable manner.

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'end abbot, With all his convent, *honourably* receiv'd him. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* iv. 2.

2. Magnanimously; generously.

After some six weeks, which the king did *honourably* interpose, to give space to his brother's intercession, he was arraigned of high treason, and condemned. — *Bacon*.

3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

'Tis just, ye rods! and what I well deserve: Why did I not more *honourably* starve? — *Dryden*.

Honourer. *s.* One who honours.

I must not omit Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and *honourer*. — *Pope*.
First, for what concerns our own church; he was a sincere *honourer* and approver of it. — *Ward, Life of Dr. Henry More*, p. 165.

Honourless. *adj.* Wanting, destitute or deprived of honour; not honoured.

That religion which renders void the first precept of my text, by taking away the fear of God, will always be for introducing a form of government which renders void the second, by taking away all honour from the king. And so, recklessly, will an *honourless* king promote the worship of a fearless God. — *Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, xiv.

Hoof. *s.* [A.S. *huf*, generally as the second element of a compound, as also it is in English.] Quality; character; condition.

Thou'kest little good, So vainly to advance thy headless head. — *Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar*, February.

Hoof. *s.* [A.S. *huf*.]

1. Upper covering of a woman's head.

The glasses, and the fine linen, and the *hoofs*, and the veils. — *Isaiah*, lii. 28.
In velvet, white as snow, the troop was gown'd; Their *hoofs* and sleeves the same. — *Dequ, A. The Flower and the Leaf*.

2. Anything drawn upon the head and wrapping round it.

All *hoofs* make not monks. — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* iii. 1.
He undertook so to muffle up himself in his *hoof*, that none should discern him. — *Sir H. Bottom*.

The heaver came, from being a military habit, to be a common dress; it had a *hoof*, which could be separated from and joined to it. — *Archibald, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

3. Covering put over the hawk's eyes when he is not to fly.

Ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

Such ministers as are graduates shall wear upon their surplices such *hoofs* as are agreeable to their degree. — *Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, 88.

Hoof. *v. a.*

1. Dress in a hood.

To converse veiled and *hoofed*; and sing like a devout nun. — *Arctand, Saul and Shimeon at Kedor*, p. 318: 1674.
The cobbler upon'd, and the parson gown'd, The friar *hoofed*, and the monarch crown'd. — *Pope, Essay on Man*, ep. iv. 107.

2. Disguise as in a hood.

But *hoofed* with the shew of outward loquacity, Beguiling my simplicity of mind, He in the end a dandy few did prove. — *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 648.

3. Blind as with a hood.

While grace is saying, I'll *hoof* mine eyes Thum with my hat, and sigh, and say, Amen. — *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

4. Cover.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes, In monumental waters dipt above; Of it a broad extinguisher he makes, And *hoofs* the flames that to their quarry strove. — *Dryden*.

5. Put the covering on the head of a hawk.

Hoofed. *part. adj.* Shielded, or covered, with a hood.

See him laugh'd at! See him baffled! As a *hoofed* hawk, or owl With light blinded, when the fowl With their armies look about her, Some to beat, and some to flout her. — *Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido*.

Hoofman-blind. *s.* Blindman's buff.

What devil wast, That thus hath cou'd'st you at *hoofman blind*? — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Hoofwink. *v. a.*

1. Blind with something bound over the eyes.

They wittily *hoofwink* themselves from seeing his faults, but often abuse the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injustice. — *Sir P. Sidney*.
Prejudice so dextrously *hoofwink* men's minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. — *Locke*.

2. Cover; hide.

Be patient, for the prize I'll bring thee to Shall *hoofwink* this unbalance. — *Shakespeare, Tempest*, iv. 1.

3. Deceive; impose upon.

She delighted in infancy, which often she had used to her husband's shame, fill up all men's ears, but his, with reproach; while he, *hoofwinked* with kindness, best of all men knew who struck him. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Hoof. *s.* [A.S. *hōf*.] Hard horny substance on the feet of ruminant animals.

With the *hoofs* of his horse shall he tread down all thy streets. — *Isaiah*, xlviii. 11.
The bull and man know the use of their horns as well as the horse of his *hoofs*. — *Dr. H. More*.

Plural *hooves*.

The gravel at the bottom of the river being raised and removed by the heavy *hooves* of the cattle, was blown down the river to a place where by great good hap there was also a flood, and there gathered together in a heap, and in such sort raised the depth of the channel, that it made as it were a shift for their commodious passage. — *Knutley, History of the Turke*, 1653. (Ord MS.)

Hoof. *v. n.* Walk; move by leisurely steps; go on foot.

To *hoof* it over as many weary miles, . . . As ever the bravest nether of the woods. — *Rhodes, From Nook to Sir W. Scott's Lady of the Lake*.

Hoofbound. *adj.* See extract.

A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore-foot, occasioned by the dryness and contraction for narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the hoofs, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A *hoof-bound* horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, inasmuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. — *Farrier's Dictionary*.

Hoofed. *adj.* With hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the deer is the swiftest; of all the *hoofed* the horse is the most beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest. — *Grew*.

Hook. *s.* [A.S. *hōc*, *hōc*.]

1. Anything bent so as to catch hold.

This falling net, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they assayed with great *hooks* and strong ropes to have pulled it down. — *Knutley, History of the Turke*.

2. Curved wire on which the bait is hung for fishes.

Like unto golden *hooks*, That from the foolish fish their baits do hide. — *Spenser*.

3. Snare; trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man Loves woman for, besides that *hook* of wiving, Fairness, which strikes the eye. — *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, v. 5.

4. Broad-bladed thin-edged sickle for reaping; the true sickle being narrow-bladed, and slightly serrated at the edges.

Peas are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the end of a long stick. — *Mortimer*.

5. Any instrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book, Like slashing Bentley with his desperate *hook*. — *Pope, Imitations of Horace*, b. ii. ep. i.

Off the hooks. In disorder.

My dullest looks, Like him that wears it, quite off o' the *hooks*. — *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

She was horribly bold, meddling, and expensive, easily put off the *hooks*, and monstrous hard to be pleased again. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

While Sheridan is off the *hooks*, And friend Delany at his books. — *Swift*.

Hook or crook. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct.

For all your *brackets, hooks and crooks*, you have such a fall, as you shall never be able to stand upright again. — *Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, fol. 31.

That which her size had wrap't by *hook and crook*. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, v. 2. 27.
Master of almost two millions yearly, what by *hook or crook*. — *Milton, Eikonoclastes*, ch. xi.

Which he by *hook or crook* had murther'd, And for his own inventions feather'd. — *Hatter, Hadrian*.

He would bring him by *hook or crook* into his quiver. — *Dryden*.

The phrase is very ancient in our language, although ascribed to the names of two learned judges, in the time of Charles the First, *Hook and Crook*; implying, that a difficult cause was to be gotten either by *Hook or Crook*. See observations on Spenser by Warton, who says that the phrase occurs in Skelton; and that the form was not then invented as a proverb, but applied as a pun. — *Todd*.

Hook. *v. a.*

1. Catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was served up for the first dish: upon our sitting down to it, he expressed a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. — *Addison*.

2. Entrap; ensnare.

3. Draw as with a hook.

I can *hook* to me. — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

4. Draw by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unless *hooked* in by tedious consequences. — *Norris*.

Hook. *v. n.* Bend; have a curvature.

Her bull *hooks*, and bends downward. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 383.

Hookah. *s.* [Indian.] Pipe for tobacco, with long flexible tube, so called.

The colonel plays a good knife and fork at tiffin, and resumes those weapons with great success at dinner. He smokes his *hookah* after both meals, and pulls away as quietly while his wife smokes him, as he did under the fire of the French at Waterloo. — *Thackeray, Family Pair*, ch. xlii.

Hooked. *adj.*

1. Bent; curved.

Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *gryps*, for an *hooked* or aquiline nose. — *Sir T. Herbert*.

Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decrees, To seize the prize which I so dearly bought; Mean match to thine; for still above the rest, Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands usurp the best. — *Dryden*.

Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hooked*, to take the latter hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backside of leaves. — *Grew*.

2. Furnished with hooks, or any instrument to cut with.

The *hooked* chariot stood, Upright with hostile blood. — *Milton, Ode on the Nativity*.

Hookheal. *s.* [see extract.] Native plant so called; slough-heal; self-heal; *Prunella vulgaris*.

Hookheal, from its being supposed, on the doctrine of signatures to heal wounds from a bill-hook, which its curule was thought to resemble. — *Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Hooknose. *s.* Curved nose, sometimes, though not necessarily always, catachrestic for *hawk-nose*.

Mr. Barton was immediately accented by a person well stricken in years, tall, and raw-boned, with a *hook-nose*, and an arch leer, that indicated, at least, as much cunning as sagacity. — *Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Hooknosed. *adj.* Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle. See *Hooknose*.

I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Homo there, Caesar, I came, saw, and overcame. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 3.

hoop. *s.* [A.S. *hōp.*]

1. Anything circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.

Then shall prove a shelter to thy friends,
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united vessel of their blood
Shall never leak.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

To view so lewd a town, and to refrain,
What *hoops* of iron could his spleen contain?

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

And learned Athens to our art must stoop,
Could she behold us tumbling through a hoop.

Pope.

2. Whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; furlingale.

At coming in you saw her stoop,
The entry brush'd against her *hoop*.

Swift.

All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty shoes,
and to keep fellows at distance.

Richardson, Clarissa.

My new maid promises very well, and she has a
sprightliness without petulance that pleases me well,
and wears no *hoop*—so much for domesticity.—*Life*
and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany, edited by Lady
Lanower.

3. Anything circular.

I have seen at Rome an antique statue of Time,
with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand.—*Ad-*
dition, Travels in Italy.

Cock-a-hoop. Improper for Cock-a-whoop.
See **Cock.**

Hoop. *v. a.*

1. Bind or enclose with hoops.

The casks for his majesty's shipping were *hooped*
as a wine-cask, or *hooped* with iron.—*Sir W. Ra-*
leigh.

I could never make a cask to be *hooped*. I had a
small casket or two, as I observed before; but I
could never arrive to the capacity of making one by
them, though I spent many weeks about it: I would
neither put in the hoops, nor join the staves so true
to one another as to make them hold water; so I
gave that also over.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures*
of Robinson Crusoe.

2. Encircle; clasp; surround.

A *hoop* the ornament, and make
This my embrace the zodiac.

Chatterbox.

That shelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and
hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mis-

take.—*Grove.*

Hooper. *s.* One who hoops tubs; cooper.

Every tinker, tailor, *hooper*, hostler, carmaker,
and horsekeeper, might as they did compare in
learning, and all other offices, above a doctor of
divinity.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, l. i. l. ii.

Hooper. *s.* Wild swan; whistling swan;
elk; Cygnus ferus.

The *hooper*, so called on account of the peculiar
note uttered by this bird, is a winter visitor of the
British Islands.—*Farrall, British Birds.*

Hoopers' hide. *s.* Explained in Nares as
another term for 'the game more usually
called blind-man's buff. Evidence, however,
in support of this view is wanting. The
etymology which the editor suggests is
'Whoopers! hide!' i.e. 'Let those who cry
whoop conceal themselves;' which makes it
more probable that Hide-and-seek is the
game intended.

But Robin, finding him silly,
Most friendly took him aside,
Till while that his wife with Willy
Was playing at *hoopers' hide*.

The Winchester Wedding. (Nares by H. & W.)

Hooping-cough. *s.* [chooping, from the
character of the cough. The spelling with
h, with which the pronunciation agrees,
though by no means exclusively adopted,
is prevalent.] Disease so called, in medical
Latin Pertussis.

Numerous and various opinions have been held
respecting the pathology of *hooping-cough*, of which,
however, we can but give a short summary. It
has been imputed to the presence of a subtle and
irritating vapour, or an infectious morbid principle
acting directly on the respiratory organs and stom-
ach;—to gastric disorder and sabours; the lungs
being affected sympathetically;—to a nervous irri-
tation, and gastric giving rise to a peculiar kind of
catarrh, attended with convulsive action of the
glottis and diaphragm;—to spasmodic irritation of
the stomach primarily, and of the lungs and dia-
phragm sympathetically;—to inflammatory irri-
tation of the stomach, extended to the larynx, &c.;—
to irritation of the pneumogastric nerves extended
to the diaphragm and stomach, giving rise to forcible
expiratory efforts and vomiting respectively; the

latter relaxing, and being antagonistic to the spas-
modic state of the respiratory organs; to irritation
of the phrenic nerve and a morbid state of the
diaphragm, extended to the rest of the organs of
respiration, and to the stomach; to excited irri-
tability of the lungs, as well as of the diaphragm
and stomach; or to a peculiar atmospheric miasm
affecting chiefly the intercostal, pneumogastric, and
recurrent nerves;—to a spasmodic state of the larynx
and diaphragm superadded to a common cough;—
to a specific catarrhal inflammation seated in the
trachea and bronchi, accompanied with spasm of
the trachea and glottis;—to an inflammatory state
of the bronchi, being a variety of bronchitis, or to a
state which should be regarded as a variety of pul-
monary catarrh; whilst it is imputed to the dis-
order to inflammatory irritation of the brain, or of
its meninges; or both; or to cerebral irritation
consequent upon inflammation of the brain, the
characteristic hoop occurring when the cerebral irri-
tation has become local. From my researches into
the path of the *hoop*, I am inclined to consider the
obscure and its morbid early implicated in
this disease.—*Captain, Dict. of Practical*
Medicine.

Hoopes. *s.* [Lat. *hopupa*; Gr. *ῥοῦπῆ*.] Bird
so called of the genus *Epops*.

'Vannellus' (the hawking) is a new-made name of
the French 'vannet' which bird, by a great mis-
take, hath been generally taken to be the *epops* of
the ancients, which is now by all acknowledged to
be the *hoopoe*.—*Rog. Dictionarium Teologicum*, p. 2.
The falcon to which is due the peculiar colour of
certain larks, as e.g. the *hoopoe*, Misery duck,
black vulture, &c., are probably somewhat dilated on
parts of the integument.—*Owen, Anatomy of*
Vertebres.

Hoop. *v. n.*

1. Shout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to pass
thence, who followed my *hoop* after me as the
arranted coward.—*Sir P. Schuyler.*

Matrons and girls shut *hoop* at thee no more.
Dryden.

2. Cry as an owl.

Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that merrily *hoops* and wonders
At our quiet sports.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 3

Hoop. *v. a.* Drive with noise and shouts.

We *hooped* him; but, like I

ward nodes gave way to yonder clusters,
We *hooped* him out of the city.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 6.

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoop*!
That keeps us all up for that wooden god,
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the best bird, from muting on my head.

Butcher and his clan may hoop me for a clown and
impudor, if I fail in any particular of moment.

Swift.

Francis [St.] concealed himself in a cave, where
he lay hid for a month in solitary prayer. He re-
turned to Assisi, looking so wild and fagged that
the rabble *hooped* him as he passed and pelted him
with mire and stones.—*Johnson, History of Latin*
Christianity, l. ix. ch. 2.

Crisp had committed a great error; but he had
paid with a very slight penance. His play had
not been *hooped* from the stage. It had, on the
contrary, been better received than many very es-
timable performances have been, than Johnson's
tragedy, for example, or Goldsmith's Good-natured
Man.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays*,
Henry and Letters of Shakespeare, &c.

Hoop. *s.* Clamour; shout; noise.

Its assertion would be entertained with the *hoop*
of the rabble.—*Glaucyth, Synopsis Societatis.*

Hooping. *v. verbal n.* Shouting.

How loud his *hooping* or whoopings; voices
wherever wine are scarce, or infamous old women
discovered.—*Colgrave.*

With *hooping* and shouting we pierce through the
sky,
And Echo turns huntress, and doubles the cry.

Dryden.

They were received by a great multitude with such
hooping and exultation that they thought it advis-
able to retire with all speed.—*Macaulay, History of*
England, ch. ix.

Hop. *v. n.* [A.S. *hoppian*.]

1. Dance.

What good doth all that dancing of young women
holding upon men's noses, that they may *hop* the
higher?—*Northbrooke, Treatise against Dancing*,
p. 132.

2. Jump; skip lightly.

Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;
For you shall *hop* without my custom, sir.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight,
Did no Volpurg, nor no Ardenes write;
But *hopped* about, and short excursions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid.

Dryden.

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush
hopping about my walks.—*Speckard.*

3. Leap on one leg.

Men with heads like *hops*, and others with one
humer back alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place
to place.—*Shakspeare.*

I always beat him at three jumps; but he could
hop upon one leg further than I.—*Goldsmith, Vicar*
of Wakefield.

4. Walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble
or strong than the other; limp; halt.

The *hopping* smith once had the golden feast,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest.

Dryden.

Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

5. Move; play.

Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hop. *s.* Dance; jump; light leap; spring
on one leg.

When my wines are on, I can go above a hundred
yards at a *hop*, skip, and jump.—*Johnson.*

Hop. *s.* [A.S. *hoppa*.] Native plant, used
to give bitterness to beer and ale, so called,
of the genus Humulus: (often used *adjectivally*,
or as the first element of a com-
pound).

If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to leave,
For *hop* poles and creeples in *hoping* to save.

Tasso, Five Hundred Points of
good Husbandry.

Hop. *v. n.* Impregnate with hops.

Brew in October, and *hop* it for long keeping.—

Meatier, Household.

To increase the milk, diminished by fleshment,
take malt-drink and much *hop*-seed.—*Arbuthnot, On*
the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Hopbine. *s.* Stem of the hop: (in the ex-
tract incorrectly *bind*).

It is made *bind* without benefit of clergy, multi-
tudo *hop* to any *hop*-bush growing in a plantation
of hops.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the*
Laws of England.

Hope. *s.* [A.S. *hopta*.]

1. Expectation of some good; expectation
indulged with pleasure.

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one
finds in himself, upon the thought of a probable
future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight
him.—*Locke.*

There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will
sprout again.—*Job*, xiv. 7.

Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we are;

But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our absent presence, and our future now.—*Pindar.*
Young men look rather to the past, not than the
present, and therefore the future may have some
hope of them.—*Swift.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the
future conduct of any person.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for
hope from God, to be raised up again by him.—
2 Maccabees, vi. 18.

Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in
the Lord.—*Jeremiah*, xiv. 2.

3. That which gives hope; that on which the
expectations are fixed, as an agent, by
which something desired may be effected.

I might see from far some forty truncheoners
draw to her succour, which were the *hope* of the
Strand, where she was quartered.—*Shakespeare,*
Henry VIII. v. 3.

4. Object of hope.

The mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*;
To wit, an undigested deformed lump.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. d.

She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight.

Dryden, Sigismunda and Antiochus.

Hope, as in Forlorn Hope. [from German
hoffen = mass of men.] See Forlorn.

Hope. *v. n.* [A.S. *hopian*.]

1. Be in expectation of some good.

Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of
the cause and the instrument; and let the hus-
bandman *hope* for a good harvest.—*Jeremy Taylor,*
Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.

My muse, by atoms here best,
Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;
And finds more favour by her ill success
Than she could *hope* for by her happiness.—*Dryden.*

2. Place confidence in another.

He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope*
in the Lord.—*Psalms*, xxii. 24.

Hope. *v. a.* Expect with desire.
Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.—*Affluence*, xi. 1.
So stands the Thracian heroism with his spear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear.—*Dryden*.

Hopeful. *adj.*

1. Promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.

You were a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince whom you must not desert.—*Racine*.

They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very hopeful scholars by that time they are threescore.—*Addison*.

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success.

Men of their own natural inclination hopeful and strongly convinced, whatsoever they took in hand.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I was hopeful the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experiments.—*Hogge*.

Still must the wound of Telemachus sustain,
If, hopeful of your aid, he hopes in vain.—*Pope, Translation of the Odyssey*.

Hopefully. *adv.* In a hopeful manner.

1. In such a manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.

They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it hopefully to the reduction or suppression of the Irish.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

2. With hope; without despair.

From your promising and generous endeavours we may hopefully expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature.—*Gillies*.

Hopefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hopeful; promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

Set down beforehand certain signatures of hopefulness, or characters, whereby may be thinly described what the child will prove in probability.—*Sir H. Wotton, On Education*.

Hopeless. *adj.*

1. Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing.

Are they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate and hopeless lamentation for the dead?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Hopeless of ransom, and condemn'd to lie
In duresses, decon'd a lingering death to die.—*Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, l. 161.

2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

The hopeless word of never to return.
Breathe I against thee upon pain of life.—*Shakespeare, Richard III.* l. 3.

Hopelessly. *adv.* In a hopeless manner.

In your last hope past to mollify Morecraft's heart about your mortgage?—*Hopelessly* past.—*Demond and Fletcher, Successful Lady*.

Scarcely any thing in history is more melancholy than that late and solitary about, fighting in the close of a life which had dawned so splendidly, and which had so early become hopelessly troubled and gloomy.—*Macleay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Various facts will look up at you weak by weak, hopelessly blank of all interest or intelligence.—*Reveries of a Country Parson*, ch. 1.

Hope. *s.* One who hopes.

I expect all hopes, who turn the scale, because the strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents.—*Swift*.

Hopefully. *adv.* With hope.

One man of despair is the presumptuous contempt of the emotion which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrors and amazement of conscience, but also bodily, hopefully, and confidently in wild habits of sin.—*Hammond*.

Hoplite. *s.* [Gr. ὁπλίτης, from ὅπλον = arm, weapon.] Heavy-armed soldier.

Without the latter he could not do his duty as an hoplite in the ranks for the defence of his country; without the former he could not escape danger to his fortune or honour, and humiliation in the eyes of his friends, if called before a dikastery; nor could he lend assistance to any of those friends who might be placed under the like necessity.—*Græce, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. xvii.

Hopper. *s.* One who hops.

I conceive, a female hopper, or dancer, was called a hopper.—*Tyrrhitt, Notes on Chaucer*.

Hopper. *s.* [?] Box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground, or set out, in a mill, for grinding.

The salt of the lake Asphaltites shooteth into

perfect cubes. Sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the hopper of a mill.—*Girard*.
Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill: their maw is the hopper which hurls and softens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the stomach.—*Arbuthnot, on the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.
Just at the hopper will I stand,
In my whole life I never saw a grain of sand,
And mark the clock how justly it will sound.—*Bulterton*.

Hopping. *verb. abs.* Meeting of persons intending to dance.

Their dances were spiritual, religious, and godly, not after our hoppings, and leppings, and intermingling hues, met with women.—*Northbrooke, Treatise against Dancing*, p. 118.
In the north of England, . . . meetings are still kept up under the name of hoppings.—*Brand, Popular Antiquities*, ii. 428.

Hopscotch. *s.* Game so called.

Hóral. *adj.* [Lat. hora = hour.] Relating to the hour.

How'er reduced and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the hour-glass ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces.—*Prior, Alms*.

Hórary. *adj.*

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that shall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befell you,
By way of hórary inspection,
Which saves account our worst creation.—*Bulter, Hudibras*.

In his answer to an hórary question, as what hour of the night to set a fox-trap, he has discussed, under the character of Reynard, the manner of surprising all sharpers.—*Tulcer*.

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a basket of summer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the destruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their desolation, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than those hórary or soon decaying fruits of summer.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Hording. *s.* See Hurdle.

Horde. *s.* [Mongolian, *orda*.] Clan; migratory crew of people.

Such were the hords among the Goths, the clans in Scotland, and septa in Ireland.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*.

Horehound. *s.* [see extract.] Native plant so called, aromatic and medicinal, of the order Labiata, so called, of the genus Marrubium.

Marshall has its leaves, and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoariness; it is famous for the relief it gives in moist asthmas, of which a thick and viscous matter is the cause; but it is now little used.—*Sir J. Hall, Materia Medica*.

Pale horehound, which he holds of most especial use.—*Dryden, Poliopticon*, song 13.

Horehound, from A.S. *hore-hanc*, from *hara*, a hare, and *hanc*, an unmeaning word, now replaced with *hound*. In our MS. the reading is *hara-hanc*, *hore-hanc*. The name, may, perhaps, be a corruption of Latin *horreus*, the plant having been regarded as of great efficacy in cases of stranguery and dysuria.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Horizon. *s.* [Gr. ὁρίζων, that which terminates, from ὅρις = a boundary.] Line that terminates the view.

The horizon is distinguished into sensible and real; the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view, the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere.—*Todd*.

With the accent on the first syllable, incorrectly if we look at the quantity of the *i*, which is long; but in conformity with *théâtre*, *scénator*, and most other words in the same condition.

When the morning sun shall raise his ear
Above the border of this horizon,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III.* iv. 7.

She began to east with herself from what east this blazing star should first appear, and at what time it must be upon the horizon of Ireland.—*Bacon*.

Soon the sun arose with beams so bright,
That all the horizon laugh'd to see the joyous sight.—*Dryden*.

When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so that the horizon on every side is nothing but flaming billows and flaming mountains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horror that rises from such a prospect.—*Addison*.

Next morning, therefore, by what time the sun
With glittering rays had gild the horizon.—*Sylvester, On Burton*, 418. (Ord MS.)

When once the sun has come near enough to the zenith, and remains above the horizon long enough

to give more warmth during one diurnal rotation than the counteracting cause, the earth's rotation, can carry off, the more continuance of the cause would progressively increase the effect, even if the sun came no nearer, and the days grew no longer; but in addition to this, a change takes place in the accidents of the cause, its series of diurnal positions tending to increase the quantity of the effect.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, lib. xv. § 2.

Horizontal. *adj.*

1. Near the horizon.

As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the horizontal misty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In slim eclipse, dimdrous twilight sheds
On half the nations.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 604.

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obelisk erected, and golden spheres placed horizontal about it, was brought out of Egypt by Augustus.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height is necessary to place several ranks of rows in a plane inclined to a horizontal line in a given angle?—*Arbuthnot, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Horizontally. *adv.* In a direction parallel to the horizon.

As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it neither that above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie superficially, or almost horizontally into it.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them horizontally with that prodigious celerity.—*Bentley, Sermons*, vii.

Horn. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Hard bodies which grow on the heads of some granivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.

No beast that hath horns hath upper teeth.—*Bacon*.

2. An instrument of wind-music first made of horns.

The squire can nicher to approach,
And wind his horns under the castle-wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

There's a post come from my master, with his horns full of good news.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

The goddess . . . to her crooked horns,
Such as was then by Latian shepherds borne,
Aids all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal sound.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 715.

3. Extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned by poets.

Shee looke the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere two moons had slumber'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.—*Dryden*.

4. The feelers of a snail: (whence the proverb, 'To pull in the horns,' to repress one's ardour).

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender horns of cockled snails.
—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's lost*, iv. 3.
—*Andronicus*.

Hearing of our Marcius's banishment,
Thrust forth his horns again into the world,
Which were inuol'd when Marcius stood for Rome,
And thrust not once peep out.—*Id., Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

5. Drinking-cup.

They attended the banquet, and served the heroes
With horns of mead and ale.—*Mason, Notes on Gray's Poems*.

6. Winding stream.

With sevenfold horns mysterious Nile
Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitful soil.
—*Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, iv. 400.

7. Antler of a cuckold.

If I have horns to junk one mad, let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn-mad.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.
Merchants, venturing through the main,
Slight pirates, rocks, and horns for gain.—*Bulter, Hudibras*.

Horn mad. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himself: if he had, he would have been horn-mad.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, l. 4.

Horn-mad, mean of them, to let others lie with their wives, and wink at it.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

Horn. *s. a.* Invest with horns.

I not repent me of my late disguise.—
If you can horn him, sir, you need not.—*B. Jonson, Volpone*.

Horn with horn; horn under horn. This is a combination applied to that kind of common-right wherby cows and oxen were

turned out on commons extending over or lying within the boundaries of more than one parish.

The commoning of *horn with horn* was properly when the inhabitants of several parishes let their common herds run upon the same open spacious commons, that lay within the bounds of several parishes; and therefore that there might be no dispute upon the right of tithes, the bishop ordains that the cows should pay all profit to the minister of the parish where the owner lived.—*Toulmin, Law Dictionary, Grainger.*

Horn-shavings. *s. pl.* Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer; hartshorn.

What had she then?—Only a bit of the mother: They burnt old shoes, wove-fathers, wove-fathers, A few horn-shavings, with a bone or two, And she is well again. *R. Johnson, Magdalen Lady.*

Horn-silver. *s.* In *Mineralogy*. Chloride of silver.

Hornsilver is rare in the European mines; but it occurs in great quantity in the district of Zacatenco, Fresnillo, and Oatzen in Mexico. *Cres, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Hornbeam. *s.* Native tree so called.

Betulus, or the *hornbeam* tree, grows great and very like unto the elm, or hazel tree, having a great body; the wood or timber whereof is better for arrows or shafts, poles for mills, and such like devices, than elm or with hazel: for in time it wasteth so hard that the toughness and hardness of it may be rather compared to horn than unto wood, and therefore it was called *horubus* or *lurelbeam*.—*G. Barde, Herbal, p. 179: 1633.*

The *hornbeam* is indigenous to a great part of England, and abounds in Essex, Kent, Norfolk, &c.; it is also common in parts of Wales, in Lancashire, and in the north midland counties; it does not, however, extend to the northernmost counties; nor do we think it truly indigenous to Scotland; although Sir W. Hooker includes it in his *Flora Scotica*. . . . It is also a native of Ireland. *Sedg, British Forest Trees.*

Hornbeam, or *hornbeech*, apparently from Latin 'ornus,' with the usual prefix of an aspirate, the tree having by the older botanists been classed under that genus.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Hornbill. *s.* Bird so called, of the genus *Buceros*.

The epiderm is in some places continued as a simple layer over the corium, following its wrinkles and folds, as around the naked necks of some vultures. It is moulded upon the bony mandibles to form the beak, and in some birds adheres to osseous productions on the cranium, where it forms a species of horn; and it is remarkable that these instances occur chiefly in those orders of birds, the *Cuculiformes* and *Rosstrales*, which are most analogous to the rudiments among quadrupeds: the cassowary and helmeted curassow are examples. The *hornbills* are, however, instances in the vulturiform, and the kinship in the galliniform order.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates, rh. xxii.*

Hornblende. *s.* [German direct, *blende*.] Mineral so called. See extract.

Hornblende is also a mineral abundantly distributed in several igneous and altered rocks. It is characterised by its dark green or velvet black colour, its peculiar form of crystallisation, and its shining lustre. It is opaque and tough, but yields pretty easily to the knife. It contains a considerable portion of iron (the darker varieties especially) combined with silica, alumina, lime and magnesia. It has a distinct cleavage and a coarse uneven fracture, and yields a powder small when fractured upon. Auzette is another name for the same mineral, distinguished from *hornblende* by its higher lustre, greater hardness, and conchoidal fracture, and is more frequently found in volcanic rocks of comparatively modern date, than in the oldest igneous and altered rocks. *Aust. & Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical, vol. ii. p. 178.*

Hornblende rock, united with quartz, is called *hornstone*.—*1861, 185.*

Hornbook. *s.* First book of children covered with horn to keep it unsullied; primer.

He teaches you the *horn-book*. *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1.*

Nothing has been considered of this kind out of the ordinary road of the *hornbook* and primer.—*Locke.*

To master John the English maid A *hornbook* gives of glimmer-lust; And that the child may learn the better, As he can name, he calls the letter. *Prior, Alms.*

Horned. *adj.*

1. Furnished with horns.

As when two rams, stir'd with ambitious pride, Fight for the rule of the rich felled flock, Their *horned* fronts no longer on either side Do meet, that, with the terror of the shock, Antagonised both stand senseless as a block. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Thither all the *horned* hinds resort, To graze the ranker mead. *Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.*

2. Shaped like a horn or crescent; resembling horns; crooked.

The *horned* moon three courses did expire, *Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 6. 43.*

A steep cloud-kissing rock, whose *horned* crown With proud imperial looks beholds the main. *Mirror for Magistrates, p. 650.*

That king of *horned* heads, whose plentiful urn Sifts forth fatness to the fruitful corn. *Dryden.*

Hornedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Horned; appearance resembling a horn.

The *hornedness* of the new moon is still faintly considered by the vulgar as an omen with regard to the weather. They say, on that evening, the new looks sharp.—*Reade, Popular Antiquities.*

Hornet. *s.* [? See, for a suggestion, extract.]

Native fish so called, *Ammodites* *Tobianus*, closely akin to the common Sand lance. Both species of *ammodites* are included by Professor Nilsson among the fishes of Scandinavia; both species also occur in the Forth. Dr. Neill, in his account of the fishes of that locality, says, the Edinburgh fishermen call the large ones *hornet*, probably an abbreviation of *hornet*, in reference to the greater length of body . . . and the hornlike elongation of the lower jaw; by means of which they are enabled to bury themselves in the wet sands of the sea-shore. *Forsell, British Fishes.*

Hórner. *s.* One who works in horn, and sells horn.

The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made use of by *hórners*, whereupon they shave their horns. *Grev.*

Hórnet. *s.* [A.S. *hynnetre*.] Very large, strong, stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.

Silence, in times of suffering, is the best; 'Tis dangerous to disturb a *hórnet's* nest. *Dryden.*

Hórnets do mischief to trees by breeding in them. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Hórnet. *adj.* [translation of Lat. *cornipes*.] Hoofed.

Mad frantick men, that did not only quake! With *hórnet* horses, and horses wheels, Joy's storm to emulate. *Shakspere, As You Like It.*

Hórny. *v. a.* Invest with horns, *Lutecians*.

I proceed now to the second kind of theft, which I kept in store for women; I mean that whereby they *hórny* their husbands. *World of Wonders, p. 161: 1608.*

This versifying my wife has *hórny'd* me. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.*

Hórning. *s.* [A.S. *hornung*.] Appearance of the moon increasing.

It [the begin of Mahomet] fell out upon Friday the fifth of July, and the of the incarnation, beginning use their years are dated from the new moon of that time, but which they account not as others from the conjunction itself, but from the *hórning*, which is the cause why they set up in their steeples a crescent. *Gregory, Paston, q. 168: 1630.*

Hórnyish. *adj.* Somewhat resembling horn; hard. *Rare.*

Temperance, as if it were of a *hórnyish* composition, is too hard for the flesh, by keeping under the body with fastings and watchings, till it bring it in obedience.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays, p. 21: 1624.*

Hórnyless. *adj.* Destitute, deprived of, or wanting horns.

Creatures, whom our common mother nature with admirable wisdom hath created toothless, and *hórnyless*, he converteth into ravenous wolves and untamed bulls. *Translation of Boetius, p. 17: 1620.*

Hórnpipes. *s.*

1. Dance so called.

There many a *hórnpipe* he lov'd to his Phyllis. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Let all the quicksilver of the mine Run to the feet veins, and re-lapse Your *hórnpipes* to the dance Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France, To wonder at the *hórnpipes* here Of Nottingham and Derbyshire. *R. Johnson.*

Florida danced the Derbyshire *hórnpipes* in the presence of several friends. *Tatler.*

2. Wind-instrument; kind of pipe.

On the right hand of the *hórnpipes* sat a Welsh harp . . . Bass-viol and kit; trumpet and Welsh harp; hunting horn and *hórnpipes*.—*Tatler, no. 157.*

Hórstone. *s.* Name of three minerals resembling horns in their structure.

Hórstone occurs under three qualifications; scaly *hornstone*, conchoidal *hornstone*, and *hornstone*. . . . The *hornstone* which occurs in secondary limestone is called 'chert' by the English miners. It is valuable for forming the grinding wheels of flat mills in the pottery manufactures.—*Cres, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Hórthumb. *s.* Pickpocket: (applied by the Elizabethan writers to that class because one of the modes of stealing was to detach a pocket or the like from the person of the individual who was robbed by means of a knife. As this cut down upon the thumb, a protection, in shape of a cap or plate of horn was required). *Obsolete.*

I mean a child of the *hórthumb*, a tale of the body, lay, a cut-purse.—*R. Johnson, Bartholomew Fair.* (Says by H. & W.)

With the elements separated.

But, cousin, because that that offer ye may not escape, Frequent a *hórthumb* to your thumb, A quick eye, &c.

We also give for our arms three whetstones in gales, with no difference, and upon our crest a left hand with a *hórthumb* upon the thumb, and a knife in the hand. *W. Bellamy, Moral Philosophy.* (Says by H. & W.)

Hórwork. *s.* [? A.S. *hurn* corner.] Angular fortification in front of the polygon.

View with care the all fortifications of many strong places, and you will get a clearer idea of bastions, half-moons, *hór-work*, &c., than all the masters in the world could give you upon paper.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Hórny. *adj.*

1. Made of, resembling, having the nature of, horn; hard as horn; callous.

He thought he by the brack of Cherit stood, And saw the ravens with their *hórny* beaks Food to blight bringing even and worn. *Milton, Paradise Regained, li. 266.*

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it *hórny*, like parchment; but when it is thoroughly parched, it will no longer coagulate.—*Archibald, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The pained gland was encompassed with a kind of *hórny* substance.—*Johns.*

The *hórny* or parchment coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the white of the eye, but rises up above its convexity, and is of an irregular figure.—*Rap.*

2. Consisting of horns.

He leads the staring infant through the hall; Points out the *hórny* specks that graced the wall; Tells how this stag through three whole countries fled.

What rivers swim, where lay'd, and where he bled, *Gay, Birth of the Squire.*

Hórologe. *s.* Instrument that tells the hour; clock; watch; hourglass.

We'll watch the *hórologe* a double set, If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakespeare, Othello, li. 2.*

The clock, the country *hórologe*, that rings The cheerful warning to the sun's awake, Missing the dawning, scuttles in his wings, And to his roost doth sadly him betake. *Drayton, Mower, b. ii.*

Horologigraphic. *adj.* [Gr. *γραφω* = write, describe.] Pertaining to the art of dialling.

The gnomonick projection is also called the *horologigraphic* projection, because it is the foundation of dialling. *Chambers.*

Horologist. *s.* Clockmaker.

The name of Mr. B. L. Vulliamy is one well known as connected with the highest eminence in his profession as an *horologist*.—*Lord Bunsen, Address, &c., &c.*

Hórology. *s.* [Gr. *λόγος* = word, principle.] Clock.

Before the days of *Jorjans* there were *hórologies*, that measured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses, called *clepsydra*, but also by sand in glasses, called *elephantina*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Hórometry. *s.* [Gr. *μετρον* = measure.] Art of measuring hours.

It is no easy wonder how the *hórometry* of antiquity discovered not this artifice. *Sir T. Browne, Algar Errors.*

Hórroscope. *s.* [Gr. *ὁρασκω*, from *ὄρα* = hold + *σκοπέω* = see, spy, observe, view.] Configuration of the planets at the hour of birth; star of a nativity.

A proportion of the *horoscope* unto the seventh house, or opposite signs every seventh year, prophesied living creatures.—*Sir T. Browne*.
 Him look beneath a boding *horoscope*.
 His sire, the blasphe'm'd Vulcan of a shop,
 From Mars his forge went to Minerva's school.
Dryden.

The Greek name this the *horoscope*,
 This governs life, and this marks out our parts,
 Our humours, manners, qualities, and arts.

Horoscope. *Transliteration of Manilius*.
 They understood the power of such of their own
 horoscopes in the same dust they sprang.
Butler.

On one is a complete *horoscope* containing the
 places of the sun, moon, and every planet, noted
 down on the zodiac in degrees and minutes of a
 degree; and with these particulars the mathematician
 undertook to foretell marriages, fortune, and
 death of the person who had been born at the in-
 stant when the heavenly bodies were so situated.—
Sharpe, History of Egypt, ch. xiii.

Horoscopy. *s.* Calculation of nativities.
 It would have posed old Era Pater to have found
 out any given day in this year to erect a scheme
 upon—good days, bad days, were so allotted (ac-
 cording to the confounding of all solar horoscopes).
Lamb, Essays of Elia, Rejoicings upon the New
Year's Coming of Age.

Horrent. *adj.* [Lat. *horrens*, -entis, pres.
 part. of *horreo*—grow rough, shiver.]
 Pointed outwards; bristled with points.
Rhetorical.

Him a globe
 Of fiery aetherium enrobed round
 With bright imbraxy and horrent arms.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 511.

The cruel winds have hard'nd upon the coast
 Some helpless bark; while sacred pilot melts
 The general eye, or terror's icy hand
 Smiles their distorted limbs and horrent hair.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. ii.

Horrible. *adj.* [Lat. *horribilis*; Fr. *horri-
 ble*—see *Horrent*.] Dreadful; terrible;
 shocking; hideous; enormous.

No colour affecteth the eye much with displea-
 sure; there be sights that are horrible, because they
 excite the memory of things that are odious or fear-
 ful.—*Bacon*.

Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting
 with a persuasion that the soul is immortal, are of
 all others, the first the most desirable, and the lat-
 ter the most horrible to human apprehension.—
South, Sermons.

Horribleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
 Horrible; dreadful; hideousness;
 terrible; fearfulness.

The horrible-ness of sin, the terror of God's indig-
 nation.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Defence of the Sacra-*
ment, fol. 7, 1550.

The horrible-ness of a crime committed.—*Bishop*
Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 10.

Horribly. *adv.* In a horrible manner.

1. Dreadfully; hideously.

What hideous noise was that!
Horribly loud. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1509.

2. To a dreadful degree.

The contagion of these ill precedents, both in civi-
 lity and virtue, *horribly* infects children.—*Locke*.

Horrid. *adj.* [Lat. *horridus*.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
 That we the horrid may seem to those
 Which chime to find us.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Not in the bottom
 Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd,
 In evils to top Marbeth. *Id., Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Horror on them fell,
 And horrid sympathy. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 540.

2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasant.

Already I year tears survey,
 Already hear the horrid things they say.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

3. Rough; rugged.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
 Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn.
Dryden.

Horridly. *adv.* In a horrid manner; terri-
 fically; shockingly.

Making night hideous! and we fools of nature,
 So *horridly* to shake our disposition,
 With thoughts beyond the reaches of our souls.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, i. 4.

Horridness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Horrid; hideousness; enormity.

A bloody designer anhoris his instrument to take
 away such a man's life, and the confessor represents
 the horridness of the fact, and brings him to repen-
 tance.—*Hammond*.

The looks of beauty she knew how to wear,
 And make her *horridness* appear so sweet,
 That she the wisest and most piercing eyes
 Had often blinded by her fallacies.

There needs no comment to set forth the horrid-
 ness of these assertions.—*Bishop Hall, Corruption*
of the Church of Rome.

Horrid. *adj.* Causing horror.

His jaws horridly arm'd with three-fold fate,
 Here dwells the direful shark. *Thomson*.

Horridly. *adv.* Strike with horror.

I was horridly at the notion.—*Theodore Hook*.

Horripilation. *s.* [horreo—shiver + pilus—
 hair.] Setting, or standing, of the hair on
 end.

Read these without horripilation if you can.—
Lamb, Letter to Manning.

Horror. *s.* [Lat. *horror*; Fr. *horreur*.]

1. Terror mixed with detestation; passion
 compounded of fear and hate, both strong.

Over them sad horror, with grim hue,
 Did always soar, beating his iron wings.
Deer horror seizes every human breast;
 Their pride is humbled, and their fear confest.
Dryden.

2. Dreadful thoughts.

I have slept full with horrors;
 Direness, familiar to my slumber's rose thoughts,
 Cannot now start me. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 5.

3. Gloom; dreariness.

Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood,
 The nothing horror of whose shady brows
 Threats the forlorn and wandering passenger.
Milton, Comus, 3d.

Black melancholy sits and round her throws
 A death-like silence, and a dread repose.
 Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
 Shades every flower, and darkens every green;
 Deepens the murmur of the falling floods;
 And breathes a browner horror on the woods.
Pope, Epitaph to Abbot.

4. In *Medicine*. Shivering; shuddering.

All objects of the senses, which are very offensive,
 do cause the spirits to retire; and upon their flight,
 the parts are in some degree destitute, and so there
 is induced in them a trepidation and horror.—
Brown, Natural and Experimental History.

Horse. *s.* [A.S. *hors*.]

1. Animal so called.

A horse: a horse! my kingdom for a horse!
Shakespeare, Richard III, v. 4.

2. Constellation so called.

Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,
 The softer season suiting to the man;
 Whilst winter's shivering God afflicts the Horse;
 With frost, and makes him an uneasy course.
Creuch, Translation of Manilius.

3. Plural, or collective, in sense.

The galloping of horse: who was't name by?
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

The armies were appalled, consisting of twenty-
 five thousand horse and foot, for the repulsing of
 enemy at their landing.—*Davon, Considerations*
on a War with Spain.

If they had known that all the king's horse were
 quartered behind them, their foot might very well
 have marched away with their horse. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

The *Arctian horse*

With ill success engage the Latin force.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 504.

4. Something on which anything is sup-
 ported: (as, a horse to dry linen on).

5. Wooden machine which soldiers ride by
 way of punishment: (sometimes called a
 timber-mare).

As fine as a horse. Tawdrily or gaudily
 dressed.

It being the custom in this month (May) for the
 passengers to give the wagoner at every inn a rib-
 bon to adorn his team, who soon discovered the ori-
 gin of the proverb, as fine as a horse; for, before
 they got to the end of their journey, the poor beasts
 were almost blinded by the tawdry, partly-renewed
 flowing honours of their heads.—*Gentleman's Maga-*
zine, vol. xxiv, p. 354: 1754.

Take horse. Set out to ride.

I took horse to the lake of Constance, which is
 formed by the entry of the Rhine.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

In *Composition*. As a prefix, it signifies
 something large or coarse.

Horse. *v. a.*

1. Mount upon, furnish with, a horse.

He came out with all his clowns, *horsed* upon such
 cart-joles, and so furnish'd, as I thought with my-
 self if that were thrift, I would none of my friends
 ever to thrive.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

After a great flight there came to the camp of
 Gonsalvo, the great captain, a gentleman proudly
horsed and armed: Diego de Mendoza asked the
 great captain, Who's this? Who answer'd, It is
 St. Elmo, who never appears but after the storm.—
Baron, Amphitryon.

2. Carry on the back.

That treat of the discomfiting of keepers, *horsing*
 the deer on his own back, and making off with
 equal resolution and success.—*Butler, Characters*.

3. Ride anything.

Stalls, bulks, windows
 Are smother'd, each are fill'd, and riders *hors'd*
 With various complexions; all agreeing
 In earnestness to see him.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

4. Cover a mare.

If you let him out to *horse* more mares than your
 own, you must feed him well.—*Mortimer, Hus-*
bandry.

Horse. *v. n.* Get on horseback.

Lapping himself up handsomely in his long cloak,
 he went to horse; and rode as women use; then
 mounted the barber likewise on his mule.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iii. 13.

Horse-cucumber. *s.* See extract.

The *horse-cucumber* is the large green cucumber,
 and the best for the table, grown out of the garden.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Horse-laugh. *s.* Loud violent rude laugh.

A *horse-laugh*, if you please, at honesty;
 A joke on Jekyl.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue i.

Horse-play. *s.* Coarse, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to *horse-play* in his railway,
 and runs to battle like a dictator from the plough.
Dryden.

Horseback. *s.* Riding posture; state of
 being on a horse.

I've seen the French,
 And they can well be *horseback*.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, iv. 7.

If your ramble was on *horseback*, I am glad of it,
 on account of your health.—*Swift, Letter to Gay*.

Horsebean. *s.* Small bean usually given to
 horses.

Only the small *horse-bean* is propagated by the
 plough. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Horseblock. *s.* See extract.

Horse-block is a square frame of strong boards,
 used by excavators to elevate the ends of their
 shovelling planks.—*Creuch, Encyclopædia of Archi-*
ecture, Glossary.

Horseboy. *s.* Boy employed in dressing
 horses; stable-boy.

Some *horse-boys*, being awake, discovered them
 by the fire in their matches.—*Knodice, History of*
the Turks.

Horsebreaker. *s.* One whose employment
 it is to tame horses to the saddle.

Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horse-*
breakers, and tapers of wild beasts.—*Creuch*.

Horsechestnut. *s.* Tree so called.

It [*horsechestnut*] hath digitated or fingered
 leaves; the flowers, which consist of five leaves, are
 of an enormous figure, opening with two lips;
 there are male and female upon the same spike;
 the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in
 green prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is
 commonly performed in three weeks' time, after
 which it does no more than increase in bulk, and
 become firm; and all the later part of the summer
 is occupied in forcing and strengthening the buds
 for the next year's shoots.—*Miller*.

It is the generally received opinion that the *horse-*
chestnut tree is a native of the mountainous parts
 of Asia, and that its introduction into Europe took
 place about the middle of the sixteenth century;
 Cuspin informs us that at Vienna, in 1558, there was
 a plant of this species that had been brought there
 twelve years before, and our countryman Gerard in
 1570, the first of our writers who mentions it,
 speaks of it . . . as a rare foreign tree. . . Mr. Boyle,
 however, in his illustrations, says he never met with
 the common *horse-chestnut* in the mountainous
 parts of Northern India, though there the pavia or
 Indian chestnut is abundant.—*Sells, British Forest*
Trees.

Horsechestnut, said to be so called from its fruit
 being used in Turkey, the country from which we
 received it, as food for horses that are broken or
 touched in the wind. . . In this country horses will
 not eat them, and the name was perhaps, in reality,
 given to those nuts to express contempt.—*Dr.*
Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.

Horsecourser. *s.* [N.Fr. *couracier* = broker.]

Dealer in horses.

A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns,
 upon condition to pay half down: the *horsecourser*

comes to him next morning for the remainder.—*Sir E. T. Esdras*.

A servant to a *horse-courser* was thrown off his horse.—*Winnian, Surgery*.

He that lights upon a horse in this place [Smithfield] from an old *horse-courser*, would both in wind and limb, may light of a horse's wife in the stew.—*D. Japton, Harleian Miscellany*, ix. p. 317. (Nares by H. & W.)

The provender by diverse *horse-courers* that live by the sale of horses, doe feed them with sudden rie or bran-meat and, panning them up that they may be the fatter to the eye, yet it is not good food to labour with.—*B. Gage, On Husbandry*, b. lii. 120. (Nares by H. & W.)

Horsedrench. s. Physic for a horse.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen... of no better report than a *horsedrench*.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Horseflower. s. Native plant so called.

McLampyng is called of some *Tritium vaccini*; in English, cow-wheat and *horse-flower*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 91: 1633.

Horsefly. s. See extract.

Dipterous insects more particular injurious to animals are the whole family of the horse or wharf flies (*Tabanide*), bot and gallflies (*Cestrice*), and *horse-flies* (*Hippoboscide*). . . . The *horse-flies* cause much distress to horses in the vicinity of the New Forest, and handfily may sometimes be taken off the groins and other parts not well covered with hair.—*London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, pl. ii. b. iv.: 1664.

Horsefoot. s. Plant so called.

This plant [which the moderne writers have referred to the *Cercaria* of the ancients, and to the kind of cold's foot] I have thought good to name in English *horse-foot*, for that the leaves exceed cold's foot in largeness, yet are like them in shape; and of this plant *Chusinus* (whom I here chiefly follow) hath described two sorts . . . both these grow in the Andrian and Sirian Alps under the sides of woodes, among bushes and such shadowy places; but not in England that I have yet heard of.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 413: 1633.

Tussilago, or sole-foot, hath many white and long creeping roots, somewhat fat . . . when the stalks and seed is perished there appears springing out of the earth many broad leaves, green above, and next the ground of a white herbe or grayish colour, fashioned like a *horse-foot*, for which cause it was called sole-foot and *horse-foot*.—*Ibid.*, p. 412: 1633.

Horseguards. s. pl. [*horse* and *guard*.] Regiments of horse of the King's Guard; as the Life-Guards were formerly called, and as now the Oxford Blues are.

Twelve gentlemen of the *horseguards* were impanelled, having unanimously chosen Mr. A. Trancham, who is their right-hand man in the troop, for their foreman in the jury.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 253.

Horsehair. s. Hair of horses.

His glittering helm, which terribly was graced With waving *horse-hair*.—*Dryden*.

Used adjectivally.

Thus as he speaks, great Hector stretch'd his arms To take his child; but lo! the infant shrunk, Crying, and with his mother's short'ning breast, Scared by the tawny helm and *horse-hair* plume, That nodded, fearful, on the warrior's crest.

—*Lord Derby, Translation of Homer*.

Horseheel. s. [A.S. *hors* = horse, and *hele* = Lat. *helenium*, the name of a plant.] Plant so called; Elicampagne.

Hors-hele, *horse-heal*, or *horse-heel*, . . . by a double blunder . . . has been corrupted into *horse-hele*, and the plant employed by apothecaries to heal horses of scabs, and more heels.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Horsekeeper. s. One employed to take care of horses; groom; formerly *horse-knave*.

Your *horsekeeper* tells ye the merits of your horse.—*Dr. White, Sermons*, p. 50: 1615.

Horseleech. s. Gravel leech that bites horses.

The *horseleech* hath two daughters, crying Give, give.—*Spenser, Eccl. 16*.

Let us to France; like *horseleeches*, my boys, The very blood to suck.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.* ii. 3.

Horselitter. s.

1. Carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now cast on the ground, and carried in an *horselitter*.—*S. Mordaunt*, l. 8.

2. Litter for a horse; long dung.

Horseload. s. As much as a horse can carry.

They have, like good snappers, laid ye down their *horseload* of citations and fathers at your door.—*Willan, Reasons of Church Government urged against Prelacy*.

Horseloaf. s. See extract.

The next food [*horse-loaf*], which is somewhat stronger and better, is bread thus made; take two bushels of good clean beans and one bushel of wheat, and grind them together; then through a fine range bolt out the quantity of two pecks of pure meal, and bake it in two or three loaves by itself; and the rest sift through a small-sieve; and so bake it in great loaves, and with the coarse bread feed your horse in his stall, and with the finer bread against the days of sore labour.—*G. Markham*, b. i. p. 52. (Nares by H. & W.)

Oh that I were in my cat-tub, with a *horse-loaf*, something to hearten me.—*Rowland and Fletcher, Night-walker*, v. 1. (Nares by H. & W.)

Her face was wan, a lean and withered skin, Her stature went three *horse-loaves* did exceed.

—*Harrington, Translation of Ariosto*, vii. 62. (Nares by H. & W.)

Lastly for horse-bread that three *horse-loaves* be sold by every baker for a penny, xiii. for xij, and every loaf to weigh the full weight.—*Walton, Country Justice*: 1620. (Nares by H. & W.)

Horseman. s.

1. One skilled in riding.

A skilful *horseman*, and a huntsman bred.—*Dryden*.

2. One who serves in wars on horseback.

Encounters between *horsemen* on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger; because as *horsemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, so men on foot cannot possibly chase *horsemen*.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Before night, however, the attention had altogether subsided; but it was suddenly revived by a bold imposture. A *horseman* in the uniform of the Guards spurred through the City, announcing that the King had been killed.—*Macaulay, History of England*, xli. xxi.

3. Rider; man on horseback.

With descending showers of brimstone fired, The wild Barbarian in the storm expired! Wrapt in devouring flames the *horseman* rag'd, And spur'd the steel in equal flames ev'g'd.

—*Addison*.

A *horseman's* coat shall hide Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side.—*Prior, Henry and Emma*.

Horsmanship. s. Art of riding; art of managing a horse.

He caulked with such ease into his seat, As if an angel dropt down from the clouds, To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus, And witch the world with noble *horsmanship*.

—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.* iv. 1.

They phrase themselves in terms of hunting or *horsmanship*.—*Sir H. Walton*.

His majesty, to show his *horsmanship*, slaughtered two or three of his subjects.—*Addison*.

Then peers grew proud, in *horsmanship* excel; Newmarket's glory rose, as Britain's fell.

—*Pope, Imitations of Horace*, b. ii. ep. i.

Horsemeat. s. Provender for horses.

Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner, yet the dry ones that are used for *horsemeat* are ripe last.—*Bacon*.

Horsemint. s. Native plant of the genus *Mentha*; coarse kind of mint.

Of *horse-mint* or water-mint, *horse-mint* hath creeping roots like as the other mints, &c.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 683.

Horsemuscle. s. Large muscle.

The great *horsemuscle*, with the fine shell, that breeth in ponds, do not only scrape and slant as the oysters do, but remove from one place to another.—*Bacon*.

Horsrace. s. Match of horses in running.

In *horsraces* men are curious that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other.—*Ibid.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his triumph, entertained the people with a *horsrace*.—*Addison*.

Horsradish. s. Esculent root so called.

Horsradish is increased by sprouts springing from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Horsran. s. See extract.

Horsran is a contrivance for . . . drawing up hard wheelbarrows of soil from the deep cuttings of foundations, canals, docks, &c., by the help of a horse, which goes backwards and forwards instead of round as in a *horse-gin*.—*Guill, Encyclopædia of Architecture*, Glossary.

Horseshoe. s.

1. Plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.

I was thrown into the Timine, and could glow-ing hot in that surge, like a *horseshoe*.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

2. Plant so called of the genus *Hippocrepis*; [Gr. ἵππος = horse + σπυρίς = sundial, shoe: so that the words translate one another].

eth up in certain nuttled and some places of Italy and Languedoc. . . . *Horseshoe* is commonly called in Italian *Sferro da Cavallo*; you may name it *Perron equinum*; in English *horse-shoe*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1230: 1633.

Horsetail. s. Tail of a horse.

1. Turkish standard.

The Pope did not attempt to extinguish the passion for war in a people like the Hungarians, even if he had any sense of its incurably with the Gospel. They were to go to battle no longer under their old national ensign, the *horse-tail*, but under the banner of the Cross. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, l. v. ch. viii.

Their *horse-tails* are plucked from the ground, and the sword

From its sheath; and they form, and but wait for the word,

Tartar and Spathi and Turcoman,

Strike your tents, and throng to the van.

—*Ripon, Siege of Cariah*.

2. Plant so called of the genus *Equisetum*.

Horse-tail is called in Greek *ἵππος*; *Hippuris* in Latin; . . . in shops *Cauda equina*; . . . in Low Dutch *Peerstert*; in Italian *Coda di Cavallo*; in Spanish, *Coda de mula*; in French, *Queue de cheval* and *equine*; in English *horse-tail* and *shave-grass*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1633.

Horsetongue. s. See extract.

Horse-tongue which forth rameth stalks a span long; whereupon are set broad-long and sharp-pointed leaves, but not so prickly as are those of *echinops*, not unlike to leaves of the bay-tree, but lesser; greater than those of the *knack-rue*, out of the middle rib whereof growth forth many leaflets, sharp-pointed also but small, and of the largeness of the leaf of *echinops*, resembling a little tongue. . . . *Horse-tongue* is called in Greek *ἵππος*; of the later herbivores, *Hippuris*, *Hydrilla*, *Bistorta*, *Lisimachia*, *Pagaria*, and *Victoria*. . . . This *Hippoglossum* *Boutifera* is called in High Dutch *Zapfenkraut*; in Low Dutch *Tongentall*; in Spanish *Láncula* the sunlike; in English *horse-tongue*, *tongue-bush*, *double-tongue*, and *lancet of Alexandria*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 909: 1633.

Horsway. s. Broad way by which horses may travel.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?—*Body's* stile and gate, *horsway* and footpath.

—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 1.

Horswhip. s. Whip to strike a horse with.

The jackass, with his hideous braying, put to flight the huntsman's carcer; who, however, was wheeling round to reward himself for his intelligence with the discipline of a *horswhip*.—*Græve, Spiritual Quixote*, l. 5.

Horswhip. v. a. Flag or strike with a riding-whip.

I told him to consider himself *horse-whipped*, and he said he would make a point of doing so.—*Theodore Hook, Jack Bower*.

Hortative. s. Exhortation; precept by which one invites or animates.

Generals commonly, in their *hortatives*, put men in mind of their wives and children. —*Bacon*.

An *hortative*, or spur, to correct shall.—*Bacon, On Help to the Indolent* &c.

Hortatory. adj. Encouraging; animating; advising to anything; (used of precepts, not of persons; a hortatory speech, not a hortatory speaker).

This psalm is *hortatory*, stirring up to the praises of God. —*U. Hall, Sermons*, p. 1.

He much commended Law's Sermon Call, which he said was the finest piece of *hortatory* theology in any language.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson*.

Hortensial. adj. [Lat. *hortensia*, from *hortus* = garden.] Fit for a garden.

Such as are sative and *hortensial*.—*Evelyn, introduction*, § 3.

Horticult. s. Horticulturist. Rare.

In quick succession, crown the garden's hills On Thunus prolific bank. On culture's hand Alone do these *horticult* rely.

Or do they owe to London's rich manure Those products which its crowded markets fill.

—*Dodley, Agriculture*, canto ii. (Rich.)

Horticultural. adj. Relating to, connected with, consisting in Horticulture.

Russian gardening in respect to its *horticultural* productions.—*London, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, § 473.

Horticulture. s. [Lat. *hortus* = garden + *cultura* = culture.] Art of cultivating gardens.

Favours of the more refined parts of *horticulture*.—*Feely*.

Already a reform of agriculture had been com-

mened. . . Evelyn had, under the formal sanction of the Royal Society, given instruction to his countrymen in planting. Temples, in his intervals of leisure, had tried many experiments in horticulture, and had proved that many delicate fruits, the natives of more favoured climates, might, with the help of art, be grown on English ground. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Horticulturalist. *s.* One is fond of, or skillful in, Horticulture.

Hobley wrote horticultural, the common form is horticulturalist. — *Rich.*

Hybrid plants are continually produced in gardens between proximate species, by a process well known to horticulturists. — *Prichard, Physical History of Man*, vol. i. p. 133.

Hortulan. *adj.* [Lat. *hortulanus*.] Belonging to a garden.

Each edition of my hortulan kalender is yours. — *Beelys, Kalender*.

Hortus siccus. *s.* [Lat. *hortus* = garden; *siccus* = dry.] Collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved; herbarium.

I ran from auction to auction, became a critic in shells and fossils, bought a *hortus siccus* of insectible value, and purchased a secret art of preserving insects. — *Johanna, Idler*, no. 18.

Hortyard. *s.* Same as Orchard.

The hortyard entering, [he] admires the fair And pleasant fruits. — *Sauls, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses*, vol. i. 1153, p. 200.

Hosanna. *s.* [Hebrew.] Form of acclamation, of blessing, of wishing well; exclamation of praise to God. See extract.

Through the vast of heaven It sounded, and the faithful armies rung Hosanna to the Highest.

The word *hosanna* is a contraction of Hebrew words, meaning 'Save, I beseech thee,' a form of acclamation which the Jews were wont to use in their feast of tabernacles, in which also they used to carry boughs in their hands, and to sing psalms, as it is in the second book of Maccabees, ch. x. Both these customs of boughs and hymns were usual among the Greeks, in any time of sacred festivity. — *Hammond, On St. Matthew*, xxi. 9.

Hose. *s.* Part of a machine for distribution of water; in a fire engine, the leathern pipes.

To this pier, water of an excellent quality is conveyed by pipes; so that boats may come at and by enjoying a hose to the river, as if there for this purpose, fill the casks without the usual trouble and fatigue. — *White, Journal*, p. 11.

Hose. *s.* pl. *hosen*. [A.S. *hos, hosen*.]

1. Breaches.

These men were bound in their coats, *hosen*, hats, and other garments, and cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace. — *David*, iii. 21.

He cross-examin'd both our hose, And plunder'd all we had to lose.

Butler, *Hudibras*.

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He, being in love, could not see to garter his hose; and you, being in love, could not see to put on your hose. — *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

Hosier. *s.* One who makes, manufactures, or deals in, stockings.

As arrant a cockney as any hosier in Cheap-side. — *Swift*.

Hosiery. *s.* Hosier's ware.

There is a great variety of different frames in use for producing various kinds of hosiery. The first, which forms the foundation of the whole, is that for knitting plain hosiery, or the common stockings frame. — *Lee, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Hospice. *s.* Hostel. *Obsolete*.

But the pilgrimages of Anglo-Saxon kings, and a numerous number of the people, to Rome; the chivalry self-imposed to support a hospice there; the fervent zeal of Boniface for the papal claims, are all proofs of a mild sentiment to the august mother of the faith. — *C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. ix.

Hospitable. *adj.* [Fr. *hospitable*; Lat. *hospitalis*.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

I'm your host; With soldiers' hands my hospitable favours. You should not rattle thus.

Shakespeare, *King Lear*, iii. 7.

Receive the ship-wreck'd on your friendly shore; With hospitable rites relieve the poor.

Dryden, *Translation of the Æneid*, l. 802.

Hospitalableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by hospitable disposition to entertain strangers; kindness to strangers.

I have two ways to entertain my Saviour; in his members, and in himself. In his members, by charity and hospitalableness; 'what I do to one of these little ones, I do to him.' In himself, by faith; 'if any man open, he will come in and sup with him.' — *Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

His [Abraham's] benignity to strangers, and hospitalableness, is remarkable among all his deeds of goodness. — *Barrow, Works*, i. 424.

Hospitably. *adv.* In a hospitable manner.

Ye Jesus hospitably live, And strangers with good cheer receive. Prior. The former liveth as joyously and hospitably as the other. — *Swift*.

Hospitalage. *s.* Hospitality; the duty of a guest to his host. *Rare*.

That his august host note him approach Of vile ungentleness or hospitalage's breach. Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, lib. 10, 6.

Hospital. *s.* [N.Fr. *hospital*; Lat. *hospitalis*.]

1. Place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

They who were so careful to bestow them in a college when they were young, would be so good as to provide for them in some hospital when they are old. — *Sir H. Wotton*.

I am about to build an hospital, which I will endow liberally for twelve old husbands. Addison.

2. Place for shelter or entertainment. *Obsolete*.

They spy'd a goodly castle plac'd Forgive a river, in a pleasant dale; Which choosing for that evening's hospital, They thither march'd. Spenser, *Fairy Queen*.

Hospital. *adj.* [see also under Hospitalier.] Kind to strangers; hospitable.

Obsolete.

I am to be a guest to this hospital maid a good while. — *Harold, Letters*, l. 136.

Εὐπρεπὲς, sociabile, hospital; a good house-keeper. *Boiss, Hieronymus, Epistolæ*, p. 231: 1153.

Hospitality. *s.* [Fr. *hospitalité*.] Practice of entertaining strangers; liberality in receiving guests or visitors.

The laudable custom of forbidding all access of strangers into their courts, are, in that respect, deservedly blamed, as being enemies to that hospitality which, for common humanity sake, all the nation should embrace. Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

He has this spirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourly love, alliance, and hospitality. — *Swift*.

Hospitalier. *s.* [Lat. *hospitalarius*; Fr. *hospitalier*.] See second extract.

Gilbert, master of the hospitaliers, chiefly stirred up the king to this war. — *Falter, Church History*, p. 13.

Many of these devoted combined the profitable employment of trade with the holier office of the pilgrim; and those who were thus enabled to, established a relationship with the lords of the neighbouring provinces, and it frequently in their power to relieve their less fortunate brethren. In the middle of the eleventh century, some merchants of Amalfi, a rich city of the kingdom of Naples, having in the course of their trading in Egypt ingratiated themselves with the caliph Mustaser Billah, who at that time held the holy city under his sway, obtained permission to establish a hospital within the limits of Jerusalem, for the use of poor and sick Latin pilgrims. In accordance with the order of the caliph, the Mustaser governor of the city assigned to these pious men a site close to the Holy Sepulchre, on which, as soon as possession could be obtained, they erected a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, giving it the name of St. Mary and Latinus, to distinguish it from those churches where the service was performed according to the Greek, and from that time its sacred duties were carried on by Benedictine monks appointed for the purpose. At the same time, two hospitals, one for either sex, were erected in the vicinity of the chapel, for the reception of pilgrims; and eventually each of these hospitals had a separate chapel annexed to it: that for the men being dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and the one destined for the women to St. Mary Magdalene. Many pilgrims, who on their arrival from Europe had here experienced the kindness and hospitality so liberally extended to all wayfarers, abandoned the idea of returning to their native homes, and formed themselves into a band of charitable assistants, who, without any regular religious profession, devoted themselves to the service of the hospital, and the care of its sick inmates. All the chief cities of Italy, and the south of Europe generally, subscribed liberally for the support of this institution; the merchants of Amalfi, who were its original founders, becoming the stewards of their bounty; and as its beneficial influence became more widely known throughout Europe, from the favourable reports of grateful pilgrims on their return from these distant climes, the amount of their re-

venue, and consequently of their powers of usefulness, became yearly augmented. Such was the original establishment of the hospitaliers of Jerusalem, which may justly be considered as the cradle of the order of St. John, and from this pious fraternity of charitable devotees sprang a body of men who for centuries became the terror of the infidel and the bulwark of christianism in the east. — *W. Porter, Knights of Malta*, vol. i. ch. i. p. 13.

Hospitate. *v. n.* [Lat. *hospitatus*, pret. part. of *hospitare*.] Reside under the roof of another. *Rare*.

That always chooses an empty shell, and this hospitates with the living animal in the same shell — *Grev, Museum*.

Hospitious. *s.* Hospitable. *Rare*.

One, having Oulney past . . . Through those rich fields doth run, till lost, in her fields. The shire's hospitious town also in her course divide. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, song 22. (Ord MS.)

Host. *s.* [N.Fr. *hoste*; Lat. *hospes, hospitis*.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

He never entertained either guests or hosts with long speeches, till the mouth of hunger be stopped. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Landlord of an inn.

Time is like a fashionable host, That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand; But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly, Grains in the corner. Shakespeare, *Twelfth and Cressida*, lib. 3.

Host. *s.* [from Lat. *hostis*.—see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Army; numbers assembled for war.

The waters returned, and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, and all the host of Pharaoh. — *Ezekiel*, xiv. 25.

In the troubled times following the breaking up of the Roman empire the first duty of the subject was to follow his lord into the field when required. The summons to the performance of this duty was expressed by the terms *banitus in hostem*, to order out against the enemy, or to order out on military campaign. 'Quicunque liber homo in hosti ubi banitus fuerit et venire contempserit penam heremum comparet,' i.e. as it is explained, let him pay a fine of sixty shillings. — *Edict of Charlemagne in Marten, Dissertation 26*. The term *hostis* then, which primarily signified the enemy against whom the expedition was to be made, was compendiously used for the military service itself, and is frequently taken as synonymous with *hostes*, *expeditio*, or *exercitus expeditio*, being then used as a feminine noun. A suppletion is addressed to Charlemagne, 'ne episcopi denique in hostem vocentur hostes' (i.e. with demands of military service), 'sed quicunque in hostem periculum' (which may be translated either, when we march against the enemy, or when we proceed on military duty or join the ranks), 'hij propriis resident in parochia.' The same immunity is expressed in a charter of A.D. 968, 'ne ab hominibus huius ecclesie hostis expeditio requiratur.' — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

2. Any great number.

Give to a gracious message An host of tongues; but let all findings tell Themselves when they be told. Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 5.

Host. *s.* [from Lat. *hostia*.]

1. Sacrifice.

Anton, said Isaac; Father, here I see Knife, fire and sword, ready instantly; But where's your host? Oh! let us mount, my son, Said Abram, God will soon provide us one. Sykes, *Translation of De Baras*, lib. i. (Ord MS.)

2. Sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; consecrated wafer.

The Romanists will have Christ's whole body to be in ten thousand places together, and at once; namely, wherever their host is celebrated, and in every particle of that host. — *South, Sermons*, vii. 20.

Host. *v. a.* Give entertainment to another.

Malbecco will on strange knights host For peevish jealousy. Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, lib. 9, argument.

Such was that lag, unmet to host such guests. Ibid. iv. 8, 27.

Host. *v. n.* Receive entertainment; live, as at an inn.

Oh, hear it to the Centaur, where we host; And stay there, Dromio, till I come to host. Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.

Hostage. *s.* [N.Fr. *ostage*, from Lat. *obus, idus*.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

He that hath wife and children, hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief. — *Bacon, Essays, On Marriage*.

HOST

They who marry give *hostages* to the publick that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Hostel. s. [N.Fr. *hostel*.] Inn; lodging-house.

Hospitium, one of the old *hostels* [or halls] at Oxford, which were very numerous before the foundation of the colleges.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, l. 425.

Hostelry. s. Hostel.

It is a lushful child, homely brought up, In a rude *hostelry*.—*B. Jonson, New Inn*.

Hostess. s.

1. Female host; woman who gives entertainment.

Fair and noble *hostess*.

We are your guest to-night.

Be as kind an *hostess* as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another husband.—*Dryden*.

2. Woman who keeps a house of public entertainment.

Undistinguished civility is like a whore or a *hostess*.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Hostess-ship. s. State, office, rank, or condition of an hostess.

It is my father's will I should take on me The *hostess-ship* of the day; you're welcome, sir. —*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Hostile. s. Host in the sense of the consecrated wafer. *Scarcely English*.

Another priest, that lived in the court, gave him the pte with him *hostie* in it.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*: an. 1685.
The priest immediately withdrew the *hostie*, which is still preserved.—*Drummond, Travels*, p. 12.

Hostile. adj. [Lat. *hostilis*; from *hostis*—enemy.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

He has now at last Given *hostile* strokes, and that not in the presence Of dreadful justice, but on the ministers That do distribute it.

Added to *hostile* force, shall urge thy fate. —*Dryden*.

Hostilely. adv. [the sound of the *l* double; *hostile* + *ly*—like.] In a hostile manner.

I was speaking of the greatest human happiness *hostilely* attacked, and in danger of being lost.—*Warburton, Sermons*, vol. ii. appendix, p. 62. (Orel MS.)

Hostility. s. [Fr. *hostilité*.] Practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

Neither by treason nor *hostility* To seek to put me down, and ruin myself.

Hostility being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland.—*Sir J. Hopton*.

We have showed ourselves fair, nay, generous adversaries; and thus carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Hostile. v. a. Make or render hostile.

When England, Spain, Holland, and Russia, united with the powers already *hostilized* against us, impious union that had reduced robbery, murder, and profaneness to a cool and practical system, I thought there was the fairest prospect of their success.—*Seward, Letters*, iii. 376: 1794.

Hosting. s.

1. Assemblage of armed men; muster. *Obsolete*.

When the lord deputy hath raised any general *hostings*, the noblemen have claimed the leading of them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.
Lords have had the leading of their own followers under them to the general *hostings*.—*Ibid*.

2. Hostile encounter.

Strange to us it seem'd At first, that angel should with angel war, And in fierce *hosting* meet.

Yet from his loins New authors of dissension spring: from him Two branches, that in *hosting* long extend For sovereign sway. —*J. Philips, Cyder*, h. ii.

Hostler. s. One who has the care of horses at an inn.

The cause why they are now to be permitted in want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horseback, and *hostlers* to tend their horses by the way.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Hostless. adj. Inhospitable. *Rare*.
Who with Sir Satyrane, as erst ye red, Forth riding from Malbeccus *hostless* goes,

HOTB

Fay off my side a young man, the which fled From an huge giant. —*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iii. 11, 3.

Hotry. s. Lodging-house; inn; place of reception, or entertainment.

In exchange-time one may hear seven or eight sorts of languages spoken upon their horses, [in the Netherlands:] nor are the men only expert herein, but the women and maids also in their common *hottries*.—*Huvel, Letters*, i. ii. 13: 1622.
These tabernacles of our bodies, which are the *hottries* of our souls, and temples of the Holy Ghost.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificat Handicrafts*, p. 11.

Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd, And studded wheels are on its back sustain'd; An *hotry* now for wagons, which before Tall ships of burden on its bosom bore.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.
Hot. adj. [A.S. *hæt*.]

1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold.

The great *hotness* which the motion of the air in great circles, such as are under the zircle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore, in those parts, men is nothing so *hot* as about nine in the forenoon. —*Bacon*.
Hot and cold were in one body flat; And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt.

Black substances do soonest of all others become *hot* in the sun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from easy commotion of so very small corpuscles.—*Sir I. Newton*.

2. Lustful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours, Unrestrain'd in vulgar fume, you have Luxuriately jerk'd out.

—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 11.

3. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthage, where the Spaniards had ing of our coming, was one of the *hottest* services, and most dangerous assaults, that hath been known. —*Bacon*.
He resolved to storm; but his soldiers declined that *hot* service, and pled it with artillery.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.
To court the eye directs us, when we found The assault so *hot*, as if 'twere only there.

—*Sir J. Denham, Dedication of Troy*.
Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors. —*Dryden*.

4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, Lord Mortimer, you are as *show*, As *hot* Lord Percy is on fire to go.

—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I*, iii. 1.
Nature to youth *hot* rudeness doth dispose, But with cold prudence age doth recompense.

—*Sir J. Denham, O. Old Age*, pt. I.

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; Rages, patient, considerate, and careful of his people.—*Dryden*.

5. Eager; keen in desire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the necessary affairs of life, or *hot* in the pursuit of pleasures, should not seriously examine their tenets.

—*Locke*.
She has, quoth Ralph, a posture, Which makes him leave so *hot* a mind t' her.

—*Beller, Hudibras*.

6. It is applied likewise to the desire, or sense raising the desire, or action excited: (as, 'A *hot* pursuit'.)

Nor law, nor clerks of conscience will we hear, When in *hot* search of gain and full career. —*Dryden*.

7. Pungent.

Hotbed. s.

1. Bed of earth made *hot* by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken horse-dung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top was cast sifted earth two fingers deep.—*Ib*.

Preserve the *hotbed* as much as possible from rain. —*Reyns*.

2. Figuratively. Place favourable for the growth or development of anything.

Edinburgh is a *hot-bed* of genius. I have had the good fortune to be made acquainted with many authors of the first distinction; such as the Drs. Humes, Robertson, Smith, Wallace, Blair, Ferguson, Wilkie, &c. and I have found them all as agreeable in conversation as they are instructive and entertaining in their writings. These acquaintances I owe to the friendship of Dr. Carlyle, who wants nothing but inclination to figure with the rest upon paper. —*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

Used adjectivally.

This I perceive, that when a sect grows old, Converts are few, and the converted cold:

HOTL

First comes the *hot-bed* heat, and while it glows, The plants spring up, and each with vicar crows; Then comes the cooler day, and though a while The verdure prospers and the blossoms smile, Yet poor the fruit, and formed by long delay, Nor will the profits for the culture pay.
The skilful gardener then in longer sleep, But turns to other beds for bearing crops.

—*Crooke, The Thorough, Religious &c.*
Hotblooded. adj. Having a fiery temper; lustful.

Those who intrust a petulant, *hot-blooded*, ill-informed lad with power, are more to blame than he for the mischief which he may do with it. How could it be expected of a lively page, raised by a wild freak of fortune to the first influence in the empire, that he should have bestowed any serious thought on the principles which could to guide judicial decisions? —*Massey, Critical and Historical Essays*, Lord Bacon.

Nor the *hot-blooded* gods assist me! remember, Jove thou wast a bull for thy Europa. —*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

Hottrained. adj. Violent; vehement; furious.

You shall find 'ther *hottrai'd* youth, y' bankrupts. —*Dryden, Spanish Frig.*

Hotchpotch. s. [?]

1. Mingled last; mixture; confused mass.
Such patching up with Littleton's *hotchpot* of an *antiquary*, and, in effect, brings the same rather to a *habesh* confusion than any one entire language.—*Campbell, Remains*.

A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture of *hotchpotch* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.
Nor music, nor hours, nor carous would remain; But a wash'd heap, a *hotchpotch* of the brain.

—*Dryden, Translation of Juvénal*.

2. In *Lar*. See extract.

A daughter which hath had given unto her any lands in frank-marriage, claiming to be coheir her father's death to other lands with some sisters, is constrained to suffer that part of land given her before her father's death, to be put in *hotchpot*, that is, to be mingled together with the lands whereof her father died seized, so that an equal division may be made of the whole. —*Littleton*, 1666.

Hotcockles. s. [Fr. *hantes coquilles*.] Play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

He hums and kicks like Chrysippus when he saw an ass eat a fig; and sits upon *hot-cockles* till it be blazed abroad, and, without, intends his neighbours to make bonfires for his cool hair, and ranseth all the bells of the parish to ring forth the peal of his own fame. —*Optick Glass of Humours*, 1624. (Quoted by H. & W.)

The chrythra is certainly not our *hotcockles*; for that was by pinching, not by striking. —*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down, And felt the weighty hand of many a clown, Buxom gave a gentle tap, and I Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye.

—*Gay, The Shepherd's Week*, Monday.

Hotel. s. [French.] Inn (generally implying one of a superior kind).

Hotheaded. adj. Vehement; violent; passionate.

One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and public liberty, nor a *hot-headed*, crack-brained economist forward for a scheme of moderation. —*Arbuthnot*.

By this declaration, he made her own pence with Jerry; but the *hot-headed* boy is more than ever increased against Wilson. —*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*.

A few *hot-headed* men wished to bring in a bill, which should at once annul all the statutes passed by the Long Parliament, and should restore the Star Chamber and the High Commission; but the reaction, violent as it was, did not proceed quite to this length. —*Massey, History of England*, ch. ii.

Hothouse. s.

1. Place to sweat in; bagnio: (with which word it agrees in having the secondary bad sense of brothel.)

Now she professes a *hathouse*, which is a very ill house too. —*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.
Where lately harboured many a famous whore, A purging bill, now it's upon the door, Tells you it is a *hathouse*; so it may, And still be a whorehouse: they are synonymous. —*B. Jonson*.

2. Place enclosed, and covered, and kept hot, for rearing tender plants, and ripening fruits.

Hotly. adv. In a hot manner.

1. With heat; not coldly.

The shadow had forsaken them,
And Titan, tired in the mid-day heat,
With burning eye did *holy* overlook them.
Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis.

2. Violently; vehemently.

The *star* was in the end so *holy* pursued, that
he was driven to make courage of despair.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I do contest
As *holy* and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 3.

3. Lustfully.

Vicious birds, that *holy* bill and breed,
And largely drink, because on salt they feed.
Dryden.

Hotmouthed. adj. Headstrong; ungovernable.

I fear my people's faith,
That *hotmouth'd* heat that bears against the curb,
Hard to be broken.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Hótness. s. Attribute suggested by Hot.

God is the goal of *hótness*, as heat is the heat
of *holiness*.—*Treasury of Christian Religion, (Orel MS.)*

Hótpress. v. a. Place sheets of paper between heated plates of metal, in order to give smoothness and a glaze to them.

While Southey's epics from the creaking shelves,
And little's lyrics shine in hot-pressed leaves.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Hótpressing. part. adj. Act of one who hotpresses.

Hotpressing, in printing, [is] a mode of giving a
glossy appearance to books. The printed sheets are
placed between glazed or milled boards to thick-
ness together of about five inches, and laid on two
cold iron plates at the bottom of a hydraulic screw-
press, then a red plate, a hot plate, another red
plate, a further supply of sheets between glazed
boards, and so on till the press is full. The press is
then jammed up, or screwed down with a powerful
lever, and left for a short time.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Hótsheet. s.

1. ? Shag term for some sort of soldier.

When those inferior primers' houses are curried
by hungry inferior balladiers, and reverend rusty
fellows, with a brace or two of *hot-shots*, so that
their palaces are more like prisons than the free and
noble courts of commanding potentates.—*Ibid.*
(Nares by H. & W.)

2. ? Stimulant; provocative.

In the forward count Captain Crab, Lieutenant
Lobster, (whose catching always put me in
mind of a sergeant,) the blinding prawn, the well-
armed oyster, the scudlop, the walke, the mussel,
cockle, and the periwinkle; these are *hot-shots*, ven-
ereal provocatives, busy in substance, and busy in
operation. *Taylor the Water-poet, Works: 1630.*
(Nares by H. & W.)

Hótspar. s.

1. Violent, passionate, precipitate and heady person.

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot;
It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,
A hairbrain'd *hotspar* govern'd by a spleen.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

Wars are begun by hurried, discoloured cap-
tains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspars*, and
restless innovators. *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy.*

2. Kind of pen so called.

Of such pens as are planted or sown in gardens,
the *hotspar* is the speediest of any in growth.—
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Used adjectively.

The *hotsparre* youth so seeming to be crest.
Spenser, Ruic Queen, iv. 1, 23.

I want to see these *hotspar* sown at it, they say,
they have gallant preparations. *Brewer, Comedy of Lingua, ii. 1.*

Hotspar Julius on his mottled horse.
Farquhar, Inconstant, p. 279: 1674.

Hótsparred. adj. Vehement; rash; heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an
effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hot-*
spurred Narcissus in Virgil, this proceedeth from a
sensual judgment.—*Prædium.*

Hough. s. Hack (as of a horse).

Blow shall be from the sword unto the belly, and
dmg of men unto the camel's *hough*.—2 *Kings,*
xiii. 36.

Resting upon their *houghs* or hamms.—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 204.*
(Rich.)

Had the calves of their legs or *hough*-strings cut.
—*Ibid.*, p. 220. (Rich.)

Hough. v. a. Humstring; disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

Thou shalt *hough* their horses.—*Joshua, xi. 6.*

Hough. v. a. Same as Hawk (bring up phlegm). *Rark.*

Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much
less could we sneeze or cough.—*Globe.*

Hound. s. [A.S. hund.] Variety of dog so called; dog in general.

Hounds and greyhounds, mousers, spaniels, curs,
Are chased all by the name of dogs.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

The kind spiguel and the faithful *hound*,
Licked that fat in shape and species found,
Pursues the noted path and covets honour. *Prior.*
The latter is a smaller breed of *hound*, used ex-
clusively, as its name imports, for hunting the hare.
—*Red, British Quadrupeds.*

Hound. v. a.

1. Set on the chase.

God is said to *harden* the heart permissively, but
not operatively or affectively; as he who only lets
loose a greyhound out of the ship, is said to *hound*
him at the hare.—*Bishop Bramhall.*

2. Hunt; pursue.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tigers, they
should have worried them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Houndsberry. s. Same as Houndstree.

Houndstongue. s. Native plant so called, of the genus Cynoglossum.

Houndstongue is called in Greek *κυνόγλωσσον*;
in Latin, *lingua canis*; of Phry cynoglossum; and
in English, *houndstree*, but rather *houndstongue*, for
it there is not anything that smelleth
like unto dogs' tongue, as this plant does.—*Gerarde,*
Herball, p. 843: 1633.

Houndstree. s. Dogwood.

This . . . is called in . . . French *cornellier*, sau-
vage; in English *houndstree*, *houndstongue*, *dog-*
berry, *prick-timber*; in the North country they call
it *water-tree*, *organger-tree*. *Gerarde, Herball, p. 507:*
1633.

Hour. s. [Fr. *heure*; Lat. *hora*.]

1. Twenty-fourth part of a natural day; space of sixty minutes.

See the minutes how they run:
How many *hours* the *hour* full complement,
How many *hours* lying about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

2. Particular time.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That sadder friends grieve in the *hour* of death.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 3.
When we can intrude an *hour* to serve,
We'll spend it in some words upon that business
If you would grant the time. *Id., Much Ado, ii. 1.*
The conscience wretch must all his nets reveal,
(Loth to confess, unable to conceal),
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last *hour* of unrepenting death.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 707.

3. Time as marked by the clock.

Time and the *hour* runs through the roughest
day. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.*
Our neighborly let her floor to a gentle man, who
kept good *hours*. *Trotter.*
They are as hard any *hour* of the morning, as our
own countrymen at midnight. *Addison.*

4. Plural. Stated times of devotion in the Romish church; canonical hours.

None end is there of their boding jokers, their
young, &c.—*Bale, Dis-*
courses on the Revelations, pt. i.: 1550.
The hermit, which his life here led
In strict observance of religious vow
Was wont his *hours* and holy times to bed.
Spenser, Ruic Queen, vi. 5, 35.

Hourglass. s.

1. Glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Next morning, known to be a morning better by
the *hourglass* than by the day's clearness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Shake not his *hourglass*, when his hasty sand
Is adding to the last. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

2. Space of time.

We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have
won our town, and overthrown great forces in the
field.—*Racon.*

Hóurhand. s. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing out the hour of the day.

We have no perception of the motion of the
index or *hourhand* of a clock: and yet this per-
ception, so many times repeated, becomes real per-
ception, with respect to the minute hand.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul, ii. 303.*

Hóuri. s. [Arabic.] Mahometan nymph of paradise.

Suspend thy passage to the seats of bliss,
Nor wish for *houries* in Irene's arms.
Johnson, Irene.

Hóuriy. adj. Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Akyone
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Observes the waning moon with *hourly* view,
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryden.*
We must live in *hourly* expectation of having
those troops recalled, which they now have with us.
—*Swift.*

Hóuriy. adv. Every hour; frequently.

She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,
And call her *hourly* mistress.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.
Our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us, as doth *hourly* grow
Out of his hums. *Id., Hamlet, iii. 2.*

They with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as then saw't; *hourly* conceiv'd,
And *hourly* born, with sorrow infinite
To me! *Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 708.*
Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renew'd,
Till each with mortal into his rival view'd.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 352.

Hóurplate. s. Plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed; dial.

If eyes could not view the hand, and the charac-
ters of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a distance . . .
what clock it was, their owner could not be much
benefitted by that contrivance.—*Locke.*

House. s. [A.S. *hus*.]

1. Place wherein a man lives; place of human abode.

Houses are built to live in, not to look on; there-
fore let use be preferred before uniformity, except
where both may be had.—*Darwin.*
In a *house* the doors are moveable, and the rooms
square; yet the *house* is neither moveable nor
square. *Watts.*

2. Any place of abode.

The bees with snake, the doves with noisome
stench,
Are from their hive and *houses* driven away.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 5.

3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery; college.

Theodosius arrived at a religious *house* in the city,
where now Constantine resided.—*Addison.*

4. Manner of living; table.

He kept a miserable *house*, but the Idamo was laid
wholly upon Madame. *Swift.*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered.

Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with,
therefore have need of organs of communication,
which sense make to be the celestial *houses*: those
who are for the celestial *houses* worship the planets,
as the imitations of intellectual substances that
animate them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

6. Family of ancestors; descendants; kindred; race.

The red rose and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our striving *houses*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.
An ignominious ransom and free pardon,
Are of two *houses*; lawful money sure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption.

Id., Measure for Measure, ii. 4.
By delaying my last line, upon your grace's ac-
cession to the intrinsecies of your *house*, I may
seem to have made a forfeiture. *Dryden.*

A poet is not born in every race;
Two of a *house* few ages can afford;
One to perform, another to record. *Id., Fables.*

7. Household; family dwelling in the house.

A devout man, and one that feared God with all
his *house*.—*Acts, x. 2.*
They two together ruleth the *house*. The *house* I
call here, the man, the woman, their children, their
servants. *Sir T. Smith, Commonwealth of England, ch. ii.*

With the.

a. House of Commons or House of Lords.

The inquiry was so extensive that the *House* rose
before it had been completed. It was continued in
the following session.—*Macaulay, Critical and His-*
torical Essays, Lord Clive.

b. Theatre

A hopeful end indeed to such a bleak beginning.
Besides, a singer in a comic set.—
Excuse me, ma'am; I know the etiquette.—
What if we leave it to the *house*!—
The *house*! Agreed.
Goldsmith, Epilogue to She Stoops to Conquer.

House. v. a.

1. Harbour; admit to residence.

Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Upon the North-sea a valley *house*th a gentleman, who hath worn out his former name.—*Carow, Survey of Cornwall*.

Slander lives upon succession,
For ever *house*d where it gets possession.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

More cottagers are but *house*d beggars.—*Bacon*.

Oh, can your counsel his despatch deter,
Who now is *house*d in his sepulchre?

We find them *housing* themselves in dens.—*South*.

In expectation of such times as these,
A chapel *house*d them, truly call'd of ease.

Dryden.

2. Shelter; keep under a roof.

As we *house* hot-country plants to save them, so we may *house* our own to forward them.—*Bacon*.

Natural and Experimental History.

House your choicest variations, or rather set them under a pent-house, to preserve them in extremity of weather.—*Evelyn*.

Wit in northern climates will not blow,
Except, like orange trees, 'tis *house*d from snow.

Dryden.

3. Drive to shelter.

Even now we *house*d him in the abbey here.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

House. v. n.

1. Take shelter; keep abode; reside.

No suffer it to *house* there half a day.

Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Grass where you will, you shall not *house* with me.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Summers three times *chill*, save one,
She had told; alas! too soon.

After an short a time of breath,
To *house* with darkness and with death.

Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.

But ask not to what doctors I apply;
Sworn to no master, to no sect am I:

As drives the storm of any door I knock,
And *house* with Mountains now, and now with Locke.

Pope, Imitation of Horace, b. i. ep. i. 25.

2. Have an astrological station in the heavens.

In fear of this, observe the starry shew
Where Saturn *houses*, and where Hermes joins.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 420.

I *housing* in the lion's hateful sign,
Bought senators and desertive troops are mine.

Id., Palamides and Arcite, iii. 410.

Housebote. s. See extract.

Housebote . . . signifies cutovers or an allowance of necessary timber out of the lord's wood for the repairing and support of a house or tenement. And this belongs of common right to any lessee for years or for life; but if he take more than is needful, he may be punished for an action of waste.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

Housebreaker. s. Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal.

All *housebreakers* and sharpers had thief written in their foreheads.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Housebreaking. s. Burglary.

When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *housebreaking*, he will send the whole paper to the government.—*Swift*.

House-dog. s. Mastiff kept to guard the house.

A very good *house-dog*, but a dangerous cur to strangers, had a bell about his neck.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

You see the goodness of the master even in the old *house-dog*.—*Adkins*.

Used metaphorically.

'Don't you remember, Miss Briggs, how you peeped in at the door, and saw old Sir Pitt on his knees to me?' Miss Briggs, our old friend, blushed very much at this reminiscence; and was glad when Lord Mayne ordered her to go down stairs and make him a cup of tea. Briggs was the *house-dog* whom Rebecca had provided as guardian of her innocence and reputation.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Household. s.

1. Family living together.

Two *households*, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudges break to new mutiny.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, prologue.

A little kingdom in a great *household*, and a great *household* a little kingdom.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

Of God observ'd
The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wondrous ark, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and *household* from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 817.

He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men, a peculiar *household* of his love, which at

all times he has cherished as a father, and governed as a master; (this is the proper *household* of faith; in the first age of the world, 'twas sometimes literally no more than a single *household*, or some few families.—*Bishop Sprat*).

Great crimes must be with greater crimes repaid,
And second funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole *household* in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curse o'ertake us all.

Dryden, Fables.

Learning's little *household* did embark,
With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark.

Swift.

In his own church he keeps a seat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His *household* twice a-day to prayers.

Id.

2. Family life; domestic management.

An inventory, thus importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of *household*.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.

3. Used adjectively. Domestic; belonging to the family.

Cornelius called two of his *household* servants.—*Acts*, x. 7.

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study *household* good;
And good works in her husband to promote.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 232.

It would be endless to enumerate the evils among the men, among the women the neglect of *household* affairs.—*Swift*.

In this country we have fewer varieties of bread, and these differ chiefly in their degrees of purity.

Our white or fine bread is made of the purest flour, our wheaten bread of flour with a mixture of the finest bran; and our *household* bread, of the whol-

l substance of the grain without the separation either of the fine flour or coarse bran.—*Enc. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

4. With the. Royal domestic establishment.

Wharton, still retaining his place of Chancellor of the *Household*, obtained the lucrative office of Chief Justice in Eyre, South of Trent; and his brother, Godwin Wharton, was made a Lord of the Admiralty.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Householder. s. Master of a family.

A certain *householder* planted a vineyard.—*Matthew*, xxi. 33.

Householdstuff. s. Furniture of a house; utensils convenient for a family.

In this war that he maketh, he still flieth from his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages; his cloak is his bed, and his *household stuff*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

A great part of the building was consumed with much costly *householdstuff*.—*Bacon*.

The woman had her just for her *householdstuff*.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Housekeeper. s.

1. Householder; master of a family.

To be said an honest man and a good *housekeeper*, goes as fairly as to say a graceful man and a great scholar.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth-Night*, iv. 2.

If I may credit *housekeepers* and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of precious and commodities are risen excessively.—*Locke*.

2. One who lives in plenty; one who exercises hospitality.

The people are apt to applaud *housekeepers* than *house-risers*.—*Sir H. Walton*.

3. One who lives much at home.

How do you both? You are manifest *housekeepers*. What are you sewing here?—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

4. Woman servant who has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants.

Merry folks, who want be chawed
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old *housekeeper*, and get her
To fill a place for want of better.—*Swift*.

5. House-dog. Obsolete.

The *housekeeper*, the hunter.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Housekeeping. adj. Domestic; useful to a family.

His house, for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other *housekeeping* commodities, challenge the pre-eminence.—*Carver*.

Housekeeping. s. Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath sworn out *housekeeping*.—*Shakespeare, Lord's Labour's Lost*, ii. 1.

His table was one of the best that gave us an example of the old *housekeeping* of an English nobleman: an abundance of food, which showed the master's hospitality.—*Fruer*.

House. s. [A.S. *hus*, the fuller form being,

as in Mæso-gothic, *husn*.] Holy eucharist.

Obsolete.

He died within viii. days after without *house* or shrift, they say.—*Bale, Acts of English Vintners*, pt. i. fol. 69, b. i. 1539.

House. v. a. Give or receive the eucharist.

Our old lexicography defines it specially, 'to mix the communion to one that lieth on his death-bed.' *Obsolete*.

A priest, a priest, says Abinger,

While I am a true alive,

A priest, a priest, says Abinger,

So for to *house* and thrive.

Bishop Percy, Reliques of an Ancient Poetry, Old Ballad of Sir Abinger.

To thrive, *house*, and amide the speke; to say dirge and messe, and bury the dead.—*Confutation of Nicholas Sherton*, sign. G. iii. i. 1555.

The cardinal said mass, and gave the pax; then the king and queen descending were both *house*d with one host parted between them at the high altar.

Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III., p. 26.

Houseing, or Housing. part. adj. See extract from Tull.

It who two hands the body kne'd did knit,
That now but death for ever can divide;

His own two limbs, for such a turn most fit,
The *housing* fire did knit and provide,

And holy water thereon sprinkled wile;
At which the husky teale a grogne did light,
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 12, 37.

Houseing [uenus] sacramental, alluding to the marriages of antiquity, as Lydon has since observed; which were solemnized 'sacramental lewis of aqua'; the *housing* fire, i. e. sacramental fire, or the used in that sacrament of marriage.—*Tull*.

Houseleek. s. Native plant so called, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

The herbs supply their quantity of ruder acids; as juices of apples, grapes, the sorrels, and *houseleek*.—*Plu*.

Here and there, at scattered intervals, you might see the cottages peeping from the trees around them; or mark the smoke that rose from their roofs—roofs green with mosses and *houseleek*—in graceful and spiral curls against the clear soft sky.—*Sir R. B. Lytton, Eager Arrow*, li. i. ch. ii.

Houseless. adj. Wanting abode; wanting habitation.

Poor wretched wretches,
How shall your *houseless* heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you?

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.

This hungry, *houseless*, suffering, dying Jesus, fed many thousands with five loaves and two fishes.—*West*.

Housemaid. s. Maid employed to keep the house clean.

The *housemaid* may put on the candle against the looking-glass.—*Swift*.

Housepigeon. s. Tame pigeon; inmate of a dovecote.

If Semiramis be a wood-pigeon in Greece, it may perchance have been an *housepigeon* in the country of Ashur.—*Gregory, Ptolemy*, p. 230; 1650.

House-raiser. s. One addicted to building.

The earl I account the more liberal, and the duke the more magnificent; for I do not remember that my lord of Essex in all his life-time did build or adorn any house; the queen per chance spending his time, and himself his means; or otherwise inclining to popular ways; for we know the people are apt to applaud *house-raisers* than *housekeepers*.—*Sir H. Walton, Parallel*.

House-reef. s. Free space.

House-reef, that costs him nothing, he bestows.
Yet still we scribble on, though still we lose.—*Dryden*.

Housewarming. s. Feast or merry-making upon going into a new house.

A *housewarming* of this kind they call [in Cumberland] a clay-daubing.—*Anderson*.

Housewife. s.

1. Mistress of a family.

You will think it odd for a good *housewife* to stir in or to busy herself about her housewifery.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

I have seen enough, but the kind and hearty *housewife* is dead.—*Pope, Letter to Swift*.

2. Female economist.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely for a bad *housewife* it is no less convenient; for some of them, that be waterline women, it is half a wardrobe.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Let us sit and talk . . . and *housewife*, Fortune, from her wheel, that her gifts may benevolently be disposed equally.—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, i. 2.

Farmers in distress,
Hd a good husband, a good *housewife* like the.—*Dryden*.

Early *housewife* knew the bed,
When living embers on the hearth are spread.

Id.

The fairest among the daughters of Britain show themselves equal statemen as well as good housewives. *Addison*.

5. One skilled in female business.
He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till she made him as good an *housewife* as herself: he could preserve apricots, and make jellies. *Addison*.

Housewife. s. See **Huswife**.
Many women . . . think it (and no doubt it is) a more rational way of spending their time in knitting, or making an *housewife*, than in starting difficulties and quibbles to puzzle the minds of mankind. *Shelton, Discerned, dialogue viii.*

Housewifely. adj. Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

When she had leamed what food was most agreeable to him, she set herself instantly to prepare it for him, with all the *housewifely* skill of those simpler ages. *De la Haye, Life of David*, iii. 26.
No, up she has no beauty, but her youth; no attraction, but her modesty; wholesome, humble, and *housewifely*, that's all. *Wycherly, The Country Wife*.

And now I wish, that if there be any over-wise woman of the town, who like me, would marry a fool, for fortune, liberty, or title; first, that her husband may love play, and be a enemy to all the town, but her, and suffer none but fortune to be mistress of his body; then if for liberty, that he may send her into the country, under the conduct of some *housewifely* mother-in-law; and if for title may the world give him none but that of cuckold. *Shelton*.

Housewifery. s.

1. Domestic or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family.
You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in, or to busy herself about, her *housewifery*. *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

He obtained a lady for his prize, Generally pious; fair and young, and skill'd in *housewifery*. *Chapman, Translation of the Hind*.

Little better was exported abroad, and that discredited by the *housewifery* of the Irish in making it up. *Sir W. Temple*.

2. Female economy.

Learn good works for necessary uses; for St. Paul expresses the dedication of Christian women to good *housewifery*, and charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood. *Jeremy Taylor*.

Housewright. s. Builder.

Some, farmers; some, blacksmiths; . . . some, *housewrights*; some, shipwrights; and some, the joiners of smaller works. *Fotherby, Athanasius*, p. 193: 1662.

Housing. s.

1. Quantity of inhabited building.
London is adjudged with people to increase its inhabitants, according to the increase of *housing*. *Granat, Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.
Their lodging was in Albans' parish, in the back-side *housing* called Amsterdam. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 212.

2. Any habitation.

All ants keep their own in their *housing*, journeys, provisions. *Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 8.

Housing. s. Same as **Housse**. Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

Thus fix'd, content he taps his barrel, Exports his neighbours note to quarrel; . . . Rides a sleek mare with purple *housing*, To share the monthly club's carousing. *T. Warton, Progress of Discontent*.

Housse. s. [Fr. *houssau*, or *houssie*.] Covering of cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental; housings.

His lions' hides, with thongs together fast, His upper part defended to his waist; And where man ended, the continu'd vest, Spread on his back, the *housses* and trappings of a beast. *Dryden*.

Hove. v. n. [Welsh, *heftu*, *horio* . . . hang over.]

Hover about; halt; loiter; stay; remain. *Rare*.

He walked through Hothorne, Three hours after the sunne was downe; And walked up towards anye fyles in the feld: He *hove* still, and there he chide. But there he could not speake of his prey. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, iii. 10, 20.

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He far away espide A couple, seeming well to be his twine, Which *hove* close under a forest side, As if they lay in wait, or els themselves did hide. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, iii. 10, 20.

Hovel. s. [Prov. Fr. *hore* = hut.]

1. Shed open on the sides, and covered over head.

No, likewise a *hovel* will serve for 2 rooms. To sticks on the posts, when harvest shall come. *Thomson, The Seasons, Poems of good Husbandry*.
Gracious my lord, hard by here is a *hovel*: Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest; Repose you there. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 2.
If you make a *hovel*, thatched over some quantity of straw, pluck the ground over, and it will breed salt-petre. *Bacon*.
Your lay it is now'd, your corn it is reap'd, Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd. *Dryden*.

2. Mean habitation in general.

The men clamber up the activities, dragging their knee with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy work in such sorry *hovels* and sheds as they build to inhabit in during the summer. *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Hovel. v. a. Shelter in, or as in, a hovel.

And wast thou fair, poor father, To have thee with swine and rogues forlorn, In short and muddy straw? *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 7.

Hoven. s. See extract.

Hoven, a disease common to cattle on calving time, generally of green color. It consists in the pouch of the creature being swelled to a very great degree, which, if not prevented, puts an end to the life. *Complete Farmer*. (Ord MS.)

Hover. v. n.

1. Hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other.

Al, my poor princess! ah, my tender babes! If yet your gentle souls fly in the air, And be not fix'd in down perpetual, Hover about me with your airy whirs, And hear your mother's lamentation. *Shakespeare, Richard III*, iv. 3.

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it. *Addison*.
Till as the earthly part decays and falls, The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls; Hovers a while upon the sad remains, Which now the job, or sepulchre, contains. And thence with liberty undommed flies, I patient to regain her native sky. *Pope, Rape of the Lock*, canto ii.

Some less refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night, Or seek the mists in grosser air below, Or dip their pinions in the central bow. *Pope, Rape of the Lock*, canto ii.

2. Stand in suspense or expectation.

The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hovers* in expectation of new worlds. *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

3. Wander about one place.

We see so wrinkle a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates. *Addison*.
The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possesses itself of it; in the other, it only *hovers* about it. *Locke*.

Hover. s. Protection; shelter by hanging over.

The pond also breedeth crabs, eels, and shrimps; and in the beginning,ysters grew upon the banks of trees, (an Indian miracle), which were cast in thither to serve as a *hover* for the fish. *Curee, Survey of Ceylon*.

Hovering. part. adj. Hang over.

A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight, And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden*.

Hovering. verbal abs. Act, or state, of one who hovers.

A new play had just been acted, and the conversation, after a few preliminary *hoverings*, settled upon it. *Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*.

How. adv. [A.S. *hu*, *hwa*. See **Who**.]

1. In what manner.

Mark'd you not, How that the guilty kindred of the queen Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? Prosecute the means of thy deliverance By ransom, or how else. *Shakespeare, Richard III*, ii. 1.

'Tis much in our power *how* to live; but not at all when or *how* to die. *Sir R. L. Edmundo*.

It is pleasant to see *how* the small territories of this little republic are cultivated to the best advantage. *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

2. To what degree.

How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before me? *Jeremiah*, x. 3.
How much better is it to get wisdom than gold! and to get understanding rather to be chosen than silver! *Proverbs*, xvi. 16.

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out! and how oft cometh their destruction upon them! *Job*, xli. 17.

O how love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day. *Psalms*, cxix. 97.
How many children's plagues, and mother's cries! How many woful widows left to howl To sad disgrace! *Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster*.

Consider into how many differing substances it may be analysed by the fire. *Hagley*.

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love? Why is your cheek so pale? *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 1.
How is it thou hast found it so quickly? *Genesis*, xxvii. 10.

4. For what price.

How a score of ewes now? *Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II*, iii. 2.

5. By what means.

Men would have the colours of birds' feathers, if they could tell *how*; or they will have gay skins instead of gay clothes. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

6. In what state.

For *how* shall I go up to my father? *Genesis*, xlii. 34.
Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I borne? *Dryden, Translation of the Eccl.*

7. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence.

Behold, he put no trust in his servants; and his angels he charged with folly: *how* much less in them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust? *Job*, iv. 18.
A great division fell among the nobility, so much the more dangerous by *how* much the spirits were more active and high. *Sir J. Heywood*.
By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility and fountains and rivers of the earth. *J. J. J.*

8. That.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land, knowing *how* that part of the South-sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents. *Bacon*.

9. Used interjectionally.

How are the mighty fallen! 2 Samuel, i. 19.
How doth the city sit solitary as a widow! *Lamentations*, i. 1.

10. Used substantively.

We examine the *how* and the why of things. *Sir R. L. Edmundo*.
All came out about Lady Afy; and they made up for their long and previous ignorance, or, as they now boldly boasted, their long and considerate forbearance. Shakes given away gratis, edition on Saturday night for the country, and wondrous of the Pavilion Fête: the when, the *how*, and the wherefore. A. The summer-house, and Lady Aphrodite meeting the young Duke. B. The hedge behind which Sir Lucius Grafton was concealed. C. Kensington Gardens, and a cloudy morning; and so on. *B. Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, ii. lii, eh. xiii.

Howbeit. adv. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; however.

Things so ordained are to fill thee, *howbeit* not necessarily any longer than till there grow some urgent cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker, Reformation of Policy*.
There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature; this they honour and esteem highly as profound wisdom, *howbeit* this wisdom saveth them not. *Ibid*.
There was no army transmitted out of England, *howbeit* the English colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Irish. *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Howdy. s. [?] Midwife. *Obsolete*, or provincial.

I once heard an etymon of *howdy* to the following effect: *how d'ye*; midwives being great gossipers! This is evidently of a piece with Swift's 'All eyes under the grate.' *Brand, Popular Antiquities*, p. 451.

Howdye. [contracted from *how do ye*, and sometimes augmented to *how d'ye do*.] In what state is your health?

I now write no letters but of plain business, or plain *howdyes*, to those few I am forced to correspond with. *Pope*.

The charge receiv'd, away ran I, And here, and there, and yonder fly, With services, and *howdyes*; Then home return full fraught with news. *Dodley*.

However. adv.

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree.

This ring he holds In most rich choice; yet in his idle fire.

To buy his will, it would not seem too dear,
Hawker repeated of.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, iii. 7.

Now I feel thy power

Within me clear, not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways
Of highest agents, down to lowest wiles.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 683.

2. At all events; happen what will; at least.
Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be,
however from the greatest evils; and to enjoy, if it
may be, all good, however the chiefest.—*Archbishop*
Tillotson.

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.
In your excuse your love does little say;
You might have loved to take a surer way. *Dryden.*
Its views are bounded on all sides by several
ranges of mountains, which are however at so great
a distance, that they leave a wonderful variety of
beautiful prospects.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
Few turn their thoughts to examine how those dis-
eases in a state are bred, that hasten its end, which
would, however, be a very useful inquiry.—*Swift.*

Howitzer. s. [German direct, *haubitze.*] See extract.

Howitzers in artillery are a kind of mortars in-
vented by the Germans about the year 1583 or 1594,
which are mounted upon carriages like travelling
gun-carriages, and have their muzzles placed nearly
in the middle. The construction of *howitzers* is as
various as that of mortars, excepting the chambers,
which are all cylindric. They are all distinguished
by the diameter of their bore.—*Rees, Encyclopædia.*

Howker. s. [German direct, *huker.*] Vessel
so called, much used by the Dutch.

Howkers carry from fifty to two hundred tons;
and with a small number of hands will go to the
East Indies; they are commonly navigated with
two masts, viz. a main-mast and a mizen-mast;
they tack soon and short, will sail well, and lie near
the wind, and live almost in any sea.—*Chambers.*

Howl. v. n. [Lat. *ululo.*]

1. Cry as a wolf or dog.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Rav'n'd our war, and howl'd in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise
I trembling wak'd. *Shakespeare, Richard III. i. 4.*
He found him in a desert land, and in the waste
howling wilderness. *Isaiah, lxxviii. 16.*
Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,
Fierce as the wolves that howl'd around his birth
He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant scorns.
Smith.

2. Utter cries in distress.

Therefore will I howl, and cry out for all Moab.—
Jeremiah, xlviii. 31.
I have words
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not reach them. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*
Pence, monster, peace! (to tell thy lurid tale
To savages, and howl it out in deserts!) *A. Phillips.*

Howl. s.

1. Cry of a wolf or dog.

Alarnd by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.*
These and the like rumours are no more than the
last howl of a dog dissected alive.—*Swift.*

2. Cry of a human being in horror.

She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,
And fills with horrid howls the midnight place.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 220.

Howler. s. One who howls. In *Zoology.*

Howling ape of the genus *Myceles*.

In the platyrrhini the cranium is proportionally
larger and the jaws less, as the species are smaller
in size; they thus exemplify the immature charac-
ters of the larger species. The cranium is more
globular, the occiput more prominent, the foramen
magnum more advanced in position, and with a
more downward aspect, in the maromys and
outletis or ti-tis, than in the *howlers*. . . . In the
red *howler* the superciliary region is almost flat
and vertical, at right angles with the parietal sur-
face, from which it is separated by a well-defined
ridge; the foramen magnum looks almost directly
backward. . . . The circumference of proclivity of the
skull of the *howler* is the extraordinary depth of the
mandibular ramus, especially of their angular and as-
cending portions. This development relates to the
protection and support of the still more extraordi-
narily developed larynx and laryngeal apparatus
—the organs of the loud and dissonant cries which
have procured for these South American monkeys
their common name.—*Owen, Anatomy of Verte-
brates.*

Howlet. s. [Fr. *hulotte.*] Little owl.

Estriates, damnyng apes, howlettes, merenaydes,
and other odible monsters. *Bala on the Revela-
tions: 1524.*

Adler's fork, and blind worm's sting.

Lizard's leg, and howlet's wing.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Out, thou howl!
Thou should'st ha' given leg a mudge-owl, and then
Th' hadst made a present of thyself.

R. Jackson, Sad Shepherd.

Howling. part. adj. Wild: (as, 'a howling
wilderness').

Howling. verbal abs.

1. Cry of a wolf or dog.

As when a sort of wolves infest the night
With their wild howlings at fair Cynthia's light.
Waller.

2. The cry of one in distress.

The songs of the temple shall be howlings in that
day.—*Isaiah, viii. 3.*
The damned use that word in hell,
Howlings attend it.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

3. Any loud or horrid noise.

With hollow howlings they did chant
That hellish ode. *Dr. H. More, Jesus, p. 327: 1647.*
A peal of thunder immediately follows, with dread-
ful howlings.—*Dryden, King Arthur.*

Howso. adv. [for *howsoever*.] Although.

Let greatness go, so it go without thee:
And welcome come, howso unfortunate.
Daniel, Civil War, b. ii.

Howsoever. adv.

1. In what manner soever.
Herons, who, after Moses, was one of the most
ancient, howsoever he hath been since corrupted,
doth in the substance of all agree. *Sir W. Raleigh,*
History of the World.

2. Although.

The man doth fear God, howsoever it seems not
in him.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 3.*

How. v. a Hough; ham-string.

Thou art a coward,
Which hows himself behind, restraining
From course required. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.*

Leontine perceived the old soldier's meaning,
and with his sword how'd his horse, saying aloud,
This day, valiant soldiers, shall you leave me both
your general and fellow-soldier, fighting on foot
as one of yourselves. *Knutson, History of the Turks.*

How. s. [Dutch, *huy.*] Large boat some-
times with one deck.

He sent to Germany, strange aid to rear;
From whence oft-sailed arrived three huge
of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs.

To define a large and *how*, which are between a
boat and a ship, is hard.—*Watts, Logick.*

How. interjection meaning stop, stay.

Away, nasy C. E. transformed by Grace! *How!*
back in her sty.—*Bishop Hall, Hammer of the*
Married Chryse, p. 161.

When one ship hails another, the words are,
What ship's *how*? that is, stop, and tell the name of
your ship. *Boye, Anecdotes of the English Lan-
guage, p. 16.*

Hubbub. s. Tumult; riot.

They heard a noise of many harpings shrill,
And striking hubbub's then approaching were,
Which all the forest did with horrible fill.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, iii. 10. 43.

An universal hubbub was
Of stunning sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Rising through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest vehemence.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 651.

Wolves raise a hubbub at large,
And dogs howl when she shines in water.

People pursued the madness with all contempt of
the government; and in the hubbub of the first day
there appeared nobody of sense or breeding, but
the actors were really of the dregs of the people.—
Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.

For six mortal hours it lasts, in this manner; the
infinite hubbub uncheck'd.—*Carlyle, The French*
Revolution, pt. i. li. ii. ch. vi.

... the mighty and quiet Amsterdam, renowned
throughout the world for its haven bristling with
immense masts, its canals bordered by stately
mansions, its gorgeous hall of state, walled, roofed,
and floored with polished marble, its warehouses
filled with the most costly productions of Ceylon
and Sumatra, and its Exchange resounding with
the endless hubbub of all the languages spoken by
civilized men.—*Murray, History of England,*
ch. ix.

Hubbub-bec. s. Hubbub.

Within this hour the *ghehoob*
Will be all over the prison: I am then
Kissing the man they look for.

De Witt, and Fletcher, Ten Noble Kinemen.

His followers and kin,
Who sat and were came crowding in.

With hubbub-bec. *Irish Hudibras: 1689.*

Not the sweet harp that's claim'd by Jews,
Not that which to the far more ancient Welsh be-
longs.

Not that which the wild Irish use,
Frightning even their own wives with loud hub-
bub-bec. *S. Wesley, Prudence on a Hug.*

Huckaback. s. [?] Coarse linen with a
raised surface (as that of towels) so called.
He bought a lot of damaged huckaback to cut into
kitchen towels.—*Colman the younger, Hic-at-
Lan.*

Was your face ever sent for the housemaid to scrub?
Did you ever feel huckaback softened with suds?
And you ever your nose twiddled up in a snub?
Or your eyes knuckled out with the back of the
hand. *T. Hood.*

Hucking. part. adj. Acting as a huckster.

A wear, and hard, and huckish chapman shall
never lay equal flesh.—*Holke, Sermon at the end of*
his Remains, p. 20: 1673.

Huckle. s. According to preceding editions,
hip. See *Hucklebone*.

Through beaten down and wounded sore,
P' the shille, and a leg that bore
One side of him, and that of bone,
But much it better, the wooden shoe;
Straight—getting up on stump and huckle,
He with the foe began to buckle. *Butler, Hudibras, b. ii.*

Hucklebone. s. [?] Hip-bone; ♀ last
vertebra of the sacrum. In *Anatomy.*

Os coccygis.
Nay, and that were the worst, we would not greatly
care.

For harding of her huckle-bone, or breaking of her
cru.
But grea ter is her grief.

Gammer Gurton's Nolle: 1551.

Huckster. s. [see extract from *Wedgwood*.]

1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small
quantities; a pedlar.

There cannot be a more infamous trade than
the being hucksters to such vile merchandise.—*Dr.*
H. More, Government of the Tongue.
God deliver the world from such guides, or rather
such hucksters of souls, the very shame of religion.
—*South, Sermons, ii. 325.*

Should thy shoe wench ashle, down, down you fall,
And overturn the wedding huckster's stall.
The wedding huckster shall not stir these men,
But peace expect for nuts and pears set down.

There should be a confederacy of all servants, to
drive those China hucksters from the doors.—*Swift,*
Grg. Trivia, li. 123.

2. Usurer.
A merchant shall hardly keep himself from doing
wrong, and an huckster shall not be freed from
sin. *Erasmianus, xvi. 23.*

3. Trickish man follow.

Now the ape wanted his huckster man.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Some such desperate huckster should devise
To raise this bare's heart from her cowardice.
Bishop Hall, Satire, iv. 4.

[*Huckster*.—German, *huck*, *hucker*, a retailer, regent, . . .
Dutch, *hucker*, *hucker*, camp, propaga. (Kilman.)
Havarian, *hucker*, *hucker*, *hucker*; Swabian, *hucker*,
hucker, a petty dealer, huckster. The term has
always implied a certain amount of adroitness, like
re-cess or regent, and shuffles, like them, one
who sells at second-hand at an advanced price. The
liber Abbot of the City of London contains an ordi-
nary regarding the city officers that "demonia
de mille vitale sicut servatorem, no huck-
ster de curiose." l. 46. It is essentially the same
I with German teacher; Dutch, *wocker*, *wocker*,
wocker; Swabian, *hucker*; Old Norse, *oker*, (interred,
unary, properly increase, from the same source with
Latin, *augere*; Gothic, *aukan*; Anglo-Saxon, *accra*,
to increase. The Old High German *wocker* is ap-
plied to the increase of plants; *erke-wocker*, the
fruits of the earth. (Nider.) It is plain that *huck-*
ster was understood as signifying an encroacher or
enhancer of prices when it was translated in Latin
uniostratus, uniostris. *Antonius* militant ser-
vices per vasa ad decemquingentis clerisquibus condant
uota car, *crasa*, *crasa*, *crasa*, *crasa*, *crasa*, *crasa*,
tureta. *Antonius* dilectus *Indice* rectoris
(John de Gherardus and Gherardus). *Antonius*, a
huckster, (Xenodius in Sat. Antiquus.) *Wedg-*
wood, Dictionary of English Etymology.]

Huckster. v. a. Make a matter of bargain.

Some who had been called from shops and war-
ehouses, without other merit, to sit in supreme coun-
cils, (as their breeding was) fell to huckster the
commonwealth.—*Milton, History of England, b. iii.*

Huckster. v. n. Deal in petty bargains.

Dequidism itself is obliged to truck and huckster
The sultan gets such obedience as he can. His go-
vernment with a loose rein, that he may govern at all.—
Burke, Speech on Conciliation with America.

Hucksterage. s. Dealing; business.

The huckle hucksterage of piddling tithe.—
Milton, Of Reformation in England.

Huckster. s. Huckster.

These hucksters or money-jobbers will be found
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necessary, if this brass money is made current.—*Swift.*

Huddle. v. g.

1. Dress up close so as not to be discovered; muddle.

2. Put on carelessly in a hurry.
At twelve she rose with much ado;
Her clothes were huddled on by two.

3. Cover up in haste.
Young, fair, and good! ah, why should young, and
And good be huddled in untimely grave?

4. Perform in a hurry.
I have given much application to this poem: this
is not a play huddled up in haste.—*Dryden.*

When continu'd rain
The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,
Let him forego his work with timely care,
Which else is huddled when the skies are fair.

5. Throw together in confusion.
Our adversary, huddling several suppositions to-
gether, and that in doubtful and general terms,
makes a medley and confusion.—*Lodge.*

6. Huddle. v. n. Come in a crowd or hurry.
Glance an eye of pity on his woes,
That have of late so huddled on his back,
Enough to press a royal merchant down.

7. Huddle. s. • Crowd; tumult; confusion:
(with the sense of obscurity).
That the Aristotolian philosophy is a huddle of
words and terms insignificant, has been the censure
of the wisest.—*Glaucille.*

8. Huddle. s. • One who huddles.
As confused huddler of things.—*Cotgrave and
Sherrard.*

9. Huddling. part. adj. Confused.
Brown answered after his blunt and huddling
manner.—*Bacon.*

10. Hue. s. [A.S. *hwe, hwean.*] Colour; dye.
For never in that land
Face of fair lady she before did view,
Or that dread lion's back her seat in deadly hue.

11. Hue. s. [A.S. *hwe, hwean.*] Colour; dye.
To add another hue unto the rainbow,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

12. Hue. s. [A.S. *hwe, hwean.*] Colour; dye.
Flowers of all hue, and without bloom the rose.
Colossal row red, love's proper hue.

13. Hue. s. [A.S. *hwe, hwean.*] Colour; dye.
Your's is much of the caution hue,
To change the die with a distant view.

14. Hue. s. [A.S. *hwe, hwean.*] Colour; dye.
Hoot, shout.] Clamour; legal pursuit;
alarm given to the country.

15. Hue. s. [A.S. *hwe, hwean.*] Colour; dye.
Hue and cry, villain, go! Assist me, knight, I am
undone! fly, run, hue and cry! villain, I am un-
done.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

16. Hue. s. [A.S. *hwe, hwean.*] Colour; dye.
Immediately comes a hue and cry after a gang of
thieves, that had taken a purse upon the road.—*Sir
R. L. Estrange.*

If you should hiss, he wears he'll hiss as high;
And, like a culprit join the hue and cry.—*Addison.*
The hue and cry went after Jack, to apprehend
him dead or alive, wherever he could be found.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

17. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

18. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

19. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

20. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

21. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

22. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

23. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
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nation or pride.

24. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

25. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

26. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

27. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

28. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

29. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

30. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

31. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

32. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

33. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

34. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

35. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

36. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

37. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

38. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

39. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

40. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

41. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

42. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

43. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

44. Huff. v. n. [see extract from Wedgwood.]
Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indig-
nation or pride.

Hugging. part. adj. Blustering.
A hugging, shining, flat-rim, cringing coward,
A cankerworm of peace, was raised above him.

A thief and justice, fool and knave,
A hugging, shining, flat-rim, cringing coward,
A cankerworm of peace, was raised above him.

Now what's his end? O charming glory, say!
What, a fifth act to crown his hugging play?

What a small pittance of reason and truth is
mixed with those hugging opinions they are swelled
with.—*Lodge.*

Huffy. adj. Windy; unsubstantial.
The way of physiologizing by matter, forms and
qualities, is a more huffy and phantasmal thing than
the other.—*Cutworth*, 63. (Ord MS.)

Hug. v. a.
1. Press close in an embrace.
He bowed my fortune,
And hugged me in his arms.

2. Hug. v. a.
Hug. v. a.
Hug. v. a.

3. Hug. v. a.
Hug. v. a.
Hug. v. a.

4. Hug. v. a.
Hug. v. a.
Hug. v. a.

5. Hug. v. a.
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24. Hug. v. a.
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Hug. v. a.

25. Hug. v. a.
Hug. v. a.
Hug. v. a.

Hug.**1. Close embrace.**

Why these close hugs? I owe my shame to him, *Thap.*

2. Particular gripe in wrestling, called a Cornish hug.

Knock down, was the word in the civil wars, and we generally added to this skill the knowledge of the *Cornish hug*, as well as the grapple, to play with hand and foot. — *Author*, no. 173.

Huge, adj.**1. Vast; immense.**

Let the state of the people of God, when they were in the house of bondage, and their manner of serving God in a strange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jerusalem did afford; and who would not wonder that there was a difference between them? — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
This space of earth is so huge, as that it equalled in greatness, not only Asia, Europe, and Africa, but America. — *Abbot*.

2. Very great.

Part, huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean; these beaistical
Huge of living creatures, in the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a part of the land.

3. Great even to deformity or terrible.

Through forest huge, and lone untravell'd heaths,
With desolation brown, he wanders waste.

4. Having any quality in a great or high degree.

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 3.
The mercy, and the pardon, and the huge magnification of that court. — *Hammond, Works*, iv. 563.
He received admiration always as huge kindness. — *Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*.

Hugely, adv. In a huge manner.**1. Immensely; enormously.**

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party?
Both it not flow as hugely as the sea?
Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 7.

2. Greatly; very much.

Some think it is enough, in all instances, if they pray *hugely* and fervently. — *Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 131: 1663.

Their case is *hugely* suspicious, though they then repent and call for mercy. — *Id., Holy Dying*, § iv. ch. 7.

A thing so *hugely* pleasurable. — *Hammond, Works*, iv. 579.

It was *hugely* accidental, that Jewish king of Israel, being commanded by the prophet to strike upon the ground 12 Kings, xiii. should strike no other than just three times. — *South, Sermons*, i. 284.

I am *hugely* bent to believe, that whenever you concern yourselves in our affairs, it is for our good. — *Swift*.

Hugeness, s. Attribute suggested by Huge; enormous bulk; greatness.

For though, in *hugeness*, that blacke fleet of
Spain

Did far surpass: yet was it three more slow
In blinde sterage waiting to and fro.

My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness* of your unworthy thinking. — *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 3.

Hugeous, adj. Huge. Rare.

Certainly the most treble and permanent glory proceedeth of such monuments as by reason some great and notable commoditie and profit to the life of men, rather than of the *hugeous* heapes of stones of the Pyramids of Egypt, wherein is thought also to see but the faine and barbarous ostentation of superfluous riches. — *Eden, Translation of the Decades of Peter Martyr*. (Owl MS.)

Huggermugger, s. [Swedish, i mjugg.] Se-cresy; bye-place.

The patrimony which a few
Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,
And all the rest do rob of goods and land.

We have done but greedily.
In *huggermugger* to enter him.

But if I can but find them out,
Where'er they be in *huggermugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy work.

There's a distinction betwixt what's done openly and barefaced, and a thing that's done in *huggermugger*, under a seal of secrecy and concealment. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

The *in* often, perhaps in conversation generally, omitted; in which case the word is more of an adverb than a substantive.

Hugger, s. Flattery; fawning; making up to any one.

If we are to believe the Courier, this species of *hugger* is likely to take place. — *Cobbet*.

Huggy, adj. Huge. Rare, or rhetorical.

This *huggy* rock one finger's force apparently will move. — *Corven, Survey of Cornwall*.

The wide winds blow, and the *huggy* plain,
Sackville, *Mirror for Magistrates*, induction.
Scarcely had he finish'd, when with speckled pride,
A serpent from the tomb began to glide:
His *huggy* look on seven high columns roll'd,
Blue was his breadth of back, but streak'd with scaly gold.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 111.

Huisser, s. [Fr. huisser.] Usher.

It makes *haisiers* servicable men. — *R. Johnson, Forest*.

Huke, s. [N.Fr. hucque.] Clouk; mantle.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that
To be a messenger in a rich *huke*. — *Bacon, New Atlantis*.

Hulk, s. [see extract from Wedgwood.]**1. Vessel of heavy tonnage so called.**

The mussy anchors w'd,
One English ship, two *hulks* of Holland, and
In such a galle, *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 414.
collected together above four
hulks, *Translation of Cæsar*. (Rich.)

2. Body of a ship.

There's a whole merchant's venture of Boardman's stuff in him: you have not seen a *hulk* better stuffed in the hold. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II*, ii. 1.
The custom of giving the colour of the sea to the *hulks*, sails, and mangers of their fly-boats, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Venetians. — *Arbuthnot*.
They Area's *hulk* will tax,
And scrape her piteously sides for wax. — *Swift*.

3. Anything bulky and unwieldy: (us, 'A hulk of a fellow').

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* Sir John,
Is prisoner to your son.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II, i. 1.
The *hulk* of a tall Brahman, behind whom I stood in the corner of a street, shadowed me from notice. — *Bishop Hall*.

[Italian, *olea*, *ore*, i. a great ship or bulk. French, *houe*, *ouge*, *ouge*, a bulk or huge boat. (Oggrave.) Probably the word may originally mean a *tub*, a name we give in contempt to a clumsily-built ship. Norse, *hok*, a jail, jar, tub; Latin, *orca*, *orca*, a jar; *laumoloe*, *laumoloe*, *laumoloe*, a jar; Flemish, *duck*, *duck*, the name of a ship, place where the food water collects; Old English, *horeck*, the boat. 'O' boy that fled to one of the Flemish shippis and hid him in the *horeck*. (Oggrave, 234.) In the same way Dutch, *hoge*, a heretic, from *hoge*, a deep and large drinking-vessel. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Hull, v. a. Peel off the hull or husk of any seed.

The male will *hull* the seeds for his parent with his bill, and present them to her in this state. — *Latham, Synopses*, i. 310.

Hull, s. [German, *Hülle* - covering, veil.] Husk or integument of anything; outer covering.**Hull, s. Body of a ship; hulk.**

And as the bird, so different is the flight;
Their mounting shot is on our sails designed;
Deep in their *hull* our deadly bulwarks light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find.

So many arts hath the Divine wisdom put together, only for the *hull* and tackle of a thinking creature. — *Gray*.

Lie a *hull*, or at *hull*. Spoken of a ship, either in a dead calm or a storm, when she cannot carry all her sails; or her masts are taken down or gone, and she is left at the direction of the waves.

We took in our sail, and lay a *hull*, too sufficiently. — *Sir P. B. Robert, History of some Parts of the East*, p. 324.
Like a ship at *hull* and becalmed. — *Hammond, Works*, iv. 623.

Hull, v. n. Float; drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder.

They saw a sight full of pitious strangeness; a ship, or rather the carcase of the ship, or rather some few bones of the carcase, *hulling* there, part broken, part burned, and part drowned. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

He look'd, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 840.
People walking down upon the shore saw some-what come *hulling* toward them. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Hulver, s. Holly.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof sail for to make.
Tasso, Fire Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Hum, interj. Sound implying doubt and deliberation.

Let no one care despise the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. — *Hum*! I guess at it.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

See Sir Robert . . . hum!
And never laugh for all my life to come.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue i. 27.

Hum, v. n.**1. Make the noise of bees.**

An airy nation flew.
Thick as the *humming* bees that hunt the golden dew
In summer's heat. — *Dryden*.

2. Make an inarticulate and buzzing sound.

I think he'll hear us: yet to bite his lip,
And *hum* at good Cominius, much ungarter me.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 1.

3. Make a confused noise, like that of bustling crowds at a distance.

The city swarms intense: the publick haunt,
Full of such throngs and warm with mix'd discourse,
Hums indistinct. — *Thomson, Seasons, Winter*.

4. Pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,
And *hum'd* upon it, thus he writ.

Butler, Hudibras.

I still acquiesc'd,
And never *hum'd* and how'd sedition,
Nor smil'd treason. — *Id.*
to man by *humming* and having a good while;
but, in the end, he gave up himself to the physicians. — *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

5. Make a low dull noise; murmur.

Humming rivers, by his cabin creeping,
Rock soft his slumbering thoughts in quiet ease.
P. Fletcher, Pædærgy Ecdæsiæ, ii. 17.
Still *humming* on, their drowsy course they keep,
And hush'd so long, like tops, are hush'd asleep. — *Pope*.

6. Express applause: (approbation was commonly expressed in public assemblies by a hum, about a century ago).

Here the spectators *hum'd*. — Gentlemen, this *humming* is not at all becoming the gravity of this court. — *Treat of the Regicides*, fol. 49, b. 1680.

Hum, v. a.**1. Applaud.**

The better sort among them will confess it a rare matter to hear a true edifying sermon in either of their great churches; and that such as are most *hummed* and applauded there, would be severely suffered the second hearing in a peace congregation of pious Christians. — *Milton, Epitaph for Sweet Edmund*.

2. Sing low; utter murmuringly or indistinctly.

Hum half a tune.
The wild wind *hum*s the sullen song to-night. — *Pope*.
Rev. G. Lull, ib.: 1780.

3. Cause to hum or make a dull noise: (as, 'to hum a gig or top').

Impose upon a person.

Hum, s.**1. Noise of bees or insects.**

To black Bees's summons,
The shroud-born beetle, with his drowsy *hum*,
Hath rung night's yawning peal. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 2.

Nor undelighting is the *hum* of bees,
To him who mows through the woods at noon.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

2. Low confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The *hum* of either army's stillly wounds.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II, iv. chorus.

Tower'd rifles please us then,
And the busy *hum* of men,
Where throngs of knight's and barons hold
In weeds of peace high triumphs hold.

One theatre there is of vast resort,
Which withouten request was call'd the court;
Hark now the great exchange of news tis held,
And full of *hums* and buzz from noon till night. — *Dryden*.

Hark to the trumpet and the drum,
And the mournful sound of the barbarous horn,
And the flap of the banners, that flit as they're borne.

And the neigh of the steed and the multitude's *hum*,
And the clash, and the shout, they came! they came!
Byron, Siege of Corinth.

3. Low dull noise.

Who sat the nearest, by the words o'ercome,
Slept fast; the distant nodded to the hum.
Pope, Dunciad, ll. 401.

4. Pause with an inarticulate sound.

These shrines, these hums and haws,
When you have said, ah! so goodly, come between,
Ere you can say a'n's honest.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ll. 1.
Your excuses want some grains to make them
current: hum and ha will not do the business.—
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

5. Expression of applause.

You hear a hum in the right place.—*Spectator.*
The friends of the government were greatly elated
by the proceedings of this day. During the follow-
ing week hums were entertained that the parlia-
ment might be induced to vote a peace establish-
ment of thirty thousand men. But these hopes were
elusive. The hums with which William's speech
had been received, and the hiss which had drowned
the voice of Seymour, had been misunderstood.—
Macaulay, History of England, ch. xxiii.

Hum. s. HONX.

A landlord of bath put upon me a queer hum.
Epigram, Oxford Magazine.
I dare say all this is hum, and that all will come
back.—*Lamb, Letter to Manning.*

Hum. s. Strong spirituous liquor.

The taking of tobacco, with which the devil
is so delighted:—and calls for hum.
You takers of strong waters and tobacco,
Mark this.
B. Johnson, Devil is an Ass.

Humane. adj. [Lat. humanus; Fr. humain.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

It will never be asked whether he be a gentleman
born, but whether he be a humane creature?—
Swift.

2. Belonging to a man.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet smells
to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but hu-
man conditions.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 1.*
For man to tell how humane life began
Is hard; for who himself beginning knew?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 250.
Thou, serpent, multipl'st beast of all the field,
I knew; but not with human voice indu'd.
Id., l. 530.

Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can
have any, this being the highest of all human cer-
tainties.—*Locke.*

It is no disparagement, therefore, to the science of
human nature, that those of its general propositions
which descend sufficiently into detail to serve as a
foundation for predicting phenomena in the con-
crete, are for the most part only approximately true.
... Human beings do not all feel and act alike in
the same circumstances; but it is possible to deter-
mine what makes one person, in a given position,
feel or act in one way, another in another; how any
given mode of feeling and conduct, compatible with
the general laws (physical and mental) of human
nature, has been, or may be, formed. In other
words, mankind have not one universal character,
but there exist universal laws for the formation of
character. And since it is by these laws, combined
with the facts of each particular case, that the whole
of the phenomena of human action and feeling are
produced, it is on these that every rational attempt
to construct the sciences of human nature in the con-
crete, and for practical purposes, must proceed.—
J. S. Mill, System of Logic.

**Humane. part. adj. Invested with hu-
manity.**

Of your saying it followeth, that the bread is hu-
mane or incarnate.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to
Bishop Gardiner, p. 380.*

Humane. adj. [Fr. humaine.]

1. Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.

Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few, doth
naturally spread itself towards many, and maketh
men become humane and charitable.—*Bacon.*
Envy, malice, covetousness, and revenge are
abolished: a new race of virtues and graces, more
divine, more mild, more humane, are planted in
their stead.—*Bishop Sprat.*

2. Literate. See Humanity in fourth sense.

These terms do properly signify this gesture in
Aristotle, Athenians, Euripides, Sophocles, and all
humane authors.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors,*
p. 24. (Ord MS.)

He was well-skilled in all kinds of humane litera-
ture.—*Wood, Athenæ Græciæ, l. 510. (Ord MS.)*

Humane. adv. Kindly; with good-nature.

If they would yield us the superiority, while it
were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us
humanely.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 1.*

Humanist. s. Same as Humanitarian.

Physicians use commonly to intend some other art
or practice, which they fancy more than their pro-
fession, for you shall have of them antiquaries, poets,
humanists, statesmen, merchants, divines; and in

every of these better seen than in their professions.
—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, b. ii.*
Of all sorts of men in the world, none repute them-
selves, or are reputed by others, wiser, than the pro-
found humanist and cunning politician.—*Julius, in
his Stylized, p. 608.*

**Humanitarian. s. One who supports the
human nature of Christ.**

He [Schubert] [Humboldt] was so noted an humani-
tarian, disputant, and theologian, so well read in
the fathers and schoolmen, that he had scarce his
equal in the University.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Græciæ,*
(Ord MS.)

Humanity. s.

1. Nature of man.

Look to thyself; reach not beyond humanity.—
Sir P. Sidney.

To preserve the Hebrew satire and uncorrupt,
there hath been used the highest caution humanity
could invent.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Humankind.

If he can untie those knots, he is able to teach all
humanity, and will do well to oblige mankind by
his information.—*Chamwell.*

3. Benevolence; tenderness.

All men ought to maintain peace, and the common
olive of humanity and friendship in diversity of
opinions.—*Locke.*

How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the office of soft humanity?
Like thee reserve their raiment for the naked,
Reach out their hand to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with those that weep?
Rice.

4. Philology; grammatical studies. In Latin,

humaniores literæ; in French, les humani-
tés; with the definite article and plural:
(an aculemic term).

If then we may spend some of young years in
studies of humanity; what better and more sweet
study is there for a young man than poetic?—*Har-
rington, Apology of Poetry.*

A man but young,
Yet old in judgement; theoretic and practick
in all humanity.—*Massinger, Fatal Dowry.*

The most eminent scholars which England
produced both in philosophy and humanity.—*T. War-
ton.*

**Humanization. s. Investing with the char-
acter of Humanity.**

The Romans had some of these diversions and
amusements, which, though they contribute to the
dissipation of our time, do greatly promote the
humanization of our manners.—*Priestley, Lectures on
History, ll. 288. (Ord MS.)*

They [the negro slaves] ought to be forcibly re-
minded of the state in which their brethren in Africa
still are, and taught to be thankful for the pro-
vidence which has placed them within reach of the
means of escape. I know no right except such as
flows from righteousness; and as every Christian
believes his righteousness to be imparted, so must his
right be an imparted right too. It must flow out
of a duty, and it is under that name that the process
of humanization ought to begin and be conducted
throughout.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

**Humanize. v. a. Make human; invest with
the character (on the favourable side) of
humanity; soften; make susceptible of
tenderness or benevolence.**

Here will I paint the characters of woe.—
And here my faithful tears in showers shall flow,
To humanize the flints whereon I tread.
Sir H. Wotton.

Was it the business of music to humanize our
nature with compassion, forgiveness, and all the in-
stances of the most extensive charity?—*Adams.*

**Humanized. part. adj. Invested with the
character of humanity.**

What entertainment can possibly arise to an
elegant and humanized mind, from seeing a noble
beast struck to the heart by its merciless hunter, or
one of our own weak species cruelly mangled by an
animal of much superior strength?—*Alsmoth, Cætero,*
b. ii. lett. 2. (Ord MS.)

**Humanizing. part. adj. Investing with the
character of humanity; softening.**

Whatever is beneficent and humanizing in the
aims, tendencies, and proper objects of the state,
it [the church] collects in itself as in a focus to
radiate them back in a higher quality; or, to change
the metaphor, it completes and strengthens the
edifice of the state, without interference or commix-
ture, in the more art of laying and securing its own
foundations.—*Coleridge, Church and State, p. 134.*

Cyril had himself too much of the hot Egyptian
blood in his veins; and the bishop, instead of ally-
ing this sanguinary propensity by the gentle and
humanizing influences of Christianity, was rarely
the last to raise the banner of strife, never the first
to lay it down, never laid it down until his enemies
were prostrate at his feet.—*Milman, History of
Latin Christianity, b. ii. ch. iii.*

Humankind. s. Mankind.

Blind with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd;
A knowledge both of books and humankind. *Pope.*

Humanly. adv. In a human manner.

1. After the notions of men; according to
the power of men.

Thus the present happy prospect of our affairs,
humanly speaking, may seem to promise.—*Bishop
Atterbury.*

2. Kindly; with good-nature: (now written
humely).

Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred,
sincere;
Modestly bold, and humanly severe. *Pope.*

Humbird. s. Humming bird.

All ages have conceived the wren the least of birds,
yet our own plantations have shew'd us one far less;
that is, the humbird, not much exceeding a beetle.—
Sir T. Browne.

Humble. adj. [Lat. humilis; Fr. humble.]

1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant.

And mighty proud to humble weak does yield.

We should be as humble in our imperfections and
sin as Christ was in the fulness of the spirit, great
wisdom, and perfect life.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and
Exercises of Holy Living.*

But, if an humble husband may request,
Provide and order all things for the best.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 515.

She should be humble, who would please;
And she must suffer, who can love. *Prior.*

2. Low; not high; not great.

The example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow-park, Cowley, may I
Above the skies let thy proud music sound,
Thy humble nest build on the ground.
Coch. p.

Ah! perchance, hadst thou but known the joys which
dwell
With humbler fortunes, thou wouldst curse thy
royalty! *Rice.*

Humble. v. a.

1. Make humble; make submissive; make
to bow down with humility.

Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God,
that he may exalt you. *1 Peter, v. 6.*

Let the sinner put away the evil of his doings, and
humble himself by a speedy and sincere repentance:
let him return to God, and then let him be assured
that God will return to him.—*Rogers.*

2. Crush; break; subdue; mortify.

We are pleased, by some implicit kind of revenge,
to see him taken down and humbled in his reputa-
tion, who had so far raised himself above us. *Ad-
dison.*

Fortune not much of humbling me can boast;
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost! *Pope.*

3. Make to condescend.

This would not be to condescend to their capacities,
when he humbles himself to speak to them, but to
lose his design in speaking.—*Locke.*

4. Bring down from a height.

In process of time the highest mountains may be
humbled into valleys; and again, the lowest valleys
raised into mountains. *Hakewell, Apology.*

In some of the Pronouncing Dictionaries
(perhaps in most of them) this word is
given as one of the words beginning with
h which are to be sounded as if the h was
absent, i. e. as *umble*; and many speakers
may be found who take some trouble to
speak accordingly. The pronunciation is
not only wrong, but (what in the eyes of
many is worse) vulgar. The combination
which gives rise to it is *umble-pie*. To
eat *humble-pie* is a term for eating one's
own words, or for being humiliated.
Thimble-pie is a similar term, meaning,
among schoolboys and children, a rap or
tap on the head with a *thimble*. It
means punishment, just as *humble-pie*
means *humiliation*. The real *umble-pie* is
a dish which few speakers who sound
humble without the h would care to take
their pronunciation from. It is a pie made
of the *umbles* of a beast. The true *umbles*
are the uavel-string and placenta of such
domestic animals as have them in sufficient
bulk to make a pie of. With some latitude,
it means a pie made of the parts akin to
it; i. e. it is giblet-pie, *mutatis mutandis*, of
cows, sheep, and pigs. It is, probably, a
long time since such was a common dish;

still less a genteel one. The pronunciation, however, which has grown out of it still exists as vulgar-genteel refinement.

Humblebee. *s.* [two words.] Bee without a sting.

The honeybees steal from the *humblebees*. And for night tapers crop their waxen thighs. *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

This puts us in mind once again of the *humblebees* and the tinderbox. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

Humblecundumble. *s.* Slang for humble servant.

Madam, your *humblecundumble*. — *Swift, Polite Conversation*.

Humbleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Humble.

It was answered by us all, in all possible *humbleness*; but yet with a countenance, that we knew that he spoke it but mockingly. — *Lucas*.

A grain of glory, mixt with *humbleness*, Cures both a fever and lethargickness. — *Sir T. Herbert*.

Humbleplant. *s.* See extract.

The *humbleplant* is so called, because as soon as you touch it, it prostrates itself on the ground, and in a short time cleaves itself again: it is raised in hotbeds. — *Mortimer*.

Humbling. *verbal abs.* Humiliation; abatement of pride.

Yearly ruin'd some say, to undergo This annual *humbling* certain number'd days, To dash their pride and joy for man seduc'd. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 673.

Humbly. *adv.* In an humble manner; without pride; with humility; modestly; with timorous modesty.

In midst of dangers, fears, and death, Thy goodness I'll adore; And praise thee for thy mercies past, And *humbly* hope for more. — *Addison*.

Humble. *s.* [probably from the combination given in the extract from Ben Jonson. See Wedgwood.]

1. Plausibly deceit.

There is a word very much in vogue with the people of taste and fashion, which though it has not even the 'penultima' of a meaning, yet makes up the sum total of the wit, sense, and judgment of the addressed people of taste and fashion! — This piece will prove a confounded *humbug* upon the nation. . . . These theatrical managers *humbug* the town damnable. . . . *Humbug* is neither an English word, nor a derivative from any other language. It is indeed a blackguard sound, made use of by most people of distinction! It is a fine make-weight in conversation, and some great men deceive themselves as egregiously as to think they mean something by it! — *Steuart*, vol. ii. p. 41: 1751.

As long as we have a man's body, we play our vanities upon it, surrounding it with *humbug* and ceremonies, laying it in state, and packing it up in gilt mails and velvet; and we finish our duty by placing over it a statue, written all over with lies. — *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

2. Plausibly deceiver.

And when he deplored with tears in his eyes almost, the little *humbug*! that his relationship prevented him from calling you out, evad, I believed him. — *Id., The Newcomes*, vol. ii. p. 182: ed. 1861.

3. A modern term. Perhaps for *humbug*, from a passage in the *Alchemist*: —

'Sir, against one o'clock prepare yourself, Till when you must be fasting; only take Three drops of Vinegar in at your nose, Two at your mouth, and one at either ear, To sharpen your five senses, and cry hum Thrice, and thou *bee* as often.'

(*B. Jonson, The Alchemist*.) — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.

Humdrum. *adj.* Dull; dronish; stupid.

Small we, quoth who, stand still *humdrum*, And see about 'em all all alone, By numbers barely overthrown? *Batter, Antibras*.

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I had laid his story out, was called away by business. — *Addison, Whig Reminiscer*, no. 3.

Keep'er! you old dotard snook, Sweetly snoring in the clunk.

'Who is he?' 'Tis the *humdrum* Wynne, Half encompassed by his klu.' — *Swift*.

Humectate. *v. a.* Wet; moisten.

The Nile and Niger do not only moisten and con-temperate the air by their exhalations, but refresh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inundations. — *Sir T. Browne*.

Her rivers are divided into sluices, to *humectate* the bordering soil. — *Hovel, Vauxhall Forest*.

Humectation. *s.* Act of wetting; moistening.

Plashes of brim, applied to a blow, will keep it down

rom swelling: the cause is repression, without im-
mectation, or entrance of anybody. — *Bacon, Nat-
ural and Experimental History*.

That which is connected by excretion, or ex-
pression of humidity, will be resolved by *humectation*,
as earth and clay. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Humecting. *part. adj.* [Lat. *humecto* = wet.]

Wetting.

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality,
and not too much astringent. — *Winn, Surgery*.

Humective. *adj.* Having the power to wet

or moisten.

These fountain waters have an *humective* and ve-
getative virtue within them, to water and to make
things prosper and grow up. — *Earthenware, Sacra*, p.
218: 1633.

Humectively. *adv.* In a humective manner.

By way of living *humectively*, or moistly, as by
baths of pure fresh waters, and other such like re-
medies, the radical humor may be the longer con-
served. — *Time's Store House*, vol. 2. (Ond MS.)

Humeral. *adj.* [Lat. *humeralis*, from
humerus = shoulder.] Belonging to the
shoulder.

The largest crooked needle should be used, with a
ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in ampu-
tation. — *Sharp, Surgery*.

Humiliation. *s.* [Lat. *humi* = on the

ground; *rubatio*, -onis = lying down.] Act
of lying on the ground.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and
humiliations used to be companions of repentance
— *Bishop Hurd*.

Humid. *adj.* [Lat. *humidus*.] Moist; wet;
watery.

Iris there, with *humid* bow,
Waters the odoriferous banks that blow
Flowers of many mingled hue,
Than her purpled scarf can show.

Milton, Comus, 102.

The queen, recover'd, rous'd her *humid* eyes,
And first her husband on the poop espies. — *Dryden*.
If they slip easily, and are of a ill size to be ac-
tuated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep
them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt
to stick to things, it is *humid*. — *Sir I. Newton, Op-
ticks*.

Humidity. *s.* Moisture.

We'll use this *humid* *humidity*, this gross
watry pumpkin. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives
of Windsor*, ii. 3.

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more
humidity, than old animals, which have their juices
more exalted and refining. — *Aristotle, On the
Nature and Choice of Animals*.

[*Humidity*] is that quality which we call *mois-
ture*, or the power of wetting other bodies. It dif-
fers very much from fluidity, depending altogether
on the coherency of the component particles of any
liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular
bodies as it is capable of adhering to. This quick-
silver is not a moist liquor, in respect to our hands
or clothes, and many other things it will not stick
to; but it may be called so in reference to gold, tin,
or lead, to whose surfaces it will presently adhere.
And even water itself, that wets almost every thing,
and is the great standard of *humidity*, is not cap-
able of wetting every thing; for it stands and runs
easily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbage
and many other plants; and it will not wet the
feathers of ducks, swans, and other water-fowl. —
Quincy.

Humile. *v. a.* Humiliate or humble. *Har-*

David ought to *humile* himself. — *Bishop Fisher*,
p. 4.

Humiliate. *v. a.* Humble.

Humiliating. *part. adj.* Humbling.

Nature has been sparing of her gifts to this noble
lord; but where birth and fortune are united, we
expect the noble pride and independence of a man
of spirit, not the servile *humiliating* compliance of
a courtier. — *Letitia of Justice*.

I asked him (Johnson) if *humiliating* was a good
word. He said he had seen it frequently used, but
he did not know it to be legitimate English. He
would not admit civilisation, but only civility. —
Dowdell, Life of Johnson, vol. 65: 1772.

He exacted from the republic of Genoa the most
humiliating submission. — *Macaulay, History of
England*, ch. ii.

Humiliation. *s.*

1. Descent from greatness; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of deity, the latter
an *humiliation* of mankind; for which cause they
followed upon the latter an exaltation of that which
was humbled; for with power he created the world,
but restored it by obedience. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity*.

2. Mortification; external expression of sin
and unworthiness.

John fasted poorly, according unto the apparel he
wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he

preached was *humiliation* and repentance. — *Sir T.
Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

3. Abatement of pride.

It may serve for a great lesson of *humiliation* to
unkind, to behold the habits and passions of men
trampling over interest, friendship, honor, and
their own personal safety, as well as that of their
country. — *Swift*.

At Kew House, he had to calm the rage of a
young hero incensed by multiplied wrongs and *hu-
milations*, and then to pass to Whitehall for the
purpose of soothing the peevishness of a sovereign,
whose temper, never very gentle, had been rendered
morally irritable by age, by declining health, and
by the long habit of listening to flattery and exacting
implicit obedience. — *Macaulay, Critical and Histori-
cal Essays, Lord Bacon*.

Humility. *s.*

1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arro-
gance.

When we make profession of our faith, we stand;
when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for
favour, we fall down; because the gesture of con-
stancy becometh us best in the one, in the other
the behaviour of *humility*. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical
Polity*.

The *humility* of the style gained them many
friends. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion*.

There are some that will use
Humility to serve their pride, and even
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder
At their journey's end. — *Sir J. Ingham, Sophy*.

'T is an easy matter to extol *humility* in the midst
of low. . . . to begin a fast after di. — *South,
Sermons*.

As high turrets, for their airy steep,
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty edders as far upwards shew,
As to the ether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her secure foundation lie,
She was not humble, but *humility*. — *Dryden*.

2. Act of submission.

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young
king, and by their bowing and beading avoided
the present storm. — *Sir J. Davies*.

Humming. *verbal abs.*

1. Noise of bees or flies.

The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing. —
Bees.

So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night robbers lift the well-sorted hive,
An *humming* through the season city grows. — *Dryden, Annae, Absalom*, cxxviii.

Hears *humming* of unnumber'd flies. — *J. War-
ton, Ode to Evening*.

2. Inarticulate sound.

I put my hand, sir, I heard a *humming*,
And that a strange one too, which did awake me. —
Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 1.

3. Dull, unmeaning noise.

The unusual accents of the Indians, to us, are but
inarticulate *humming*; as are ours to their other-
wise tuned organs. — *Charlevoix*.

Humming (as applied to *ale*). For the ex-
planation of the previous edition see ex-
tract from Todd. The present editor is
inclined to deduce it from *hummel* = hop;
in which case it means well-hopped.

With *humming* ale encouraging his feast.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale.

Rum, brandy, gin with choicest snuck,
From Holland brought, Batavia's rack;
All these will mount avail,
To cheer a truly British heart,
And lively spirits to impart,
Like *humming* tuppie ale.

Soup uncer'd (perhaps inaccurately) to Gay.

[*Sprightly ale*: probably from the spirituous liquor
called *hum* which also perhaps displaced; or from a
mixture of *hum* with the malt liquor, as spirits are
now sometimes mixed with it. — *Todd*.]

Humming-bird. *s.* Bird of the family Tro-

chilidae.

The northern and Nootka *humming-birds* are
found in the northern continent of America. — *Sir
W. Jardine, Naturalist's Library*.

Hummock. *s.* [hump.] Little hill; rising
ground.

Point Possession bore N.N.E. about three miles'
distance, and some remarkable *hummocks* on the
north. — *Harkerworth, Voyages*.

Spreading bays, with smooth sand beaches, cov-
ered with many shells and fragments of shells,
separate the hills and *hummocks* on the west side,
but all these beaches are partly covered with num-
bered hills and with boulders, more or less rounded,
these latter marking the progress of weathering,
and measuring in some degree the rate of destruc-
tion of the granite above. — *Anders, The Channel
Islands*.

Hummocks. *s. pl.* [Persian, *hamum*; the
accent being on the last syllable. In Eng-

lish it is on the first. The word, however, is so nearly limited to the well-known hotel in Covent-Garden so called, that it may be deemed a *proper* rather than a *common* name. Sweetening-places, or baths.

Artificial grots, having also *humours* of stone paved with white marble. — *Sir T. Morel, Esq. in of mine Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 176.

The *humours* (or sweetening-places) are many [at Cuzco in Persia]. — *Ibid.*, p. 211.

Humoral. adj.

1. Proceeding from the humours.

This sort of fever is comprehended under continued humoral fevers. — *Harris, Discourse on Consumption*.

2. In Medicine, it is specially applied to the doctrine which deduced all or the greater proportion of diseases from a degeneration of the fluid rather than the solid part of the body: Solidism being its opposite.

I have, therefore, assumed the general principles of Humoralism. And, if I have rendered them more correct, and more extensive in their application, and, more particularly, if I have avoided introducing the many hypothetical doctrines of the humoral pathology which disordered both him and all the other systems that have hitherto prevailed, I hope I shall be excused for attempting a system, which, upon the whole, may appear new. — *Cullen, Works*, vol. i. p. 470.

Floridus Schuyli of Leyden sought to recommend the iatrochemical doctrines, by maintaining that they were to be found in the Hippocratic writings; nor was it difficult to give a chemical interpretation of the humoral pathology of the ancients. The Italian physicians, for the most part, took this line, and attempted to show the agreement of the principles of the ancient school of medicine with the new chemical notions. This, indeed, is the usual manner in which the diffusion of new theoretical ideas becomes universal. — *Harris, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 173; ed. 1828.

It was incumbent on Cullen, after having constructed a theory of disease by reasoning from the solids, to have constructed another theory by reasoning from the fluids; not that a co-ordination of the two theories might have raised a science of pathology, as complete as the then state of knowledge allowed. But to this, his mind was unequal. Able though he was, he lacked the grasp of intellect which characterized Adam Smith, and which made that great man perceive, that every defective argument, which is founded on a suppression of premises, must be compensated by a parallel argument, which takes these premises into account. No little was Cullen aware of this, that, having built up that system of pathology which is known to medical writers as solidism, he never took the pains to accompany it by another system, which gave the first rank to the fluids. On the contrary, he believed that his plans were complete and exhaustive, and that what is termed humoral pathology was a fiction, which had too long usurped the place of truth. — *Watts, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. 32.

Humoral pathology is simply a requirement of common practical sense; and it has always held a place in medical science, a though the limits of its domain have, no doubt, been variously circumscribed or interpreted at different times. Of late years, it has met with a new back and support in morbid anatomy, which, in the inadequacy of its discoveries in the solids to account for disease and death, has been compelled to seek for an extension of its boundary through a direct examination of the blood itself. — *Translation of Rokitsky's Pathological Anatomy*, vol. i. p. 362; ed. 1854.

Humoralist. s.

1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

By a wise and timely limitation the peasant humours and humors must be collected and purged, or cut off; merrily, in such a case, in a king, is true cruelty. — *Bacon, Advice to a Father*.

Many of the rest were as bad men as princes; humors rather than good humours. — *Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, p. 12.

Extraordinary men of arts, in all ages, are generally observed to be the greatest humorsists: they are so full of the sweetness of their own conceptions, that they become morose when they are drawn from them. — *Isaac P. Spral, History of the Royal Society*, p. 230.

The humorsist keeps to himself much more than he wants, and gives his superfluities to purchase heaven. — *Adrian*.

The notion of a humorsist is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased, with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. — *Watts*.

2. One who has odd conceits; eccentric or grotesque person.

Do ye see a *fine humorsist*, that will not dress a

dish, nor lay a cloth, nor walk abroad on a Sunday, and yet make no conscience of wearing his nightgown on the workday? — *Bishop Hall, Sermons, The Hypocrite*.

3. One who studies or describes the humours of people; one whose writing or conversation is characterized by humour, as a kind of wit.

An infectious collection of base vices and fashions of men and women . . . will be of use only among humorsists for jests and table-talk. — *Sir T. Morel, Letter to Sir F. Bacon*.

These poor gentlemen endeavour to gain themselves the reputation of wits, and humorsists, by such monstrous conceits as almost qualify them for Bedlam. — *Addison, Spectator*, no. 38.

At last Michael tries to raise the devil, and the devil comes at his call. My devil was to be, like Goethe's, the universal humorsist, who should make all things vain and nothing worth, by a perpetual collocation of the great with the little in the presence of the infinite. I had many a trick for him to play, some better, I think, than any in the Faust. In the meantime, Michael is miserable: he has power, but no peace, and he every day more keenly feels the tyranny of hell surrounding him. In vain he seems to himself to assert the most absolute empire over the devil, by imposing the most extravagant tasks; our thing is as easy as mother to the devil. — *What next, Michael?* is repeated every day with more imperious severity. — *Schubert, Titled Talk*.

Sir Willoughby, who remembered the humorsist in all his departed glory, and still venerated him as a temple where the deity yet breathed, thought the altar was overthrown, made to this extraordinary remembrance no other reply than a long whiff, and a 'Well, Russell, damn it, but you're a queer fellow.' — *Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. xiii.

Humorous. adj.

1. Full of humour, in the sense of moisture; damp; dewy; humid. Rare.

The humorous fogs deprive us of his sight. — *Dryden, Bores's II. v. canto 1*.

Every lofty top, which late the humorous night bespangled had with pearl. — *Id., Polydoron*, song 13.

He hath hid himself, among these trees, To be conversed with the humorous night. — *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 1.

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the present whim.

I am known to be a humorous patrician; said to be something imperfect, in favouring the first complaint; luscious and tender-like, upon too trivial motion. — *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Thou fortune's clump, that dost never fight But when her humorous ladyship is by, To teach thee safety. — *Id., King John*, iii. 1.

He's humorous as winter, and as sudden As fawns congealed in the spring of May. — *Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4*.

O, you awake then: come away, Times be short are made for play; The humorous moon too will not stay: What doth make you thus delay? — *R. Jonson*.

Vast is his courage, boundless is his mind, Rough as a stern, and humorous as the wind. — *Dryden*.

He that would learn to pass a just sentence on persons and things, must take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an humorous conduct in his affairs. — *Watts, Logic*.

3. Full of grotesque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marston was a lawyer who had lost his cause; others that this passage alludes to the story of the satyr Marston, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more humorous. — *Addison, Letters to Italy*.

4. Pleasant; jocular.

The humorous vein, thy pleasing folly, Lies all neglected, all forgot; And pensive, way ring, melancholy, Then dread it and hope it thou know'st not what. — *Prior*.

Humorously. adv. In a humorous manner.

1. Merrily; jocosely.

A cabinet of models Juvenal calls *very humorously*, 'conspicuum argumentum in titulus farcesque mimas.' — *Addison*.

It has been humorously said, that some have fished the very jokes for papers left there by men of wit. — *Swift*.

2. Capriciously; whimsically.

We resolve by halves, and unadvisedly; we resolve rashly, silly, or humorously, upon no reasons that will hold. — *Calverley*.

Humorously. s. Attribute suggested by Humorous.

It must be extreme humorouslyness to deny a Providence in them. — *Goodman, Winters Evening's Conference*, pt. iii.

Humorsome. adj.

1. Peevish; petulant.

I am glad that, though you are incredulous, you are not humorously too. — *Goodman, Winters Evening's Conference*, pt. iii.

[This] seems to me very humorously and unreasonable. — *Blackwall, Sacred Character*, l. 17.

2. Odd; humorous: (in this sense it is less used).

Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and humorous disguises. — *Swift*.

Humorsomely. adv. In a humorsome manner; peevishly; petulantly.

There is no time of the world, where in there are not very plainly the prints of divinity, and evidences of a Providence continually presiding over the world, if a man do not humorously despise them. — *Goodman, Winters Evening's Conference*, pt. iii.

Humours. s. [Lat. humor; Fr. humeur.]

1. Moisture.

The aqueous humor of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perpetuity and fluidity of common water. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Different kind of moisture in man's body, reckoned by the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were supposed to determine the temper of mind.

Believe not these suggestions, which proceed From mischief of the mind and humours black, That mingle with thy fancy. — *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 680.

3. Tendency to disease; morbid disposition.

He denied himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of humours, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent. — *Sir W. Temple*.

The child had a humor which was cured by the waters of Glashbury. — *Firding*.

4. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no humor in which impudent poverty cannot make itself servicable; so were there now of those of desperate ambition, who would build their houses upon others' ruin. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

There came a young lord, led with the humor of youth, which ever thinks that good whose goodness he sees not. — *Id.*

King James, as he was a prince of great judgment, so he was a prince of a marvellous pleasant humor; as he was going through Lanes by Greenwich, he asked what town it was; they said Lanes. He asked, a good while after. What town is this we're now in? They said still it was Lanes; then, said the king, I will be king of Lanes. — *Bacon, Apophthegms*.

They, who were acquainted with him, knew his humor to be such, that he would never constrain himself. — *Deplan*.

In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the humor of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the punishment. — *Addison*. Good humor only teaches charms to last. Still makes new comments, and maintains the past. — *Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount*, ep. i.

5. Present disposition.

It is the curse of kings to be attended by slaves, that take their humors for a warrant to break into the bloody house of life. — *Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 2.

Another thought her nobler humor fed. — *Fairfax*.

Their humors are not to be won, But when they are imposed upon. — *Hunter, Hudibras*.

But one submissive word which you let fall, Will make him in good humor with us all. — *Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad*.

6. Grotesque imagery; jocularly; merri-ment.

In conversation humor is more than wit, consists more than knowledge. — *Sir W. Temple*.

7. Petulance; peevishness.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has he not humors to be endured, as well kindnesses to be enjoyed? — *South, Sermons*.

8. Trick; practice.

I like not the humor of lying; he hath wronged me in some humors: I should have borne the humors better to her. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own humors; and in concert, men are more obnoxious to others' humors: therefore it is good to take both. — *Idem*.

Madame D'Arbly has left us scarcely any thing but humors. Almost every one of her men and women has some one propensity developed to a morbid degree. In Cœlia, for example, Mr. Delville never opens his lips without some allusion to his

own birth and station; or Mr. Briggs, without some allusion to the hoarding of money; or Mr. Hobson, without betraying the self-indulgence and self-importance of a purse-proud upstart; or Mr. Simkins, without uttering some sneaking remark for the purpose of carrying favour with his customers; or Mr. Meadows, without expressing apathy and weariness of life; or Mr. Allmy, without declaiming about the vices of the rich and the misery of the poor; or Mrs. Hefield, without some indefinite rucy on her son; or Lady Margaret, without indicating jealousy of her husband. Morrice is all skipping, off-hand, impertinence, Mr. Gosport all sarcasm, Lady Honoria all lively prattle, Miss Jarrold, all silly prattle, . . . But we cannot deny that, in the rank in which she belonged, she had few equals, and scarcely any superior. The variety of *humours* which is to be found in her novels is immense; and though the talk of each person separately is monotonous, the general effect is not monotonous, but a very lively and agreeable diversity. — *Albion, Critical and Historical Essays, Madame D'Arbly.*

Humour. v. n.

1. Gratify; soothe by compliance.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would *humour* his men with the imputation of being near their master; if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. v. 1.*

If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius, I should not *humour* Mr. A. — *Julius Caesar, l. 2.* Obsequence and subjection were never enjoined by God to *humour* the passions, hums, and vanities of those who are commended to obey our governors. — *Swift.*

— You *humour* me, when I am sick;
Why not when I am splenetic?

Pope, Imitations of Horace, ep. vii. Children are fond of something which strikes their fancy most, and sullen and regardless of everything else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. — *Watts, Logic.*

2. Fit; comply with.

To after any than suit he writ the man,
That with smooth air couldst *humour* best our tongue. — *Milton, Sonnets, xlii. 7.*

'Tis my part to invent, and the musician to *humour* that invention. — *Dryden, Preface to Allion and Albion.*

We have too many instances of the readiness with which the natives of India have *humoured* the fancy of Europeans about their mythology to be much surprised that the Gurusans should have adopted the fables of Dionysus, which they may have learnt from the questions of the invaders, and have deviously turned to their own profit. — *Bishop Threlkell, History of Greece, ch. lii.*

This morbid state of mind may continue for some time, — particularly when *humoured* by friends, without exciting much alarm, or leading them to adopt measures of restraint. — *Eschard, Treatise of Practical Medicine, Insanity.*

Hump. s. [Dutch, *hump* — hump, hunch.]

Protruberance formed by a crooked back.

These defects were mended by matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *hump* fell. — *Tatler.*

Humpback. s. Crooked back; high shoulders.

The chief of the family was born with an *humpback* and very high nose. — *Tatler.*

Hunch. v. n. [hump.]

1. Strike or punch with the fists.

A great troop of women, and their fellows at their heels, ever and anon *hunching* and jostling one another. — *Sir R. L'Estrange, Translation of Quevedo, p. 148.*

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another: Why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down? — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

2. Render hunchbacked.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,
And wander'd in thy limbs. — *Dryden.*

Hunch. s. Thick piece of anything, such as bread, having the character of a hump rather than a slice.

Hunches of pudding and humps of fat. — *Albert Smith, Mr. N. . . . s. Follies.*

Hunchback. s. Humpback: (as, 'The hunchback of Notre Dame'; 'The Hunchback, by S. Knowles').

Hundred. adj. [A.S.] Number so called, 10×10.

Hundred. s. Company, body, or collection consisting of an hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle: whoever does so, will have reason to think *hundreds* of propositions innate. — *Locke.*

Lands taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and distributed amongst the soldiers. — *Arbuthnot.*

Hundred. s. [from L.Lat. *hundredum*.] Canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing a hundred divisions.

Imposts upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred* he loseth in the shire. — *Bacon.*

For justice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket sat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raised; here complaints were exhibited. — *Sir J. Heyward.*

Hundred. s. [L.Lat. *hundredarius*.] One of the jury upon a controversy, dwelling in the hundred where the land lies; one that hath the jurisdiction of a hundred, and holdeth the hundred court; the bailiff of a hundred.

Some of the jury were obliged to be returned from the hundred in which such lay; and, if none were returned, the army might be challenged for defect of *hundreders*. — *Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Hundredth. adj. Ordinal of hundred.

Hungary-water. s. Distilled water prepared from rosemary flowers, so called on a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first made.

The lawyer was enquiring into the circumstances of the robbery, when the coach stop, and one of the ruffians, putting a pistol in, demanded their money of the passengers; who readily gave it them; and the lady, in her fright, delivered up a little silver bottle of about a half-pint size, which the rascal clapping it to his mouth, and drinking her health, declared, he'd some of the best Nectar he had ever tasted; this the lady afterwards assured the company was the mistake of her maid, for that she had ordered her to fill the bottle with *Hungary-water*. — *Fiddling, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Hunger. s. [A.S.]

1. Desire of food; pain felt from fasting.

Therefore shall thou serve thine enemies, which the Lord shall send against thee, in *hunger*, and in thirst. — *Deuteronomy, xxviii. 48.*

2. Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and *hangers* for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Folly.*

Hunger. v. n.

1. Feel the pain of hunger.

Now in the morning, as he returned into the city, he *hungred*. — *Matthew, xxi. 18.*

Widely they gape, and to the eye they rear,
As if they *hungred* for the food they bore. — *Catchy.*

2. Desire with great eagerness; long.

Don't thou so *hunger* for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours
Before thy hour be ripe? O, foolish youth,
Thou seek'st the greatness that will overweigh thee!
Stay but a little. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.*

And from the sting of famine fear no harm,
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed
No *hungering* wure to do my father's will. — *Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 24.*

Bred up in poverty and straits at home;
Lost in a desert here, and *hungerbitten*. — *Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 414.*

Hungerer. s. One who hungers.

The thwarted *hungerer* for . . . takes up the miserable commonplaces of politics; and is the radical. — *Craig, Historical Sketches, Speeches, and Characters, The Church in Ireland.*

Hungering. verbal abs. Suffering from hunger.

France has been her long curriculum of *hungering*, instructive and productive beyond modern curricula; which extends over some seven most strenuous years. — *As Jean Paul says of his own life, 'to a great height shall the business of hungering go.'* — *Carlyle, The French Revolution, pt. I. h. vi. ch. iv.*

Hungerly. adj. Hungry; in want of nourishment. (In the extracts the construction is *adverbial*.)

His beard
Grew thin and *hungerly*, and seem'd to ask
His supper he was drinking. — *Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, iii. 2.*

You have said I'm hungry, and I feed
Most *hungerly* on your sight. — *Id., Timon of Athens, i. 1.*

Hungry. verbal abs. Suffering from hunger.

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They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us *hungerly*, and when they're full,
They belch us. — *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iii. 4.*

Hungerstarve. v. n. Starve with hunger.
I will *hungerstarve* all the goals of the Gentlemen. — *Travellers of the Christian Religion. (Ord MS.)*

Hungerstarved. part. gik. Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.
— *Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 5.*

By extortion and oppression, by unmerciful
raking in of rents and wresting from them excessive
fines, they make them starved and *hungerstarved*. — *Id., Id., l. 5.*

As in some way to use the allusion, I came,
The *hungerstarved*, the naked, and the lame,
Want and misery, fled before her name. — *Dryden.*

Hungred. adj. Pinched by want of food:
(in the following extracts preceded by *am*,
improperly, inasmuch as *am* (of which *is*
is the shortened form) precedes the *verbal* in
-ing ('he went *a hunting*,' i.e. *on hunting*)
rather than the *participle* in -ed. See On.
And when he had fasted forty days and forty
nights, he was afterwards *hungred*. — *Matthew, iv. 2.*
— *Hours do in a small degree nourish, and we see
men *hungred* have to smell hot bread. — Bacon.*

*Hungry. adv. In a hungry manner; with
keen appetite.*
Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,
Who play'd still 'rime mortals long ago;
When old harsh nervous *hungry* they fed,
And gave 'em never *hunger* to be fed. — *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.*

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HUNT

2. Chase.

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gay;
The fields are triumphant, and the woods are green.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

3. Pursuit.

I've heard myself proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escap'd the hunt. *Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 3.*

Hunter. s. One who hunts.

a. Sportsman.

This was the arms or device of our old Roman hunters; a passage of Manlius lets us know the young hunters had Messenger for their patron.—*Adrian, Poets in Italy.*

b. Dog.

Of dogs, the val'd ille
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the hunter.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

c. Horse: (as 'racer, hunter, buck, cart-horse')

Hunting. verbal abs.

1. Act, or practice, or habit of one who hunts.

When we grow up to men, we have another species of manly sports; in particular, hunting. I dare not attack a diversion, which has such authority and custom to support it.—*Guardian, no. 61.*

2. Search, or pursuit, in general.

Very much of kin to this is the hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect and refuse those which favour the other side.—*Locke.*

Hunting-seat. s. Temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

Near it [is] a house built by one of the grand dukes for a hunting-seat, but now converted into an inn. *Tray, Letters.*

Huntress. s. Female hunter.

And thou, thrice crowned queen of night, survey
With thy dusky eye, from thy pale ashy slave,
Thy huntress' name, that my full life didh away.
Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 2.

Homer represents Diana with her quiver at her shoulder; but at the same time he describes her as an huntress.—*Brooke.*

Huntsman. s.

1. One who delights in the chase.

Like as a huntsman, after weary chase,
Seeing the game escape from him away,
Sits down to rest him. *Spenser, Sonnets.*

2. Person connected with a pack of hounds whose office it is, in conjunction with that of whipper-in, to manage the hounds during a run.

Apply this moral rather to the huntsman, that managed the chase, than to the master.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Huntsmanship. s. Condition, or practice, of a huntsman (in its first, or more general, sense).

At court you fellows every day
Give the art of rhyming, huntsmanship, or play.
Jonas.

To betoken his huntsmanship, he holdeth in his hand the skin of a wild beast.—*Gregory, Pastimes, p. 228: 1650.*

Hurdle. adj. Made of Hurdles. Hoddren (as in hudden grey), which, whether Scotch or provincial, is sometimes used (rhetorically) by even prose writers in English, is a wrong form of this.

It is, when he is reaping, making hay, or when he is helping in his hudden flock.—*Shenstone.*

Hurdle. s. [A.S. *hyrdel.*]

1. Fence, movable and temporary, sometimes wattled (in which case it is provincially called a *fleake*); sometimes made like a light gate (in which case it is provincially called a *tray*).

The sled, the tumblel, *hurdles* and the fall,
These all must be prepar'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

2. Crate on which criminals were dragged to execution.

Settle your fine joints 'midst Thursday next,
Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* chitler.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn: taking pleasure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he should be famous in after times.—*Bacon.*

An established church was then, as a matter of course, a persecuting church. Edward persecuted Catholics, Mary persecuted Protestants, Elizabeth persecuted Catholics again. The father of those

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three sovereigns had enjoyed the pleasure of persecuting both sects at once, and had sent to death, on the same *hurdle*, the heretic who denied the real presence, and the traitor who denied the royal supremacy.—*Mausolus, Critical and Historical Essays, Harlequin and his Times.*

[*Hurdle, hurdling.*] Dutch *hurde*, a hurdle, fence of branches or osiers; *hurden-saoul*, a wicker wall. German *hurde*, a frame of rods, hurdle, grate; *hürstap*, a fence made with hurdles, formally identical with English *hurdles*, diverted by sense to signify a fencing of boards. French *hurdle*, wattle-work for walls, gave rise to Middle Latin *hurdium*, a wicker defence in sieges.

Et que reddidit luto *hurdicia* naves.
Old Norse *hurð*, a door, properly a wicker gate. The origin is Swiss *hurdt*, a pole, French *hard*, *hurdt*, a wattle, *hurden*, a little wattle. Hence French *hour*, *hurdle*, a framework of poles to keep tannin from the ground in a tannery, *hurdenche*, a woman's scaffold.—*Wegmann, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Hurdle. v. a. Cover, or close with hurdles. The ground was dug in various places, as if for the purpose of further improvements, and here and there a sickly little tree was carefully *hurdled* round, and several plums its young heart out at the continent.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham, ch. xii.*
In *hurdled* cotes the flocks are penned.
Spenser, Sonnets, &c., p. 173.

Hurds, or Hards. s. [A.S. *hordus, hordun.*] Coarse tow, whether consisting of flax or hemp.

From the superficial part to the myddest which is the frate, it (the cocen-unt) is involved and covered with many woldman lyke unto those *hurdies* of tow which they use in Andalusia. Of this tow or wold, the East Indians make a certeyne kynde of cloth of three or foure sortes, and cordes for the sayles of shippes.—*Selden, Translation of P. Martyr, 163.* (Ond MS.)

Hurdy-gurdy. s. [?] Musical instrument, combining the structure of a barrel organ and guitar, so called.

Whom have we here? a sightly wrenn and sturdy!
Horn! plays, I see, upon the *hurdy-gurdy*.
Keats, Ode on Melancholy.

He plays the good old air—such as the *hurdy-gurdy* players of Metz and Jan Steen criud so pleasantly before cottage doors.—*A. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Shadow of a young Dutch Painter.*

Hurl. v. a. [?] Throw with violence; drive impetuously.

If he thrust him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by laying of wait.—*Numbers, xxv. 20.*

They were armed with bows, and could use both the right hand and the left in *hurling* stones and shooting arrows.—*1 Chronicles, xii. 2.*

Hurl ink and wit,
As madmen stones.
Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,
And *hurl* them headlong in their fleet and main.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

France therefore has done two things very completely: she has *hurled* back her German invaders far over the marches; and likewise she has shattered her own internal social constitution, even to the minutest fibre of it, into wreck and dissolution.—*Carlyle, French Revolution, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. i.*

Hurl. s. Act of casting or throwing.

The goals with *hurler* and amaze look'd down,
Beholding rocks from their firm basis torn,
Mountain on mountain thrown.
With threatening *hurl* that shook th' ætherial firmament.
Congreve, Ode on taking Namur.

Hurl. v. a. [?] Fr. *hurler* = shriek.]

The glad-herald that does view
His ship far come from wat'ry wilderness,
He *hurls* out vows.
Highly they rag'd against the Highest,
Hurling defiance toward the vault of heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 663.

He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he thought would withstand his desire, was chosen king.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Hurler. s. One who throws, or hurls.
The stone that strikes the wall
Sometimes bounds back on th' *hurler's* head.
Harrington, View of the Church, p. 48.

This curving Rhine, a *hurler* of stones as well as a raller.—*Milton, Apology for Smeaton.*

Hurling. s. One who plays at hurling.
The *hurlers* must hurl man to man, and not two set upon one man at once.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Hurling. s. Game so called; see extract.
Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side,

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who strip themselves, and their join hands in ranks, one against another: out of these ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away; others of which couple are to watch one another during this play.—*Curee, Survey of Cornwall.*

Hurricane. s. [so also, *hurtleberry* = Whorlberry; *hoop* = whoop.] Whirlwind.
Like center'd down the howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurricanes* from his mansion thrown.
Saunders, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

No sudden *hurricanes* shall your bulwark cast
On trembling earth. *Id., Christ's Passion, p. 13.*

Hurly. s. Tumult; commotion; bustle.
Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,
That with the *hurly* death itself awakes.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Nothing, I see this *hurly* all on foot.
Id., King John, iii. 4.

Hurly-burly. s. Same as preceding.
All places were filled with tumult and *hurly-burly*, every man measured the danger by his own fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities presently to be besieged.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

When, I pray you, were these classical assemblies, and these ædificious stirs and *hurlyburlys* of Martinists.—*Sir G. Paul, Life of Archbishop Whitgift, p. 63.*

Hurly-burly. adj. Tumultuous.
Poor discontented,
Which gaze and rub the elbow at the news
Of *hurlyburly* innovation.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

In the *hurlyburly* days of queen Elizabeth.—*Perceval's Underworld, p. 11: 1668.*

Hurrah. interj. Shout of joy, or triumph, or applause, or encouragement: at first, perhaps, the shout of soldiers at the onset.

An European warrior who rushes on a battery of cannon with a loud *hurrah*, will sometimes shriek under the surgeon's knife, and fall into an agony of despair at the sentence of death.—*Mausolus, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Hurricane. s. [Spanish, *huracan*, ? from *Carib*.] Violent tropical storm.

We believe a *hurricane* was begun, a vast or unwanted tumour in the air. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 41.*

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays stark raving mad: all was tempestuous and lumbering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end.—*Dryden.*

So, where our white Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricane* descent,
Whel'd through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.
Johnson, Ode on the Death of King David.

'Johnson,' observed Hogarth, 'like King David, says that all men are liars.' 'His incredulity,' says Mrs. Thrale, 'amounted almost to disease.' She tells us how he browbeat a gentleman, who gave him an account of a *hurricane* in the West Indies, and a poor quaker who related some strange circumstances about the red-hot balls fired at the siege of Gibraltar.

'It is not so. It cannot be true. Don't tell that story again. You cannot think how poor a figure you make in telling it.'—*Mausolus, Critical and Historical Essays, Howell's Life of Johnson.*

Hurricane. s. Older and less English form of *hurricane*.

Blow winds and crack your cheeks;
You cataracts and *hurricanes*, mount.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

A storm or *hurricane*, though but the force of air, makes a strange havoc where it comes.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The winds are not only wild in a storm, but even stark mad in an *hurricane*.—*Fuller, Holy State, p. 122.*

Hurrier. s. One who hurries. *Hellenism.*
Stars, that horrid *hurrier* of men. *Chapman.*

Hurry. v. a. Hasten.
Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer service to your enemy;
And wild amusement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 1.

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy it.—*South, Sermons.*

The multitude, in all countries, are patient to a certain point. Ill usage may rouse their indignation, and *hurry* them into excesses, but the original fault is in government.—*Letters of Junius, let. 1.*

Hurry. v. a. Move on with precipitation.
Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end.
Dryden.

Hurry. s. Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible hurries in England, Ireland was then almost quiet. — *Sir J. Heyward*.
It might have pleased him in the present heat and hurry of his race; but must have displeased him indignity in the sate reflection. — *North, Sermons*.
The pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mist hurry barricades the street.
Gay, Trivia.

Hurry-scurry. *adv.* Confusedly; in a bustle; with noise and tumult.
Each hole and cupboard they explore,
Each creek and cranny of his chamber,
Run hurry-scurry round the floor,
And o'er the bed and tester clamber.
Gray, Long Story.

Used substantially.
In the hurry-scurry of money-making, men-making, and machine-making, we had altogether outgrown, not the spirit, but the organisation of our institutions. — *Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. ii. ch. i.

Hurst. *s.* [A.S.] Small wood. At present a geographical rather than a common name, being pre-eminently common, as the second element of a compound (*Exhurst, Hawkhurst*) in Kent, Surrey, and Bedfordshire. As a prefix it is less common, and often adjectival (*Hurst Green*). It sometimes stands alone (*Hurst* in Northamptonshire and elsewhere).

To her neighbouring chase the courteous forest showed
So just-received joy, that from each rising hurst,
Where many a goodlie oak had carolled been
The Sylvans in their meads their mirthful meeting tell.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 2.

Hurt. *v. a.* [A.S. *hyrtan*.]

1. Injure; harm; do mischief.
He that overcometh shall not be hurt of the second death. — *Revelation*, ii. 11.

2. Wound; pain by some bodily harm.
My heart is turn'd to stone; I strike it, and it hurts my hand. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, iv. 1.

3. Damage; impair.
See thou hurt not the oil and the wine. — *Revelation*, vi. 6.

Hurt. *s.*

1. Hurt; mischief.
I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my hurt. — *Genesis*, iv. 23.
The hurt thereby is greater than the good.
Spenser.

2. Wound or bruise.
Carter adventured bravely, and received two great hurts in his body. — *Sir J. Heyward*.

3. Injury; wrong.
Why should damage grow to the hurt of the kings. — *Esse*, iv. 22.

Hurtful. *adj.* Mischievous; pernicious.
Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church (God may be much hurtful unto many). — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
The hurtful heat in the vineyard shun,
Nor plant it to receive the setting sun.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 410.

Hurtle. *v. n.* [Fr. *hurter*.]

1. Dash in collision.
They drew out their swords, and hurtled together with violence. — *History of Prince Arthur*, pt. i. ch. xxviii.

2. Clash; rattle.
The noise of battle hurtled in the air.
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 2.
Iron sleds of arrowy shower
Hurled in the darken'd air.
Gray, Odes, vii.

3. Move violently.
Sudden uprieth from her stately place
The roiall dame, and for her cocho doth call:
All hurtlen forth.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 4, 10.

His approved will to ward,
Or strike, or hurtle round in warlike rage.
Ibid., ii. 5, 8.

Hurtle. *v. a.* Move with violence, or velocity; whirl round; brandish.
His harmful club he gan to hurtle high,
And threaten battle to the fiery knight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hurtless. *adj.* Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.
Unto her home he oft would go,
Where bold and hurtless many a play he tries,
Her parents liking well it should be so;
For simple goodness shined in his eyes.
Sir P. Sidney.

[She] joy'd to make proof of her cruelty
On gentle dame, so hurtless, and so true.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Shorter every can he takes,
And vain efforts and hurtless blows he makes.
Dryden, Translation of the Knit.

Hurtless. *adv.* In a hurtless manner; without harm.

Your neighbours have found you so hurtless strong,
That they thought it better to rest in your friendship
Than make new trial of your enmity. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Hurtling. *verbal abs.* Act of that which hurtles.

Kindness
Made him give battle to the furies,
Who quickly fell before him; in which hurtling,
From miserable slunder I awak'd.
Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 3.

Husband. *s.* [A.S. *husbanda*.]

1. Male member of a married pair; correlative to Wife.

Thy husband is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

2. Male of animals. *Latinism, vir gregis*.
Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not in haste, for husband to thy fold.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 504.

3. Manager; economist; one who knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit: (generally accompanied by some epithet implying bad or good). The verb commoner than the substantive.

Edward I. showed himself a right good husband;
owner of a lordship ill husbanded. — *Sir J. Davies, Diarconne on the State of Ireland*.

I was considering the shortness of life, and what all husbands we are of a tender fortune. — *Collier, On Power*.

I gave each of them a musket, with a firelock on it, and about eight charges of powder and ball, charging them to be very good husbands of both, and not to use either of them but on urgent occasions. — *De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

4. Husbandman. *Obsolete*.

Husband's work is laborious and hard.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.
I heard a great husband say, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds. — *Bacon*.
But when cold weather and continued rain
The labouring husband in his house restrain,
Let him forego his work.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 350.

Husband. *v. a.*

1. Supply with a husband. *Obsolete*.
Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so father'd and so husbanded?
Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

If you shall prove
This ring was ever here, you shall as easy
Prove that I husbanded her bed in Florence,
Where yet she never was.
Ibid., All's well that ends well, v. 3.

In my sight,
By me invested, he appears the best, . . .
That were the most, if he should husband you.
Ibid., King Lear, v. 3.

2. Manage; economize.

It will be pastime passing excellent,
If it be husbanded with modesty.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew, Induct. sc. 1.
The French, wisely husbanding the possession of a victory, kept themselves within their trenches. — *Baron, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

If thou be master-general, spend not all
That thou canst speak at once; but husband it,
And give men turns of speech.
Herbert.

She (Greville) wanted an eye to see her new position and relations, and a hand to collect, husband, and employ her remaining resources. — *Bishop Thirlwell, History of Greville*, ch. iv.

If a sun was bestowed on the wretched adventures, such as, properly husbanded, might have supplied him for six months, it was instantly spent in strange freaks of sensuality. — *Murray, Critical and Historical Essays, Croker's Edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

3. Till; cultivate the ground with proper management. *Obsolete*. In a modern writer this sentence might certainly occur; but its meaning would certainly be economize, make the most of. It may be thus in the extract.

A farmer cannot husband his ground, if he sits at a great rent. — *Bacon*.

Husbandable. *adj.* Fit for husbandry. *Rare*.

The Sueres (a people of Germany) had no land which they held in particular, or divided among them; neither were they permitted to tarry longer than a year in a place to till or make a husband-ah. — *Time's Store-house*, p. 12. (Old MS.)

Husbandless. *adj.* Without an husband.

A widow, husbandless, subject to fears;
A woman naturally born to fears.
Shakespeare, King John, iii. 1.

Husbandly. *adj.* Frugal; thrifty. *Rare*.
Have plots full of mills, if ye plow overhwart;
And compass it then, in a husbandly part.
Tasso, First Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Husbandman. *s.* One who works in tillage.
This busy serves you for good uses; he is your serving-man, and your husbandman. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II*, v. 3.

The mule being more swift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the husbandman. — *Bacon*.

Husbandry. *s.*

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.
He began with a wild method to run over all the art of husbandry, especially employing his tongue about well tilling of a field. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

Ask'd if in husbandry he might do know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Peace hath from France too long been chid;
And all her husbandry doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility.
Shakespeare, Henry V, v. 2.

Used metaphorically.

Her plentiful womb
Expresseth his full till and husbandry.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, l. 5.

The seeds of virtue sown, by the husbandry of Christian counsel, produce better fruit than the strength of self-nature. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony.
There's husbandry in heaven;
The candles are all out. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 1.

You have already saved several millions to the publick, and that what we ask is too inconsiderable to break into any rules of the strictest good husbandry. — *Swift*.

3. Care of domestic affairs.
I commit you to your hands
The husbandry and manage of my house.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

Hush. *interj.* Silence.

The king hath done you wrong; but hush! 'tis so.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.
There's something else to do; hush and be mute,
Or else our spell is marr'd.
Ibid., Tempest, iv. 1.

Hush. *adj.* Still; silent; quiet.
As we often see, amidst some storm,
A silence in the howls, the rock stand still,
The loud winds speechless, and the orb below
As hush as death. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Hush. *v. n.* Be silent.
This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame did hush;
Another seem'd envious or coy;
Another in her teeth did gnaw a rush;
But at these strangers' presence every one did hush.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hush. *v. a.* Silence; quiet; appease.
It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
I fear your stubborn rage of the jug;
But since you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue shall hush again this storm of war,
And make fair weather in your blush-ring land.
Shakespeare, King John, v. 1.

When in a bed of straw we shrink together,
And the loud winds shall whistle round our heads,
Will thou then talk thus to me? Will thou then hush my cares thus, and comfort me with love?
Ure, Venice Preserved, l. 1.

Her aim at length is kind,
Calms every storm, and hushes every wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas.
Dryden.

With the return of light the rain had ceased, and the storm was hushed; and the troops were immediately embarked. — *Bishop Thirlwell, History of Greville*, ch. iii.

A king's life, and so much else that depends thereon, hangs trembling in the balance. Man after man mounts; the buzz hushes itself till he have spoken: death; banishment; imprisonment till the peace. — *Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. l. i. ch. vii.

With up. Suppress in silence; forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is hushed up, and the servants are forbid to talk of it. — *Pope*.

Hushmoney. *s.* Bribe to hinder information; pay to secure silence or hush up a matter.

A dexterous steward when his tricks are found,
Hushmoney sends to all the neighbours round;
Ibid.

His master, unsuspecting of his pranks,
Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks.

I expect *hush-money* to be regularly sent for every
folly or vice any one commits in this whole town;
and hope I may pretend to deserve it better than a
chamber-maid or a valet de chambre.—*Tatler*, no. 28.

Husk. s. [Dutch, *hulache*.] Outmost integument of fruits.

Most seeds in their growing, leave their husk or
rind about the root.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History*.

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest
you feed upon husks instead of kernels.—*Watts*.

Hushiness. s. Attribute suggested by
Husky.

'I tell no lies,' said the butcher, with the same
mild hushiness as before.—*Silas Marner*, ch. vi.

Husky. adj. Abounding in, consisting of,
husks.

Most have found
A husky harvest from the grudging ground.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 514.

Husky. adj. [? connected with A.S. *hwost*
= cough.] Hoarse.

'Here the mouth of sad Melpomene
Is wholly bent to tragedy's discourse:—
Here means the wrathful nurse, in seas of tears,
And loud Canto's, to tell a dismal tale;
A tale wherein she lately hath bestowed
The husky humour of her hoarse quill.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda, ed. 1599.

Prose was dead, and Sergeant Quirk
Grew husky, and had left the circuit.

Arundel Thorne returned to his cousin, and seating
himself at the table, took up a book, and began reading
it the wrong side upwards; then he threw down
a ball of silk, then he cracked a netting needle, and
then with a husky sort of voice, and a half loud,
and altogether an air of infinite confusion, he said,
'This has been an odd affair, May, of the Duke of
St. James and Sir Lucius Grafton?'—*B. Disraeli*
the younger, The Young Duke, l. ii, ch. xv.

'Bed it was,' said the butcher, in his good-natured
husky tone.—*Silas Marner*, ch. vi.

Hussar. s. [German; ? of Hungarian origin.] Soldier so called.

Two Hungarian miles from Frieslat lies Baur
we being here upon the 10th of March: the *hussar*
who drove our chariot hither, after we had supped
went out.—*Brown, Travels*, &c., p. 24: 168.

He made his levees and his cabinet of one continued
piece of cloth, after the manner of the *hussar*.
—*Spectator*, no. 574.

Hussar. s. Cuse, in the establishment of a
sempstress, or female sewer, for cotton,
worsted, needles, and the like. Often connected
with Huswife, as if the name of
some indispensable element in manage-
ment or economy. *Perhaps*, connected
with gossip-lum = cotton.

Hussy. s. [huswife.] Wench.

Get you in, *hussy*, go: now will I personate this
hopeful young jade.—*Southey, Tancréd and Aultery*.
Why there, then—look ye there! Younda, you
shall have him; *hussy*, you shall have him.—*G. Col-*
man the elder, The Jealous Wife, iv. 2.

Hustings. s. generally plural. [A.S. *husting*.]

1. Council; court held.

From the sheriff's court in the city of London, a
writ of error lies to the court of *hustings* before
the mayor, recorder, and sheriffs.—*Sir W. Black-*
stone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.

2. Place of meeting to choose a member of
parliament.

I stood at the *hustings* (except when I gave my
thanks to those who favoured me with their votes)
less like a candidate, than an unconcerned spectator
of a public meeting.—*Hurke, Speech at Bristol*.

It was not pretended, they did not even pretend
themselves, that there was any thing new in the doc-
trines which they preached from the *hustings*, and
disseminated in every part of the kingdom. The
discoveries had long since been made, and were gradu-
ally doing their work, encroaching upon old er-
rors, and making proselytes in all directions. The
reformers of our time swam with the stream: they
sided what it would have been impossible long to
resist.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*,
i. v.

Used adjectively.

Gratitude to Lord Grey was the *hustings*-cry at
the end of 1852.—*B. Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*,
b. ii. ch. i.

Hutselo. v. a. [Low German, *hutselen*.] Crowd
and press; mob.

In this convulsion, above all, no word he could
speak would find favour; he says now, banishment;

and in mute wrath quits the place for ever,—much
hailed in the corridors.—*Carlyle, History of the*
French Revolution, pt. iii. h. ii. ch. vi.

Did ever any grave senate, since the beginning of
the world, treat a man as a criminal merely because
he had been robbed, pelted, *huzzed*, dragged through
snow and mire, and threatened with death if he re-
turned to the house which was his by law?—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

Huswife. s. Female manager of a house;
female husband; economist; thrifty
woman.

Good *huswife* provides, ere a sickness do come,
Of sundry good things for her house to have none.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good
Housewifery.

Huswife. v. a. Manage with economy and
frugality.

But *huswifery* the little Haven had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
And pluck'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado.

Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, v.

Huswife. s. See Hussy.

Huswifely. adj. Thrifty; frugal; becom-
ing a housewife.

Good *huswifely* physick.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good
Housewifery.

His [Tusser's] *huswifely* admonitions . . . are not
particularly addressed to the farmer.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 307.

Huswifery. s. Management good or bad.

Good *huswifery* trieth
To rise with the cock;
Ill *huswifery* lieth
Till fume of the clock.

Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good
Housewifery.

Thy good lady . . . therein ray'd
The just reward of her high *huswifery*;
To have her linen, plate, and all things nigh,
When she was far.

H. Johnson, Forest.

Hut. s. [N.F. *hute*.]

1. Four cottages.

Our wandering solists, in woeful state, . . .
To a small red hut came at last,
Where dwelt a good old harvest yeoman,
Called in the neighbourhood Thimmon,
Who kindly did these solists baffle,
In his poor hut to pass the night.

Swift, Bani and Philemon.

By a house, I mean a building with one story over
another; by a *hut*, a dwelling with only one floor.
—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scot-*
land. (Ordn. MS.)

2. Temporary building, more like a house
than a tent, for soldiers; (as, 'to *hut*
troops,' i.e. to lodge them in huts).

Hut. v. a. Place (soldiers) in huts.

They were obliged to *hut* their camp, and remain
in the open fields till January.—*Smollett, History*
of England, vol. iii. ch. vi.

Hutch. s. [A.S. *huccca*.] Coffin, chest,
or case for storing articles of housekeep-
ing; safe.

In their tabernacles, ampers, *hutches*; or as a
mystery in their locked closets.—*Sheldon, Miracles*
of Antichrist, p. 235: 1816.

The best way to keep them, after they are thrashed,
is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or
close casks.—*Mortimer, Housewifery*.

Archbishop Chichester gave a borrowing chest to
the university of Oxford, which was called Chichester's
hutch.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's Comus*.

Hutch. v. a. Lay up in, or as in, a hutch,
coffin, or chest; hoard.

In her own loins,

She *hutch'd* the all-worship'd ore, and precious gems.
Milton, Comus, 718.

Huzz. interj. Exclamation, or shout, of
admiration or applause.

Liberty, property, and old England for ever,
huzz!—*Goklamith, Essays*, xiv.

Huzz. s. Utterance of the shout Huzz.

The *huzz* of the rabble are the same to a bear as
they are to a prince.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

The whole armament was in the highest spirits.
The rowers, flushed by success, and animated by the
thought that they were going to fight under the eyes
of the French and Irish troops who had been assem-
bled for the purpose of subjugating England, pulled
manfully and with loud *huzz* towards the six huge
wooden castles which lay close to Fort Limet.—
Macaulay, History of England, ch. xviii.

Huzz. v. a. Shout Huzz.

With that I *huzzed*, and took a jump across the
table.—*Tatler*, no. 48.

Huzz. v. a. Receive with huzzes.

He was *huzzed* into the court by several weavers
and clothiers.—*Addison*.

Huzzing. verbal *abs*. Shouting of Huzz.

From the Place Louis Quinze, where they alight,
all the way to the Hôtel-de-Ville, it is one sea of tri-
colour cockades, of clear national muskets; a
tempest of *huzzings*, hand-clappings, aided by 'oc-
casional rollings' of drum-music.—*Carlyle, The*
French Revolution, pt. i. h. v. ch. viii.

Hyacinth. s. [Gr. *ὑάκινθος*; Lat. *hyacin-*
thus.]

1. In Botany. Plant so called. The garden, or
florists', hyacinth falls into numerous vari-
eties and sub-varieties. The wild hya-
cinth, a native plant, is the *Hyacinthus*
(*Agrostis*) *nouscriptus*. The *Muscari racemiosum* is called, from its inflorescence,
the Grape, and, from its smell, the Starch
hyacinth.

The *hyacinth* hath a bulbous root: the leaves are
long and narrow; the stalk is upright and naked,
the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike:
the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubu-
lose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which
are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit
with three angles, which is divided into three cells,
which are filled with roundish seeds.—*Miller*.

2. In Mineralogy. Gem so called; Jacinth.

The *hyacinth* is the same with the lapis leucurus
of the ancients. It is a less showy gem than any of
the other red ones. It is seldom smaller than a seed
of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of
various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its
colour is always a dusky red, with a considerable
admixture of yellow; the most usual is that mixed
red and yellow, which we know by the name of
flame-colour.—*Sir J. Hill, On Gems*.
Diamonds, sapphires, rubies, topazes, *hyacinths*,
and chrysoberyls are reckoned the most valuable
gems.—*C. C. Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and*
Mines, Gems.

Hyacinthine. adj. Made of, constituted by,
belonging to, resembling hyacinths.

[His] *hyacinthine* locks
Round from his parted forehead mainly hung.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 361.

His curling locks like *hyacinthine* flowers.
Cowper, Translation of the Odyssey.

Hyades. s. pl. [Gr. *ὑάδες*; ὥ = rain.] Con-
stellation so called, and connected by the
ancients with rainy weather.

We may add that it is also usual to distinguish
the Head of Medusa, near Perseus; the Pleiades
upon the back, the *Hyades* upon the forehead, of the
Bull. . . In the description of the shield of Achilles
the immortal poet speaks of the Pleiades, the
Hyades, Orion, the Bear, or Chariot.—*Arago, Popu-*
lar Astronomy, translated by Admiral P. W. M.
Smith and R. Grant, b. viii.

Then first on was the hollowed alder swan;
Then sailors quarter'd heaven, and found a name
For every fix'd and every wandering star;
The pleiads, *hyads*, and the northern car.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, l. 807.

Hyaline. adj. [Gr. *ὑάλην*, from *ὑάλος* =
sea-green, also glass; Lat. *hyalus*.]

1. In Medicine. Transparent, clear, and
slightly consistent (i.e. as a jelly). The
older and more common use of the word is
in the derivative form *Hyaloid* = *hyaline*-
like, which is used both as an adjective and
a substantive for the capsule of the vitreous
humour of the eye. From this *hyaline*, a
newer word (meaning 'like the contents of
the *hyaloid*') seems to be derived, rather
than from the original Greek.

Dr. Sankey's own examinations have only as yet
extended to the capillaries, which he believes to be
more or less diseased in every case of general par-
alysis. The most constant appearance is a tortuosity
of these vessels, which may amount to a complex
twisting, or little knots of varicose vessels of a very
complicated kind. Another appearance is a sort of
hyaline deposit, sitting more or less closely around
the capillaries; but it must be observed that neither
of the above morbid changes are confined to general
paralysis.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

2. A rhetorical, or poetic, term for the colour
of the sea or atmosphere. Used *substan-*
tively.

Another heaven

From heaven-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline*, the blue sea.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 617.

Hyaloid. adj. [Gr. *-ειδής* = like, having the

look, or appearance, (*αἰος*) of anything.] See Hyaline.

Hybrida. s. [Lat. from Greek, *hybrida*.] Cross-breed; mongrel; individual whose parents belong to either different species, or different varieties of the same species.

It is not to be wondered at that in wild nature *hybrida* varieties should be far from uncommon. . . . Saxifraga lutea purpurea of La. Poirson and Saxifraga ambigua of De Caudville are only wild accidental *hybrida* between Saxifraga uredioides and caryophylla.—*Lindley*.

Angles, Jutes, Saxons, and Danes poured into our own country for centuries, but they only came in boat-loads; and, although comparatively numerous, must at all times have been much inferior in number to the native inhabitants. The probability, then, is that we are more British than Teutonic by descent, although, believing ourselves purely the latter, we call ourselves Anglo-Saxons. At the best we are but *hybrida*, yet, probably, not the worse for that. Among the lower animals in the wild state, no *hybrida* are ever produced, and something similar to this, although from a very different cause, is found to be the case in the rude state of human society. There is here a repugnance, amounting, indeed, to hostility, which prevents it.—*J. Crawford, Classification of the Races of Man, Transactions of the Ethnological Society*.

Hybrida. adj. Having the origin, or character, of a hybrid; belonging to the class of hybrids; bastard. Applied, in *Philology*, to words formed of elements from different languages; and, more generally still, to heterogeneous objects of any kind.

We should by all means deal with our separatists, and dissenters, as St. Paul did with those judging *hybrida* Christians. *South, Sermons*, v. 118.

In America, a natural republicanism quickly got rid of the *hybrid* method formerly adopted by the States of New England, and left every form of faith to its own resources. *Gludson, The State in its Relations with the Church*.

The Jews speak the languages of the many races among whom they are settled, and no section of them speaks the language of the Pentateuch, or any modification of it. The Egyptians speak Arabic nearly to the loss of their original tongue. . . . A German tongue with an admixture of Latin, is now the language of the great majority of the people of Britain. . . . Assuredly we do not conclude from these facts that the ancient Egyptians were of the Aryan race, the aboriginal people of France and Spain of Italian, or those of Britain of the Geric. What we should infer, even if we did not know it to be historically true, is simply that the countries in question were late in the occupation of foreign invaders, who mixed their blood largely with that of the original inhabitants, resulting in the production of a *hybrid* population originating in races distinct, yet nearly allied.—*J. Crawford, Classification of the Races of Man, Transactions of the Ethnological Society*.

Hybridism. s. Character, state, or condition of a hybrid.

'Hybrid' is improperly formed; but 'shepherdess,' with the base English and the affix of French origin, is a specimen of *hybridism*.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language*.

Hybridity. s. Same as Hybridism.

These are all well-ascertained instances of *hybridity*.—*Prichard, Physical History of Man*.

Hybridization. s. Rendering hybrid.

The most eminent physiologists seem to be arriving at the opinion that the fertilization of the ovule, as it is termed, consists in the union of a part of the contents of a pollen-grain with certain matter contained in the ovule, and that the embryo originates from this mixed matter. The correctness of this opinion is rendered still more probable by the consideration of what takes place under the circumstances of *hybridization* of species. *Thwaites, Annals of Natural History*, l. n. s. 163.

Hybridizing. verbal abs. Act of hybridization.

The best paper we possess on the practical value of the facts elicited by *hybridizing* is . . . from the pen of the late Dean of Manchester.—*Lindley*.

We can prove the aspirative, and that is by the use of *hybridizing* experiments.—*Dr. Herbert, in Journal of the Horticultural Society*.

Hybridous. adj. Hybrid. Rare.

Why such different species should not only mingle together, but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* production should not again generate, is to me a mystery.—*Ray*.

Hyd- and Hydro-. This, as may be seen by the entries, is an import prefix. The Greek word, *ὕδωρ* = water, its genitive case being *ὕδατος*; a fact which shows that either the final *p* is no part of the root, or that it

has been got rid of. The vowel, too, which precedes it is long, *-ωπ*. Now, the ordinary rule in compounds from the Greek and Latin, where the substantive is what is called *impariagglabie* (i. e. when the oblique cases have a consonant which is wanting in the nominative), is that it is from the fuller form that the compound is developed. Hence, the derivatives from *ὕδωρ*, and the compounds connected with them, ought to begin, not with *hydro-*, but with *hydut-*. As *Hydatid*, however, is the only word so formed, the others are more accurately derived from the adjectival form, *ὕδατος*, or rather from the root of it.

Hydatid. s. [Gr. *ὕδατος*, *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδατος* = water; Lat. *hydatid*. See Hydro-.] Entozoon (intestinal worm) so called.

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritonium, known by the name of *hydatidæ*.—*Wiemann, Nergers*.

The simplest of all forms of these parasites is the *hydatid* or *acanthocyst*. This consists of a vesicle filled with fluid, and apparently possessing no further organization. A careful examining of the wall of this vessel, however, shows that, besides the enveloping cyst, it contains two or more cells, and that in the substance of the inner one are the rudiments of new cells in various stages of growth. These, as they advance in development, project more and more into the cavity of the parent cell, and at last become detached from its wall, and lie loosely within it; shortly before this separation, however, the young *hydatid* is seen to contain smaller cells, which increase in size along with it.—*Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 309, l. c. ed. 1861.

Hydatidæ . . . are of an unfrequent occurrence in several of the internal organs of the body. They are called *acanthocystæ*, headless bag. In size they vary from the bigness of a pea to that of a swan's egg. They look like, or rather they are, spherical membranous bubbles filled with a thin colorless liquid which holds in solution a large quantity of common salt. . . . These *hydatid* tumours are more common in the liver than in any other single organ. . . . Minute in their origin, *hydatidæ* may enlarge and multiply till the tumour formed by them attains an enormous size, and at length destroys life by its bulk and pressure. . . . Of course, the direct consequences of the pressure will depend much upon the parts occupied by the *hydatidæ*. You may easily imagine what kind of symptoms are likely to ensue when they are lodged within the abdomen, within the bile yielding thorax, within the myeloid skull.—*Walton, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxiv.

Hydra. s. [Gr. *ὕδωρ*; Lat. *hydra* = water-serpent; such being its meaning as a common term. As an English word, however, its origin is rather from *Hydra*, the proper name; the particular *Hydra* of the lake Lerne (the Lernean *Hydra*) being a fabulous monster, snake or dragon, from which as fast as one head was cut off, another shot out afresh. The destruction of this monster was the second labour of Heracles.]

1. From the Lernean *Hydra*; (generally connected with *head*, and suggesting the notion of a many-headed monster; often used adjectivally).

Now rebellion raise
Their *hydra* heads, and the false North displays
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings.
Milton, Sonnets, xv. 6.

The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew.
Dryden.

More formidable *hydra* stands within,
Whose jaws with iron teeth severely grin.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 778.

2. In Zoology. Polype so called. See extracts.

Of the *hydra* or fresh-water polype, two species are commonly known, the *hydra viridis* or green polype, and *hydra fusca*, or brown polype. . . . The body of the *hydra* consists of a stupid bag or sac which may be regarded as a stomach. . . . At the upper end . . . is a ventral opening which is commonly termed the mouth, and this is surrounded by a circle of tentacles or arms, usually from six to ten in number. . . . A striking proof of the simplicity of the structure of the *hydra* is the fact that it may be turned inside out like a glove; that which was before its external orment becoming the lining of its stomach and vice versa.—*Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 286.

The relations of the parts may be illustrated thus:—Cut off the finger of a leather glove that has a lining; and let the leather and the lining represent the ectoderm and endoderm of a *hydra*. Thrust the point of the glove-finger back into the cavity, until the introverted portion comes out beyond the open end. Cut off the projecting apex of the introverted portion level with the edges of the open end; and then make the edges of the introverted portion and the outer portion. The arrangement of structures will then typify that which is common to all animals except the protozoa and the lower celenterata: the introverted part representing the alimentary canal; the outer part representing the body; . . . and the closed cavity between the two representing the perivisceral sac. This, however, is not the whole parallelism. If in the glove-finger, representing in its original form the *hydra*, we suppose the leather standing for the ectoderm to be growing outwards, and the lining standing for the endoderm to be growing inwards, then if in the part that is introverted the same relations of growth are maintained, it is manifest that of its two layers the one which was outwards and is now inwards, will grow towards the open cavity which stands for the alimentary canal, while the other layer for the perivisceral sac. And these are the directions of growth actually found in the parts thus symbolized.—*Herbert Spencer*.

Hydragogue. adj. [Gr. *ὕδωρ* = water + *αγω* = lead, bring out, induce.] Having a tendency to induce, or the property of inducing a flow or discharge of water; (specially applied in *Medicine* to a certain purgative medicine which not only brings away fecal matter, but brings along with it a great quantity of liquid matter).

Euterium has a violent *hydragogue* action.—*Pereira, Materia Medica and Therapeutica*.

Hydragogue. s. Hydragogue medicine.

Hydragogue [are] such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours; which is generally the case of the strongest cathartics, because they shake most forcibly the bowels and their appendages.—*Quincy*.

Hydrangea. s. Garden plant so called.

Hydrangea may now be planted in pots.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal*, April.

Hydraulic. adj. [Gr. *ὕδωρ*, and *αἰδω* = pipe, tube.] Connected with, relating, applied to hydraulics.

We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulic* engine in which a chemical liquor resembling blood, is driven through elastic channels.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

A pressure of five hundred tons may be obtained from a well-made *hydraulic* press with a ten-inch ram and a one-inch set of pumps.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Hydraulic. adj. Same as *Hydraulic*.

Among the engines in which air is useful, pumps may be accounted and other *hydraulic* machines.—*Dehaan, Physics-Theory*.

Hydraulics. s. See Hydrodynamics.

Hydraulics . . . considers the motion of fluids . . . as distinguished from *hydrostatics*, (likewise in that science which treats of certain machines or engines in which fluids are principally concerned. . . . *Hydraulics* explains the equilibrium of fluids, or the circulation of fluids at rest; upon reasoning that equilibrium, motion ensues; and here *hydraulics* commences. *Hydraulics*, therefore, supposes *hydrostatics*.—*Eurypodius Metaphysica*.

Galileo, in a treatise entitled *Dele Cose due stanno nell' Acqua*, lays down the principles of *hydraulics* already established by Stevin, and among others what is called the *hydraulic* paradox. Whether he was acquainted with Stevin's writings may be perhaps doubted; it does not appear that he mentions them. The more difficult science of *hydraulics* was entirely created by two disciples of Galileo, Castelli and Torricelli. It is one every where of high importance, and especially in Italy. The work of Castelli, *Della Misura dell' Acque Corrente* and a continuation, were published at Rome in 1628. His practical skill in *hydraulics*, displayed in carrying off the stagnant waters of the Arno, and in many other public works, seems to have exceeded his theoretical science. An error into which he fell, supposing the velocity of fluids to be as the height down which they had descended, led to false results. Torricelli proved that it was as the square root of the altitude.—*Hallam, History of the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. ii. c. viii.

Hydrocele. s. [Gr. *ὕδωρ* = water.] Dropsy of the testicle.

In the local variety of dropsy that is called *hydrocele*, the re-accumulation of liquid is sometimes prevented by exciting just so much inflammation of the membrane as may cause its opposite surfaces to adhere; whereby, the cavity itself being abolished.

any return of the disease is required impossible.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. 26.

Hydrocephalic, *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, Hydrocephalus.

The children of such families often die in infancy or early youth; are frequently scrofulous, and are liable to *hydrocephalic* and convulsive diseases; and, if they grow up, are frail in body and imbecile in mind, or predisposed to mental disorders.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Hydrocephalus, *s.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* = head.] Dropsy in the head. See extracts.

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropsy of the head, is only incurable when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the brain.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

When the cerebral ventricles are distended with water, we express the diseased condition by the term *hydrocephalus*; when serum liquid collects in the pleura or in the pericardium, we say that the patient has *hydrothorax* or *hydropericardium*.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. 27.

Hydrochloric, *adj.* In Chemistry. Constituted by the combination of hydrogen and Chlorine. See Muriatic.

When heartburn is attended by rancid, septic, or insipid eructations, the mineral acids, as the nitric, the *hydrochloric*, and the aromatic sulphuric acids, given in simple camphor, or aromatic water, or in suitable tonic infusions, will be most serviceable.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

A concentrated aqueous solution of this [*hydrochloric*] acid has long been known under the name of spirit of salt and of marine or muriatic acid; but in the purer form of gas it was discovered in 1774 by Priestley. . . . One of the most striking properties of *hydrochloric* acid gas is its powerful attraction for water.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 273.

Hydrocyanic, *s.* In Chemistry. Constituted by the combination of hydrogen and Cyanogen. See Prussic.

Cyanogen unites as a compound radical with oxygen, hydrogen, and most other non-metallic elements; and also with the metals; many of the latter compounds are similar to the haloid salts, but others . . . possess a perfectly distinct character. . . . *Hydrocyanic* acid, prussic acid, discovered by Scheele (for a knowledge of its nature and chemical properties we are indebted to Gay-Lussac), is a constituent of the water distilled from the leaves and blossoms of several stone-fruits; . . . its vapour, when inhaled, instantly acts as a most powerful poison.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, pp. 724-730.

Hydrodynamies, *s.* [Gr. *δύναμις* = power; *δυναμικός* = having, relating to, power.] That branch of general Mechanics which considers the equilibrium and motion of fluids.

The terms *hydrostatics* and *hydrodynamics* have corresponding significations to the *statics* and *dynamics* in the mechanics of solid bodies; viz. *hydrostatics* is that division of the science which treats of the equilibrium of fluids, and *hydrodynamics* that which relates to their forces and motion. It is, however, very usual to include the whole doctrine of fluids under the general term *hydrodynamics*, and to divide the divisions relative to their equilibrium and motion by the terms *hydrostatics* and *hydrodynamics*. *Hydrostatics* is that branch of *hydrodynamics* which relates to the equilibrium and pressure of fluids. . . . *Hydraulics* treats of the phenomena attending the motion of fluids.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*.

Hydrogen, *s.* In Chemistry. Elementary substance so called; in combination with oxygen, a constituent of water (whence its name *Hydro* + the root of *γεννέω* = beget, produce).

Hydrogen was first correctly described in 1766 by (Avogadro), under the name of inflammable air. It had been previously confounded with other combustible gases, and was called phlogiston, with the notion that it is the matter of heat. . . . [It] is colourless, inodorous, tasteless; always gaseous when uncombined; a powerful refractor of light; the lightest body in nature, and hence the best material for filling balloons.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 187; 1847.

Men are not, when brought together, converted into another kind of substance, with different properties; as *hydrogen* and oxygen are different from water, or as *hydrogen*, oxygen, carbon, and azote, are different from urea, mucus, and tendons. Human beings in society have no properties but those which are derived from, and may be resolved into, the laws of the nature of individual man.—*Ibid.*, b. vi. ch. vii. § 1.

• Sir H. Davy, from finding that the flame of *hydrogen* gas was not communicated through a long slender tube, conjectured that a shorter but still

slenderer tube would answer the same purpose; this led him to try the experiment, in which, by continually shortening the tube, and at the same time lessening its bore, he arrived at last at the wire-gauge of his safety-lamp.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. ii. § 4.

Hydrographer, *s.* One who employs himself in hydrography; one who investigates or illustrates the geography, or topography, of the sea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographer*.—*Boyle*.

Hydrographical, *adj.* Relating to maps or charts, which represent the sea-coast, rocks, islands, shoals, shallows, and the like.

Christopher Columbus, the first great discoverer of America, was a man that carried his living by making and selling *hydrographical* maps.—*Chambers*.

Hydrography, *s.* [Gr. *γράφω* = write, describe.] Description of the waters (especially the marine and oceanic) parts of the terraqueous globe; system of survey of particular coasts and seas; maritime surveying.

For the reception of which waters he had prepared a channel, low deep, or how great a part of the earth is filled with them, I suppose is beyond this man's skill in philosophy or hydrography to determine.—*Bishop Croft, Animadversions on Dr. T. Burnet's Theory of the Earth*, p. 54.

Hydromancy, *s.* [Gr. *μάντις* = prophecy.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Persians; there are four kinds of divination: *hydromancy*, *pyromancy*, *areomancy*, and *geomancy*.—*Agiliff, Parnassus Juristicus*.

The origin of *hydromancy* is ascribed by Varro to the Persians, and Numa is said to have recourse to it for instruction how he should settle the ceremonies of religion.—*Brady, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Hydromel, *s.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* + *μέλι* = honey.] Drink, or beverage, composed of honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the most ancient.—*Mortimer*.

In fœtus the elements prescribed by Hippocrates were ptisan and cream of barley; *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Hydrometer, *s.* [Gr. *μέτρον*, *s.*; *μετρίω*, *v.*; measure.] Instrument to measure certain qualities of water (generally its specific gravity).

Hydrometer is an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids. Reaumur's *hydrometer*, which is much used in France and other countries of the continent of Europe, when plunged in pure water of the specific gravity of 50° Fahrenheit, marks (upon its scale) in a solution containing fifteen per cent. of common salt and eighty-five of water by weight, it marks 15°, so that each degree is meant to indicate corresponding with one per cent. of that salt.—*Vee, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Hydrometry, *s.* Measurement (of the specific gravity) of water.

In . . . 1626 he [Donaldeo Guallatin] was made professor of mathematics, and four years afterwards a new chair was created for him, under the title of that of *hydrometry*, which, from that period, was accounted deserving of being ranked among the cultivated sciences.—*Cressy, Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering*, p. 298; ed. 1854.

Hydrophobic, *adj.* Connected with, relating to, Hydrophathy; (as, 'a *Hydrophobic* establishment').

Hydrophatist, *s.* One who practises, one who puts faith in the practice of, Hydrophathy.

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Hydrophathy, *s.* [Gr. *πάθος* = suffering.] Treatment of diseases by water.

He has tried both *hydrophathy* and homeopathy . . . has now settled into a confirmed *hydrophatist*.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures*.

Hydrophobia, *s.* [Gr. *φόβος* = fear.] Dread of water; specially applied to it in Medicine as a symptom in the disease caused by the bite of a mad dog.

Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the *hydrophobia* or dread of water is the most remarkable.—*Quincy*.

The pathognomonic signs [of *hydrophobia*] are,—cramps of the muscles of the pharynx and thorax; spasmodic action of the diaphragm; a great dread of fluids; a recurrence of paroxysms of ptyalism on attempting to drink, or on exposure to a current of air; the flow of viscid saliva (*hydrophobic* saliva), delirium, exultation, and generally death. A person, we will suppose, is bitten by a rabid animal. After an interstital interval, called the stage of incubation or the latent period, complaint is made of mental uneasiness, chilliness, languor, and lassitude; there is restlessness also, loss of appetite, and more or less headache. Sometimes a sensation of numbness, or even of great soreness, in the bitten part is experienced, but in any case the precursory symptoms are followed in two or three days by the confirmed stage of the disease. This commences generally with garrulity, peculiar sighings, moans, and fever; to which succeed stiffness of the neck, difficulty of breathing and swallowing, a horror of liquids, an alarming sense of suffocation, and an excessive secretion of tenacious saliva causing frequent hawking and spitting. There now set in violent spasmodic contractions of the whole body; the paroxysms being occasioned especially by the sight of liquids, or the sound of running water, or any attempt at drinking. . . . The stage of incubation in *hydrophobia* may be said to vary from thirty days to eighteen or twenty months; the duration perhaps depending upon the virulence and quantity of the poison, as well as upon the constitution and age of the party inoculated. The period appears to be shorter in very young persons than in those more advanced in years. Cases are recorded where the symptoms have set in as early as the eighth day; but others are known in which their appearance has been delayed for four, five, and seven years. In one instance related by Dr. Harsley it is said that twelve years intervened between the bite and the first *hydrophobic* symptoms.—*Thomson, Practice of Medicine*, pt. i. iv.

Hydrophobic, *adj.* Connected with, relating to, Hydrophobia.

(For example see extract under preceding entry and Hyperæsthesia).

Hydrophoby, *s.* Hydrophobia, of which it is the more vernacular though less common form.

A letter from Dr. Lister to Mr. Asdon, dated at York, March 26, 1853, was produced, containing an account of an *hydrophoby* in a man bitten by a mad dog.—*Birch, History of the Royal Society*, iv. 107.

Hydriole, *adj.* Dropsical.

The world's whole map is sunk:
The general bath the *hydriole* earth hath drunk.

Donne.
Every lust is a kind of *hydriole* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Hydriole wreathen by degrees decay,
(Giving the more, the more they waste away;
By their own ruin they augmented lie,
With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry.

Sir E. Blackmore.

Hydriole, *s.* Dropsical person.

Our sort of remedy he uses in dropsies, the water of the *hydriole*.—*Arbuthnot*.

Hydriole, *adj.* Same as Hydroptic.

Causticities heat the watery parts of the body; as urine, and *hydriole* water.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Hydriole swellings, if they be pure, are pollicid.

—*Wise, Surgery*.

Hydropsy, *s.* Dropsy.

Soft-swollen and pale, here lay the *Hydropsy*,
Unwieldy man, with belly monstrous round.

Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*.

Hydroscopic, *s.* [Gr. *σκοπέω* = see, observe.]

Instrument for measuring the dampness, or moisture, of the air, or a gas.

It seems to me if a statistical *hydroscope* could be had, it would be very convenient in regard to its fitness, both to determine the degree of the moisture or dryness of the air, and to transmit the observations made of them to other.—*Boyle*, vol. i. p. 788. (Rich.)

Hydrostatic, *adj.* Connected with, relating to, Hydrostatics.

This character of specific gravity may be applied by any person of common intelligence, with the aid of a small *hydrostatic* balance.—*Vee, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, *Ure*.

It is hardly to be expected that the above reasoning will, at first sight, produce conviction in the mind of the reader, except he have . . . followed, with clear and steady apprehension, some of the trains of reasoning by which the pressures of fluids are determined; as, for instance, the explanation of what is called the *hydrostatic paradox*.—*Whewell*.

Hydrostatics, *s.* [Gr. *στάσις*, *στάσις* = from

root of *stiv* = stand.] See Hydrodynamica.

His [Boyle's] incomparable treatises of the air and hydraulics.—*Bentley, Sermons*, vii.

The lofty column of water issuing out of the trumpet of Fame, exceeded all our conceptions of the power of hydraulics.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. 43.

The first discovery made in hydraulics since the time of Archimedes is due to Stevinus. He found that the vertical pressure of fluids on a horizontal surface is as the product of the mass of the vessel by its height, and showed the law of pressure even on the sides.—*Hutton, History of the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. ii. ch. viii. § 20.

Hydrostatical. adj. Same as Hydrostatic.

A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be recomable to this hydrostatical law: there will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above; because, hence, the heavier in specie, will be ever in the midst.—*Bentley*.

Hydrostatically. adv. According to hydrostatics.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: as for instance, a pound weight, examined hydrostatically, ... doth always contain an equal quantity of solid mass.—*Bentley, Sermons*, vii.

Hydrostatician. s. Investigator of hydrostatics.

It is known to hydrostaticians that, according to a theorem of Archimedes, the weight of a body belonging to that kind may be gathered from the weight of the water, that is equal in magnitude to that part of the body that is immersed in that liquor when the said floats freely upon it.—*Hughes*, vol. vi. p. 482. (Rich.)

Hydrotic. s. Hydragogue, the latter being the commoner term; purger of water or phlegm.

He seems to have been the first who divided purges into hydrotics and purgers of bile. —*Arcthot, Tables of ancient Chins, Weights, and Measures*.

Hyena. s. Hyena. Rare, or a misprint.

I will weep when you are disposed to be merry; I will laugh like a hyena, when you are inclined to sleep. —*Shakespeare, As you like it*, iv. 1.

Hyena. s. [Gr. *hyena* = animal so called.

A wonder more amazing would we find; The hyena shows it, of a double kind: Varying the sexes in alternate years, In one begets, and in another bears.

Dryden, Fables.

The hyena was indeed well joined with the lever, as having also a lag in those parts, if thereby we understand the hyena odorata, or civet cat.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The keen hyena, fellow of the fell. —*Thomson*.

Hyetographical. adj. Connected with Hyetography.

Independent of anomalies, we observe that the amount of rain diminishes as we recede from the equator. This fact has led meteorologists to divide ... our globe into hyetographical regions.—*D. P. Thompson, Introduction to Meteorology*, § 150.

Hyetography. s. [Gr. *hyet* = rain + *graphein* = describe.] Description of the phenomena and causes of rain-fall.

The rain-gauge ... one of the most important instruments in hyetography.—*D. P. Thompson, Introduction to Meteorology*.

Hygiene. s. [Gr. *hygie* = goddess of health, health.] See extract.

Hygienic remedies are [the] remedies derived from the department of hygiene. Under the absurd name of non-naturals the ancients included six things necessary to health; but which, by accident or abuse, often became the cause of disease, viz. Air, Aliment, Exercise, Excretion, Sleep, and Affections of the mind. These are now denominated hygienic agents.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 60: ed. 1840.

Hygienic. adj. Relating to, connected with, constituted by, consisting in, hygienic: (often opposed to Therapeutic).

(For example see preceding entry).

Hygienical. adj. Same as Hygienic.

Things relating to the hygienical part of physics.—*Boyle*, vol. ii. p. 183. (Rich.)

Hygology. s. [Gr. *hygie* = doctrine of the phenomena and causes of the moisture of the atmosphere.

[On the sea.] we approach the chief problems of hygology in their least complicated form.—*Sir J. W. Lubbock, Manual of Scientific Enquiry*, vol. ii. Meteorology.

Hygrometric. s. [Gr. *hypos* = wet, moist, and

metron, *s.*, *metron*, *r.* = measure.] Instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

I have news from Paris, that a friend of his has found out a very sensible hygrometer, which, besides marking the moisture of the air, will also be improved to wind up a pendulum: which, if it succeeds, will be a kind of perpetual motion.—*Boyle*, b. vi. 301. (Rich.)

A sponge, perhaps, might be a better hygrometer than the earth of the river. —*Arcthot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies*.

A great many hygrometers have been invented; but they may all be referred to three principles. The construction of the first kind of hygrometer is founded upon the property of some substances of expanding in a humid atmosphere, owing to a deposition of moisture within them; and of contracting it again in a dry air, and in consequence contracting. ... The second kind of hygrometer points out the opposite states of dryness and moisture by the rapidity of evaporation. ... The third kind of hygrometer is on a principle entirely different from the foregoing. ... It is desirable on some occasions and merely to know the hygrometric condition of air or gases, but to deprive them entirely of their vapour. —*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 40-51.

Hygrometric. adj. Relating to, connected with, constituted by, Hygrometry.

It is true that from meteorologic causes, inanimate objects are daily, sometimes hourly, undergoing modifications of temperature, of bulk, of hygrometric and electric condition. —*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 23.

If, as is manifest, the state of an organism is constantly affected by the state of its environment—if, as we know to be the fact, the changes of temperature, composition, and also those mechanical actions, and those variations of its visible structure which occur in it, are liable to stop the processes going on in the organism; and if, as is seen in the instances hourly afforded, the changes that take place in the organism have the effect of directly or indirectly counterbalancing these changes in the environment; then, it follows that the life of the organism will be short or long, low or high, according to the extent to which changes in the environment are met by corresponding changes in the organism. —*Ibid.* § 121.

Hygrometry. s. Science and art of determining the atmospheric air or gases; measurement of moisture.

Hygrometer, or hygrometer [is] an instrument for measuring the degrees of moisture in the air. Hygrometry is the science of the measurement of the moisture of the air, with the principles on which hygrometers are constructed. Hygrometric substances have their humidity always proportionable to the places they are in ... hygrometric—belonging to the art of determining the specific weight of moist bodies ... hygrometric [is] the science of comparing degrees of moisture.—*Wilkes, Encyclopaedia Londinensis*.

Hygroscope. s. [Gr. *skopein* = see, view, spy, observe.] Instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

(For example see under Hygrometry.)

Hygroscoptic. adj. Having affinity to water.

Hygroscoptic substances have their humidity always proportionable to the places they are in.—*Adams*.

Hygrostatic. adj. Connected by Hygrostatics.

Hygrostatic. s. Hygology.

(For example see Hygrometry.)

Hylosauras. s. [Gr. *hylos* = wood, connected with, relating to, wood + *sauros* = lizard.] In Paleontology. See extinct; also Ichthyosaurus.

The hylosaurus (or lizard of the World) appears to have been a land saurian of very large proportions (probably as much as fifteen feet in length), and covered with scales or dermal plates of moderate size and elliptical shape, which seem to have irregularly covered the skin.—*Austen, Geology, Introductory, Practical, and Scientific*.

Hylotheical. adj. [Gr. *hyla* = wood; and, in a secondary sense, matter.] In Portuguese *madeira* = wood or timber, is derived from the Latin *materia* = matter. In all the compounds, with the exception of the one which immediately follows (Hylozoismus), and which is a newly coined word, this secondary meaning prevails, the words in which it occurs belonging to the domain of speculative philosophy.] Presiding over matter.

By this hylotheical principle, or plastic nature, I

so many of the vital motions of the body may be kept in play. —*Hallivell, Metamorphosis*, p. 70: 1881.

Hylozoic. adj. [Gr. *hyla* = life.] Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the doctrine of Hylozoism.

The to which the hylozoic corporealists pay all in. Hylozoism is a certain blind atheism or god-called Nature, or the life of matter.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 106. (Rich.)

When they [Spinoza and his followers] speak of the intelligence and knowledge of God, they mean to attribute these powers to him in no other sense than the ancient hylozoists attributed them to all matter; that is, that a stone, when it falls, has a sensation and consciousness; but that that consciousness is no cause at all, or power of acting. Which kind of intelligence, in my tolerable propriety of speech, is no intelligence at all. And consequently the arguments that proved the Supreme Cause to be properly an intelligent and active being, do also undeniably prove that he is likewise indwelt with liberty and choice; which alone is the power of acting.—*Locke, On the Abstractedness*, § 2.

Hylozoical. adj. Hylozoic.

There hath been already mentioned another form of Atheism called by us hylozoical.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 106. (Rich.)

Hylozism. s. Doctrine by which life, or divine character, was attributed to matter, or the world. See Pantheism.

Hylozism makes all body, as such, and therefore every smallest atom of it, to have life essentially belonging to it.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 103. (Rich.)

Hylozist. s. Supporter of Hylozoism.

And from thenceforward I do descend also further to hylozism ... we ought not to overvalue every hylozist, professing to hold a deity and a rational and immortal for a mere disguised atheist or a counterfeited historical theist.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 106. (Rich.)

Hyman. s. [Gr. *hyman* = membrane.]

1. God of marriage.

He wore a garland of roses and myrtles on his head, and on his shoulders a robe like an imperial mantle, white and unspiced all over, excepting only that, where it was clasped at his breast, there were two golden turtle-doves that intoned it by their bills, which were wrought in rubies. He was called by the name of Hyman, or Hyman, or Hyman.

Hyman, a married immortal, or Love; and, seconding the good inclinations which he had inspired, bound the hands of both brides.—*Addison, Quinlan*, no. 132.

2. Virginal membrane.

Hymanal. adj. Connected with Hyman as the god of marriage.

Chorus hymanal
Two triumphal chant,
Matched with thine would be all
But an empty want.

A thing wherein we feel there is some hidden want.
Shelley, To a Skylark.

Hymanical. s. [Gr. *hyman* = marriage song.

For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring,
And her white virgins hymenals sing. —*Pope*.

Hymanean. s. Same as Hymanal.

... in close recess
With flowers, garlands, and sweet-smelling herbs,
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed,
And heavenly chime the hymanean sung.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 706.

Hymanoptera. s. [Gr. *hyman* = membrane, and *pteron* = wing.] In Entomology. Name of a class of insect. See extract.

The insects which have four membranous wings simply veined, and crossing each other horizontally when at rest, form the order Hymanoptera: they undergo a complete metamorphosis, and include the most useful of insects, e.g. the bee. ... The insects which have the anterior pair of wings in the condition of the hemelytra, form the order Hemiptera; but certain genera have the dense part of the anterior wings reduced to so small a strip, that they are scarcely distinguishable, except by size, from the posterior pair, and these insects constitute a section of the order termed Homoptera.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xvi.

Hyman. s. [Gr. *hyman* = encomiastic song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

As I earnest, in praise of mine own dame,
So now in honour of thy mother dear.
An honourable hyman I take should frame.
Our solemn hyman to solemn dirges change;
Our bridal flowers serve for a buried corpse.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

When steel crosses
Soft as the parrot's silk, let hyman be made
An overture for the wars. —*Id., Cato*, l. 9.
There is an hyman song; but the subject of it is
always the praises of Adam, and Noah and Abraham,
concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the
nativity of our Saviour.—*Bacon*.

Farewell, you happy shades,
Where angels first should practise hymns, and string
Their funeral harps, when they to Heaven would
sing. *Dryden.*

Hymn. v. n. Praise in song; worship with hymns.

Whose easier labours were to serve their Lord
High up in heaven, with songs to hymn his throne.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 947.

Alexander came to a rilly colled, Nysa, which
banded of Dionysus as its founder, and, as evidence
of the fact, showed the ivy and laurel which he had
planted. . . . And near the city was the mountain
which he had named Meros, or Mera, in memory of
his marvellous birth. The Meroclausians, it is said,
made a pilgrimage to the mountain, wore them-
selves chaplets of the ivy that grew in the thickets
on its sides, and joyfully hymned the heart-cheering
Power. *Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. liii.*

Hymn. v. n. Sing songs of adoration.
They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning
prais'd
God and his works. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 938.*
He had not left alive this patient saint,
This mild of affluents, but sent him hence
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And hymn'd in the quire. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Hymnic. adj. Relating to hymns.
Where she (fair halle) tuning her chaste layes
Of England's enjowment to her hymnicke string.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 773.
He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnic notes
In birds, heaven's choristers, organick thrushes.

Hymning. verbal abs. Song, or music, con-
sisting of hymns; choir engaged on hymns.
Thus they in heaven above the starry sphere
Their happy hours in joy and hymning spent.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 416.

Hymnology. s. [Gr. *hymos* = word, doctrine,
principle.] System, collection, or arrange-
ment, of hymns (specially church music).
That hymnology which the primitive church used
at the offering of bread and wine for the eucharist.
Made, Diet. Bibl., p. 141.

Even in the hymnology of the Latin church, her
lyric poetry, it is remarkable that, with the rever-
sion of the Te Deum, these hymns, which have
struck as it were, and cloven to the universal heart
of Christendom, are mostly of a late period. . . .
Much of it, no doubt, like the lyric verse of the
Greeks, was twin-born with the music; it is inseparably
wedded with the music; its cadence is
musical rather than metrical. It succeeds, as it
were, the grave full tones of the chant, the sustained
grandeur, the glorious thirst, the tender fall, the
mysterious dying away of the organ. It must be
heard, not read. Decompose it into its elements,
coldly examine its thoughts, its images, its words,
its versification, and its magic is gone. . . . Its pro-
found religiousness has a charm to foreign ears,
wherever there is no stern or impassionate resistance
to its power. In fact, all hymnology, vernacular as
well as Latin, is poetry only to unprejudiced or imbi-
tated ears. *Milman, History of Latin Chris-
tianity, b. xiv. ch. iv.*

Hyoid. adj. and s. [like *y*, the form of the
Greek letter *Y*, *u*-psilon.] In *Anatomy*.
Bone so called; in man, the bone between
those of the lower jaw and the collar-bones,
i. e. the bones of the throat chiefly support-
ing the root of the tongue.

In the *hyoid* bone, simple as its form is in man,
there are no fewer than five centres of ossification,
one for the body, one for each of the great cornua,
and one for each of the lesser cornua. *Carpenter, Principles of Physiology.*

Hyoidal. adj. Connected with the hyoid
bone.

(For example see under *Howler*.)

Hyoscyamus. s. [Lat. from Greek *ἵος*, *hios* =
sow, swine, and *σῆμα* = bean.] Henbane;
for which it is the medical term.

The treatment should consist mainly of attention
to the digestive functions and state of the bowels
to the exhibition of quinine with camphor and
hyoscyamus, the preparations of bark with the
alkalies of mineral acids, or the preparations of
iron; and to the external application of the tere-
binthinate ointment or embrocation already noticed.
Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.

Hyper-, Hype-, and Hyper- The first of
these forms is merely an abbreviation of
the second, which is used when the word
which follows begins with a vowel. It is
the Greek for *under*. *Hyper*, on the other
hand, is the Greek for *over*. Word for
word, they are the same as the Latin *sub*
and *super*, to which the remarks here

made may be extended. With all four the
import, as the element of a compound, is
of a twofold character. The word meaning
under or *over* may be—

1. Purely and simply a Preposition or
Adverb of place, as it is in such English
words as *underground*, *overhead*. Or it
may—

2. Denote degree, as in such English
combinations as *under-done*, *over-done*.

Hyperbale. s. [Gr. from root of *ὑπάλλασ-
σω* = leave under.] Figure by which words
change their cases, tenses, or relations with
each other.

Now these graces he requir'd as carefully to be
kept as providently gotten, and admonishing that they
forake us not, speaking by an *hyperballe*, he gives us
a caveat that we forsake not them and withall teacheth
how ready to bee gone from us. *Glacier, On Pro-
verbs, p. 33. (Orl MS.)*

Hyperaspist. s. [*Gr. ὑπερασπίς* = shield-bearer,
ἀσπίς = shield.] Defender.

I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether G. M.
be not by his *hyperaspist* forsaken in the plain libel.
Chillingworth, Works, p. 201. ed. 1704.

The *hyperaspists* of the ancients bestrode their
fellows fallen in battle, and covered them with their
shields. *Warburton, Note on Marketh.*

Hyperbaton. s. [Gr.; root of *παίρω* = go.]
Figure in writing, when the words are
transposed from the plain grammatical
order.

If your meaning be with a violent *hyperbaton*
to transpose the text. *Milton, Antiochianus upon a
Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

The words are at times so transposed as to create
an *hyperbaton*. *Durrell, Critical Remarks on Job,*
preface.

Hyperbola. s. [Gr.; root of *βάλλω* = throw;
the Latin rather than the Greek form.]
See extract.

[A *hyperbola*] in geometry [is] a section of a cone
made by a plane, so that the axis of the section in-
clines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the
parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipse inter-
sects it. The axis of the hyperbolic section will
meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when
produced above the vertex. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the several planets been
greater or less than they are, or had their distances
from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter,
and consequently his attractive power been greater
or less than they are now, with the same velocities,
they would not have revolved in concentric circles,
but have moved in *hyperbolas* very eccentric.

Booth.
A conic section in the locus of a point, whose dis-
tances from a fixed point and a straight line, given in
position, are to each other in a constant ratio. . . .
[the ratio] may be either a ratio of equality, or of lesser
or greater inequality. . . . The *hyperbola* is the locus
of a point, whose distance from the focus is always
greater, in a given ratio, than its distance from the
directrix. *Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Conic Sec-
tions.*

Hyperbole. s. [see *Hyperbola*; the Greek
rather than the Latin form.] Figure in
rhetoric by which anything is increased or
diminished beyond the exact truth: (as,
'He runs faster than lightning').

Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem *hyperbole*.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Taffeta phrases, silken terms, jewels,
Three-pill'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies,
Have blown the fall of unquested ostentation.

St. Lee's Labour's lost, v. 2.
Hyperboles, no daring and so bold,
Disabling bounds, are yet by rules controull'd
Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight.

The common people underrate rallery, or at
least rhetoric, and will not take *hyperboles* in too
literal a sense. *Swift.*

The *hyperbole* of Juliet seemed to be verified with
respect to him. 'Upon their brows shame was
admitted to sit.' *Mauclay, Critical and Historical
Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Hyperbolic. adj. Belonging to the hyper-
bola; having the nature of a hyperbola.

Conciliated in the middle with squares, with
triangles before, and behind with *hyperbolic* lines.
Green, Mæneum.

Hyperbolic. adj. [from *hyperbola*.] Having
the character of a hyperbola.

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riseth up, as
a hillock, above the convexity of the white of the
eye, and is of an *hyperbolic* or parabolical figure.
*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of
the Creation.*

Hyperbolic. adj. [from *hyperbole*.] Exag-
gerating or extenuating beyond fact.

An *hyperbolic* liar, a flatterer, a parasite. *Bur-
ton, Anatomy of Melancholy*: to the reader.
Look upon vices and vicious objects with *hyper-
bolic* eyes, and rather enlarge their dimensions,
that their unseen deformities may not escape thy
sense. *Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, lib. 3.*

It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolic*, and
therefore not to be taken in a strict sense. *Boyle.*
'Perhaps,' says Sallust, 'with the exception of
Ariosto, no one has been more a poet by nature than
he [Marin], a praise, however, which may justly
seem *hyperbolic* to those who recall their attention
to the highest attributes of poetry.' *Hallam, Intro-
duction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth,
sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries, pt. iii. ch. v.*

Hyperbolism. s. Hyperbolic character.

Some particular expressions are found in it, which,
with all the allowance that can be made for the
hyperbolism of the oriental style, are not easily ap-
plicable to the parties, even in a royal marriage. *Bishop Horley, Sermons. (Orl MS.)*

Hyperbolist. s. One who hyperbolizes.

I came to think the Psalmist an *hyperbolist* for
comparing the transcendent sweetness of God's
Word to that inferior one of honey, which is like it
in nothing more, than in that of both, their sweetness
experience gives much advantage over notions than
descriptions can. *Boyle, On the Style of Holy
Scripture, p. 263.*

Hyperbolize. v. n. Speak or write with
exaggeration or extenuation.

You have heard . . . how some of the ancientest
fathers do speak, and how they *hyperbolize* some-
times, in some points, in their popular sermons. *Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Caesar, p. 290: 1625.*

The Spanish traveller was so habituated to *hyper-
bolize*. *Harell, Instructions for foreign Travel,*
p. 178.

Which if but a rhetorical flourish, doth yet *hyper-
bolize* into blasphemy. *Parker, Holy War, p. 246.*

Hyperbolize. v. n. Exaggerate; mention
in a hyperbolic manner; reduce to a hyper-
bole.

Vain people, *hyperbolizing* his fact, . . . he grew
by their flattery into that uselessness of conceit. *Putherby, Atheomastix, p. 203: 1622.*

Hyperborean. adj. [Lat. and Gr. *Boreas* =
the north wind; God of the North Wind;
a proper rather than a common name.]
Northern.

Another property of an excellent language is the
generality, or large extent thereof, wherein our
tongues within Christendom may compare with
ours. For the German, of whom our shores (the
Mænon, Jutia, and Angles) are a part, have used
themselves, and their Teutonic tongue, (though in
divers dialects, which ting both caused,) throw
all High and Low German, their primitive habitation;
but also in divers other countries, where their
victorious hand, enlarging still their territories, hath
enslaved them; as in Denmark, Sweden, Lapland,
Finland, Gotland, Norway, England, and the East
Part of Scotland, even from Harwick to the Or-
kneys, now the Isles of Orkney: which the very lan-
guage, differing but little in dialect from the North-
ern or older English, doth shew. And therefore
the Highland or Western Scots, (which include
are the right Scots, speaking the Scottish or Irish
tongue,) do call the Easterlings or Lowland-men
(as the Welsh do us) Saxons or Mænon. Likewise
in the other Northern Isles; as Greenland, Feroe-
land, Iceland, &c. even to the *hyperborean* or frozen
land.

Neither only these Northern parts, but the
South countries also, wheresoever they set their
foote, have yielded to their puissance; Africa,
subdued by their Franks and Norium; Africa,
overrun by their Vandals; and Italy, by their Lombards,
Goths, and Vandals: though in these parts
their language be mixt and much corrupted with the
speech of the conquered people, whom they suffered
to remaine among them. *Budler, English Gram-
mar, 1633.*

The body moulded by the climate endures
The Equator heats and *hyperborean* frosts.

Armstrong.
The *hyperborean* ice he wander'd o'er,
And solitary roam'd round Tanais's shore.

J. Warton, Translation from Virgil.
The rough and full-mouthed pronunciation of the
High-Germanic tongues . . . may be the natural pro-
duce of the bracing air of the South; the clearer and
nester pronunciation of the Low-Germanic ones,
that of the milder influence of the plain; the sharp-
ner and sharper sounds of the Scandinavian group,
that of the more chilly and ploughing *hyperborean*
atmosphere in which they have grown up and been
formed. *Craik, History of the English Literature
and the English Language, vol. i. p. 6.*

Hypocriticism. *s.* Critic exact or captious beyond use or reason.

Those *hypocriticks* in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges, from the Italian and French, and from the general taste of all ages.—*Dryden*.

Hypocritical. *adj.* Critical beyond necessity or use.

We are far from impeaching those nice and *hypocritical* punctilios, which some astrologers oblige our partners in.—*Boylers*.

Such *hypocritical* readers will consider my lusus was to make a body of reduced sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner.—*Swift*.

Hyperdulia. *s.* [Gr. *ὑπερδουλεία* = slavery, service, servitude; *δουλος* = slave.] Superior kind of service, among the Romanists, to the Virgin Mary.

From whom our Romanists still first learn their *hyperdulia*, or transcendent kind of service, where-with they worship the Virgin Mary.—*A Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 359.

From all Romish dulia, and *hyperdulia*, Good Lord deliver us.—*Thid.* p. 362.

Hyperduly. *s.* English form of the preceding.

Call you this devotion, as you please, whether duly or *hyperduly*.—*Brevint, Saul and Samueel at Endor*, p. 322.

Hyperesthesia. *s.* [Gr. *ὑπερσθησις* = sensation.]

In *Physiology and Psychology*. Exalted sensation.

In these cases, such is the morbid peripheral acuteness of sensibility, that the minimum portion of cold wind, or even the faintest breath of air from the mouth, coming in contact with the cutaneous surface of the *hyperesthetic* patient, has often induced a fearful prostration of spasmodic suffering. In cases of acute visceral inflammation involving some of the ganglia of the great sympathetic, the general sensibility has become keenly acute. In certain hysterical affections of women the sensation is often intensely manifested. To such a degree has this *hyperesthesia* been observed, that patients have been known to scream violently when the skin has been only touched. The faintest whisper, suddenly opening the door, or rustle of a newspaper, have been known, in such states of the nervous system, to induce severe convulsions of violent convulsive spasm.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. 22.

Hyperion. *s.* In *Botany*. Plant so called; St. John's wort.

Hyperion, called "fœus demonum," reckoned among sacred magical plants, on account of the Druids using them.—*Stukely, Paleographia Sacra*, p. 16.

Hypermeter. *s.* [Gr. *ὑπέρμετρον* = measure.] Excess, or instance of excess, over the standard required.

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club.—*Addison*.

Hyperphysical. *adj.* Supernatural (which it translates? *ὑπέρ* = super + *φυσικός* = natural).

These are *hyperphysical* opticks, and drawn from the heavens.—*Aubrey, Miscellany*, p. 147.

Hyperæroësis. *s.* Growth of fungous or proud flesh.

Where the *hyperæroësis* was great, I sprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction.—*Wiseeman, Surgery*.

Hyper trophy. *v. a.* Overnourish.

Whatever form of unconsciousness belongs to the heart, the patient's own instinct is continually telling him that he must be still. . . . (The heart) is sooner *hyper trophied*, sooner attenuated, sooner dilated, and the disturbed blood-vessels sooner break themselves to congestions, and effusions, and hemorrhages, and inflammations.—*Dr. G. H. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xxiv.

Hyper trophy. *s.* [Gr. *ὑπερτροφία* = nutrition.] Excess of nutrition.

We now come to those affections of the heart which may be usefully classed together under the name of unsoundness from disorganization. They consist in alterations of size and shape and bulk and capacity, and are the same which are commonly denoted by the terms *hypertrophy*, atrophy, dilatation, and contraction. And I shall continue to use the same terms. . . . *Hyper trophy* is a simple augmentation, and atrophy is a simple diminution of bulk and consistence in the heart's muscular substance. In *hypertrophy* its muscular substance is more red than natural, its carnes columnæ are increased in thickness, and its proper fibrous texture is everywhere more strikingly manifest, while there

is no interstitial deposition of matter new in its kind. In atrophy its muscular substance is less red than natural, its carnes columnæ less developed, and its proper fibrous texture less distinguishable, but there is still the appearance of muscle, shrunken and withered as if from an insufficient supply of nourishment. . . . A few years ago pathological anatomy had come to regard two particular forms of disorganization as the natural opposites of each other, and was fond of using names chosen on purpose to mark their contrast. These names were *eccentric hypertrophy*, and *concentric hypertrophy*.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xxvii.

Hyphen. *f.* [Gr. *ὑφ'* = Note of conjunction: (as, *vir-tue*, *ever-living*).

What a sight it is to see writers committed together by the same for *ceremonies*, *syllables*, *junctis*, *colours*, *commas*, *hyphens*, and the like. *B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

(See also Preliminary Notices, &c.)

Hypnotic. *s.* [Gr. *ὑπνός* = Medicine that induces sleep.

I need no better *hypnotic* to make me sleep.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

He writes, as an *hypnotic* for the spleen.

Young, Epistle to Pope.

Hypocaust. *s.* [Gr. *καυστός* = burnt.] Subterraneous chamber, or stove, in which was a furnace that served to heat the baths of the Greeks and Romans; and in modern times applied to the place which keeps warm a stove or hot-house.

The apartments on the east side. . . . were probably warmed by the *hypocaust*.—*Lycous, Antiquit'*.

Hypochondria. *s.* often plural. [Gr. *χόνδρος* = cartilage.] Parts on each side of the body, in front, lying under the cartilages of the ribs.

The blood moving too slowly through the celiac and mesenteric arteries, produce various complaints in the lower bowels and *hypochondria*; from whence such persons are called *hypochondriacs*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Hypochondria. *s.* Same as *Hypochondriasis*.

Will Hazard was cured of his *hypochondria* by three glasses.—*Tatler*, no. 231. (Orel MS.)

Moping here did *hypochondria* sit.

Mother of spleen, in robes of various dye,

Who vexed was full oft with ugly fit,

And some her frantic dream'd, and some her dream'd

a wit.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

Hypochondria. *s. pl.* Greek form of *Hypochondria*.

In the description of symptoms we are often obliged to speak of particular portions of the abdomen; and it will be of future convenience to us if we make ourselves acquainted at starting with such a superficial map, marking out the topography of the belly. . . . Draw a horizontal line round the body touching the extremities of the costiform cartilages. . . .

Draw another such a horizontally, touching the lower edge of the false ribs; and a third touching the crest of each ilium. We have then three horizontal zones formed. These must be further subdivided by vertical lines; one on each side from the anterior spinous process of the ilium perpendicularly upwards. Each zone will be thus divided into three regions.

The middle region of the upper zone is the epigastric region; on either side are the *hypochondria*. The middle region of the middle zone is the umbilical region; the iliac region, or the flanks, lie to the right and left of it. The *hypogastric* region is the middle region of the lowermost zone; another manual regions are contiguous to it.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxx.

Hypochondria. *adj.* Melancholy; disordered in the imagination; suffering from *Hypochondriasis*.

Such is the *hypochondria*, melancholy complexion of its islanders, that we seem made of butter, every accident makes such a deep impression upon us.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letters*, lxxx, p. 182; 1744.

Hypochondria. *s.* One who is melancholy, or disordered in imagination; sufferer from *Hypochondriasis*.

How the humours of the body arrive at an ability thus to impregnate the mind with counsels wild and monstrous beyond the varieties of Africa, is an enquiry not pertinent here; but to question that so they can, is to speak ourselves strange in all the stories of *hypochondriacs* [which] books and discourses abound with.—*Spencer, On Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 98; 1853.

Scarcely could draw his life in attention of that most fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not reserved either as *foolish hypochondriac*.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Fidelity*.

Sir Henry Holland has well observed that the

hypochondriac, by fixing his business with morbid intention on different organs not merely creates disordered sensations in them but disordered actions.—*Dr. T. H. Tanner, Fragments of Medicine*, p. 322.

Hypochondriac. *adj.* *Hypochondriac* (*adj.*).

A straightness of liver, which I should be glad to know whether yet observe in other *hypochondriac* patients.—*Sir H. Watson, Medica*, p. 360.

Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected; as in great fevers, and *hypochondriac* passions, being a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Hypochondriacally. *adv.* In a *hypochondriac* manner.

Feelings of uneasiness, or even pain, originate in the mind a disease existing in particular parts of the body; they may be the lungs, stomach, heart, brain, liver, or kidneys. Slight irregularities, and functional disturbances, in the action of these organs being observed are at once suggestive to the mind, *hypochondriacally* disposed, of serious and fatal disease, progressing in the part to which the attention is conveyed. *Dr. Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, p. 263.

Hypochondriacism. *s.* Melancholy; disordered imagination: (*Hypochondriasis* commoner).

In *hypochondriacism* the insanity not being formed, there is for the most part a capacity for action.—*Johnston, On Madness*, p. 25.

Hypochondriasis. *s.* *Hypochondriac* affection or passion.

Mental afflictions produce *hypochondriasis*, by creating a disorder in the stomach and intestines, and in the nervous system.—*Christison, On Mental Derangement*, p. 200.

Hypochondriasis [is] chronic indigestion, with languor, flatulency, dejection of mind, and fear arising from inadequate causes; general exaltation of sensibility; a rapid succession of morbid phantasies, simulating numerous diseases; or otherwise a real, but variable state of suffering, exaggerated by the morbid sensibility and fears of the patient, with unweariness of purpose, and distressing anxiety respecting his complaints. *Hypochondriasis* has been very differently arranged by medical writers.

Voced placed it among spasmodic diseases, and Cullen, much more correctly, in that order of nervous complaints which depend upon defective vital power.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Hypochondry. *s.* One of the two regions called *hypochondria*.

If from the liver, there is usually a pain in the right *hypochondry*; if from the spleen, hardness and grief in the left *hypochondry*. *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 200.

Every swelling the *hypochondria* which, by drinking up the nourishment of the neighbouring parts, makes the whole body lean and unweary.—*Scott, Christian Life*, p. li, ch. iii.

Hypocist. *s.* [Gr. *ὑπό* = Lat. *cistus* = plant so called, *gum-cistus*.] See extract. *Obsolete*.

Hypocist is an insipidated juice, miserably hard and heavy, of a bluish black colour, when broken. The stem of the plant is thick and fleshy; and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, gathered before they are ripe; the juice is expressed, then formed into cakes.—*Sir J. Hill*.

Hypocrisy. *s.* Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Laying aside all malice, and all guile, and *hypocrisy*. *1 Peter*, ii. 1.

Next stood *hypocrisy* with lily leer, Soft smiling and demurely looking down; But hid the dagger underneath the gown.

Dryden, Fables.

Hypocrisy is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice; it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving scandal; may, continued disguises are too great a constraint; men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practising them in private.—*Swift*.

Hypocrite. *s.* [Gr. *ὑποκριτής*.] 1. Disssembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer: I have sworn he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 3.

A wise man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ship in a storm.—*Proverbs*, xxxiii. 8.

For *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain: Your silence utters, you ask time to rest. *Dryden*.

The making religion necessary to interest might increase hypocrisy; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great.—*Swift*.

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2. Dissembler.

Ye honest men, beware,
Nor trust its smoothness; the third circling glass
Suffices Virtue; but may *hypocritely*,
Who shily speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, still please inwardly drunk on,
And through intemp'rance grow nefarious swine.
J. Phillips, *Cphr.* h. ii.

Hypocritely. *adv.* Hypocritically. *Rare.*

He is rebuked, like a stubborn boy,
That pities his lesson, another boy.
While in his hand his master strikes the rod;
But if he turns his back, doth float and nod.
Spenser, *The Faerie Queene*, l. 10. (Ord MS.)

Hypocritid. *adj.* Dissembling; insincere;
appearing differently from the reality.

Let others screw their hypocritical face. — Swift.

Hypocritical. *adj.* Same as preceding.

Now you are confounding your enormities; I know
it, that hypocritical down-cast look. — Dryden,
Spanish Friar.

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be
esteemed an hypocritical imposture on the world;
and in his private pleasures, he will be presumed a
libertine. — Rogers.

Hypocritically. *adv.* In a hypocritical man-
ner; with either simulation or dissimula-
tion; without sincerity; falsely.

Simon and Levi spoke not only falsely, but insidi-
ously, nay hypocritically, abusing at once their
promises and their religion. — Dr. H. More, *Govern-
ment of the Tongue*.

Hypocritish. *adj.* Hypocritical. *Rare.*

We perceive that Jesus read things in the hypo-
critish hearts of the pharisees. — *Treasury of Chris-
tian Religion*. (Ord MS.)

Hypogastrie. *adj.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* = belly.] Belonging to the lower belly.

The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion
of serum through all the hypogastric arteries. —
Wismann, *Surgery*.

(See also *Hypochondria*, & *pl.*)

Hypogæa. *adj.* [Gr.: root of *γῆ* = race, kind; *γῆραι* = beget.] See extract.

All the rocks that have been described in the present chapter, together with others which I have now thought it necessary to allude to, are sometimes spoken of as one group, under the name *hypogæa*, or *Plutonæ*. . . *hypogæa*, an expression introduced by Mr. Lyell, involves to a certain extent the reception of a theory which well deserves notice. . . Mr. Lyell proposes to include under the one name *hypogæa* all those unstratified rocks which offer no appearance of mechanical origin, together with the large classes of stratified rocks which do not contain any mark of organic remains, owing to changes which are assumed to have taken place in their intimate structure since their original deposition. — *Applied Geology, Introductory, Descriptive and Practical*, vol. ii, p. 160; 2d. ed. 1844.

Hypogæum. *s.* [Gr. *γῆ* = earth.] See extract.

Hypogæum [is] a name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. — Harris.

Hypostasis. *s.* [Gr. *ὑπόστασις* = under standing; element for element, it is the same as Sub-stance, Under-standing; but it is also a theological rather than a metaphysical term.] See extracts.

1. Personality (a term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity).

The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases* in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those comprised in the ancient simple article. — Hammond.

What was precisely the notion which these Latin Fathers intended to convey, and how far it approached the classical signification of the word 'Person', it may not be easy to determine. But we must presume that they did not intend to employ it in what is, even in the ordinary sense of the word 'Person', both because 'Personæ' never, I believe, bore that sense in pure Latinity, and also because it is evident that, in that sense, 'three divine Personæ' would have been exactly equivalent to 'three Gods'; a meaning which the orthodox always disavowed. It is probable that they had nearly the same view with which the Greek theologians adopted the word *ὑπόστασις*, which seems calculated to express that which stands under (i. e. the Subject of) Attributes. They meant, it may be presumed, to guard against the suspicion of teaching, on the one hand, that there are three Gods, or three Lords of the one God; or, on the other hand, that Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are no more than three Names, all of the same signification. . . It is perhaps to be regretted that our Divines, in rendering the Latin 'Personæ', used the word 'Person', whose ordinary sense, in the present day at least, differs in a most important point from the theological sense, and yet is not so remote from

it as to preclude all mistake and perplexity. If *ὑπόστασις*, or any other completely foreign term had been used instead, no idea at all would have been conveyed except that of the explanation given; and thus the danger at least of being misled by a word, would have been avoided. . . It is worth observing, as a striking instance of the little reliance to be placed on etymology as a guide to the meaning of a word that *ὑπόστασις*, 'Substantia', and 'Understanding', so widely different in their sense, correspond in their etymology. — Archbishop Whately, *Elements of Logic*, appendix i, Ambiguities Terms, Person.

2. In *Medicine*. Sediment of urine.

Here's an *hypostasis* argues a very bad stomach. — *Nob. & Microcosmus*.

Hypostatical. *adj.*

1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredient

Let our Caruodines warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the egyptians, touching their three hypostatical principles, till they have a little examined it. — Boyle.

2. Personal; distinctly personal.

Beside that grounded upon the hypostatical union; beside that glorious condition upon his resurrection; there was yet another and that more proper occasion. — Bishop Pearson, *On the Creed*, art. vi.

Hypostatically. *adv.* Personally.

That they should see all things and transactions, hear all prayers and orations, 'in speculo divinitatis', is like incredible; a thing which the humanity of Christ himself, though hypostatically united to the divinity, did not pretend to. — Dr. H. More, *Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

Hypoténuse. *s.* [Gr. *ὑποτίνασις*, second norist participle of *τείνω* = stretch, *γῆννη* = line, a substantive of the feminine gender, being understood; hence the participle itself is feminine.] Line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle.

The square of the hypotenuse in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. — Locke.

Hypotheca. *s.* [Gr. *ὑπόθεσις* = case, keeping-place; from root of *τίθημι* = put.] See extract.

Hypotheca in the civil law was where the possession of the thing pledged remained with the debtor. — Jacob, *Law Dictionary*.

Hypothecarius. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, a Hypotheca.

Though a real or hypothecary action does not lie against a feudal estate, yet a personal action lies to compel the heir to satisfy and discharge all such incumbrances as the testator shall lay on such hereditary life. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, p. 337. (Ord MS.)

Hypothecate. *v. a.* [Lat. *hypotheca*.] Pawn; give in pledge.

Whether they to whom this new pledge is hypothecated have redeemed their own. . . I leave it to those who recollect that men are mortal to determine. — Drake, *On a Republic*.

To hypothecate a ship is to pawn the same for necessities; and a master may hypothecate either ship or goods for relief when in distress at sea; for he represents the traders as well as the owners; and in whose hands soever a ship or goods hypothecated come, they are liable. — Jacob, *Law Dictionary*.

He had found the treasury empty and the pay of the navy in arrears. He had no power to hypothecate any part of the public revenue. Those who lent him money lent it on no security but his bare word. It was only by the patriotic liberality of the merchants of London that he was enabled to defray the ordinary charges of government till the meeting of the convention. — Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. xii.

Hypothèque. *s.* Same as Hypotheca.

An execution cannot in civil cases proceed to a man's bed, wearing apparel, and other things of the like kind, necessary to his daily use; because these things do not pass under an *hypothèque*; nor are a man's wearing clothes taken away from him, though condemned to die as a criminal; but when a debtor has no other goods to satisfy the judgment, his household goods and bed are liable to an execution; and only his wearing apparel on his back shall be left him. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, p. 372. (Ord MS.)

Hypóthesis. *s.* [Gr. *ὑπόθεσις* = placing, position.] System formed upon some principle, not proved as a fact or phenomenon of itself, but assumed because it accounts, or is supposed to account, for certain results; provisional cause or force.

The mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another, till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypóthesis* together;

seen how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties that seemed to be criss, and make the whole intelligible. — South, *Sermos*.

What imagin'd sovereignty,
Lord of his new *hypóthesis* he reigns;
He reigns; how long? till some warmer rise;
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise,
Studies new lines, and other circles fables. — Prior.

To this *hypóthesis* of a double ether he was driven by his aversion to admit any vacuum in nature; the rotundity of the fiercer corporeities having been produced, as he fancied, by their continual circular motions, which had rubbed off their angles. This seems at present rather a chimera *hypóthesis*, but it is literally that which Descartes presented to the world. — Hutton, *Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii, ch. viii, § 34.

An *hypóthesis* being a mere supposition, there are no other limits to *hypótheses* than those of the human imagination; we may, if we please, imagine, by way of accounting for an effect, some cause of a kind utterly unknown, and acting according to a law altogether fictitious. But as *hypótheses* of this sort would not have any of the plausibility belonging to those which ally themselves by analogy with known laws of nature, and besides would not supply the want which arbitrary *hypótheses* are generally invented to satisfy, by enabling the imagination to represent to itself an obscure phenomenon in a familiar light; there is probably no *hypóthesis* in the history of science in which both the agent itself and the law of its operation were fictitious. Either the phenomenon assumed as the cause is real, but the law according to which it acts, were supposed; or the cause is fictitious, but is supposed to produce its effects according to laws similar to those of some known class of phenomena. . . *Hypótheses* of the second kind are such as the vortices of Descartes, which were fictitious, but were supposed to obey the known laws of rotatory motion; or the two rival *hypótheses* respecting the nature of light, the one ascribing the phenomena to a fluid emitted from all luminous bodies, the other (now more generally received) attributing them to vibratory motions among the particles of an ether pervading all spaces. — J. S. Mill, *System of Logic*, iii. xiv. induct.

It appears, then, to be a condition of a genuinely scientific *hypóthesis*, that it be not derived always to remain an *hypóthesis*, but be of such a nature as to be either proved or disproved by that comparison with observed facts which is termed verification. This condition is fulfilled when the effect is already known to depend on the very cause supposed, and the *hypóthesis* relates only to the precise mode of dependence; the law of the variation of the effect according to the variations in the quantity or in the relations of the cause. With these may be classed the *hypótheses* which do not make any supposition with regard to causation, but only with regard to the law of correspondence between facts which accompany each other in their variations, though there may be no relation of cause and effect between them. Such were the different false *hypótheses* which Kepler made respecting the law of the refraction of light. It was known that the direction of the line of refraction varied with every variation in the direction of the line of incidence, but it was not known how; that is, what changes of the one corresponded to the different changes of the other. In this case any law, different from the true one, must have led to false results. — Ibid., iii. 16.

Hypothetical. *adj.* Including a supposition; conditionally.

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle 'if'; as, 'if the sun be fixed, the earth must move.' — Hutton.

According to the foregoing remarks, *hypótheses* are invented to enable the Deductive Method to be earlier applied to phenomena. But in order to discover the cause of any phenomenon by the Deductive Method, the process must consist of three parts; induction, ratiocination, and verification. . . Now, the *Hypothetical* Method approaches the first of the three steps, the induction to ascertain the law; and contents itself with the other two operations, ratiocination and verification; the law, which is renowned from being assumed, instead of proved. This process may evidently be legitimate on one supposition, namely if the nature of the case be such that the final step, the verification, shall amount to, and fulfil the conditions of, a complete induction. . . We want to be assured that the law we have *hypothetically* assumed is a true one; and its leading deductively to true results will afford this assurance, provided the case be such that a false law cannot lead to a true result; provided no law, except the very one which we have assumed, can lead deductively to the same conclusion which that leads to. And this proviso is often realized. . . Newton began by an assumption, that the force which at each instant deflects a planet from its rectilinear course, and makes it describe a curve round the sun, is a force tending directly towards the sun. He then proved that if this be so, the planet will describe equal areas in equal times; and lastly, he proved that if the force acted in any other direction whatever, the planet would not describe equal areas in

tually, if not the word *me* itself, some modification of the root that occurs. Thus in a language so comparatively distant from our own as the Fin, we find words so like *me*, as *minä = I, minum = my*, and *me = we*; whilst in a language so comparatively near as the Gaelic, though we find (as is expected) the root *me*, we find it to the exclusion of either *I* or any equivalent term—e.g. *me = I*, and *me, mo = mine, du-mh = to me*.

Considering, then, not only the exceptional character of the term *I*, but the fact of the languages to which it belongs being the most advanced, or developed, in the world, it seems likely that the word is a new one, and that, as language proceeded, the notion of a pronoun of the first person (i.e. a name for the speaker, whoever it might be) instead of remaining simple and uncompounded, became divided by a separation of the speaker as the originator of an action or the agent to a verb (the *terminus a quo*), and the same person as an object towards which an action tended (the *terminus ad quem*), or as an object connected with some other (e.g. in the way of ownership, as '*My hat*'). To the expression of the first of these notions *I*, to the second *me* was dedicated.

Nevertheless, if we suppose this to have been the case, it by no means follows that *I* should always be a nominative case, and that *me* should never be one. The latter word might retain some part of its old power, and the former might be used only as the *subject* of a proposition.

Now this is certain, that if '*It is me*' be doubtful English, '*C'est je*' is undoubtedly bad French; and if '*It is I*' be the only correct form in French, '*C'est moi*' is the only tolerable one in French. It is submitted then, as a point of general grammar, that it is more likely '*It is me*' is right than that '*C'est moi*' is wrong.

If we go further back, we find the same avoidance of *I* (*ἐγώ, ego*) in the predicate. Word for word translations of '*It is I*' which in Greek and Latin would be *ἐστὶν ἐγώ* and *est ego*, are non-existent; yet, in Latin, the combination of the copular verb with an oblique case of the first personal pronoun is common (*est mihi* = there is to me = I have); and that in a sense which was by no means without an adequate representation. In Greek the well-known words of our Saviour, when walking on the water to St. Peter, are *ἐγώ εἰμι*.

Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid.—*Matthew*, xiv. 27.

The mention of the nominative and accusative of the personal pronoun seems not inaptly to introduce a discussion of the well-known and much-controverted phrase—'*It is me*'. Now this is an expression which every one uses. Grammarians (of the smaller order) pretend; schoolmasters (of the lower kind) prohibit and chastise; but English men, women, and children go on saying it, and will go on saying it as long as the English language is spoken. Here is a phenomenon worth accounting for. '*Not at all*,' say our censorious; '*don't trouble yourself about it; it is a mere cantonment*.' Leave it off yourself, and try to persuade every one else to leave it off. But, my good sirs, I cannot.—*Dr. Alford*, *A Plea for the Queen's English*, § 192.

Hence, it is probable that not only is *me* when used as a predicate justifiable, but that *I*, so placed, is of doubtful propriety. For further remarks see *Me*.

2. In Metaphysics. A translation into English of the German *Ich*. See *Ego*.

For Transcendentalist Matter has an existence, but only as a phenomenon; were we not there, neither would it be there: it is a mere Relation, or rather the result of a Relation between our living souls and the First Great Cause. . . . The tree is green and hard, not of its own native virtue, but simply be-

cause my eye and hands are fashioned so as to discern such and such appearances under such and such conditions. . . . There is in fact, says Fichte, no tree there; but only a Manifestation of Power from something that is not *I*. The same is true of material Nature at large, of the whole visible Universe, with all its movements, figures, accidents, and qualities: all are impressions produced on Me by something Different from Me. 'This, we may suppose, may be the foundation of what Fichte means by his famous *Ich und Nicht-Ich* (*I and not-I*); words, which taking lodging (to use the Hindustani phrase) in certain 'heads' that were to be let unfurnished, occasioned a hollow echo, as of laughter, from the empty Apartments; though the words are, in themselves, quite harmless, and may represent the basis of metaphysical Philosophy as fitly as any other words. (*Cicero, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, Novellæ.)

3. The affirmative particle *Aye*, wrongly spelt.

Hath Romeo slain himself? Say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel, I, shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.
Did your letters pierce the queen?
I, sir; she took 'em and read 'em in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down.

Id., King Lear, iv. 3.
I, now the spheres are in their times again.

Id., Junon, Maquas at Court.

Nothing but No and I, and I and No,
How falls it out so strangely, you reply?
I tell you, fair, I'll not be answered so.

With this affirming No, denying *I*.

I say, I love; you slightly answer: *I*;
I say, you love; you praise me out a No;

I say, I die; you calm me with *I*;
Save me, I cry; you sigh me out a No.

Must we and I have naught but No and *I*?

No I am I if I no more can have;
Answer no more, with silence bids reply,

And let me take myself what I do crave;
Let No and *I*, with I and you be woe;

Then answer No and *I*, and I and No.
Boylan, (Nares by H. & W.)

If then your taciturnity wants,
I to your *I* must answer No;

Therefore leave off your spelling plea,
And let my *I* be *I* per se.

Wid's Interpreter, p. 116. (Nares by H. & W.)

Iambic. *adj.* Connected with, constituted by, the Iambus. The metrical system to which this term properly applies is that of the Greek and Latin, wherein the iambus consists of a long syllable preceded by a short one; its notation being \sim . Thus far, then, the word is not only more Greek or Latin than English, but the thing which it denotes is Greek or Latin also. Nevertheless, it occurs in our own Prosody. Here, however, the foot or measure is determined by accent rather than quantity, and the English iambic is, not a long syllable preceded by a short one, but an accented syllable preceded by one without an accent. *Drum, bibunt, ἄγω, ποιοῦν*, are Latin and Greek iambs, their quantitative notation being \sim , and their accentual (*a* denoting the accent, *x* the want of it) notation *xa*. The English iambs are words like *remorse, unity*, &c., in which the accentual notation *xa* is the exact reverse of that of the classical languages. Hence, the parallelism between the quantitative iambs of the ancients and the accentual iambs of the moderns, which the name in the first instance has a tendency to suggest, is non-existent; or rather, the so-called modern iambs are to be opposed rather than compared to the ancient ones. The same applies to the English trochees, anapaests, and dactyles. See also Iambus.

Aristotle observes, that the iambic verse in the Greek tongue was the most proper for tragedy; because, at the same time that it lifted up the discourse from prose, it was that which approached nearest to it than any other kind of verse.—*Addison*, *Spectator*, no. 30.

Vivification is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws. The feet of our verses are either iambic, as '*Alôft*,' '*Crêto*,' or trochaic, as '*lôft*,' '*Lôfty*.' Our iambic measure comprises every four syllables.

'Most good, most fair,
(O things as rare.)'
—*Johnson*, *Grammar of the English Language*.

Iambic. *s.* Iambic foot, or metre.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dye;
Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen iambicks, but mild anagrams.

Apollon, Marguerite, 201.
The well-known lines of Adrian to Florus, and his reply,

'*Ken uolo Florus esse*,' &c.
are accidental trochees, but not wholly so; for the last line,

'*Seythias pati prunas*,'

requires the word *pati* to be sounded as an iambic. . . . The break in the middle of the Alexandrine has nothing analogous to it in the trimeter iambic, but exactly corresponds to the invariable law of the pentameter. . . . We find two species of Latin verse; one metrical, which Prudentius, Fortunatus, and others aspired to write; the other rhythmical, somewhat licentious in the number of syllables, and wholly accidental in its pronunciation. . . . The trochaic line in which the stress falls on the uneven syllables, commonly alternating by eight and seven, a very popular metre from its spirited flow, was adopted in military songs. . . . It was also common in religious chants. The line of eight syllables, or dimeter iambic, in which the stress falls on the even places, was still more frequent in ecclesiastical verse. . . . The Alexandrine of twelve syllables seems to be the trimeter iambic of the ancients. *Hollan*, *Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. l. § 35, and notes.

Iambus. *s.* [*Gr. iambos*.] In (Greek and Latin) *Prosody*. Dissyllabic foot so called, in which the first syllable is short, the second long. Metre constituted or characterised by such feet. From its early use (see extract) in satirical compositions, it often carries with it the notion of abuse or invective. Iambic (though *adjectival* in origin) is the commoner term. For its application in English see Iambic, *adj.*

The invention of the iambus, the rival of the elegy in authority and early popularity, was familiarised by the ancients, as was that of many other metrical forms, to Archilochus. . . . In the Margites, however, assigned . . . to Homer iambic verses were interspersed with heroic hexameters. . . . The measure succeeded itself instinctively, to primitive genius, in any attempt to impart to the poetical treatment of a subject, not so much dignity or solemnity, as emphatic pungency. . . . smartness. This view, together with the remote mythical antiquity of the iambic measure, is supported in the tradition of the Homeric hymn to Ceres by what is probably the earliest extant vestige of the name, the title of the Eleanian nymph *Iambe*, who contributes by her jokes and drolleries to dissipate the grief of the goddess for her lost daughter.—*Murray*, *Critical History of the Language and Literature of ancient Greece*, b. ii. ch. i. § 7.

Iatromathematical. *adj.* Constituted, or adopted, by an iatromathematician.

(For example see next entry.)

Iatromathematician. *s.* [*Gr. iatros = physician*.] Physician who relies chiefly on a mathematical physiology; generally as opposed to one (*intro-chemist* or *chemiatrie*) whose doctrines were chemical rather than mechanical.

A second school of medicine, which superseded this, is called the *iatromathematical*. This seems to have arisen in Italy. Borelli's application of mechanical principles to the muscles has been mentioned above. These physicians sought to explain everything by statical and hydraulic laws; they were therefore led to study anatomy, since it was only by an accurate knowledge of all the parts that they could apply their mathematics. John Bernoulli even taught them to employ the differential calculus in explaining the bodily functions. But this school seems to have had the same leading defect as the chemiatrie; it forgot the peculiarity of the laws of organisation and life, which often renders those of inert matter inapplicable. Picazzini and Boerhaave were leaders of the *iatromathematicians*; and Mead was reckoned the last of its distinguished patron.—*Hollan*, *Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. viii. § 3.

It is not necessary for us to dwell longer on this subject, or to point out the total insufficiency of the iatromathematical physiology. The iatromathematicists had neglected the effect of the solids of the living frame; the *iatromathematicians* attended only to these. And even these were considered only as canals, as cords, as levers, as lifeless machines. These reasoners never looked for any powers of a higher order than the cohesion, the resistance, the gravity, the attraction, which operate in inert matter. If the chemical school assimilated the physician to a vintner or brewer, the iatromathematical physiologists made him an hydraulic engineer; and, in

fact, several of the *astronomers* were at the same time teachers of engineering and of medicine. — *Hewlett, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 190.

ibex. *s.* [Lat.] Antelope so called.

The goats are not numerous in species; in Europe the *ibex* is the most celebrated. . . . The species seems to be confined to the highest mountains in Europe, the Alps, particularly the Rhodian, and the Pyrenees with their loftiest branches. . . . In Savoy and Switzerland they are now rarer than in the Tyrol. . . . The Abyssinian *ibex* (*Capra ibex*) . . . is numerous in the mountains of Abyssinia and Upper Egypt. . . . The Caucasian ibex (*Capra Caucasica*) is equal if not superior in strength and agility to the Alpine. . . . The *ibex* (*Capra ibex*) is distinguished from the former by the horns forming an acute angle to the front, with the ribs less broad, assuming an undulating edge, and the posterior part rounded. . . . In size and proportion it is nearly the same as the *ibex*. — *Translation of Currier's Règne Animal*.

The horns are large, . . . robust, annulated, and bent back, as in the *ibex*, standing rather near the orbits, and rising vertically from the forehead; with the annuli most prominent towards the front, and reaching upwards to about two-thirds of their whole length. — *Nesbitt, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 261.

ibis. *s.* [Lat.] Bird so called; Egyptian stork. See extracts.

A certain bird called *ibis*, about the banks of the Nile, first taught the Egyptians the way of administering clysters; for this bird has often been observed, by means of its crooked bill introuit into the anus, to inject salt-water, as with a syringe, into its own bowels, and thereby to exonerate its paunch when too much obstructed. — *Greeshall, Art of Embalming*, p. 232.

Besides these gods, the Egyptians worshipped a great number of beasts, as the ox, the dog, the wolf, the hawk, the crocodile, the *ibis*, the cat. . . . Among us says Cuvier, it is very common to see temples adorned, and statues carried off; but it was never known, that any person in Egypt ever abused a crocodile, an *ibis*, or cat; for its inhabitants would have suffered the most extreme torments, rather than be guilty of such sacrilege. It was death for any person to kill one of these animals voluntarily; and even a punishment was decreed against him who should have killed an *ibis*, or cat, with or without design. — *Translation of Rollin's Ancient History*, vol. i. h. l. p. 1. ch. ii. § 1.

The appearance of the glossy *ibis* (*ibis falcinellus*) in this country, though not uncommon, is still accidental. — *Farrall, British Birds*.

With the Latin plural.

Australasia is the only part of the world in which the *ibides* are not found. . . . It is only since the publication of Bruce's Travels that positive notions have been gained respecting the genus to which we should refer the bird which was so venerated by the Ancient Egyptians. . . . Bruce found in Lower Ethiopia a bird was there named Abou hannes (Father John), and, on comparing it with the embalmers and with the ancient descriptions, he recognized it to be the true black and white *ibis*. . . . the same as the Moored or Abou-hannes (Father of the Sick) of the Arabs. . . . Another *ibis*, entirely black, was equally revered by the Egyptians and embalmers in a similar manner. — *Translation of Currier's Règne Animal*.

ice. *s.* [A.S. *is*.] In all the allied languages the spelling is with *-s*. In English, however, *ice* would run the risk of being sounded *ize*. The present orthography (if so it may be called) here, as in *pence*, *whence*, and many other words, does much to disguise the etymology.]

1. Water or any other liquid made solid by cold.

This sensible warm motion to become a kneaded clod, and the delighted spirit To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice. — *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1. The ice was here, the ice was there, The ice was all around, It snowed, and grew, and cracked and howled, Like noises in a swoon. — *Coleridge, Ancient Mariner*.

Used metaphorically.

Thou art all ice, thy kindness frozen. — *Shakespeare, Richard III.* iv. 2.

2. Vind so called, consisting, generally, of water or cream partially frozen and flavoured with fruits.

Break the ice. Make the first opening to any attempt.

If you break the ice, and do this feat, Achieve the elder, set the younger free For our sakes, whose hap shall be to have her Will not so graciously be to be ingrate. — *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

After he'd a while look'd wise, At last broke silence and the ice. — *Butler, Hudibras*. I saw the identical object of my search. — *Daily himself*. We were on opposite sides of the way. I saw him, and saw that he saw me. The moment was trying and critical; — would he break the ice should I? Our eyes met, and the doubt seemed to be mutual; — the inclination much the same. It is quite impossible to describe the sort of feeling by which we were both actuated. I saw he wished to cross over and speak; I wished (and thought he saw I did) to cross over and speak to him. I cannot explain the affair of the minute which followed, but, at the end of it, we had shaken hands, and were walking together. — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. i.

Ice. *v. a.*

1. Cover with ice; turn to ice; cool by means of ice.

"Thy chrysal, friend, is'd in the frozen sea."

P. Fletcher, *Picnic Eclogues*, v. 11.

2. In Cookery or Confectionary. Glaze with a coat (often of sugar) which resembles ice. (For example see Icing.)

Used figuratively.

Noise and passion, and hardy confidence, freed over with some unmelting pretences, can engage the affections of the vulgar more than inequality and real moderation. — *Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, preface: 1679.

iceberg. *s.* [*berg*=hill, from Dutch or German direct.] Floating island of ice; drifted glacier.

One way in which the unnatural is often made to appear, for a time, natural, is, by giving a lively and striking description which is correct in its several parts, and natural only when these are combined into a whole, like a painter who should give an exact picture of an English country-house, of a grove of palm-trees, an elephant and an iceberg, all in the same landscape. — *Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, ch. ii. § 2.

The great glaciers generated in the valleys of Spitzbergen . . . are almost all cut off at the beach. . . . In Bull's Bay, on the contrary, . . . where there is no warmer under-current, the glaciers stretch out from the shore, and furnish repeated crags of mountains masses of ice which float off into the ocean. The number and dimensions of these bergs is prodigious. . . . other bergs have been occasionally met with . . . as far south as lat. 4° and longitude 60° west. . . . The distance to which ice bergs float . . . is very different. — *Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, b. i. ch. vii.

The ice-berg is the creation of many years; originally a prodigious glacier, repelling in the valley of some polar mountain, it has been loosened from its bed and tumbled in the ocean. Driven by the undertow, it floats a fantastically and majestic island. — *D. P. Thompson, Introduction to Meteorology*, § 231.

icefield. *s.* Expanse of water either wholly frozen or blocked up with floating masses of ice.

Here they were becalmed in a large bay, with three apparent openings between the islands which formed it; but every where, as far as they could see, surrounded with ice. There was not a breath of air, the water was perfectly smooth, the ice covered with snow, low and even, except a few broken pieces near the edge; and the pools of water in the middle of the ice-floes just crusted over with young ice. On the next day the ice closed upon them, and no opening was to be seen any where, except a hole or lake, as it might be called, of about a mile and a half in circumference, where the ships lay fast with their ice anchors. They filled their casks from these ice-floes, which was very pure and soft. — *Southey, Life of Nelson*, ch. i.

icehouse. *s.* House in which ice is stored, and kept solid.

Considering at how little expense an icehouse can be constructed, it is surprising that any respectable habitation in the country should not have one attached to it. The simplest and most scientific form is a double cone, that is two cones joined base to base; the one being of stone or brickwork, sunk under the ground, with its apex at the bottom, into which the ice is rammed; the other being a conical roof of carpentry covered with thatch and pointed at top. The entrance should be placed always on the north side. It should consist of a corridor or porch with double doors, and be screened from the sunbans by a small shed. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

icepail. *s.* Pail containing ice for cooling wine.

"This is as it should be," said I, looking round at the well-filled table, and the sparkling spirits immersed in the ice-pails; "a genuine friendly dinner." — *Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xvii.

Ichneumon. *s.* [Gr.]

1. Quadruped so called, of the genus Herpestes.

The crocodile . . . is awed by none more than the ichneumon. — *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 365. The ichneumon makes it the whole business of his life to break the eggs of the crocodile. — *Addison, Spectator*, no. 125.

We proceed to the third subdivision of the Viperina, which includes the Manganistes, the first of which is the celebrated Ichneumon. . . . Brown, Linnaeus, Buffon, and all naturalists before Schreber, admitted but a single species of the Manganistes or Ichneumon, though Edwards had expressed a doubt concerning the identity of his Ichneumon with that of Egypt. — *Translation of Currier's Règne Animal*.

2. Insect so called of the genus Ichneumon: (often used adjectivally with fly.)

The generation of the ichneumon fly is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphs of insects. — *Dehro, Physics-Theology*.

If we have reason to complain of the number of caterpillars, and of their fatal ravages in the vegetable kingdom, we ought to congratulate ourselves on the existence of the ichneumon, which are their natural enemies. We know that the ancient naturalists designated under this denomination a little quadruped inhabiting the banks of the Nile, and which received divine honours from the Egyptians in consequence of the opinion that it destroyed the eggs of the crocodile, and even entered the mouth of that reptile, and proceeding into its body, gnawed its entrails. . . . Thus the name of ichneumon has been well applied to the insects of which we are treating. . . . The ichneumon of the entomologists had destroyed the eggs . . . and the caterpillars themselves, and the crystals which contain them. — *Translation of Currier's Règne Animal*.

Ichneographical. *adj.* Representing a certain plot of ground.

Permett has assisted the text with a figure or ichneographical plot. — *Kerley*, ii. 1.

Here you have the ichneographical plan of the temple of Juno. — *Dryden, Tragedy*, p. 116.

Ichnography. *s.* [Gr. *ichnē* + *grapō*.] Ground plot.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the ground-plot or ichnography of every story in a paper by itself. — *Mason*.

Ichnology. *s.* [Gr. *ichnē* = word, doctrine, principle.] In Geology. Principles, and details, connected with the investigation of the footsteps, or tracks, of certain animals left as impressions on certain strata.

Our knowledge of the footsteps of recent animals, what may be called modern ichnology, is so limited that we cannot . . . with any degree of certainty mark even the class of beings by which they have been made. — *Sir W. Jardine, Ichnology of Land-animal*, p. 7: 1851.

ichor. *s.* [Gr. *ichōr*.] Thin watery humor like serum. See next entry.

Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrefy, requiring first a saline taste, which is a sign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into ichor. — *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Of course his perspiration was but ichor, Or some such other spiritual liquor. — *Byron, Vision of Judgement*, a. 25.

ichorous. *adj.* Serous; sanious; thin; undigested. In Medicine, ichor means nearly the same as serum, i.e. a thin unhealthy discharge, as opposed to the laudable pus of healthy inflammatory action; in other words, the term is one of disparagement. In general language, it is rather involutionary than otherwise, denoting something thinner than blood, but thinner because subtler and more spiritual. The blood of the gods was ichor, and the first instance of the word is where it is applied by Homer to the blood of Venus when wounded by Diomed.

The hung-growth is imputed to a superficial sanious or ichorous excretion. — *Harris, Discourse of Consumption*.

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and ichorous, corrodes the vessels. — *Arbuthnot, On Diet*.

ichthyic. *adj.* [Gr. *ichthēr* = fish.] In Zoology. Having the character of a fish.

You may perhaps think that I have been dissatisfied by the extrinsic interest of personal discovery, in dwelling so long upon the cranial structure of the lepidodend; but I persuade myself that the actual value and intrinsic importance of this remarkable type of ichthyic organisation, will insensibly attract and attention we have been bestowing upon it. The

skeleton of the lepidosiren affords the right key to the complexities of those of the typical and better ossified fishes. I believe it to manifest, upon the whole, the highest grade which is attained in the class of fishes, in the direct progress to perfection, or, in what may be termed the vertebrate high road. — *Osborn, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iv. In the lepidosiren the notochord, the parapsidæ, the attachment of the scapula to the acetabulum, the branched covering of the permanent gills, the opercular bones, the presence of a spiral intestinal valve, the relative position of the anus, the extra-oral nasal sacs, the scaly integuments, the mucous tubes on the head, the 'lateral line,' in short, the totality of the organisation of the lepidosiren, exemplify its fundamental ichtyologic nature. — *Ibid.*, *Analogue of Vertebrates*.

Ichthyological adj. Relating to, connected with, Ichthyology.

The Royal Society not only receives all this mass of ichtyological facts, but selects it for publication. — *Motham, Parasite of Literature*.

Ichthyologist. *s.* Investigator of ichthyology.

Cuvier observes that [in] the History of Fishes [by Willoughby and Ray]... many species are described which will not be found in earlier ichtyologies, and that those of the Mediterranean especially are given with great precision. — *Motham, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. iv. ch. viii. § 15.

Ichthyology. *s.* [Gr. ἰχθυόω — word, discourse, principle.] Investigation of the natural history and classification of fishes.

Some there are, as cane and sheep, which carry no name in ichthyology. — *Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Of the value of this principle of harmony, some idea may be formed from the circumstance, that on it Agassiz has based the whole of that celebrated classification, of which he is the sole author, and by which fossil ichthyology has for the first time assumed a precise and definite shape. — *Locke, History of Creation in England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Ichthyosaurus. *s.* [Gr. ἰχθυόω — lizard.] Extinct reptile, combining the characters of a fish with those of a lizard; *Ichthyosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus* (approximate lizard), and other similar compounds, are common in *Geology*.

Waters in which the *Ichthyosaurus* lived. — *Mantell, Wonders of Geology*.

Ichthyosis. *s.* [Gr.] In *Medicine*. Skin disease so called from the thickened cuticle resembling a fish's skin: fish-skin disease.

Ichthyosis consists of a morbid enlargement and elevation of the papillæ, and a thickening of the epidermis. Hoary peduncles are thus formed, which spread out to acquire by ad irregular tips, and, undergoing partial exfoliation, soon then resemble the scales of a fish. This affection is general or local, and hereditary or accidental. When it is hereditary, it either is congenital, or it does not appear until some months after birth. The local form is most frequently accidental, the more general affection is congenitally congenitally or hereditary. — *Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Ichthyotomist. *s.* [Gr. root of τήνω — cut; τμήν — section.] One engaged in the dissection of fish.

The first spinal nerve [in fishes] rises usually by two roots, the dorsal one giving a median, rarely by non-ganglionic roots exclusively from the paravertebral tracts; it usually emerges between the occipital and the atlas, and divides into a small dorsal and a larger ventral branch; this communicates with the ventral branch of the next spinal nerve, and supplies the pectoral fin-muscles, the suboccipitals, and the sternohyoids; it is called hypobranchial nerve by some ichtyologists. — *Osborn, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. viii.

Ice. *s.* [Ice-ichthyl.] Shoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part. If distilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the mouth of a beak, the subsiding powder, dried, retains some medicinal virtue; but if the menstruum be evaporated to a consistency, and afterwards dissolved into water, or crystals, the substance with no power upon them. — *Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

From locks unmelting and from the frozen bed,
Long icicles depend, and crackling sounds are heard. — *Drayton*.

Ice. *verbal obs.* Covering with ice; giving the character of ice to anything; (special application in *Cookery*).

The splendid *icing* of an immense historick plum-cake was embossed with a delicious image of the destruction of Troy. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 302.

To glaze or ice pastry. . . The best mode of icing fruit-tarts, . . . is to moisten the paste with cold water, to sift sugar thickly upon it. . . When a white icing is preferred the pastry must be drawn from the oven when nearly baked and brushed with white of egg. . . then well covered with sifted sugar. — *Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, ch. xvi.

Ice. *s.* [A.S. *gicel*.] Probably, so closely connected with ice as to have the same meaning, whether simple or compound. It occurs as *jokle* in the North Frisian, and in the Icelandic as *jokul* — glacier, or snow-capped mountain? *Hecla*.

Be she constant, be she *Ice*,
Be she fire, or be she *Ice*,
Still unalloyed is his life
That is wedded to a wife.

Cotton, Joys of Marriage: 1000.

Icon. *s.* [Gr. εἰκών.] Image, picture, or representation.

Boys, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the icons of these ten, yet added two others. — *Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Some of our own authors, and many Netherlanders, whose names and words are published, have deserved good commendation. — *Hakewell, Apology*.

Iconoclasm. *s.* Image-breaking.

The simplicity of the Alpine peasants was naturally averse to the wealth of the monastic establishments which began to arise among them; there might survive some vague tradition of the iconoclasm and holiness of Chastus of Turin, or of the later rebores of Arnold of Brescia, in Zurich. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, l. x. ch. viii.

Iconoclast. *s.* [Gr. εἰκονοκλάτης; κλάω — break.] Image-breaker.

Pope Stephen IV. in 768 condemned this council in a synod of Italian bishops, who asserted the honour of images against the eastern iconoclasts. — *Fox, On Ecclesiastical Councils*, d. 275.

Constantine, unlike his brethren, was an ardent iconoclast. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, l. iv. ch. viii.

Iconoclastic adj. Breaking or destroying images.

I have sometimes reflected that what reason the Turks should appoint such marks [in their mosques] to direct their faces towards, in prayer, and if I may be allowed to conjecture, I believe they did it at first in testimony of their iconoclastic principle; and to express to them both the reality of the Divine presence there, and at the same time also its invisibility. — *Mantell, Travels*, p. 65.

Most of these [statues] at York were destroyed, in the first editions of iconoclastic zeal. — *Scriver, Travels through Spain*, letter 16.

Yet this question, thus prematurely agitated by the iconoclastic emperors, and at this period of Christianity so fatally misdirected, is one of the most grave, and it should seem inevitable controversies, arising out of our religion. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, l. iv. ch. viii.

Iconochron. *s.* [Gr. εἰκόν — twenty; χρόνος — time, tale.] Figure having twenty sides.

But we must not forget that this disposition to what Bacon calls audacity was full of danger as well as of hope. It led Plato into error, I believe Kepler afterwards, and many others in all ages of scientific activity. It led Plato into error, for instance, when it led him to assert in the 'Timæus' that the four elements, earth, air, fire and water, have, for the forms of their particles respectively, the cube, the icosahedron, the pyramid, and the octahedron. — *Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*.

Icteric adj. [Lat. *icterus* — jaundice, for which it is the medical term.] Connected with, constituted by, relating to the jaundice: (construction substantival in the extract).

In the jaundice the color is wanting, and the icterical have a great sourness, and gripes, with windiness. — *Plater*.

Ice. *adj.*

1. Covered with, made, consisting, having the nature of ice; cold; frosty.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The seasons difference; as the *icy* fang,
And blanching chiding of the winter's wind.

Shakespeare, As you like It, ii. 1.

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. — *Jugle*.

Tempt *icy* seas, where scarce the waters roll,
Where clearer flames grow round the frozen pole.

Byron.

2 Applied to immaterial objects; generally to temperament or disposition; cold.

Thou wouldst have never learn'd
The icy precepts of respect.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

If thou dost find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be loquacious, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. — *Shakespeare, Richard III*, iii. 1.

Idea. *s.* Native freshwater fish so called, akin to the Roach: *Leuciscus* (Cyprianus) idus.

According to Mr. Stewart, this species was taken at the mouth of the Nith by the late Dr. Walker. . . Black says this fish is distinguished by the bulky character of the body, and the anal fin having thirteen rays. It was first described by Gessner, and is found in Pomerania, Westphalia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Russia. . . Sir Thomas Morgan Wilson . . . caught a fine large specimen of the *idea*, whilst trawling for pike on a windy day in the Gota Elf. . . The fish weighed between four and five pounds. — *Tarrell, British Fishes*.

A careful analysis of the long olfactory nerve in the eel, the *idea*, or the roach, shows that it is a fasciculus of filaments distinct from their origin. — *Osborn, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. viii.

Idea. *s.* [Gr. ἰδέω; for remarks on the pronunciation see the last extracts of the entry.] Mental image.

Our Saviour himself, being to set down the perfect idea of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with us, and with them it is in heaven. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

How good, how fair,

Answering his great idea.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 550.

Whichever the mind perceives in itself, or its immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*. — *Locke*.

But yet, after all this, there being men who persuade themselves that they have clear, positive, comprehensive ideas of Infinity, it is fit they should be told, and I should let very glad (with some others that I know who acknowledge they have none such) to be better informed by their communication. — *Ibid.*

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the result of our apprehension, is called an *idea*. — *Watts*.

I know of no *idea* or notions that have a better claim to be necessary simple and original than those of space and time. — *Locke, Essay on the Powers of the Mind*, vol. i. p. 354.

The leading doctrine of Locke, as is well known, is the derivation of all our simple ideas from sensation and from reflection. The former present, comparatively, no great difficulty; but he is not very clear or consistent about the latter. He seems in general to limit the word to the various operations of our own minds in thinking, believing, willing, and so forth. This, as has been shown formerly, is taken from, or at least evidenced with, the notion of Cause, or in his System of Philosophy. It is highly probable that Locke was acquainted with that work; if not immediately, yet through the account of the philosophy of Cause, published in English by Dr. Clarke, in 1663, which I have not seen, or through the excellent and rigorous abridgement of the System by Bernier. But he does not strictly confine his *idea* of reflection to this class. Duration is certainly no mode of thinking; yet the *idea* of duration is reckoned by Locke among those with which we are furnished by reflection. The same may perhaps be said, though I do not know that he expresses himself with equal clearness as to his account of several other ideas, which cannot be derived from external sensation, nor yet can be reckoned modifications or operations of the soul itself, such as number, power, existence. Most of the perplexity which has arisen on this subject . . . may be referred to the equivocal meaning of the word *idea*. The Cartesian understood by this whatever is the object of thought, including an *intellectus* as well as an *imaginatio*. By an *intellectus* they meant that which the mind conceives to exist, and to be the subject of knowledge, though it may be immaterial and incomprehensible. . . . Arguing, if he is the author of L'art de Penser, mentions the *idea* of a chameleon, or figure of 1000 sides, as an instance of the distinction between that which we imagine and that which we conceive or understand. Locke has employed the same instance to exemplify the difference between clear and obscure ideas. According to the former, we do not imagine a figure with 1000 sides at all; according to the latter, we form a confused image of it. We have an *idea* of such a figure, it is agreed by both; but in the sense of Arnauld, it is an *idea* of the understanding alone; in the sense of Locke, it is an *idea* of sensation, framed like other complex ideas by putting together those we have formerly received, though we may never have seen the precise figure. — *Milman, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. iv. ch. iii. § 107, 108, 109.

The metaphysical inquiry into the nature and composition of what have been called abstract ideas, or in other words, of the notions which answer to the mind to classes and to general names, belongs not to logic, but to different science, and our purpose does not require that we should enter upon it here. We are only concerned with the universally

acknowledged fact, that such general notions or conceptions do exist. The mind can conceive a multitude of individual things as one assemblage or class; and general names do really suggest to us certain ideas or mental representations, otherwise we could not use the names with consciousness of a meaning. Whether the idea called up by a general name is composed of the various circumstances in which all the individuals denoted by the name agree, and of no others, (which is the doctrine of Locke, Brown, and the conceptualists); or whether it be the idea of some one of those individuals, clothed in its individualizing peculiarities, but with the accompanying knowledge that those peculiarities are not properties of the class, (which is the doctrine of Berkeley, Dugald Stewart, and the modern nominalists); or whether (as held by Mr. Mill) the idea of the class is that of a miscellaneous assemblage of individuals belonging to the class; or whether, finally, (what appears to be the truest opinion,) it be any one or any other of all these, according to the accidental circumstances of the case; certain it is, that some idea or mental conception is suggested by a general name, and that it is this idea which we employ it with consciousness of a meaning. And this, which we may call if we please a general idea, represents in our minds the whole class of things to which the name is applied.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iv. ch. ii. § 1.

The current pronunciation makes the word either an actual dissyllable, or an approach to it, by the dropping or slurring over the final *a*. Yet the Greek was *idea*. In the following the form is trisyllabic:—

Happy you that may to the saint, your only idea,
Although simply attir'd, your manly affection offer.
Sir P. Sidney.

I did hide your lineaments,
Being the right idea of your father,
Both in your form and nobleness of mind.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7.
Her sweet idea wander'd through his thoughts.
Piercy.

If Chance, by the best idea wrought,
The fairest nymph before his eyes be set, *Dryden.*
This pronunciation is still common in verse, and not extinct, when persons affect purity of speech, in prose.

Hail, sympathy! thy soft ideas bring,
Gray, New Monthly, in *Anti-Jacobin*.

Ideal. adj. Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and the real impression thereof on our senses, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing, absent in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination.
Claude, Philosophical Principles.

Ideal. s. Ideal type or standard: (with *the*, *this*, *that*, or some similarly defining word).

I've seen much finer women, ripe and real,
Than all your beauties of the stone ideal.
Byron, Don Juan.

The ideal of morality has no more numerous rival than the ideal of highest strength, of most powerful life; which also has been named (very falsely as it was there meant) the ideal of poetic greatness. It is the maximum of the severe; and has, in those times, gained, precisely among the greatest weaknesses, very many proselytes. By this ideal, man becomes a least-spirit, a mixture; whose mental will, for weakness, a mental power of attraction.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, Nov. 13 (from whom it is a translation).

Idealism. s. System of metaphysical philosophy founded upon the doctrine that the objects of the external world are what they are, less on the strength of any material properties of their own, than through the action of the mind, in which they exist as ideas.

Now, without entering into the intricacies of German philosophy, we need here only advert to the character of *idealism*, on which it is everywhere founded, and which universally pervades it. In all German systems since the time of Kant, it is the fundamental principle to deny the existence of matter; or rather, we should say, to believe it in a radically different sense from that in which the Scotch philosopher strives to demonstrate it, and the English philosopher believes it without demonstration. To any of our readers, who has dipped never so slightly into metaphysical reading, this *idealism* will be no incommensurable thing. . . . The *idealist*, again, holds that his philosophy is transcendental, that is, ascending beyond the senses; which, he asserts, all philosophy, properly so called, is, and by its nature, must be.—*Carlyle, Critical and Historical Essays*, November.

Idealist. s. Supporter of the doctrine of idealism.

On innumerable other points, we find the same

discrepancy between the two schools. The *idealist*, for example, asserts that our notions of cause, of time, of personal identity, and of substance, are universal and necessary; that they are simple; and that, not being susceptible of analysis, they must be referred to the original constitution of the mind. On the other hand, the sensationist, so far from recognizing the simplicity of these ideas, considers them to be extremely complex, and backs upon their universality and necessity as merely the result of a frequent and intimate association. This is the first important difference which is inevitably consequent on the adoption of different methods. The *idealist* is compelled to assert, that necessary truths and contingent truths have a different origin. The sensationist is bound to affirm that they have the same origin. The further these two great schools advance, the more marked does their divergence become. They are at open war in every department of morals, of philosophy, and of art. The *idealists* say that all men have essentially the same notion of the good, the true, and the beautiful. The *sensationists* hold that there is no such standard.

I speak of *idealists*.
The *idealist* though the word *idealist* is often used by metaphysicians in a very different sense.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. I. ch. vi. and note.

Idealism. v. n. Form ideas.

Others attributed it [religion] to meditation and wonder on the beauty and magnificence of nature, or the forebodings and expectations of futurity congenial to man, or their natural propensity to idealize.—*Martin, Account of Menes's History of all Religions*, 1784.

Ideally. adv. As conceived as an idea.

A transubstant is made materially from some parts, and *ideally* from every one.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Ideate. v. a. Fancy; form in idea. *Rare.*

Let us minute souls;
For thus friends absent speak: this case controuls
The tediousness of my life; but for these
I could *ideate* nothing which could please.
Donne to Sir H. Wotton, Poems, p. 116.
What good statesmen would they be, who should
ideate or fancy such a commonwealth?—*Kant.*

Ideist. s. Idealist: (this latter being, at present, the commoner word).

If that be so, I must necessarily conclude, that the nominalists and the *ideists* have their apprehensive faculties very differently turned.—*Locke*, (Ord. 18.)

Ideistic. s. Same.

The hearer's *ideistic* heard you knew,
The same numerically true. *Baker, Indubita.*

Ideistical. adj. Commoner form of *Identic*.

Their *ideistical* was with mine.
Sir A. Hall, Origin of Man.
These ridiculous *ideistical* propositions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith. *Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.

If this pre-existent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehension, must have had an *ideistical*, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God.—*Watley, Sermons*.

Ideologically. adv. In an idealical manner.

In artificial things the introduction of a new form makes not the matter to be *ideologically* different from what it was.—*Ross, On Sir K. Duglas*.

Identification. s. Determination of identity.

He may then be able, for aught we know to the contrary, to join the soul or spirit of man to himself. And so to make but one person of both; such an *identification* I take to be impossible.—You may take it to be so; but I am sure you cannot prove it.—*Shelton, Discourse on the Resurrection*.
I am not ready to admit the *identification* of the British fact with Gospel faith.—*Bishop Watson, Charge*.

Identify. v. t.

1. Prove, determine, or fix.

All collections must set forth the christian name, surname, and addition of the state and degree, mystery, town, or place, and the county of the officer; and all this to *identify* his person.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

2. Make the same: (as, 'his cause is *identified* with mine').

All the divine perfections, being intrinsic unto and *identified* with the divine nature or essence.—*Jacobsen, Works*, 1. 391.

Let us *identify* let us incorporate ourselves with the people.—*Barker, Speech on Economical Reform*, p. 216. (Ord. 18.)

This would, however, which establishes the practical doctrine, that the State is to be neutral in questions involving religious truth and error, starves many persons, both practical statesmen and

speculative reasoners. . . . The abstinence of the State from *identifying* itself with one of the rival churches, appears to them in the light of a salutary neglect of religious duty, or even a profession of religious unbelief.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix. § 3.

Identity. s. Sameness.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a society in issue, inferring an *identity* in nature; by this fallacy was devised that drunk aqua-fortis for stone water.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Certainly those notions must needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty.—*South, Sermons*.
Considering any thing as existing at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thence form the ideas of *identity* and diversity.—*Locke*.

By cutting off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always rhyme to the next following, is produced too frequent an *identity* in sound, and hinders every couplet to the point of an epigram.—*Prose*.

Ideological. adj. Connected with, relating to, constituted by the doctrine of ideas.

I would willingly have confined myself to those better understood expressions, and perceived to the end in the suggested discussion; which I have hitherto observed from *ideological* discussions; considering the mechanism of our thoughts to be a topic distinct from and irrelevant to the principles and rules by which the trustworthiness of the results of thinking is to be estimated. Since, however, a work of such high pretensions, and it must also be said, of so much real merit, has rested the whole theory of induction upon such *ideological* considerations, it seems necessary for others who follow, to claim for themselves and their doctrines whatever position may properly belong to them on the same metaphysical ground. And this is the object of the succeeding chapter.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv. ch. i. § 4.

Ideology. s. [Gr. *logos* = word, doctrine, system, principle.] Mental philosophy; psychology.

Our neighbours, in the mean time, have made choice of the term *ideology* (a Greek compound involving the very word we have been attempting to discard) to express that department of knowledge which has been called the science of the human mind. *D. Stewart, Philosophical Essays*, 3. (Right.)

Ideos. s. [Lat. *ideas*.] A term anciently used among the Romans, and still retained in the Roman calendar. It is the 15th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four.

A soldier says I do you beware the *ideos* of March.—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, 1. 2.

Idiocy. s. [Gr. *idiotia*.] State of an Idiot.

I stand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that horses did eat their bits. *Baron*.
Idiocy is characterized by the want of mental power being congenital. While mania or monomania and dementia form the 'dementia accidental', *idiocy* forms the 'dementia naturalis' of lawyers. This intellectual deficiency is marked by a peculiar physiognomy, an absence of all expression, and a vague and unmeaning look, who rely on and may in a word be clearly identified. In many cases of congenital deficiency, the mind is capable of receiving a few ideas, and of profiting to a certain extent by instruction. To this state the term *idiocy* is applied. It may be regarded as a minor degree of *idiocy*.—*Dr. A. S. Taylor, Medical Jurisprudence*, &c. ch. iv.

Idiom. s. [Gr. *idioma*, *idioma*; Lat. *idioma*, peculiar.] Mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; particular cast of a tongue; phrase; phraseology.

He did romantic our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours.—*Dryden*.

Some that with care true eloquence shall touch,
And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Prose*.
The great test of speech is frequency of translation. No task was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native *idiom*; this is the most mischievous and consequently baneful of single words may enter the language, and the fabric of the tongue continue the same, but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the edifice.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary*.

The British, to speak plainly, has little or no resemblance to the English. Many of their terms may have gained admission among us; as from the vicinity and long intercourse we have had with that

people may necessarily be imagined; but their *idioms* and *genius* are as radically and essentially different as air two languages can possibly be.—*Drake, On the Origin of the English Language, Archaeologia*, vol. v. p. 317.

The language of Sévigné and Hamilton is eminently colloquial; scarce a turn occurs in their writings which they would not have used in familiar society; but their was the colloquy of the gods, ours of men; their *idiom*, though still simple and French, had been refined in the saloons of Paris, ... while in our own contemporary writers, with little exception, there is what defers the dialogue of our country, a tone not so much of provincialism, or even of what is called the language of the common people, as of one much worse, the dross of vulgar ribaldry, which a gentleman must clear from his conversation before he can assert that name.—*Haberm, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. vii. § 32.

Idiomatie. adj. Peculiar to a tongue; phraseological.

Since phrases used in conversation contract meanings by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idiomatic* ways of speaking. *Spectator*.

The characterization of English writers in the first division of the [17th] century were not maintained in the second, though the change, as was natural, did not come on by very rapid steps. The peculiarity of unpolished Latinisms, the affectation of singular and not generally intelligible words from other sources, the love of quaint phrases, strange analogies, and ambitious efforts at antithesis, gave way by degrees; a greater ease of writing was what the public demanded; and what the writers after the Restoration sought to attain. They were more strictly *idiomatic* and English than their predecessors.—*Haberm, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. vii. § 32.

Idiomatieal. adj. Same as Idiomatie.

Milton mistakes the *idiomatical* use and meaning of 'munditie'.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems*.

Idiopathe. adj. In *Medicine*. Occurring as a separate and independent ailment, rather than as a symptom (*σνν* = with + *παθος* = falling, occurrence, or casualty) of, and sympathetically (*σνν* = with + *παθος*) with, anything else. Sympathetic being the term to which it is most specially opposed.

It has been customary with authors to call all these cases of tetanus, which are not brought on by wounds, symptomatic; they are no more so than those which are said to be *idiopathic*.—*Dr. Rush, On Tetanus*. (Ord MS.)

Idiopathy. s. [Gr. *ιδιος* = suffering; root of *παθω* = suffer.] Peculiar sensibility.

Men are so full of their own fancies and *idiopathies*, that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger.—*Dr. H. More, Sermon of the Soul*, preface to pt. ii.

An elephant hath his *idiopathy*, and a man his, at the hearing of a pipe: a cat, and an eagle, at the sight of the sun.—*Shid*, notes, p. 329.

Idiosyncrasy. s. [Gr. *ιδιος* = private, peculiar + *σνν* = with + *σνν* = mixture.] Peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another.

Whether quails, from any *idiosyncrasy* or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feel upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The understanding also hath its *idiosyncrasies*, as well as other faculties.—*Glaucoille, Scrupis Scientificis*.

Idiot. s. [Gr. *ιδιος* = private person; one who takes no part in public matters. Hence, one who is ill-informed, or destitute of intellectual sympathies; the import becoming more and more disparaging as the word grew older. In the 16th century it had a weaker meaning than at present. *Idiot*, neither fool nor wise; half innocent. *Promptorium Parvulorum*.—Wedgwood.] Fatuous person; one with a congenital deficiency of intellect; foolish, silly, weak person. For its medical and medico-legal import see second extract under Idiocy.

[Idiot is] a tale, Told by an *idiot*, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 5. What else doth he herein, than by a kind of ratiocination tell his humble suppliants that he holds them *idiots*, or base wretches, not able to get relief?—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays*.

By idle boys and *idiots* vilified, Who moe and my calamities deride. *Sandys*. Things not understood of them who are but *idiots*, and understand no other than their mother tongue.—*Knatchbull, Annals of the Christian Church*, xlii. 13. Many *idiots* will believe that they see what they only hear.—*Deanna*.

To Idiocy (sometimes spelt Idiotey) there is sometimes given the sound of a -i, as if the notion of the idiotic character was conveyed by the affix -cy, and the -i belonged to the word *Idiot*. The formation, however, is that of such words as *Prophecy*, which is *prophet-ry*, but from *prophet*.

Idiotie. adj. Having the character of an idiot.

The stupid succession persisted to the last, in maintaining that the sun, moon, and stars, were no bigger than they appeared to the eye; and other such idiotic stuff, against mathematical demonstration.—*Deutley, Philothesia Lipsiensis*, § 40.

Idiotical. adj.

1. Same as Idiotey.

2. Idiomatic. *Rare; and faulty, as being both unnecessary and ambiguous.*

The language of the ambitious authors of Greece is, upon occasion, *idiotical* and vulgar.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, i. 271.

Idiotism. s. [from *idiot*.]

1. Fully; natural imbecility of mind.

The wisdom of this world is *idiotism*. Strength a weak reveal. *Decker, Old Fortunatus*. To come to the knowledge of his own stolidity, *idiotism*, and gullibility.—*Translation of Boccaccio*, p. 17: 1020.

It matters not whether our good humour be constructed by others into imbecility, or even *idiotism*; it is happiness to ourselves; and none but a fool would measure his satisfaction by what the world thinks of it.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, iii.

2. [Gr. *ιδιος* = peculiar.] Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language; idioms.

That our last accurate translation of the English Bible hath women in the margin, is a power advantage; who need not that it is the manner of that exquisite edition to set all the *idiomatics* of either language, and divers readings, in the margin?—*Bishop Hall, House of married Chryse*.

Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiomatics* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented.—*Sir M. Hale*.

We may have lost some of the *idiomatics* of that language in which it was spoken.—*Dryden, Life of Plutarch*.

Idiotise. v. n. Become an idiot.

It looks as if the heads of the greatest men *idiotised*, when they meet together. *Translation of Montaigne's Persian Letters*, let. cix.

Idie. adj. [A.S. *idil*, *idil*.]

1. Lazy; averse from labour.

The tale of the bricks, which they did make heretofore, you shall lay upon them; you shall not diminish aught thereof; for they be *idie*.—*Keodas*, iv. 8.

2. Not engaged; affording leisure.

For often have you writ to her; and she in modesty, Or else for want of *idie* time, could not again reply. *Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

3. Unactive; not employed.

Why stand ye here all the day *idie*? They say unto him, Because no man hath hired us.—*Matthew*, xxi. 4.

No war or battle's sound Was heard the world around, The *idie* spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton, On the Nativity*, 53.

Children generally like to be *idie*; all the care then is, that their busy humors should be constantly employed in something of use to them.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.

They *idiotised*, all resistance lost, All courage; down their *idie* weapons dropp'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 833.

And threatening France, plac'd like a painted Jove, Held *idie* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden*.

The power that guards the sacred lives of kings? Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolts, Or bent their *idie* rage on fields and trees, When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Id.*, *Spanish Friar*.

5. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good.

Of antrea vast, and deserts *idie*, It was my hint to speak. *Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3

The murmuring surge, That on the unnumber'd *idie* pebbles chafes, Cannot be heard so high. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 6.

A poor and *idie* sin. *B. Jonson, Sejourn*.

6. Trifling; of no importance: (usu. 'An *idie* story').

Stiffen it then, then money god, quoth he, That all thine *idie* I refuse; All that I need I have; what needeth me? To covet more than I have come to use? *Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

This answer is both *idie* in regard of us, and also repugnant to themselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

They are not, in our estimation, *idie* reproaches, when the authors of needless innovations are opposed with such negatives, as that of *Idie*: how are these new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew?—*Shid*.

His friend smil'd scornful, and, with proud contempt, Rejects as *idie* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox*, 310.

An *idie* reason lessens the weight of the good cause you gave before.—*Swift*.

He wishes to recall the precious hours he has spent in trifles, and loitered away in *idie* unprofitable diversions.—*Rogers*.

Idie. v. n.

1. Lose time in laziness and inactivity.

These did no hurt, were sober, but went *idling* about the grove with their hands in their pockets, and telling the number of the trees there.—*Andrew, Archdeacon*, ii. 320.

Yes, I was from this poetical madness, Next page he says, in sober sadness, 'Tis she and all her fellow-fools Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior, Alma*, canto i.

2. Play lightly.

A lover may bestride the gossamer air, That *idie* in the warm summer air. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

Idie. v. n. Waste idly; consume unprofitably.

If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of *idling* it away?—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Idieheaded. adj.

1. Foolish; unreasonable.

These *idieheaded* sackers resorted thither.—*Cure*.

2. Delirious; infatuated.

Upon this loss she fell *idieheaded*, and to this very day stands near the place still.—*Sir B. L'Estrange*.

Idleness. s. Attribute suggested by *Idie*.

1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.

Nor is excess the only thing by which sin breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themselves; but many are also brought to a very ill and impending habit of body by mere *idleness*, and *idleness* is both itself a great sin, and the cause of many more.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Absence of employment.

All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made us pine away for sight, to let us of our time in so troublesome an *idleness*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessarily imposing no industry or travel, *idleness* bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

3. Omission of business.

Ten thousand harms, more than the ill I know, My *idleness* hath hatch. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

4. Unimportance; trivialness.

To the English court assembly now, From every region, apex of *idleness*. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4*.

5. Inefficiency; uselessness; worthlessness.

Either to have it sterile with *idleness*, or manured with industry.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, i. 3.

6. Unreasonableness; want of judgement; foolishness; madness.

There is no lust of affection but is joined with some *idleness* of brain.—*Racon, Considerations on War with Spain*.

Idiepatred. adj. *Idie-headed*; stupid.

Let him be found never so *idiepatred*, he is still a grave drunkard.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, sign. O. 3.

Idler. s. One who idles.

Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are commonly prevented to his majesty's ships, are so ignorant in sea-service as that they know not the name of a rope.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Idles. s. Fit of laziness: (the preceding, as it were the name of a disease like the

measles, and other complaints, the term for which has a plural form.)

Idle nullum litem dicit; I have been sick of the *idle* to-day.—*Withal*. (Quoted by H. & W.)

Idlesby. *s.* Inactive or lazy person: (a coined word; *Idlesby* is a like formation).

I know not whether among those 'nilil accents,' *idlesby*, or 'male accents,' ill speakers of their time, I should place the newsmonger, and amorous trifler, that spendeth his forenoon on his glass and barler.—*Whitlark, Manners of the English*, p. 301.

Idleness. *s.* Idleness. *Obsolete; rhetorical.*

Developing the mountains, leaves, and flowers, And shining in the hawling brook, where-by, Clear as its current, glide the musing hours With a calm languor, which, though to the eye *Idleness* it seem, hath its morality. If from society we learn to live, 'Tis solitude should teach us how to die; It hath no flatterers; vanity can give No hollow aid; alone—man with his God must strive.

Byron, Childs Harold, canto iv. st. xxxiii.

Idly. *adv.* In an idle manner.

1. Lazily; without employment.

A young gentleman, or a young maid, that liveth wealthily and *idly*.—*Ancham, Schoolmaster*.

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.

To rave or speak *idly* in ebriety.—*Barret, Alceste*.

He hath *idly* gone about the bush a little.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 161.

And modern Angli, whose capricious thought Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught, Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath, Which play'd so *idly* with the darts of death.

Prior, Ode to the Memory of the Hon. Col. George Villiers.

3. Carelessly; without attention.

In a theatre, the eyes of men, After a well-acted actor leaves the stage, Are *idly* bent on him that enters next, Thinking his prattle to be tedious.

Shakespeare, Richard II., v. 2.

But shall we take the muse abroad To drop her *idly* on the road? And leave our subject in the middle, As Butler did his bear and fiddle?

Prior, Alma, canto ii.

4. Ineffectually; vainly.

Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer *idly* against the truth, the course and passage whereof it is not in them to hinder.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Idol. *s.* [Gr. εἶδωλον; Lat. *idolum*.]

1. Image worshipped as God.

Used adjectively.

They did ascribe upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God.—*Maccebeus*, i. 60. A nation from one faithful man to spring, Him on this side Euphrates yet residing, Bred up in *idol* worship.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 113.

The apostle in there arguing against the superstitions who joined in the *idol* feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of participating of the *idol* god. —*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Image.

Never did art so well with nature strive, Nor ever *idol* seem'd so much alive; So like the man, so golden to the sight; So like within, so counterfeit and light.

Dryden, Medal, 6.

3. Ideal representation. *Obsolete.*

Men beholding so great excellence, And rare perfection in mortality, Do her adorn with sacred reverence, As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

4. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He's honoured and lov'd by all; The soldier's god, and people's *idol*.

Sir J. Denham, Sephy.

5. The idols of Bacon.

Of the splendid passages in the Novum Organum none are perhaps so remarkable as his celebrated division of fallacies, not such as the dialecticians had been accustomed to refute, depending upon equivocal words, or faulty disposition of premises, but lying far deeper in the natural or incidental prejudices of the mind itself. These are four in number: *idola tribus*, to which, from certain common weaknesses of human nature, we are universally liable; *idola speciei*, which from peculiar dispositions and circumstances of individuals mislead them in different manners; *idola fori*, arising from the current usage of words, which represent things much otherwise than as they really are; and *idola theatri*, which false systems of philosophy and erroneous methods of reasoning have introduced. Hence, as the refracted ray gives us a false notion as to the place of the object whose image it transmits, so our own minds are a refracting medium to the objects of their own contemplation, and require all the aid of

a well-directed philosophy either to rectify the perception, or to make allowances for its errors. These *idola*, *idola*, images, illusions, fallacies, or, as Lord Bacon calls them in the Advancement of Learning, false appearances, have been in the market-place. But it would be better, unless we retain the Latin name, to employ one of the synonymous terms given above. For the use of *idol* in this sense is little warranted by the practice of the language, nor is it found in Bacon himself, but it has misled a host of writers, whoever might be the first that applied it, even among such as are conversant with the Novum Organum.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. iii. ch. iii. §§ 58, 59.

Idolater. *s.* [see *Idolatry*.]

1. One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God.

The state of *idolaters* is two ways miserrand, in that which they worship they find no : cour; and secondly, at his hands, whom they ought to serve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

An astrologer may be no Christian; he may be an *idolater* or a pagan; but I would hardly think astrology to be compatible with rank atheism.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

2. Simply, an adorer; great admirer.

Joison was an *idolater* of the ancients.—*Bishop Hurd*.

Idolater. *s.* Idolater.

The Jews were punished for their *idolatry* by *idolaters*, and restored by *idolaters*.—*Crisp, Historical Sketches, Speeches, and Characters, England the Fortress of Christianity*.

Idolater. *s.* Idolater, of which it is the proper form. See *Idolatry*.

Idolateress. *s.* Female idolater.

They would not treat, unless his first acknowledged his father to be a tyrant, and his mother an *idolateress*.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 43.

Whose heart, though large, Remitt'd by fair *idolateress*, fell To idols foil.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 444.

Idolatrial. *adj.* Tending to, comprising, consisting of, idolatry. *Rare.*

We have in our church no public worshiping of idols, no heathenish or idolatrial service.—*Bishop Hooper, Examination as to Apparel*, sign. 122, 4.

This pretence would not only establish purgatory, but the worship of images, and the multitude of gods and idolatrial services, and very many superstitions.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, vol. i. p. 554.

Idolatrize. *v. a.* Worship as an idol.

Apollo easily perceived, that Lapis did manifestly *idolatrize* Tullius. Translation of Horvati, p. 17: 1620.

Idolatrize. *v. n.* Behave, act, or comport one's self as an idolater; practise idolatry.

Let when for answer unto him they come The lustful people should *idolatrize*.

Dryden, Moors, 1009. (Oral MS.)

And as the Egyptians did *idolatrize* Unto the sun.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

Succeeding ages would *idolatrize*, And as his numbers, so his reliques prize.

Valentine, On the Death of Duane.

Idolatrizing. *verbal abs.* Act, or practise, of an idolater.

How should either swearing, or blaspheming, or *idolatrizing*, be sin, if there were not a God, against whom they were committed?—*Fotherby, Altheimantia*, p. 41.

Idolatrous. *adj.* Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.

Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn by an *idolatrous* eye, or be set up in churches to be worshipped.—*Peachment, On Drawing*.

Idolatrously. *adv.* In an idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done *idolatrously*, be so far forth abhorred.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Idolatry. *s.* [Gr. εἰδωλον + λατρεία = service, λατρεία = servo.] Hence, the full form of this compound should be *Idolo-latry*. The two *l's* have been fused in one, or one has been omitted. In *Idolater* and *Idolator* the same has happened to the two *r's*; viz.,

the *r*- of *λατρεία*, and the *r* of endings *-er* and *-or*.] Worship of images; worship of anything as God which is not God.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, king'd, lov'd and ador'd.

And were there none in his *idolatry*, My substance should be daim'd in thy stead.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worshiping that for God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way unsuitable to his nature; and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances.—*South, Sermons*.

The kings were distinguished by judgements or blessings, according as they promoted *idolatry*, or the worship of the true God.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Idolish. *adj.* Devoted to, fitted for, ornamented with, idols. *Rare.*

They have stuffed their *idolish* temples with the wretched images of your nation.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prebary*, b. ii.

Idolism. *s.* Idolatrous worship; defence of idolatrous worship.

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute Their *idolisms*, traditions, parables?

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 133.

Idolist. *s.* Worshipper of images. *Rhetorical.*

I to God have brought Dishonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths Of *idolists* and atheists.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 481.

Idolize. *v. a.*

1. Worship idolatrously.

The reason Theodoret assigns for God's changing the diet of men from the fruits of the earth to the flesh of animals is, that, foreknowing they would *idolize* his creatures, he might aggravate the absurdity, and make it the more ridiculous to do so, by their consuming at their tables what they sacrificed to at their altars.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 246.

2. Love or reverence to adoration.

Those who are generous, humble, just and wise, Who not their gold, nor themselves *idolize*.

Sir J. Denham.

Parties, with the greatest violation of Christian unity, denominated themselves, not from the grand author and finisher of our faith, but from the first promulgator of their idolized opinions.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Idolizer. *s.* One who loves or reverences to adoration.

Overlooking *idolizers* of the faculty of free-will.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Guiltless*, p. 281: 1600.

The *idolizers* of monarchy, with equal flattery, have attributed the same prerogative to temporal princes.—*Bishop Mannersham, Two Discourses*, p. 132: 1681.

Though I be not such an *idolizer* of antiquity as Harris, yet they have great claims for me.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters to Horck*, let. xxxviii.

Idolous. *adj.* Abounding in, given to, idols.

Obsolete.

Was not this, think you, good wisdom counsel of this *idolous* hyson?—*Bale, Acts of English Prelates*, pt. i. fol. 90, b.

Idoloneous. *adj.* [Lat. *idoneus*.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.

You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by making them corrode some *idoloneous* body.—*Boyle*.

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void 'de jure & facto,' and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoloneous* person.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Legis Canonici*.

Idyl. *s.* [Gr. εἰδωλον; Lat. *idylum*.] Small, or short, descriptive poem: (generally pastoral).

Theocritus is his victim in the Dissertation on Pastoral Poetry; but Fontenelle gave the Sicilian his revenge; he wrote pastorals himself; and we have altogether forgotten, or, when we again look at, can very partially approve, the *idyls* of the heathen, while those Doric dactyls of Theocritus still linger like what Schiller has called soft music of yesterday, from our schoolboy reminiscences on our aged ears.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. iv. ch. vi. § 19.

Idyl. *conj.* [A.S. *gif*.]

1. Supposing, provided, in case it be so.

Thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath, if that thou hearken unto the commandment of the Lord thy God.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 13.

If that rebellion Caus'd like itself, in laws and subject routs; I say, if damn'd communion so appear'd In his true, native, and most proper shape, You, reverent father, and these noble lords, Had not been here.

Shakespeare, Henry 8th, Part II. iv. 1.

b. Whether or no.

Uncertain if thy angry, or chance;
But by this easy rise they all advance.
She doubts if two and two make four:
It can't—it may—and it must;
To which of these must Alma trust?
Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting if she doubts or no.

Prior, *Alma*, canto iii.

c. Allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumstances, if I may so call them,
were not necessary to the experiments.—
Boyle.

d. Though. Rare.

They themselves decreed
Their own revolt, not I; if I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 116.

Used substantively.

Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, &c.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
If they have done this deed, my noble lord—
If I talk to thee to me of this? Thou art a traitor.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 4.

Ignaro. s. [Latin.] Contemptuous term of

“elder days for a blockhead.”
It was intolerable insolence in such *ignaros* to
challenge this for poetry, which they understood
not.—*Hishop Mountain, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 290:
1625.

No man can be such an *ignaro*, as to imagine his
sins will be to be made of wire, or his body to be immortal
in brass.—*Heery, Sermons*, p. 10: 1654.

Ignarus. adj. [Lat. *ignarus*, from *ignis* =

fire.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting
fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still igno-
rant of the immediate way of igneous solutions.—
Glaucius, Synopsis Scientiarum.

He [Leibnitz's] hypothesis supposes the gradual
cooling of the earth from igneous fusion.—*Hutton*,
Introduction to the Literature of Europe during
the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries,
pt. iv. ch. viii. § 33.

Ignify. v. a. Form into fire.

The ignited part of matter was formed into the
body of the sun.—*Starkley, Palaeogeography Sacra*,
c. p. 20.

Ignipotent. adj. [Lat. *ignipotens*: *potens*,

-entis = powerful, presiding over.] Pre-
siding over fire.

Vulcan is call'd the power ignipotent.
Pope, Translation of Homer.

Ignis fatuus. s. [Lat.; literally, foolish, rain,

misleading fire.] Will with the wisp; Jack
with the lantern.

An *ignis fatuus*, that bewitches
And leads him into pools and ditches.
Baile, Hudibras, l. 1, 609.

Scared and guided by the *ignis fatuus* of popular
superstition.—*Scripps Taylor, Artificient Hantman-*
ness, p. 32.

Vapours arising from putrid waters are usually
called *ignis fatuus*.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

Ignitable. adj. Inflammable; capable of

being set on fire.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur
or ignitable parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Er-*
rors.

Ignite. v. a. Kindle; set on fire.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and
then powder it.—*Gray, Museum*.

The ignited particles hasten to dip themselves in
the neighbouring stream.—*Sir H. Shere, in Lord*
Baltimore's Memoirs, p. 10.

Wine, in his *Thymus*, enumerating the ignited
juices, names wine in the first place.—*Bishop*
Berkley, Siris, § 212.

Ignite. v. n. Take fire.

A fuse fell upon the hot sand and ignited.—*Rich-*
ardson, Travels in Sahara.

Ignited. part. adj. *Kindled so as to take

fire.

(For example see Incendiarism.)

Ignition. s. Act of kindling or setting on

fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the
ignition might be presently communicated.—*Boyle*.
These black circular lines we see on dishes and
other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of *igni-*
tion, by the pressure of an obelisk stick upon the
wood turned round in the lathe.—*Ray*.

Ignivomous. adj. [Lat. *ignivomus*; *vomo*

= vomit.] Vomiting fire.

“Vulcanus and *ignivomus* mountains are some of
the most terrible shocks of the globe.—*Derham*,
Physico-Theology.

Ignobility. s. Want of magnanimity.

To look up the states of true knowledge, from
them that affectingly seek it to the glory of God,
is a property belonging only to the hypocritical
Pharisees and false lawyers. A most sign of *ig-*
nobility can not be seen, then to pride such noble
monuments. *Bide, in Letitia's New Year's Gift*.
Pope Sixtus the fifth, who was a very poor man's
son, and his father's house ill thicket, so that the
sun came in many places, would sport with his *ig-*
nobility, and say, “That he was unto decess illustre,”
son of an illustrious house.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*,
(Ord MS.)

Ignoble. adj. [Lat. *ignobilis*; Fr. *ignoble*.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustri-

ous race.

As when in tumults rise the *ignoble* crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 213.

2. Worthless; not deserving honour.

The noble side doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock graft with *ignoble* plants.
Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 7

Ignoble. v. a. Make ignoble. Rare.

And lastly, the good entertainment of the invin-
cible navy; which was chased till the chosen were
wary, after infinite loss, without taking a cock-
boat, without firing a shot, and the discretion of the
mercy of the winds and the discretion of their
adventures, making a perambulation or pilgrimage
about the northern seas, and *ignobling* many shores
and points of land by shipwreck, and so returned
home with scorn and dishonour, much greater than
the terror and expectation of their setting forth.—
Bacon, Discourses in Praque of Queen Elizabeth.

Ignobleness. s. Attribute suggested by

Ignoble; meanness; want of dignity.

The *ignobleness* of their dispositions and breed-
ing.—*Junius, Cursus of Miracles*, 113. (Ord MS.)

Ignobly. adv. In an ignoble manner; ig-

nominiouly; meanly; dishonourably;
reproachfully; disgracefully.

To those, that sorer race of men, whose lives
Religious lifted them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 621.

Ignominious. adj. Mean; shameful; re-

proachful; dishonourable.

They with pale fear surpris'd,
Fled *ignominious*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 394.

Caligula, though a traitor to the state,
And tortured, scap'd this *ignominious* fate.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

They rave, and she transferred the cursed advice,
That monarch should their inward soul disguise,
Dissemble and command, be false and wise;
By *ignominious* arts for service ends,
Should compliment their foes, and shun their
friends. *Prior, Solomon*, b. ii.

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to
one single rapacious, obscene, *ignominious* pro-
ject.—*Swift*.

Ignominiously. adv. In an ignominious

manner; meanly; scandalously; disgrace-
fully; shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some ally to the infamy of him who died
ignominiously to be buried privately.—*South, Ser-*
mons.

Ignominy. s. [Lat. ignominia.] Disgrace

reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dis-
honour.

Strengthen from truth divided, and from just,
Hauds, might merits but disguise
And *ignominy*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 381.

Their generals have been received with honour
after their defeat, wars with *ignominy* after con-
quest.—*Addison*.

Ignomy. s. Abreviation of Ignominy.

Barbarous.

Thy *ignomy* sleep with thee in the grave!
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

Springing the terms of honour wholly on the
one part, and of hatred and *ignomy* on the other.
—*Sir E. Stanley, State of Religion*.

They are said in their own coin; they are with
ignomy repaid reproach.—*Bishop Richardson, On*
the Old Testament, p. 264.

Ignoramus. s. [Lat. first person plural, pre-

sent tense, of ignoro = we know not.]

1. Word endorsed on a bill of indictment
thrown out by a grand jury.

2. Foolish fellow; vain un instructed pre-
tender: (treated as if a Latin substantive
in use).

“Ever you find an *ignoramus* in place and power,
and can have so little conscience and so much con-
science as to tell him to his face that he has a wit and
an understanding above all the world beside,...

I dare undertake, that, as fulsome a dose as you
give him, he shall readily take it down, and admit
the commendation, though he cannot believe the
thing.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 353.

As if, forsooth, there could not be so much as a
few houses fired, a few ships taken, or any other
calamities which befall this little corner of the
world, but that some scepter'd *ignoramus* must
presently find and pick it out of some shamed, un-
fired prophecy of Ezekiel, Daniel, or the Revela-
tion.—*Ibid.* v. 57.

Ignorance. s.

1. Want of knowledge; illiterateness.

If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are
that most exemplin of *ignorance* in others, yet our
book of prayer might remain the same.—*Hooker*,
Ecclesiastical Polity.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 7.

If we see right, we see our woe;
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From *ignorance* our comfort flows?
The only wreathed are the wise. *Prior*.

2. Want of knowledge respecting some par-
ticular thing.

It is in every body's power to pretend *ignorance*
of the law.—*Sherlock*.

Of future events, that Being, and no other, can
have the same knowledge as of the past, who is ac-
quainted with all the causes, remote or immediate,
internal and external, on which each depends. But
every one is accustomed to anticipate future events,
in human affairs, as well as in the material world,
in proportion to his knowledge of the several circum-
stances connected with each; however different in
amount that knowledge may be, in reference to dif-
ferent occurrences. And in both cases alike, we al-
ways attribute the failure of any anticipation to the
ignorance or mistake respecting some of the circum-
stances. When, e.g. we fully expect, from our
supposed knowledge of some person's character, and
of the circumstances he is placed in, that he
will do something which, eventually, he does not
do, we at once and without hesitation conclude that
we were mistaken either as to his character, or as to
his situation, or as to our acquaintance with human
nature, generally.—*Whately, Logic, Appendix I.*
Amplified Terms, xi.

3. Want of knowledge discovered by exter-
nal effect.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances*.
—*Book of Common Prayer*.

Punish me not for my sins and *ignorances*.—
Zeph. iii. 3.

Ignorant. adj.

1. Wanting knowledge, unlearned; unin-
structed; unenlightened.

So foolish was I, and *ignorant*: I was as a beast
before thee. *Psalm*, lxxii. 22.

Thy letters have transported me beyond
this *ignorant* present time, and I feel now
The future in the instant. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 5.

He that doth not know those things which are
of use for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man,
whatsoever he may know besides.—*Archbishop Tillot-*
son.

2. Unknown; undiscovered. *Rhetorical.*

If you know aught which does behoove my know-
ledge

Thereof to be inform'd, imprison't not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, l. 2.

3. Without knowledge of some particular:
(with *of*).

Let not judges be so *ignorant* of their own right
as to think there is not left to them, as a principal
part of their office, a wise application of laws.—
Johnson, Rhetoric.

O villain ill forsworn! Better had I
Lied *ignorant* of future! so had born
My part of evil only. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 763.

4. Unacquainted with: (with *of*).

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden*.

5. Ignorantly, made *or* done.

It is sleeping,
Your *ignorant* builders, on our terrible sea
Like egg-shells mov'd. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, iii. 1.

Ignorant. s. One untaught, unlettered, un-

instructed.

Let this drove carry what price it will
With noble *ignorants*. *B. Jonson, Forest*.

Look into the private closets of their devout
ignorants, what difference shall you find between
the image and the suppliant.—*Bishop Hall, Quo*
enitas!

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach?
Sir J. Denham, A Speech against Peace.

Ignorantly. adv. In an ignorant manner;

without knowledge; unskilfully; without information.

The greatest and most cruel force we have,
Are those whom you would ignorantly save.

Dryden.

Ignorant *r. a.* [Lat. *ignoro*; pres. part. *ignorans*, -antis; *ignorantia*.] Not know; be ignorant of.

I *ignorant* not the stricter interpretation, given by modern critics to divers texts by me alleged.—*Boyle*.

Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they *ignore*.—*Id.*

Ignote, *adj.* [Lat. *ignotus*.] Unknown. *Rare*.

A traveller passing through the conflux of *ignote* countries.—*Sir M. Stanley, Ruins*, p. 1: 1634.
Shall such very *ignote* and contemptible pretensions be allowed a place among the most renowned of poetick writers?—*Phillips, Theatrum Poeticum*, pref.: 1676.

Ignominia, *s.* Requite so called.

In the *ignominia* a single broad tubercular cartilage extends into the alveolar cavity from the outer side, terminating below in two tubercles.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

In the flying lizard, and the *ignominia*, the stomach is rather pyriform, but the shape varies with the state of the contents.—*Id.*

Ignomodon, *s.* [Gr. *ὀϊστος*, -ιστος; -tooth.] Large extinct reptile so called, having teeth like those of the *Ignomodon*, i.e. serrated at the edges.

The *Ignomodon*, first discovered by Dr. Mantell, has left none of its remains in the Wealden strata of the south-eastern counties and Isle of Wight, than has any other genus of associated saurian.—*Eggs, Manual of Elementary Geology*, ch. xvii.

Ille, *s.* Improper form of *Aisle*.

Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches widen, and hark *illic* extend.

Pope.

Illeus, *s.* [Latin.] In *Medicine*. Intussusception of the bowels; colic.

An *illic*, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is really either a circumvolution, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other.—*Arbuthnot*.

Illex, *s.* [Latin.] Holm, or evergreen, oak.
The *illex*, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised of acorns. The Spaniards have a sort they call *cazura*; the wood of which, when old, is finely embellished, as if it were painted.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

The pulchre of Lord Montfort was in the most distinguished quarter of the city, and stood in the midst of vast gardens full of walks of laurel, avenues of *illex*, and fountains of lions.—*H. Disraeli, Henrietta Temple*, ch. iv.

Illic, English; the Latin being *illex*.

The *illex* in Lindsey Park are of great age, and seem to be as hardy as any of the other trees.—*Jones, Glossary in Natural History*.

Illic, *adj.* [Lat. *illic*—bowels.] Relating to the lower bowels.

Those, who die of the *illic* passion, have their bellies much swelled.—*Plater, On the Hemorrhoids*.

Ill, *adj.*

1. Bad in my respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil.

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* wat; but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours.—*Bacon, Essays*.

2. Unsuitable; improper.

He was saying to himself, that he was a very *ill* man to be in visiting and professing love to Flavia, when his heart was enthrall'd to another.—*Spectator*, no. 388.

3. Sick; disordered.

You wish me health in every happy season;
For I am on the sudden something *ill*.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

I have known two signs of the greatest consequence lost, by the government falling *ill* in the time of the sickness.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Ill, *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.

Ill at ease, both she and all her train
The searching sun had home, and beating rain.

Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 407.

2. Not easily; with pain; with difficulty.

Thou desirest
The punishment all on thyself! alas!
Bear thine own first, *ill* able to sustain
His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part,
And my displeasure bear'st not *ill*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 948.

Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,
When just approaching to the nuptial state.

Dryden.

As the *first element* in a compound.

Near to an old *ill* favoured castle they meant to perform their unskilfully grand. *Sir P. Sidney*.
The match had been so *ill* made for Pleurisy, that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to destruction, had there not come fifty to his defence.—*Id.*

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
Ill eyed and ugly.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, l. 2.
Lead back thy Marston to their ancient Elbe:
I would restore the fruitful Kent, the art
Of Vertigen for Hengist's *ill* bought aid.

Dryden.
Sparta has not to boast of such a woman;
Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love.

Id.
The faded dragon never guarded more
The golden floor, than he his *ill* god store.

Id., Translation of Juvenal.
Did you never taste delicious drink out of an *ill* looked vessel?—*Sir K. J. Estlin*.

Nor has he erred above once by *ill* judged superfluity.—*Gorb, Translation from Greek*.

Others *ill* have been condemn'd to toil
Their tedious life.

Prior.
We simple toasters take delight
To see our women's teeth black white;
And every maw *ill* brood follow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow.

Id., Hymn, canto ii.
The second daughter was a pensive, froward, *ill* conditioned creature as ever was.—*A. Routhnot, History of John Bull*.

I see thy sister's tears,
Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death,
In the pursuit of our *ill* fated loves.

Adrian, Cato.
Bid him employ his ears for those my friends,
And make good use of his *ill* gotten power.

Id.
By such *ill* men must be let them himself. *Id.*
If a man had but an *ill* favoured nose, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the cause to the prejudice of his education.—*Swift*.

They would not make bold, as every where they do, to destroy *ill* formed and mis-shaped productions.—*Locke*.

Ill, *s.* [A.S. *yfel*.]

1. Wickedness; depravity; contrariety to holiness.

Ill, to man's nature, as it stands perverted, hath a natural modish strength in continuance.—*Id.*

Young men to imitate all *ill* are prone;
But are compelled to avowise alone;
For then in virtue's shape they follow vice.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

2. Misfortune; misery.

Who can all sense of others' *ill* escape,
Is but a brute at best in human shape.

Id., Translation of Juvenal.
Though plung'd in *ill* and overclouded in care,
Yet never let the noble mind despair;

When prest by dangers, and beset with foes,
The gods their timely succour interpose;
And when our virtue sinks, overwhelm'd with grief,
By unforeseen expedients bring relief.

A. Philips.

Ill, *v. a.* Injure. *Rare*.

The sparrow with her airy bill,
Defends her breast from such as would thrust *ill*.

Sylvester, Du Bartas, 46. (Ord MS.)

Illabile, *adj.* [Lat. *labar*—slide, slip.] Incapable of slip or error. *Rare*.

Even infinite wisdom and power could not make a creature (for God cannot work contradictions) that was of its own nature, *illabile*, infallible, and impeccable.—*Chrysostom, Discourses*, iv. (Ord MS.)

Illability, *s.* Incapability of slip or error. *Rare*.

Before that secondary nature of eternal infallibility, *illability*, and impeccability could be brought about, on the most perfect of created intelligences, it must necessarily be, by continued habits, produced by repeated acts.—*Chrysostom, Discourses*. (Ord MS.)

Illapso, *s.* [Lat. *illapso*, preterite part. of *illabar*; *labor*—glide in.]

1. Immission or entrance of one thing into another.

What ravelling transports now
Seize on that intellect! how glad it glow
With fresh *illapso* of the purest light.

J. Hall, On the Death of Lord Hastings,
Lacrymæ Memoriam: 1650.

The prophetic *illapso* could never grace an humane soul.—*J. Spencer, On Volage Prophecies*, p. 40: 1665.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the *illapso* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed, by the *illapso* of the divine essence into them, shall be all over divine.—*Norris*.

2. Casual coming; accession in the medical sense: (as, 'the accession of a fit of ague').

Life is oft preserved
By the bold swimmer in the swift *illapso*
Of accident disastrous.

Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Passion's fierce *illapso*

Rouses the mind's whole fabric.

Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, l. ii.

Illaqueate, *r. a.* [Lat. *illaqueatus*, pass. part. of *illaqueo* (*laqueo*—to snare; *illaqueatio*, -onis).] Entangle; entrap; ensnare.

I am *illaqueat*, but not truly captivated into your conclusion.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.

They that take upon them to be the only solvers from sin, are themselves held fast in the snare of eternal death; and do as necessarily *illaqueate* all others therein whom they proselyte to their religion.—*Id., Antidote against Idolatry*, pref.

Illaqueation, *s.*

1. Act of snaring, or entangling; taking in a noose; luring. *Rare*.

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, or penitential *illaqueation*, but also suffocation.—*Sir T. Browne*.

2. Ensnaring; entrapping. *Rare*.

They wholy gave themselves up to learn to wrangle, and arts of *illaqueation*.— *Evelyn, Letter to Bishop Nicholson*.

Illatio, *s.* [Lat. *illatio*, -onis; *illatus*—brought in.]

1. Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.

Which might be inferred by those that were rather apt to make evil than good *illations* of our proceeding.—*Id.*

Herein there seems to be a very erroneous *illation* from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himself.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Illatio so orders the intermediate ideas as to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together.—*Locke*.

2. In a more limited sense, *illation* means an imperfect syllogism formed by conversion or inversion; in which there are only two terms, i.e. no middle term: as,

Some pagans were good men.
Some good men were pagans.

Illative, *adj.* Relating to, denoting, *illation* or conclusion.

There is a great deal of difference between a mere *illative* necessity, which consists only in the logical consequence of one thing upon another, and between a causal necessity, which efficiently and antecedently determines and joins the faculty upon working. *Smith, Science*, viii. 84.

In common discourse or writing such causal particles as 'for' and 'therefore' manifest the act of reasoning as well as the *illative* particles 'then' and 'therefore'.—*Watts*.

Illative, *s.* That which denotes *illation* or conclusion.

This [word] 'for' that leads the text in, is both a relative and an *illative*; referring to what he had said in the foregoing words; and inferring a necessary consequence of one clause upon the other: 'I urge out the old heaven: 'for' Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us.'—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 166.

Illatively, *adv.* In an *illative* manner; by *illation*, second sense.

Most commonly taken *illatively*.—*Bishop Richard, On the Old Testament*, p. 434.

Illaudable, *adj.* [Lat. *illaudabilis* from *laus*, *laudis*—praise.] Unworthy of praise; blamable. *Latinism*.

Strength from truth digested and from just, *illaudable*, might merit but dispraise.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 381.

You, my lord, have, I fear, been awed into a restraint of your genius in that point, by that *illaudable*, (or otherwise) ill-grounded, and *illaudable* maxim of Mr. Pope.

'For took alms, but men of sense approve.'
—*Johnson, Observations on Lord Bute*, p. 102.

Notwithstanding these various censures, I must own myself of opinion, both that the abolition of monastic institutions might have been conducted in a manner consistent in justice as well as policy, and that Henry's profuse alienation of the abbey lands, however *illaudable* in its motive, has proved upon the whole more beneficial to England than any other disposition would have turned out.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. 41.

Illaudably, *adv.* In an *illaudable* manner.

It is natural for all people to turn, not *illaudably*, too favourable a judgement of their own country.—*Brown*.

Illecebreous, *adj.* [Lat. *illecebre*—allurements.] Full of allurements.

Not the *illegitima* decorations of Venus, but the valiant acts and noble affairs of princes.—*Sir T. Egge, The Carver's*, fol. 10.

The study is elegant, and the matter *illegitima*, that is to say, sweet to the reader.—*Ibid.*, fol. 120, b.

Illegit. adj. [Lat. *legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*—law.] Contrary to law.

No intent can oblige the subject against law, unless an *illegal* patent passed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itself.—*Smith*.

Illegality. s. Contrariety to law.

He wished them to consider what votes they had passed, of the *illegality* of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

After the restoration from the captivity, down to the days of our Saviour, the priests were notoriously generals, soldiers, judges, statesmen, and chief ministers of state; and even kings; without any respect or mark of *illegality* taken notice of by our Saviour, or his Apostles, just as they might be teachers in the synagogue, and doctors of the law. But they enjoyed none of these posts in right of their priesthood; they were only allowed to them as to any other qualified Jew.—*Bishop Story, On the Priesthood*, p. 33.

Illegally. adv. In an illegal manner.

Matches *illegally* struck up, contrary to the pretended conditions.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, 179.

Illegible. adj. [Lat. *legibilis*, from *lego*—read.] Incapable of being read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible*.—*Hovell*.

Illegitimacy. s. Condition of one unlawfully begotten.

There was convincing evidence of *illegitimacy*, though never was possible.—*Taylor, Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence*, ch. xliii.

Illegitimate. adj. [Lat. *legitimus*—lawful, legitimate.] Unlawfully begotten.

Grieve not at your state; For all the world is *illegitimate*.—*Charlton*.
Hence *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness and uncommon satisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent.—*Johnson, Spectator*.

Illegitimate. v. a. Render illegitimate; prove a person illegitimate.

The cardinal, his uncle, would first have *illegitimated* him.—*Sir H. Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, Remains*, p. 479.
Born with a legal claim to honour and to affluence, he was in two months *illegitimated* by the parliament.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Savage*.

Illegitimation. s.

1. State of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to dissolve their issues, upon false and incompetent pretences, the one of attainting, the other of *illegitimation*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Want of genuineness.

Many such like pieces, which, neither in their sense nor idiom agreeable with the times they pretend to, do bear in their very fronts the apparent brands of *illegitimation*.—*Dean Martin, Letters*, p. 67: 1682.

Illesive. adj. [Lat. *læsus*, pass. part. of *lædo*—hurt.] Not injurious or hurtful; innoxious.

Their places of resort might be so fitted with instruments, as they might be like academies of instruction and proficiency, and these they might sweeten with the adding of *illesive* games.—*Pallham, Remains*, 84. (Ord MS.)

Illeivable. adj. That cannot be levied or exacted.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obnoxious and *illeivable* parts of charge.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Illeliberal. adj. [Lat. *liberalis*, from *liber*—free.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous.

'Tis certainly as easy to be a scholar as a gamester, or many other characters equally *illeliberal* and low.—*Harrius, Hermes*, b. iii. ch. v. (Ord MS.)

2. Mean, as unconnected with the liberal arts.

There is no art, neither liberal nor *illeliberal*, but it cometh from God, and leadeth to God.—*Fotherby, Athanasius*, p. 173: 1682.

3. Not classic; or prosalike.

Whenever you write Latin, remember that every word or phrase which you make use of, but cannot find in Cæsar, Cicero, Livy, Horace, Virgil, and

Ovid, is bad, *illeliberal* Latin, though it may have been written by a Roman.—*Lord Chesterfield, Letters*, 144. (Ord MS.)

Illeliberality. s. Meanness of mind; parsimony; nigardliness; want of munificence.

The *illeliberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an infamous error, and acquaints them with shifts.—*Bacon*.

Illicit. adj. [Lat. *licitus*—allowed.] Unlawful.

He was licentious, profane, corrupt, too proud to behave with common politeness, yet not too proud to pocket *illicit* gain.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

Illicit. v. a. Enliven. Barbarous.

Corporal light cannot be, because then it would pierce the air, nor disilluminate bodies; and yet every day we see the air *illicit*.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

To *illicit* every one that cometh into it, [the world].—*Galatree, God's Eye upon Israel*, preface: 1645.

Illicted. part. adj. Enlightened.

Illicted minds see a greater lustre in knowledge than in the blue gold.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxviii.

This tale comes to Chrysostome by a third person, not by the *illicted* saint himself.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 78: 1616.

Ilmitable. adj. Incapable of being bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the subtiler heads, the worship perhaps might be symbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whose credulity is *ilmitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God.—*Sir T. Browne*.

With what an awful world-revolving power, Were first th' unwelsh planets launch'd along The *ilmitable* void!—*Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

Ilmitation. s. What admits of no certain determination. Rare.

The *ilmitation* of age, and the miseries that attend it.—*Bishop Hall, Bala of Gilead, Of Old Age*, § 1.

Ilimited. part. pref. Unbounded; interminable; unlimited.

They saw his power *ilimited* and irresistible.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, h. iv.

In the former parts, the omnipotence of a Christian suffered no restraint; it was *ilimited*, unconfined.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 126.

Neither doth the use or exercise of this dominion depend upon any one, so as to receive any direction or regulation, or to render any account of the administration of it; as being *ilimited*, absolute, and supreme; and so the fountain from whence all dominion in any other is derived.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Ilmitedness. s. Attribute suggested by *ilimited*; exemption from all bounds.

The absoluteness and *ilmitedness* of his commission was generally much spoken of.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Iliteracy. s. Want of letters or learning.

As I believe that what I have mentioned gave rise to the opinion of Shakespeare's want of learning; so what has continued it down to us may have been the many blunders and *iliteracies* of the first publishers of his works.—*Boyle, Preface to Shakespeare*.
The deplorable condition of indigence and *iliteracy*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 452.

Iliteral. adj. Not literal. Rare.

Descending under the earth, is a translation most of all unexact and *iliteral*.—*Dr. Dawson, Texts on the Logos*, p. 251: 1765.

Iliterate. adj.

1. Unlettered; untought; unlearned; unenlightened by science: (applied to persons).

The duke was *iliterate*, yet had learned at court to supply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the best instruments of experience.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

The *iliterate* writer, empirick like, applies To minds diseas'd unsafe chance remedies: The learn'd in schools, where knowledge first began, Studies with care th' anatomy of man; Sees virtue, vice, and passions in their cause, And fame from science, not from fortune draws.

In the first ages of Christianity not only the learned and the wise, but the ignorant and *iliterate*, embosom'd torments and death.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Unlearned; rude; barbarous: (applied to things).

There are in many places heresy and blasphemy, and impertinence, and *iliterate* rudeness.—*Jeremy Taylor, On Extremity Prayer*.

Iliterateness. s. Attribute suggested by *iliterate*; want of learning; ignorance of science.

Many acquainted with chymistry but by report, have, from the *iliterateness* and impudence of those that pretend skill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art.—*Boyle*.

There needs no other argument of the *iliterateness* of these people [the Spaniards], and indeed of the slender growth of Christian religion there, than the very canons which were established by the council held in Aranda, in the year 1573, whereof one was, That every priest should be bound to say mass at least three or four times every year; and another, That the chief benefices and dignities should not be conferred upon any who did not understand grammar, & *linguam que non sepa grammatica*.—*Charlevoix, Travels*. (Ord MS.)

Iliterature. s. Want of learning.

The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *iliterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion.—*Ayliffe, Paraphrase upon Canonic*.

They, who in their present *iliterature* were so prone to sedition, . . . would be much more so if heated by bookish speculations.—*L. Addison, Description of Federal's Harbory*, preface: 1671.

If the historian intended merely to arraign the abots of *iliterature*.—*H. Warton, Specimens of Barnes's Errors*, p. 63.

Ilnature. s. Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

Ilnature inclines a man to those actions that thwart and sour and disturb conversation, and consists of a propensity to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mischief that befalls another, and of an utter insensibility to any kindness done him. South, Sermons.

Ilnature. adj.

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous; desirous of another's evil; mobhiving.

These ill qualities dominate a person *ilnatured*, they being such as make him grievous and uneasy to all whom he deals and associates himself with.—*South, Sermons*.

Stay, silly bird, th' *ilnatured* hawk refuse; Nor be the hearer of unwhimsical news.—*Addison, Translation from Ovid*.

2. Intractable; not yielding to culture.

The family studies of increase, Rich foreign mould on their *ilnatured* hand induce.—*J. Philips, Cyder*, b. i.

Ilness. s. Attribute suggested by *ill*.

1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; wickedness.

That wouldst be great; Art not without ambition; but without The *illness* should attend it.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather.—*Locke*.

2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.

Since the account her majesty received of the insolent faction, during her late *illness* at Windsor, she hath been willing to see them deprived of power to do mischief.—*Swift*.

Illogical. adj.

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic, or reasoning.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderson so bold and *illogical* in the dispute, as forced him to say he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence and less ability.—*J. Walton*.

2. Contrary to the rules of logic, or reason.

Reason cannot dispute and make an inference so utterly *illogical*.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Ilstarred. adj. Influenced by evil stars with respect to fortune; unlucky.

O, *il-starred* lovers! what avail it me To have thy love? I have mine, what boots it thee?—*Panthea, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido*.
Il-starred birds, that listening, not admiring.

Il-starred, though brave, did no vision foreboding Tell you that Fate had broken your course; Say, were you destined to die at Culloden? Victory graced not your fate with applause.—*Byron, Hours of Idleness*.

Ilude. v. a. [see *Illusion*.] Deceive; mock; impose on; play upon; torment by some contemptuous artifices of mockery.

Sometimes althwart sometimes he strook him straight And felled off his blow, & *ilude* him with such bait.

If the solitaires of these rocks do not *ilude* me.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 1.

In vain we measure this amazing sphere,
And find and fix its centre there or here;
While its circumference, according to be brought
Ev'n into fancy'd space, *illuminates* our vanquish'd thought.
Prior, *Solomon*, b. 1.

illúme, v. a. [see *illuminate*.]

1. Enlighten; illuminate.

When you same star, that's westward from the pole
Had made his course, 't *illúme* that part of heav'n,
Where now it burns. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, l. 1.

2. Brighten; adorn.

The mountain's brow,
illúme'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

illuminant, s. That which illuminates.

Speaking of light substantially, 'tis so far from
arguing a divine nature in the bodies that are en-
riched with it, whether, as the planets, by partici-
pation from an external *illuminant*, or as the sun
from an internal principle; that a burned stone,
withness that of Iodonia, will afford, in proportion to
its bulk, incomparably more borrowed light than
one of the planets.—*Boyle, Free Enquiry*, p. 117.
(Ord MS.)

illúminate, v. a.

1. Enlighten; supply with light.

No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as
all nature is *illuminated* by a single light.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

He made the stars,
And set them in the firmament of heaven,
To *illúminate* the earth and rule the night.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 348.

Reason our guide, what can she more reply
'Than that the sun *illúminate* the sky?
'Than that night rises from his absent ray,
And his returning lustre kindles day?
Prior, Solomon, b. 1.

2. Adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. Enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

When he *illúminates* the mind with supernatural
light, he does not extinguish that which is natural.
—*Locke*.

4. Adorn with pictures or initial letters of
various colours.

5. Illustrate.

My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks,
and to *illúminate* the several pages with variety of
examples.—*Watts*.

illuminatè, adj. Enlightened.

That famous and truly *illuminatè* doctor, Francis
Junius, the glory of Leyden.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*.
A pious, pure, *illuminatè* brother!

B. Jonson, Volpone.

illúminate, s. One of the Illuminati.

These new *illuminates* have such evening shifts
ith them.—*Wotton, Quædlibet of State*, p. 44:
bæc.

Not unlike the refined and quiet *illuminatè* of
our time.—*Law, Essay of Brightest Beauty*, p. 15:
bæc.

Such *illuminatè* are our classical brethren.—
Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 16: 1625.

illúminated, part. adj. In Bibliography.

Having letters with pictorial ornamenta-
tions, i. e. with the fourth sense of *illu-
minate*.

With what eagerness I pictures, medals, and
illuminatè missals have been brought forth from
... est mysterious cabinets for her amusement!
*Mason, Critical and Historical Essays, Diary
and Letters of Madame F. Ardis*.

Used substantively. *Illuminates*.

It has been maintained, or implied, that all exist-
ing denominations of Christianity are wrong, none
representing it as taught by Christ and His apostles;
that it distorts of the world at its birth; ... that it
has existed indeed among men ever since, and exists
at this day, but as a secret and hidden doctrine,
which does not receive here and there a supernatural
influence in the hearts of individuals, and is
manifested to the world only by glimpses, or in
phases, according to the number or the station of
the *illuminatè*, and their connexion with the history
of the four times.—*H. Newman, Essay on the
Development of Christian Doctrine*, internal.

illuminatè, s. [Lat. plural of *illuminatus*;

Italian, *illuminato* = enlightened.] Persons
pretending to special spiritual or intellec-
tual illumination, several sects having, at
different times and places, borne the name.

Another pestilential seed there was, not long since,
of *illuminatè* in Armenia, whose fathers were a
hypocritical crew of their priests; who, abiding in
themselves and their followers a certain angelical
purity, fell suddenly to the very counterpoint of
justifying baseness.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Arme-*

illumination, s.

1. Act of supplying with light.

The *illumination* of manuscripts borrowed their
title from the illumination which a bright genius
gives to his work.—*Acton, Dissertation on Reading
the Classics*.

2. That which gives light.

The sun is but a body lightened, and an *illumi-
nation* created.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the
World*.

3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.

Flowers are strew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,
And windows with *illuminations* grac'd.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

4. Infusion of intellectual light, knowledge,
or grace.

Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer as
are not conceived upon a sudden; but framed by
meditation beforehand, or by prophetic *illumina-
tion* are inspired.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

illuminative, adj. Having the power to
give light.

What makes itself and other things be seen, being
accompanied by light, is called fire: what admits
the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not seen, is
called air.—*Sir E. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of
 Bodies*.

illuminator, s.

1. One who gives light.

Chaucer, writing his poeasies in English, is of some
called the first *illuminator* of the English tongue.—
Forsteyn, Ecceitiation of Decayed Intelligence,
ch. vii.

2. In Bibliography. One who illuminates.
(For example see *Illumination*, l.)

illúmine, v. a.

1. Enlighten; supply with light.

His understanding was *illuminé* with the beams
of divine truth.—*Tracy, Prince Henry's Annu-
al*, p. 12: 1618.

To comfort his words, outflow
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubim; the sudden blaze
Far round *illuminé* hell.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 663.

What in me is dark,
illúmine! what is low, raise and support!
Idid, l. 25.

Now here was this species of recreation more hap-
pily conducted than at the Duchess de G.—*Id*.
The rooms, though small, decorated with taste,
brightly *illuminé*; a handsome and gracious host-
ess, the Duke the very pearl of gentility, and
and daughters worthy of such parents.—*Diary of
Contagion*, b. vi. ch. l.

2. Decorate; adorn

To Calu, Judah paid one honest line;
O let my country's friends *illúmine* mine. *Pope*.

illúsiôn, s. [Lat. *illusio*, -onis, from *illudo*
= play with, mock; pass. part. *illusus*.]
Mockery; false show; counterfeit appear-
ance; error.

There wanted not some about him that would
have persuaded him that all was but an *illúsiôn*.—
Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.

We must use some *illúsiôn* to render a pastoral
delightful; and this consists in exposing the best
she only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing his
miseries.—*Pope*.

illúsiive, adj. Deceiving by false show.

The heathen lands, who idle fables dress,
illúsiive dreams in mystic forms express.

Sir R. Blackmore.

illúsiory, adj. Deceiving; fraudulent.

Sultrily, in those who make profession to teach
or defend truth, hath passed for a virtue; a virtue
indeed, which, consisting for the most part in with-
holding out the fallacious and *illúsiory* use of obscure
or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more
convinced in their ignorance.—*Locke*.

illústrate, v. a.

1. Brighten with light.

Then let us borrow from the glorious sun
A little light to *illústrate* this net.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, l. 2, 7.

2. Brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
illústrates, when they see my regal power
Given me to quell their pride.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 738.

3. Explain; clear; elucidate.

Authors take up popular conceits, and from tra-
dition unjustifiable, or false, *illústrate* matters of
undeniable truth. *Sir T. Browne*.

illústration, s. Explanation; elucidation;
exposition; (it is seldom used in its ori-
ginal signification for material brightness).

Whoever looks about him will find many living
illústrations of this emblem.—*Sir E. L. Estrange*.

Space and duration, being ideas that have some-
thing very obscure and peculiar in their nature, the
comparing them one with another may perhaps be
of use for their *illústration*.—*Locke*.

illústrative, adj. (in the extrinsic *illústrative*.)
Having the quality of elucidating or clear-
ing.

Purging and pruning with all industry,
What's dead or useless, less demonstrative,
What's dull or barid, nought *illústrative*.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, l. 2, 41.

illústrator, s. One who illustrates, bright-
ens, clears, or beautifies.

The right gracious *illústrator* of virtue
*Chapman, Sonnets at the end of his
Translation of Homer*.

illústrious, adj.

1. Bright; shining.

Shaking his *illústrious* tresses,
Sandys, Translation from Ovid, b. ii.
His locks behind,
illústrous on his shoulders flows with wings,
Lay waning round. Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 626.

2. Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excel-
lence.

In other languages the most *illústrious* titles are
derived from things sacred.—*South, Sermons*.

illúxurious, s. Not luxurious. *Rare*.

The widow Andover and her two daughters
quitted the *illúxurious* soil of their native country,
for the more elegant pleasures of the English court.
—*Earl of Orrery, Remarks on the Life and Writings
of Dr. Swift*.

imáge, s. [Fr. *image*; Lat. *imago*.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally
used of statues; statue; picture.

Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Mat-*

thews, xxi. 20.
This *image* of a deity may be a proper object for
that which is but the *image* of a religion.—*South*.

Still must I be upbraid'd with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me less,
Because I could not boast of *image*. *Dryden*.

2. Idol; false god.

Manasseh set the carved *image* in God's house. —
2 Chronicles, xxxiii. 7.

3. Copy; representation; likeness.

I have bereft a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *image*;
But now two mirrors of his princely countenance
Are crack'd in pieces by unkindly death.

Shakespeare, Richard III. ll. 2.
He made us to his *image* all agree;
That *image* is the soul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's *image*, or he free. *Dryden*.

4. Semblance; show; appearance.

This is the man should do the bloody deed;
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye; that close aspect of his
Does show the mood of a much troubled breast.

Shakespeare, King John, iv. 2.

The face of things a frightful *image* bears,
And present death in various forms appears.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

5. Idea; representation of anything to the
mind; picture drawn in the fancy.

The *image* of the best
I'll show you here at large.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

Outcasts of mortal love! can we conceive
Image of night, delight, soft, or great? *Prior*.

When we speak of a figure of a thousand angels,
we may have a clear idea of the number and thou-
sand angels; but the *image*, or sensible idea, we
cannot distinguish by fancy from the *image* of a
figure that has nine hundred angels.—*Watts*.

imáge, v. a. Copy by the fancy; imagine.

How are immaterial substances to be *imagé*,
which are such things whereof we can have no
notion? *Dryden*.

Fate some future hard shall bid join
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope*.

imágerý, s.

1. Sensible representations; pictures; sta-
tuës.

Of marble stone was cut
An altar, carv'd with cunning *imágerý*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

When in those oratories night you see
Rich carvings, portraiture, and *imágerý*;
Where every figure to the life express'd
The godhead's power. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, ll. 465.

Your gift shall two large globes be
Of silver, wrought with curious *imágerý*.
And high engrav'd. *Id.*, *Translation of Spenser*.

2. Representations in writing; such descrip-

tions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of *real imagery*.—*Dryden*.

3. Show; appearance.

Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastic images.—*Jeremy Taylor*.
What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior*.
All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and *imagery* that attracted our senses, fade and disappear.—*Rogers*.

4. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasies, &c.

It might be a mere dream which he saw; the *imagery* of a melancholic fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

5. Form; make.

They are our brethren, and pieces of the same *imagery* with ourselves.—*Felltham, Remains*, ii. 53.

Imaginable. adj. Capable of being imagined.

It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to play what they cannot esteem.—*South, Sermons*.
Men, sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*, retain some sense and awe of a Deity.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Imaginate. adj. Imagining; forming ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginate*, or upon another body.—*Bacon*.

Imaginant. s. One who imagines, exercises, practises, or sports with, the imagination.

Imagination is the power and art of imagination, more intensive upon other bodies than the body of the *imaginant*.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, i. d.

The air of common report, or the single testimony of some superstitious and melancholy *imaginant*.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodiges*, p. 223: 1755.

Imaginary. adj. Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

Fortune is nothing else but a power *imaginary*, to which the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Why wilt thou add to all the griefs I suffer *imaginary* ills and fancied tortures?—*Addison, Cato*.

Imagination. s.

1. Fancy; power of forming ideal pictures; power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of times present, or as if they were present; for I comprehend in this *imagination* figured and as present, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings.—*Bacon*.

Our simple apprehension of corporeal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, *imagination*: when we would perceive a material object, our fancies present us with its likeness.—*Glanville*.

2. Conception; image of the mind; idea.

Sometimes despair darkens all her *imaginings*; sometimes the active passion of love cheers and shakes her invention.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Princes have but their titles for their glories, An outward honour for an inward toil; And, for most *imaginings*, They often feel a world of restless cares.

—*Shakespeare, Richard III.* i. 4.

Better I were distressed, So should my thoughts be weeded from my griefs; And woe, by wrong *imaginings*, lose The knowledge of themselves. *Id.* *King Lear*, iv. 6.
His *imaginings* were often as just as they were bold and strong.—*De Witt*.

3. Contrivance; scheme.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginings* against me.—*Lamentations*, iii. 60.

4. Unsolid or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself leads us.—*Locke*.

Imaginative. adj.

1. Having an active, full of, imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oftentimes they do that which they do not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Characterized by imagination.

Jeopetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fantastic part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the entertainment of shadows and

enough.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living*.

The genius of Dryden is neither very *imaginative* nor very pathetic, but he is an agreeable and weighty writer, with an ardour if not a highly creative fancy.—*Cruik, History of English Literature and the English Language*, vol. i. p. 536.

Imaginé. v. a. Fancy; paint in the mind; devise; scheme; contrive.

They intended well against thee, they *imaginé* a mischievous device.—*Psalms*, xli. 11.

Imaginer. s. One who imagines, who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should paint in such a place of a garter that was laid up; and still he did it, by first telling the *imaginer*, and after adding the actor think.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Imagining. verbal abs. Act of one who imagines; fancy; imagination; thing imagined.

Present fears

Are less than horrible *imaginings*.

—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, i. 3.
Among that large class of young persons whose reading is almost entirely confined to works of imagination, the popularity of Lord Byron was unbounded. . . . Many of them practised at the glass in the hope of catching the curl of the upper lip, and the sweep of the brow, which appear in some of his portraits. A few discarded their neckcloths in imitation of their great leader. For some years the *Misery* press sent forth no novel without a mysterious, unhappy, Lara-like peer. The number of hopeful undergraduates and medical students who became thinkers of dark *imaginings*, on whom the freshness of the heart ceased to fall like dew, whose passions had consumed themselves to dust, and to whom the relief of tears was denied, knows all calculation.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life of Lord Byron*.
But pauper not a hasty time,
Nor feed with crude *imaginings*
The herd, wild hounds and feeble wings,
That every sophister can throw.

—*Tranyson*.

Imaginous. adj. Imaginative. Rare.

Others that he awaked out of this *imaginous* sleep, and due now indeed truly repent and believe, find many wants, much defectiveness, in their repentance, their faith, their hope, their fear of God.—*Gutaker, Just Man*, 235. (Ord M.)

Imago. s. [Lat.] In Entomology. Full-formed insect: (as opposed to Chrysalis and Larva).

The stages through which insects pass are four: the egg, the larva, the pupa, and the *imago*.—*Kirby and Spence*, (Ord M.)

The physiologist very well knows, that throughout the animal kingdom in general, the actions are dependent on the nervous structure. He knows that each reflex movement implies the agency of certain nerves and ganglia; that a development of complicated instincts, is accompanied by a complication of the nervous centres and their commissural connections; that in the same creature in different stages, as larva and *imago* for example, the instincts change as the nervous structure changes; and that as we advance to creatures of high intelligence, a vast increase in the size and complexity of the nervous system takes place.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*.

Imbalm; Imbalk; Imbargo; Imbármont; Imbárk; Imbárm; Imbárgo; Imbástar-dize; Imbátho; Imbáy. See Embalm, &c.

Imbecile. adj. [Fr.: Lat. imbecillus.] Weak in respect to mental power.

The *imbecile* old man did as he was told.—*Emilia Wynham*.

Imbecile. v. a.

1. Weaken; render imbecile.

It is a sad calamity, that the fear of death should so *imbecile* man's common and understanding.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living*, § 7. ch. iii.

2. (By confusion.) Embezzle.

Of this kind of affairs the wife is to be employed in, the provident and faithful keeping and preserving of provisions made and bought in by the man, that they be not *imbeciled* or made away, that no waste be made of them, that they be not spoiled and misapplied.—*Gutaker, Marriage Duties*, p. 194. (Ord M.)

Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbeciled*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living*.

Imbecillate. v. a. Weaken; render feeble; or imbecile.

The man, being skilful in natural magic, did use all the artifices his subtilty could devise to *imbecillate* the earl.—*Arthur Wilson, History of James I.*

Imbecility. s. Weakness; feebleness of mind or body. (For its relation to idleness see Idiocy and Idiot.)

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promise of God herein.—*Id.*

Imbellie. adj. [Lat. bellicus, from bellum = war.] Not warlike. Rare.

The *imbellie* peasant, when he comes first to the field, shakes at the report of a musket.—*Junius, Sinus Stigmatized*, p. 423: 1630.

Imbétter; Imbézzle. See Embetter, &c.

Imbibe. v. a. [Lat. bibo = drink.]

1. Drink in; draw in.

The torrent merciless *imbibes*,
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift*.
Illumin'd while
The dewy-skirted clouds *imbibe* the sun.
—*Thomson, Seasons, Autumn*.

2. Admit into the mind.

Those that have *imbibed* this error have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises.—*Hammond*.

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom.—*Locke*.

Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

3. Drench; saturate; soak. Rare.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earthy substance and indissoluble in water; and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallic salt.—*Sir J. Newton*.

Imbiber. s. One who, that which, drinks, sucks in, or imbibes.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams.—*Arbuthnot*.

Imbibition. s. Act of sucking or drinking in; of imbibing.

Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation.—*Bacon*.

Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture and; and to all malefaction there is required an *imbibition*.—*Id.*

A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the most beautiful beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected.—*Boyle*.

Imbitter; Imblaze; Imbódy; Imboil; Imbóiden. See Embitter, &c.

Imbónty. s. [Lat. bonitas, from bonus = good; Fr. bonté.] Wint of goodness. Rare.

All fears, griefs, suspicions, discontent, *imbónty*, *insanaritis* are swallowed up and drowned in this Embrion, this Irish sea. *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 215.

Imbórdor; Imbórk; Imbósom; Imbów; Imbówer; Imbráce; Imbrángle. See Emborder, &c.

Imbróed. v. a. Generate within. Rare.

These Jesuits cultivate by all means to *imbróed* that doctrine and obstinacy in their scholars.—*Sir J. Sandys, State of Religion*, ii. 3. 1.

To be wise, that is, to watch the truth, is a disposition *imbróed* in every man.—*Halewell, Apology*, p. 284.

Imbricate. v. a. Lay as tiles.

The fans consisted of the trains of peacocks whose quills were set in a long stem so as to *imbricate* the plumes in the gradation of their natural growth.—*Beckford, Caliph Vathek*.

Imbricate. adj. [Lat. imbrex = tile.] Laid as tiles.

Two rows on each side of the belly consist of larger scales, ovate and *imbricate*.—*Russell, Account of Indian Serpents*, p. 7.

Imbrication. s.

1. Concave indenture.
All is guarded with a well-made tegument, adorned with most *imbrications*, and many other fineries.—*Darwin*.

2. In Botany. Laid as tiles: (applied to the ostivation, or arrangement of the leaves of the corolla, and the veneration, or arrangement, of the leaves of the calyx, of plants).

Imbréglie. s. [Italian.] Confusion intricate.

It was appointed of Fate that, in this wide-weltering, strangely growing, monstrous stupendous *imbréglie* of Convention business, the grand first-parent of all the questions, controversies, measures and enterprises which were to be evolved there to the world's astonishment, should be this question of King Louis.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. iii.

Imbréw; Imbrás; Imbráto. See Embrown, &c.

Imbrúo. v. a. [Lat. *imbruo*.] Tincture deeply; soak with, or as with, any liquor or dye.

Her face with blushing *imbrúo* dyes *imbrúo*.

Naupia, Translation of Ovid, b. i.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastic learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer passage, than among those that are deeply *imbrúo* with other principles.—*Nir K. Dighy*.

Children which have once been thoroughly *imbrúo* with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle*.

Where the mineral matter is great, so as to take the eye, the body appears *imbrúo* and thickened with the colour.—*Woodward*.

Imbrúy. See Embusy.

Imitability. s. Quality of being imitable. According to the multifariousness of this *imitability*, so are the possibilities of being.—*Norris*.

Imitable. adj.

1. Capable of being imitated; within reach of imitation.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life, are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Worthy to be imitated; deserving to be copied.

How could the most base men, and separate from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but by an obscure slavish course.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history.—*Sir J. Haywood*.

Imitate. v. a.

1. Copy; endeavour to resemble.

We *imitate* and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muskets.—*Bacon*.

Despise wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Churley*.

I would censure some stable-man of note, And *imitate* his language and his coat. *Brantson, Man of Taste*.

2. Counterfeit.

For shame! what, *imitate* an ode! *Gay*.

Imitation. s.

1. Act of copying; attempt to resemble; copy.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry or painting, must produce a much greater; for both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature.—*Dryden*.

2. Free or paraphrastic kind of translation.

In the way of *imitation*, the translator not only varies from the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion; and, taking only some general hints from the original, runs division in the ground-work.—*Dryden*.

Imitative. adj.

1. Inclined to copy; aiming at resemblance.

A very numerous class of words, of which the *imitative* nature can hardly be mistaken, are those employed to represent in the first instance the noise made by the collision or fracture of bodies of a greater or less degree of hardness or resonance, then the collision or fracture itself, the instrument by which the noise is produced, the consequences of the action, or generally any phenomenon that may be vividly associated in our mind with the noise fundamentally represented by the word in question.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*, introduced.

2. Formed after some original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace, Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden*.

Lady! If for the cold and cloudy clime— Where I was born, but where I would not die, Of the great Poet-Sire of Italy I dare to build the *imitative* rhyme.

Harsh Runic copy of the South's midtime, Then art the cause. *Byron, Sonnet, Dedication to the Prophecy of Isale*.

Imitator. s. One who copies another; one who endeavours to resemble another.

Imitators are but a servile kind of cattle, says the poet.—*Dryden*.

Imitatorship. s. Office or employment of an imitator.

My soul adores judicial scholarship;

But when to servile *imitatorship*

Some spruce Athenian pen is pretentized,

'Tis worse than apish. *Morden, Scourge of Villany*, iii. 2.

Immaculate. adj. [Lat. *macula* = spot, stain.]

Spotless; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameless, to teach the Gospel of Christ.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical History*.

The king, whom catholics count a saint-like and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the flower of his age.—*Bacon*.

Immaculeable. adj. [Lat. *malleus* = hammer.]

Not to be wrought upon; not to be impressed.

On the stiffness of a British soil! how *immaculeable* does it render their stony natures to the force of all humane impressions!—*Memoirs of Sir Edmund Burke*, p. 79: 1802.

Immanation. s. [Lat. *manu* = flow; pass.

part. *manatus*.] Flowing, or streaming, in of anything (actually or figuratively); influx (to which it is, etymologically, unapproximate synonym; *fluo* = flow).

A quick *immanation* of continuous fantasies.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge*.

Immane. adj. [Lat. *immunis*.] Vast; prodigiously great. *Obsolete*.

Immane Archers, weeping Phylades,

Orion, who with storm plows up the seas.

Saul's, *Paraphrase of the Book of Job*, p. 15. What *immane* difference is there between the twenty-fourth of February, and commencement of March?—*Kriegel*, b. i. ch. xvii. § 3.

Often coupled with *cruelty*; indeed, (Cockeran's definition of the word is 'immune, cruel, wild.'

Doth it not appertain to the just judgement of God to avenge such *immune* *cruelties*?—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 179: 1610.

Those *immane* *cruelties*, which divers have exercised upon men's dead bodies.—*Fotherby, Atheism*, p. 297: 1622.

Immanely. adv. In an immane manner; monstrously; cruelly.

They have not done the same by the power of miracles and integrity of life, but only by dint of sword, which did so *immanely* and barbarously make havoc of them, to the destruction of some millions.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 178.

A man of excessive strength, valiant, liberal, and fair of aspect, but *immanely* cruel.—*Milton, History of England*, b. i.

Immanency. s. Internal dwelling.

The *immanency* and inherency of this power in Jesus is evident in this, that he was able to communicate it to whom he pleased.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Immanent. adj. [Lat. *im* = in + *manens*,

-entis, pres. part. of *maneo* = wait, tarry, remain.] Intrinsic; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow senses, we ascribe intellectual, volitional, and such like *immanent* actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us.—*Glanville*.

What he wills and intends once, he wills and intends from all eternity; it being grossly contrary to the very first notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to make or suppose any new *immanent* act in God.—*South, Sermons*.

Immanifest. adj. Not manifest; not plain.

Rare.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown.—*Nir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Immanity. s. [See Immune.] Barbarity; savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural, That such *immanity* and bloody strife Should reign among professors of one faith.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. v. 1. We shall be then most assured to taste of their fierce *immanity*.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 138.

A belline kind of *immanity* never ranged so among men.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 35.

The poet brings in his goddess blaming the rusticks for their *immanity*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 38.

Immarcescible. adj. [Lat. *marceo* and *marcesco* = wither, fade.] Unfading. *Rare*.

So minister abdicating, that you forget not mercy; that when the Chief Shepherd shall come, you may

perceive the *immarcescible* crown of glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—*Form of Consolation of Bishops*, 1629.

This crown, which Thou hast hid up for us, is *immarcescible*.—*Bishop Hall, Meditations of the Love of Christ*, § 11.

They were inflamed with the desire of enlarging the kingdom of Christ here, and of obtaining that *immarcescible* crown hereafter.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, ch. iii.

Not for a garland of flowers, but for wreaths of *immarcescible* glory.—*Hallivell, Melanconia*, p. 108.

If the prize which we expect in the race of our imperfect obedience be an *immarcescible* crown.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Immarcescibly. adv. In an *immarcescible* manner. *Rare*.

The honour that I now reach at, is no less than a crown, and that not fading and corruptible, as all the earthly diadems are, but *immarcescibly* eternal, a crown of righteousness, a crown of glory.—*Bishop Hall, Immortal World*, b. ii. 12. (Ord 34.)

Immortal. adj. Not mortal or warlike. *Rare*.

My powers are unlit,

Myself *immortal*.

Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Immátchable. adj. Incapable of being matched; peerless. *Barbarous*.

Where learned More and Gardiner I met,

Men in those times *immátchable* for wit.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 530.

Immaterial. adj.

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces, where there is nothing but light and immortality; no shadow of matter for tears, discontents, and misanthropic passions to work upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever to dwell.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical History*.

As then the soul a substance hath alone;

Besides the body, in which she is contain'd;

So hath she not a body of her own,

But is a spirit and *immaterial* mind.

Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent.

It may not be *immaterial* to add, that the dramatic pieces above spoken of shared the same fate.

—*Stafford, Life of Pope*, p. 21. (Ord M8.)

It may seem *immaterial* whether we shall not recollect each other hereafter.—*Cooper*. (Ord M8.)

Immaterialism. s.

1. Immateriality.

A wise like to wet fingers drawn on glass,

Which sets the teeth on edge; and a slight clatter

Like showers which on the midnight guests will pass,

Resounding like very supernatural water,

Come over Juan's ear, which threshold, alas!

For *immaterialism* is a serious matter;

So that even those whose faith is the most great

In souls immortal, shun them like the plague.

Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 114.

2. Doctrine by which the existence of matter is denied.

Immaterialist. s. See Materialist.

Immateriality. s. Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

There are sicknesses that walk in darkness, and in exterminating angels that fly waft up the curtains of *immateriality*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sacred Sermons on the Consolation of Charity*.

Few perhaps at present, who believe in the *immateriality* of the human soul, would deny the same to an elephant.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. iv. ch. iii. § 116.

Immaterialize. v. a. Render immaterial; invest with the character of immateriality.

Immaterialized. part. adj. Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though wisdom in the most fixed cognition be no trouble to *immaterialized* spirits, yet is more than our embodied souls can bear without assault.—*Glanville, Scipio's Scintilla*.

Immaterialize. adj. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; wanting body. *Rare*.

It is a virtue which may be called *immaterial* and *immaterialize*, whereas there be in nature but few.—*Bacon*.

Philosophy makes all *immaterialize* belongs to be created in this first day.—*Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Cabalisticæ*, p. 144.

Immature. adj. [Lat. *immaturus*.] 1. Not ripe, actually or figuratively.

Immature or unripe hopes.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 329.

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2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion.

The land enterprise of Panama was an ill-measured and immature counsel, grounded upon a false account, that the passages were no better fortified than Drake had left them.—*Bacon*.

This is your time for faction and debate, for partial favour, and permitted hate: Let now your immature dismission cease, sit quiet.—*Dryden*.

3. Premature; hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.

How were we affected here in England for prince Henry's immature death!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy* p. 163.

We are released, and call not that death immature, if a man lives till seventy.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living*.

Immaturity. *s.* Unripeness; incompleteness; state short of completion.

In state, many things at first are crude and hard to digest, which time and deliberation can supple and enervate; but in religion, wherein is no immaturity, nothing out of season, it were far otherwise.—*Milton, Reasons of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, li.

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an immaturity of age and judgement.—*Chaulville*.

Immobility. *s.* [Lat. *immoebilis*; *mobilis*, from *mo*—flow, glide.] Want of power to pass. *Rare*.

From this phlegm proceed white cold tumours, viscosity, and consequently immobility of the joints.—*Arctus*.

Immeasurable. *adj.* Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height immeasurable, and adorned with far more beauty in their restoration than their founders before had given them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Immeasured. *part. pres.* Unmeasured, this latter being the commoner word.

Gemmas, and such dreadful weights, As far exceeded men in their immensurable nights.—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, li. 10, 8.

Immechanical. *adj.* Not according to the laws of mechanics. *Rare*.

We have nothing to do to show any thing that is immechanical, or not according to the established laws of nature.—*Chycre*.

Nothing will rear a head possessed with immechanical notions.—*Mend*.

Immediacy. *s.* Condition of that in immediate or direct relation to something else: (opposed to *indirect* or *mediate*); hence, as explained by Johnson, with the remark that it is a harsh word, and, as he believes, peculiar to Shakespeare, personal greatness; power of acting without dependence. See *Mediatize*.

He led our powers, Bore the commission of my place and person, The which immediacy may well stand up, And call itself your brother.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, v. 3.

Immediato. *adj.* [Lat. *medius*—middle; *medium*—intermediate agent or way.]

1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing in the way of a medium intervening.

Moses mentions the immediate causes of the deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens.—*Barnes*.

2. Not acting by second causes.

It is much to be ascribed to the immediate will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleasure.—*Abbot*.

Had *Hydra*, as he should have done, taken the same ground, the discourse would have run thus.—*Philomus*. Is not a substance a senseless being, or a being endowed with sense and perception?—*Hydra*. I cannot say.—*Philomus*. How do you mean you cannot say?—*Hydra*. I mean that like you, 'I know nothing' of any qualities of bodies save those I immediately perceive through the senses; and I cannot immediately perceive through the senses whether material substance is senseless or not.—*Philomus*. But you do not doubt that it is senseless?—*Hydra*. Yes; in the same way that you doubt my external reality—doubt whether I am anything more than one of your ideas. Did we not, at the beginning, *Philomus*, distinguish between things known immediately and things known mediately?—*Philomus*. Yes.—*Hydra*. Did you not make me admit that sensations are the only sensible things; that is, the

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only things immediately perceived; and that I cannot know the causes of these sensations immediately, but can only know them mediately by reasoning.—*Philomus*. I did.—*Hydra*. And your whole argument is an attempt to show that these things which I know immediately—their things, whose existence I infer as the causes of my sensations, do not exist at all.—*Philomus*. True.—*Hydra*. How, then, can you put any trust in my reply, when I either say that matter is sensitive, or that it is not sensitive? The only sensitiveness that I can immediately perceive is in my own.—*Philomus*. You know that I am sensitive.—*Hydra*. Yes, but how? I see you turn when spoken to, and shrink when burned; from such facts, joined with my personal experiences, I infer that you are sensitive as I am; and if you must have an answer to your question, I infer that matter is not sensitive, because it shows no such signs.—*Philomus*. Well.—*Hydra*. Will you not see that if you adopt this answer your whole reasoning is vitiated? You set out to disprove a certain portion of my mediately knowledge. To do this, you now ask from me another portion of my mediately knowledge, as you have already asked several, and will, I suppose, ask more. You are combining these many portions of mediately knowledge, and will draw from them a conclusion; and this conclusion—this piece of mediately knowledge, you will, I suppose, offer to me in place of the mediately knowledge you would disprove. Certainly I shall reject it. I demand that every link in your argument shall consist of immediately knowledge. If that one of them is an inference, and not a thing immediately perceived by sense, I shall say that your conclusion has the same uncertainty with this that you combat, plus the uncertainty attendant on all argument. Say, I demand, were every step in your demonstration a piece of immediately knowledge, I should argue that as the inference you drew was but mediately knowledge, it could have no greater warrant than the adversary one.—*Robert Spenser, Principles of Psychology*.

3. Instantly; present with regard to time.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief Must not be lost and turn'd to me in words, But find supply immediate.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, li. 1.

Death denou'd that day, Which he presumes already vain and void, Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd, By some immediate stroke.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 40.

But she, however, of victory sure, Contains the wealth in display'd; And need'd with more immediate power, Calls cruel silence to her aid.—*Prior, Ode to a Lady*.

Immediately. *adv.* In an immediate manner.

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event.

It's acceptance of it, either immediately by himself, or mediately by the hand of the bishop, is that which vests the whole property of a thing in God.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay.

Her father hath commanded her to slip Away with Mendel, and with him at Elton Immediately to marry.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 6.

Immediato. *adj.* [Lat. *mediabilis*—capable of being cured.] Not to be healed; incurable.

For which immediato thou, Due to that time, we disdain heaven's certain'd, Wherein confusion absolutely reign'd.—*Mirrored for Magistrates*, p. 522.

Wherein had censured such abundance of malignant humours, that it might truly be said, it was immediato.—*Translation of Boetius*, p. 136: 1628.

My griefs not only pain me . . . But finding no redress, ferment and rage, Nor less than wounds immedicable, Rankle and fester, and gangrene To black mortification.—*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 617.

Immelodious. *adj.* Not melodious; unmusical. *Rare*.

My life be as thou wast, when thou didst grow With thy green mother in some shady grove, When immelodious winds had made thee move.—*Dramas, Sonnet to his Love*.

Immemorial. *adj.* Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by immemorial usage or custom.—*Sir M. Hale*.

By a long immemorial practice, and prescription of an age thorough and happy, they came to believe that for a reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to be a cheat.—*South, Sermons*.

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Immense. *adj.* [Lat. *immensus*—unmeasured, and, in a secondary sense, vast.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness immense! That all this good of earth shall produce!—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 469.

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, so infinite or immense essence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an immense being.—*Grew*.

Immenseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Immense.

The immenseness of whose excellencies [is] too highly raised for us.—*Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Galilei*, p. 43.

The immenseness of the victory, and the consequences that might have attended it.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, li. 512.

Immensity. *s.* Unbounded greatness; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of immensity.—*Locke*.

Immeasurable. *adj.* Not to be measured.

One God of immeasurable majesty.—*Old Poem in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 308: 1652.

Immensurate. *adj.* Unmeasured.

It fell into an immensurate distance from it.—*W. Monks, Debut Essays*, pt. ii. p. 168: 1654.

Immerge. *v. a.* [Lat. *mergo*—dip.] Put under, or as under, water.

Their heads are gross, their souls are immerg'd in matter, and drown'd in the mistiness of an unwholesome cloud.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 208: 1653.

Immerit. *s.* Want of desert: (preferred by Johnson to *Demerit*).

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own immerit tell me it must not be for me.—*Sir J. Suckling*.

Immerited. *adj.* Not deserved: (Unmerited commoner).

Those on whom I have in the plenteous manner shower'd my bounty and immerited favour have darted on me.—*King Charles, in the Principall Poetics*, p. 270.

Immeritous. *adj.* Undeserving; of no value. *Rare*.

A truly immeritous, and undecaying discourse.—*Milton, Colasterion*.

Immerse. *v. a.* [Lat. *mersus*, pass. part. of *mergo*—sink, plunge.] Put under, or as under, water; sink or cover deep.

He stood More than a mile immerg'd within the wood; At once the wind was laid.—*Dryden, Theodora and Haurora*, ss.

Applied (like *sink* and *quench*) to the state of persons either in deep ignorance, or low servitude to the pleasures of sense.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of saints, should now have less appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring state or kingdom; whether they be such as continue still immersed in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as are recovered out of them.—*Johnson, Freeholder*.

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply immersed in the enjoyments of this.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Immerse. *adj.* Buried; covered; sunk deep.

After long inquiry of things immersed in matter, I interpose some object which is immaterial, or less material; such as this of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial.—*Bacon*.

Immersion. *s.*

1. Act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface; state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.

Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this immersion.—*Addison, Guardian*.

2. State of being overwhelmed or sunk in any respect.

It was the Platonic doctrine, that humane souls or minds descended from above, and were sown in generation, that they were sown, supplied, and intoxicated by this descent and immersion into animal nature.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 313.

Immersive. *adj.* Connected with, arising from, immersion. *Rare*.

When the sun's *immense* heat doth so boil the water in the cloud, like unto the urine which a man maketh in a burning fever, it breaketh red when it falleth.—*Spenser, Spenserian Gloss*, 143.

Immethodeal. adj. Not having method; without regularity. *Rare*.

Their sudden thoughts, *immethodeal* discourses, and slovenly sermonizations.—*Waterhouse, A apology for Learning*, p. 187: 1683.

Immethodeal. adj. Confused; without regularity; without method.

The unskillful and *immethodeal* teaching of their pastor.—*Milton, Means to remove Hivings out of the Church*.

M. Hayle compares the answering of an *immethodeal* author to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in your sight, he gives you the slip, and becomes invisible.—*Adams*.

Immigrant. s. [Lat. *migro* = change place, migrate.] One who, removing from one place to another, is named from the country wherein he settles rather than from which he leaves.

A host of immigrants followed. Lord Mansfield's *Epithet*, *History of the Kingdom of Cambria*.

Immigrate. v. n. Enter or pass into; go to dwell in some place: (opposed to E-migrate).

They *immigrate* into the wishes they utter.—*Neville, &c.*, p. 67: 1694.

Immigration. s. Entering, or passing into, a place: (as opposed to E-migration).

Hitherto I have considered the Saracens either at their *immigration* into Spain about the ninth century, or at the time of the crusades, as the first authors of romantic fables among the Europeans.—*T. Watson, History of English Poetry*, vol. I. sign. C. 3. b.

Imminence. s. Impending character of anything; thing imminent.

I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death; but dare all *imminence*, that gods and men address their dangers in.

—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 11.

Imminent. adj. [Lat. *imminere*, -entis.] Impending; at hand; threatening.

What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our heads, God only know, and not we.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Imminution. s. [Lat. *imminutio*, -onis; minus = lessen.] Diminution; decrease.

Without any addition, *imminution*, or alteration.—*Bishop Ouse, Canon of Scripture*, p. 14.

These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a Providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or *imminution*.—*Bay, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Immiscible. adj. [Lat. *miscere* = mix.] Incompatible of mixture. *Rare*.

It is incredible . . . that the result of such a chain of *immiscible* and conflicting particles.—*Godwin, Intellectual System*. (Ord. MS.)

Immission. s. [Lat. *immissio*, -onis; missus = sent, pass. part. of *mittere* = send.] Act of sending in: (as opposed to E-mission).

To God must be ascribed these stirrings, these breakings; whether, by a just and efficacious permission, as sin, or by a just *immission*, as punishment.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 74.

Transient *immissions*, and representations of the ideas of things future to the imagination.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 416.

Immit. v. a. [see Immission.] Send in; inject.

But grant an entire efficacy to this balsamic liquor, (oil or juice of cedar,) thus clysterwise *immitted* into the intestines; yet . . . medicines this way exhibited to the dead immediately flow out again.—*Wrenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 273: 1705.

Immitigable. adj. [Lat. *mitigo* = mitigate.] Incapable of being softened.

War was declared, and neither the Emperor nor the Pope now attempted to disguise their mutual *immitigable* hatred.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. x. ch. v.

Immix. v. a. [Lat. *in* = in.] Mingle.

Melt nitrous humours, which are *immixed* with the mass of the blood.—*Ferrand, Loe Melancholy*, p. 241: 1640.

Reason . . . *immixed* and contempered with the soul.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xvii.

Reason, with these *immixed*, inevitably pulled down the same destruction on himself.

—*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1667.

Immixable. adj. [Lat. *in* = un.] Impossible to be mingled. *Barbarous*.

Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour, and *immixable*.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic*.

Immixt. adj. [Lat. *in* = un.] Unmixed. *Barbarous*.

The most ancient and *immixt* people in the universe.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 277.

It doth steadily stand, all-uniform, Pure, percious, *immixt*, immemorial, mild.

—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, l. 2, 22.

Immobility. s. Incapability of being moved; want of, resistance to, motion.

The course of fluids through the vascular solids must in time harden the fibres and abolish many of the canals; from whence dizziness, weakness, *immobility*, and debility of the vital force.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Humours*.

Duration is best perceived when we are able to detain an idea for some time without change, as in watching the motion of a pendulum. And though it is impossible for the mind to continue in this state of *immobility* more, perhaps, than about a second or two, this is sufficient to give us the idea of duration as the necessary condition of existence.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. iii. § 118.

Immoderacy. s. Excess. *Rare*.

The strength of delight is in its whiteness or rarity, and slings in its satiety: mediocrity in its life, and *immoderacy* its confusion.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 1.

Immoderate. adj. Excessive; exceeding the due mean.

Our means, very effectual for the preservation of health, is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or distracted with *immoderate* cares.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Immoderateness. s. Attribute suggested by Immoderate; want of moderation.

Both Solomon speak this honey's excess only, and not of *immoderateness* in general.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 85.

Adversaries join together in reproaching us for this *immoderateness*, and, by their *immoderateness* in so doing, do also justify the moderation of our church.—*Fulter, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 41.

Immoderation. s. Want of moderation; excess.

Their sin proceeded from themselves . . . and consists in the abuse of his fatherly indulgence by a wild *immoderation* and excess.—*Hallisell, Melanprophet*, p. 10.

There was an *immoderation* and fault in anger.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism*, li. § 6.

It may very well suit with the *immoderation* of the times.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, ch. xxi.

Immodest. adj.

1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.

She railed at herself, that she should be so *immodest* to write to one that she knew would flout her.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

So dangerous a thing is an ignorant and indiscreet preacher, and a bold, *immodest* auditor.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 225.

2. Unchaste; impure.

Immodest deeds you hinder to be wrought; But we proscribe the least *immodest* thought.

—*Dryden*.

3. Obscene.

'Tis possible that the most *immodest* word be look'd upon, and burn'd; which, once attain'd, Your highness knows, ceases to no farther use But to be known and hated.

—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4*.

Immodest words admit of no defence, For want of decency is want of sense.

—*Lord Rosemagn*.

Immodestly. adv. In an immodest manner.

He would have us live soberly . . . not wantonly, not *immodestly*, and innocently.—*Bishop Walton, Christian Maxims*, l. iii. v. 1573.

This these Corinthian women (conceiving themselves, when they prayed or prophesied in the church, to be acting the part of also-priests, uttering oracles like the Pythia, or celebrating sacrifices as the Muses or Bacchae) were so fond as to imitate; and accordingly cast off their veils, and discovered their heads *immodestly* in the congregation; and thereby (as the apostle speaks) dishonoured their heads.—*Macle, Diatribe*, p. 200.

Immodesty. s.

1. Want of delicacy; impudence.

I beseech your grace to assist us: or else the *immodesty* of his competitor will bear down this most

honest and bashful creature.—*Lord Keeper Williams, Cædula*, p. 91: 1624.

I am thereby led into an *immodesty* of proclaiming another work, which I have long devoted to the service of my country.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 71.

2. Want of modesty; indecency.

It was a piece of *immodesty*.—*Pope*.

Immolate. v. a. [Lat. *immolatus*, pass. part. of *immolare* = sacrifice; *immolatio*, -onis.]

Sacrifice; kill in sacrifice.

Their Gentile forefathers used to *immolate* their children to the old red dragon.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 134.

Immolation. s.

1. Act of sacrificing.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy.—*Sir T. Browne*.

2. Sacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Immoment. adj. Trifling; of no importance or value. *Barbarous*.

I some lady-trills have reserv'd, *Immoment* toys, things of such dignity, As we greet modern friends withal.

—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

Immomentous. adj. Unimportant. *Rare*.

Our newspapers cease to assert the Austrian defeat *immomentous*.—*Seward, Letters*, vi. 230.

Immoral. adj.

1. Uninfluenced by the laws of morality.

Whatever reason they [Juries] have, it is confined to themselves, and exercised only with regard to their own wants and desires, and this renders them *immoral* agents.—*Shellock, Sermons*, li. 130.

2. Vicious: (as, 'an *immoral* man,' 'an *immoral* life').

Immortality. s.

1. Want of morality.

Such men are put into the commission of the peace who encourage the grossest *immortality*, to whom all the laws of the ward pay contribution.—*Swift*.

2. Particular act of an immoral character: (in which case the word may be plural).

Even then the alleged *immortality* was put out of sight.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, h. x. ch. iii.

Immoration. s. [Lat. *moror* = delay, abide.] Delay; pause. *Rare*.

A third effect which I shall observe of love is stay, and *immoration* of the mind upon the object loved.—*Bishop Kenyon, Of the Passions*, 702. (Ord. MS.)

Immorigerous. adj. [Lat. *morigeror* = humour, manage.] Rude; uncivil; disobedient. *Rare*.

Such creatures as are *immorigerous*, we have found out expedients to reclaim.—*Blackhouse, History of the Bible*, l. 150.

Immorigerousness. s. Attribute suggested by Immorigerous. *Rare*.

All degrees of delay are degrees of *immorigerousness* and unwillingness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life*, p. 1.

Immortal. adj. [Lat. *immortalis*.] Exempt from death; being never to die.

To the king eternal, *immortal*, invincible, the only wise God, be glory for ever.—*1 Timothy*, i. 17.

Immortal. s. Divine being; god or goddess.

The Paphian queen, With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn, Like terror did among the *immortal* breed, Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed.

—*Wallace*.

Immortalist. s. See extract.

This burning they had from the inhabitants by later, who were called *Immortalists*, because in the midst of all their dark notions of things, they saw this clearly, that virtuous and good men do not die, but their souls do go into blessed regions, &c.—*Jeremy Taylor, Funeral Sermons*, 392. (Ord. MS.)

Immortality. s. Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on *immortality*.—*1 Corinthians*, xv. 53.

If the *immortality* of souls proclaim'd,

Whom th' oracle of men the wisest than'd.

—*Sir J. Denham, Of the Art of War*, &c. iv.

When we know cognition is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its *immortality*, and thence its *immortality*.—*Watts*.

Immortalize. v. a.

1. Make immortal; perpetuate; exempt from death.

Christ is risen from the grave, having conquered death by dying; and is ascended into the pure and peaceable habitation of glory: Therefore all his members, who are united to him in the inseparable bonds of faith and love, shall feel the effects of his powerful life, in *immortalizing* their very bodies.—*Hallward, Sacred Method of Saving Human Souls*, p. 103.

2. Exempt from oblivion.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortalized*.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part I, l. 2*.

3. Keeps up; continues.

Revenge . . . by fresh returns of provocation brings in, what has in vain been attempted in nature, a kind of 'perpetual motion' in malice, and *immortalizes* quarrels and contentions.—*Norris, On the Benefits of a*, p. 183.

Immortalize. v. n. Become immortal.

Mislead not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions, as those do, that cry, Give me children, or else my name dies; the poorest way of *immortalizing* that can be, and as natural to a sinner as a prince.—*Adams, Advice to a Son*, p. 70.

• Enslaved all disfigure, and fix the year previous, When British bands begin to *immortalize*.—*Boyd, Imitations of Homer*, ii. li. ep. i.

Immortalization. s. Want of subjection, or mortification, of the passions and affections. *Rare*.

It mixes violence with industry, and fury with zeal, . . . and violence with desire, and *immortalization* in all the appetites and passions of the soul.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 134: 1653.

Immotive. adj. Motionless.

They are all laid in the stillness of an *immotive* calm.—*Pelham, Remains*, 62. (Ord MS.)

Immovability. s. Incapability of being moved.

He affects an *immovability* of purpose which he is far from possessing.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

Immovable. adj. Incapable of being moved.

We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds an *immovable* base to place his empire upon.—*Sir T. Browne*.

How much happier is he, who, centring on himself, remains *immovable*, and smiles at the madness of the dance about him!—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

Immund. adj. [Lat. *immundus*.] Unclean. *Rare*.

Through their own nastiness and stinkiness, *immund*, and sordid manner of life, they suffer their air to putrefy, and themselves to be choked up.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 81.

Immundicity. s. Uncleanness; impurity. *Rare*.

Not is there any moral *immundicity* of a more dangerous induration, than this of wanton discourses.—*W. Montague, Decent Knaves*, pt. i. p. 133: 1618.

Immunity. s. [Fr. *immunité*; Lat. *immunitas*.]

1. Discharge from any obligation.

Of things harkens whatsoever there is, which the whole church doth observe, to argue for any man's *immunity* from observing the same, it were a point of most insolent madness.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Privilege; exemption from onerous duties.

(Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed so far as to cause Vallinus to be proclaimed successor.)—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Moreover Simon chose men and sent to king Demetrius, to the end he should give the land an *immunity*, because all that Tryphon did was to spoil.—*1 Maccabees*, xiii. 34.

3. Freedom.

Common apprehensions entertain the antithetical condition of freedom, receiving only in that land an *immunity* from venemous creatures.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

But this annex'd condition of the crown, *immunity* from groves, you disown.—*Dryden*.

Immure. v. a. [Lat. *murus*: wall.] Enclose, confine, shut up, imprison within, or as within, walls.

Put, you ancient stones, these tender babes, Whom envy hath *immured* within your walls!—*Shakespeare, Richard III*, iv. 1.

Can you believe that man's all-knowing mind Can to a mortal body be confined? Though his foul foolish prison her *immure* On earth, she, when escap'd, is wise and pure.—*Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age*, pt. iv.

Immure. s. Wall; enclosure. *Rare*.

Their vow is made To ransack Troy; within whose strong *immures* The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen, With wanton Paris sleeps.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, prologue.

Immusical. adj. Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound: (Unmusical commoner).

• All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *immusical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking, and whisperings.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*. We consider the *immusical* note of all swans we ever beheld or heard of.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Immutability. s. Exemption from, or incapability of, change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

To shew unto the heirs of promise the *immutability* of his counsel.—*Hebrews*, vi. 17.

This *immutability* of (God) they strive unto, by working after one and the same manner.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Immutabile. adj. [the in- negative.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

That by two *immutabile* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong commendation.—*Hebrews*, vi. 18.

Thy threatenings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st revoke.

But if *immutabile* and fix'd they stand, Continue still thyself to give the stroke, And let not foreign force oppress the land.—*Dryden, Anna Mirabilis*, ecclx.

Immutably. adv. [the in- negative.] In an immutable manner.

His love is like his essence, *immutably* eternal.—*Boyle*.

Immutation. s. [the in- not negative.] Change; alteration.

Lo, what delightful *immutations* On her soft flowing veils we contemplate.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, l. 1, 23.

Strong and violent hath been the *immutation* which sudden joy hath wrought in the body.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxi.

Immutate. v. a. [the in- not negative.] Change; alter.

(God can immediately *immutate*, change, corrupt, destroy, or annihilate whatsoever pleaseth His divine majesty.)—*Balcan, Treatise of Angels*, p. 106: 1613.

Imp. s. [see extracts from Tooke and Todd.]

1. Graft, scion, or sucker.

Boughs, branches, twigs, young *imps*, sprays, and buds.—*Newton, Herbal to the Bible*: 1587.

[Mr. Steevens would not to have travelled to Wales, for that which he might have found at home. Our language has absolutely nothing from the Welsh. *Imp* is the past participle of the Saxon *impen*, to plant, to graft.—*Morris, Book, Diversions of Purse*, ii. 311.]

[Without stopping to notice here the sweeping assertion as to the Welsh language, which will be considered in another part of this dictionary, I may add that the German *impfen*, is also to graft; and that the earliest usage of our word, is in the sense of the shoot of a tree.—*Todd*.]

2. Son; offspring; progeny; youth.

That most noble *imp*, the Duke's grace, your most dear son.—*Lord Cromwell to King Henry VIII*. And thou, most dreaded top of highest Jove, Fair Venus' son!—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*.

That faire city, wherein make abode So many learned *imps*, that shoot abroad, And with their branches spread all Britany.—*Todd*. The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat.

Loath them as the most basely-begotten *imps*.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*. Proving.

A toward *imp*, I call'd him home.—*R. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*.

3. Subaltern; puny devil.

In this our age, the church of England is vexed with two horrible *imps* and messengers of our enemy Satan.—*Anderson, Exposition upon Becclesford*, fol. 28, l. 1: 1577.

Much we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Imp. v. a. [see extracts from Tooke and Todd, under Imp, s.]

1. Plant; graft; adopt.

Nothing is more dangerous than to be *imp'd* in a wicked family; this relation too often draws in a share both of guilt and punishment.—*Bishop Hall, Jehu and Jehoram*. (Ord MS.)

2. Mend or improve us by a graft; splice: (applied in Falconry to the process of repairing the wing of a hawk when the quills are broken, by means of an adscititious feather).

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke.

Imp out our drooping country's laden wings.—*Shakespeare, Richard II*, ii. 1. This bird was hatched in the council of Lateran, fully plumed in the council of Trent, and now lately bath'd her feathers *imp'd* by the modern casuists.—*Bishop Hall, Old Religion*, ch. xiii. §1.

New Rebellious rales Their hydra heads, and the false North displays Her broken league to *imp* their serpent wings.—*Milton, Sonnets*, xv. 8.

Help, ye sat satyrists, to *imp* my rage With all the scorpions that should whip this age.—*Churchyard*.

With cord and canvas from rich Hamboirgh sent, His navy's mottled wings he *imp* once more.—*Dryden, Annals Mirabilis*, cxliii.

New creatures rise, A moving mass at first, and short of thicks; Till shooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings, The grubs proceed to be with jointed stings.—*Id., Translation of the Georgics*, iv. 437.

The Mercury of heaven with silver wings *Imp'd* for the flight, to overtake his ghost.—*Southey*.

Impacable. adj. [Lat. *parabilis*, from *par*, pacis - pence.] Not to be softened or appeased.

Freely from hands of *impacable* fate, And power of death, they live for aye above.—*Spenser, Rime of Time*.

Impact. v. a. [Lat. *impactus*, from *in* + *pango* - frame, make, construct.] Drive close or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy to determine, because of their being *impacted* so thick and confusedly together.—*Woodward, On Fossils*.

Impact. s. Collision, with special reference to its result as a driving or moving power.

It was long thought, . . . (for did Newton himself . . . count the assumption, but eluded it by an arbitrary hypothesis,) that nothing (of a physical nature at least) could account for motion, except previous motion; the impulse or *impact* of some other body. It was very long before the scientific world could prevail upon itself to admit attraction and repulsion (i.e. spontaneous tendencies of particles to approach or recede from one another) as ultimate laws, no more requiring to be accounted for than impulse itself; if indeed the latter were not, in truth, resolvable into the former.—*J. N. Mill, System of Logic*.

Impaint, Impair, Impalement. See Enpaint, &c.**Impalpability. s.** Character of that which is impalpable.

The pope Gregory the Great and Eutychius, the patriarch of Constantinople, had a curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous, after the resurrection, should be solid, or thinner than the air: Gregory was for the palpability, and Eutychius for the *impalpability*; and the dispute ended, as it is to be supposed, in a Greek quarrel.—*Jordan, &c. marks on Ecclesiastical History*, vol. iii. p. 170: ed. 1843.

Impalpable. adj.

1. Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it will coalesce a liquor, by reason that the smallness of the parts do make them easy to be put into motion.—*Boyle*.

2. Not coarse or gross.

His own religion from its simple and *impalpable* form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 280.

Impânate. adj. [Lat. *panis* = bread.] Embodied in bread. *Rare*.

This speech memento not that the body of Christ is *impânate*.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, l. 339.

Impânate. v. a. Embody with bread. *Rare*.

If the elements really contain such immense treasures, what need have we to look up to the natural body above; or what have we to do but to look down to those *impânated* relics, to the elements embodied with all graces and virtues, and replenished with that very divinity which makes the humanity so considerable?—*Waterland, Charge to the Rector*, p. 61.

Impânation. s. Supposed sub-sistence of the body of Christ with the species of bread in the Lord's supper. *Rare*.

Forasmuch as he is joined to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no *impânation* thereof; no more than the Holy Ghost is inseparable, that is to say, made of water, being sacramentally joined to the water in Baptism.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 384.

Some have imagined that our Lord's divinity becomes personally united with the elements, as well as with his own natural body, having in that sense

two personal bodies. This conceit has sometimes gone under the name of 'assumption,' as it imports the deity's assuming the elements into a personal union; and sometimes it has been called *empanation*, a name following the analogy of the word 'incarnation.'—*Waterland, Charge on the Sacrament*, p. 34.

Impánel. See Empanel.

Imparadise. v. a. [Italian, *imparadisare*.] Place as in Paradise; beautify: (Empanadise used by Donne).

Thus these two,
Imparadised in one another's arms,
The happier Eden, shall enjoy their ill
Or bliss on bliss. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 506.

Imparalleled. part. pr. Unparalleled. *Rare*. That this dear price should be paid for a little wild mirth, or gross and corporal pleasure, is a thing of such unparalleled folly, that if there were not too many instances before us, it might seem incredible.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester*, p. 108.

Impardonable. adj. Unpardonable. *Rare*. Not that it is in its nature unpardonable.—*South, Sermons*, s. 323.

Imparsyllabic. adj. [Lat. *par* = equal; *syllaba* = syllable.] In Grammar. A term applied to certain inflections, and certain words having such inflections, wherein the number of syllables is increased; as Gr. *αἰών, αἰώνιος*; Lat. *lapis, lapidus*, opposed to *vinus, vivus*, *dominus, domini*. See *Parisyllabic*.

Imparity. s. [Lat. *paritus*, from *par* = equal.] 1. Inequality; disproportion.

Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused chiefly by the joinings of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts.—*Bacon*.

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that numeral concept, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortune on either side of their bodies?—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

3. Difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

He, who by the hand of his holy Apostle, founded this church of Crete in Titus, and his elders in a meet and decent *imparity* and subordination, would maintain his own ordinance amongst us also.—*Archbishop Bancroft, Sermons*, p. 31.

Impark, Imparlance. See Empark, &c.

Impart. v. a. [N. Fr. *impartier*; Lat. *impertio*.]

1. Communicate; grant as to a partaker.

I find thee knowing of thyself,
Expressing well the spirit within thee free,
My image, not imparted to the brute,
Whose fellowship therefore I must for thee
Good reason was thou freely shouldst dislike.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 441.

2. Grant; give.

High state and honours to others impart,
But give me your heart. *Dryden*.

3. Make known; show by words or tokens.

As in confession the revealing is for the case of a man's heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather discharge, than impart their minds.—*Bacon*.

Impartial. adj. Free from partiality.

Swears I hope, and fate I cannot fear;
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;
Love is impartial, and to both the same.
Dryden, Translation of the Eniad, s. 631.

Impartialist. s. One who affects impartiality.

I am professedly enough an impartialist.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scriptures*, p. 76.

Impatiability. s. Equitableness; justice; indifference.

A pious and well disposed will gives not only diligence, but also *impatiability* to the understanding in its search into religion, which is absolutely necessary to give success into our enquiries into truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside it.—*South, Sermons*.

Impatiment. s. Communication of knowledge; disclosure. *Rare*.

It beckons you to go away with it,
As if it were *impatiment* did desire
To you alone. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 4.

Impassable. adj. Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains, which are very rich.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.
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Impassability. s. Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

These bodies of ours shall come out of their graves with all their parts entirely as they now are; altered indeed, I confess, in quality, in agility, in glory and splendour, in *impassability*.—*Maler, Golden Rule*, p. 2.

Two divinites might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassability*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand.—*Dryden, Rival*, dedication.

Impassible. adj. Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

This most pure part of the soul, and (as Aristotle sayeth) divine, *impassible*, and incorruptible, is named in Latin, *Intellectus*. *Sir T. Elgot, The Governour*, fol. 201.

After Thy resurrection and knowledge of Thine *impassible* condition, it was not strange for them to talk of Thy kingdom.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Crucifixion*.

Secure of death I should condemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden*.

Impassion, Impassionate, Impassioned. See Empassion, &c.

Impassive. adj. Exempt from the agency of external causes.

[She] told him what those empty phantoms were:
Forms without bodies, and *impassive* air.
Dryden, Translation of the Eniad, vi. 407.

Pale suns, unlit at distance, roll away;
And on the *impassive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope*.

Impáste. v. See Empaste.

Impátible. adj. Incapable of suffering.

Some have held that Jesus suffered, but Christ remained *impátible*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, 44. (Ord 318.)

Impatience. s. Intolerance of delay, pain, opposition, or the like.

All the power of his wit has given way to his *impatience*.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, iii. 6.

The experiment I resolved to make was upon thought, and not rashness or *impatience*.—*Sir W. Temple*.

The longer I continued in this scene, the greater was my *impatience* of retiring from it.—*Bishop Hall*.

Impatency. s. Same as Impatience.

Physicians, being over-rubbed by their patient's *impatency*, are fain to try the best they can.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. i. p. 8. (Ord 318.)

Impatient. adj. [Lat. *patiens, -entis*; pres. part. of *pati* = suffer; preterite part. *passus; patientia*.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear: (with of).

Fame, *impatient* of extremes, designs
Not more by envy than excess of praise.
Pope, Temple of Fame, p. 1.

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortured savage turns around
And flings about his beam, *impatient* of the wound. *Dryden*.

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion: (with at).

To be *impatient* at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born a monk.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living*.

4. Hot; hasty.

The *impatient* of man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison, Spectator*.

5. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay: (with for before the thing desired).

The mighty Caesar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and grasps his promised power. *Dryden*.

6. Not to be borne.

Ay me! dear lady, which the young art
Of rueful pity and *impatient* smart.
Shakespeare, Rival Queen, ii. 1. 11.

Impatient. s. One who is not able to bear pain; one who is violently agitated by passion.

I have heard and seen some ignorant *impatient*, when they have found themselves to smart with God's scourge, cast a sudden look back upon him, with 'our me credit!'
Seasonable Sermons, p. 29.

Impatrouize, Impáwn. See Empatrouize, &c.

Impech. v. a. [Fr. *empêcher*; see also Empeach.]

1. hinder; impede. *Obsolete*.

His sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life.—*Sir J. Davies*.

If they will *impeach* the purposes of an army, which they have no reason to think themselves able to resist, they put themselves out of all expectation of success.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

A division of my throat *impeached* my utterance.—*Howell*.

2. Accuse by public authority.

They were both *impeached* by a house of commons.—*Addison*.

Great discussions were kindled between the nobles and commons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had *impeached*.—*Swift*.

3. Bring into question.

You do *impeach* your modesty too much,
To leave the city and commit yourself
Into the hands of one that loves you not.
Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

It is one of the most curious things in the history of metaphysics, that Reid, after *impeaching* the method of Hume, follows the very same method himself.—*Huckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Impech. v. Impeachment. *Rare*.

Why, what an infinite *impech* is this!
If here you hear it him, here he would have been;
If he were mad, he would not plead so coldly.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Impechable. adj. Accessible; chargeable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impechable*.—*Gore*.

Impecher. s. One who impeaches.

Many of our foremost *impechers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour.—*Dr H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Impeachment. s. Hindrance; impediment; obstruction.

Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are most offensive, and the greatest *impeachment* to the good government thereof. *Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

Neither is this necessary of necessity any *impeachment* to Christian liberty, or ensuring of men's consciences. *Bishop Sanderson*.

Impearl. See Empearl.

Impeccability. s. Exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

It doth cause an everlasting *impeccability*.—*Salicet, Treatise of Angels*, p. 234. 1613.

Infidelity and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope*.

The *impeccability* of the Bishop of Rome was not as yet an article of the Roman creed.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, ch. vi. b. iv.

Impeccable. adj. [Lat. *pecco* = sin.] Exempt from possibility of sin.

If we honour the man, must we hold his pen *impeccable*?—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 43.

Thou askest no man so acceptable, as that Thou makest him *impeccable*.—*Bacon, Judicium*, p. 597.

That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that man a rare claim to render him *impeccable*, or that is the means of concentrating every sin of his.—*Hammond, On Fundamentalists*.

God is infallible, *impeccable*, and absolutely perfect.—*Skilton, Deism Refuted*, dialogue iv.

Impeccancy. s. Freedom from actual sin.

Holy spirits dignified, from their purity and *impeccancy*.—*Waterhouse, Commentary on Fortescue*, p. 218.

Imped. v. a. [Lat. *impedio*; pass. part. *impeditus*.] hinder; obstruct.

All the forces are mustered to *impede* its passage.

Dr H. More, theory of Christian Fields.
The way is open, and no man to force
The stars return, or to *impede* their course.
Creek, Translation of Manilius.

However, he might call upon them not to *impede* the descent of the Imperial troops from the Alps; those troops were not directed against their liberties, but came to maintain the liberties of the Church.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. s. ch. iv.

Impedible. adj. Capable of being impeded. *Rare*.

Every internal art is not in itself *impedible* by outward violence.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dactylotium*, i. (Ord 318.)

Impédiment. s. [Lat. *impedimentum*.]

1. Obstruction to passage; as, a stake, or sharp instrument, to retard the progress of an enemy.

The children of Israel had prepared for war, and had shut up the passages of the hill country, and had fortified all the tops of the high hills, and had laid **impediments** in the champaign country.—*Judith*, v. 1.

2. Hindrance; obstruction; opposition.

The minds of beasts grudge not at their bodies' comfort, nor are their senses letted from enjoying their objects: we have the **impediments** of honour, and the torments of conscience.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
The life is but most impudently when in all virtue is exercised without **impediment** or let. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Free from the **impediments** of light and noise, Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs. *Waller*.

Impediment. s. a. Obstruct; hinder. *Rare*.

Let Themistocles, out of hatred to his person, should have withstood and **impedimented** a general good.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. v.

Impedimental. adj. Hindering; causing obstruction.

The **impedimental** stain which intercepts her fruitive love. *W. Montague, Devout Songs*, pt. ii. p. 133: 1854.

Impedite. v. a. Retard; obstruct.

When diseases do not . . . **impedite** any faculty. —*Magnifying, Preservation of Health*, p. 25: 1670.

Impeditive. adj. Obstructed.

Whereas our constitution is weak, our souls apt to diminution and **impeditive** faculties, our bodies to mutilation and impudition, to blindness and crookedness, God hath in his infinite mercy provided for every condition rare supplies of comfort and usefulness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Miracles of Divine Mercy*. (Ord MS.)

Impeditive. adj. Causing hindrance; having power to obstruct.

There are other cases concerning things unlawful by accident, in respect to the evil effect of the same: to wit, as they may be **impeditive** of good, or causative, or at the least (for we must use such words) occasionative of evil.—*Bishop Sauterson, On Promissive Oaths*, iii. § 11.

Impel. v. a. [Lat. *impello*.] Drive on towards a point; urge forward; press on.

No Myrrha's mind, **impell'd** on either side, Takes every bent, but cannot long abide. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid*.
"A mighty power" the strong direction sends, And several men **impels** to several ends. *Pope, Essay on Man*, ll. 103.

Impellent. s. Impulsive power; power that drives forward.

What do you mean by voluntary oaths?—Those that no other **impellent** but myself, or my own worldly gain or interest, extort from me.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism*, ll. § 8.

How much a variety of notions should be regularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages, by mere blind **impellence** as I material conveyance, I have not the least conjecture.—*Glanville*.

Impeller. s. One that impels or urges forward.

As if he were the great **impeller** and inducer of men to sin.—*South, Sermons*, iv. 23.

Impend. v. n. [Lat. *pendeo*—hang.] Hang over; be at hand; press nearly.

Impendence. s. State of hanging over; near approach.

Good sometimes is not safe to be attempted, by reason of the **impendence** of a greater sensible evil.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Impendency. s. Impendence.

The present **impendency** of God's judgements.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 423.

Impendent. adj. Imminent; hanging overpressing closely: (in an ill sense).

If the evil feared or **impendent** be a greater sensible evil than the good, it overrules the appetite to aversion.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Dreadful in arms, on London's glorious plain Place Ormond's duke: **impendent** in the air Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior*.

Impending. part. adj. Impendent.

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's **impending** wrath.—*Smalridge, Sermons*.

Impenetrability. s. Incapability of being penetrated.

All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are either hard or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal **impenetrability**, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

Imperceptible. adj.

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

Nothing almost escaped that he achieved not, were the thing never so difficult, or (as who saith) **imperceptible**.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 73. b.

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run, **Imperceptible** to the stars or sun. *Dryden*.

3. Not to be taught, informed, affected, or moved.

It is the most **imperceptible** cure That ever kept with men.—Let him alone; I'll follow him no more with bookish prayers. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 3.

Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it; they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but **imperceptible** by a sermon of the gospel.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Impenitence. s. Oblivious; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where man was ever come to repent, a thousand end their days in final **impenitence**.—*South, Sermons*.

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and **impenitence** to another, till at last he becomes hardened without remorse.—*Rogers*.

Impenitency. s. Impenitence.

Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and **impenitency** of the heathens was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Impenitent. adj. Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted some **impenitent** man's requests; as, on the other side, the Apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not granted.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Impenitent. s. One who neglects the duty of repentance.

When the reward of penitents and punishment of **impenitents** is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other.—*Hawmood*.

Impennous. adj. [Lat. *impennis*—wingless; *penna*—wing.] Wanting wings.

It is generally received an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst **impennous** insects; but let that shall with a needle just aside the short and sheathy cases on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Impepiole. See Empepiole.

Imperate. adj. [Lat. *imperatus*, pass. part. of *impero*—command.] Done by order; with consciousness; by direction of the mind. *Rare*.

The chief internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external **imperate** acts of the same habit utterly cease.—*South, Sermons*.

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by deliberation, yet they are from the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those **imperate** acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Imperative. adj.

1. Commanding; expressive of command.

He therefore instead of using an **imperative** style, by downright commanding such and such things, chose rather in a more gentle and condescending way to insinuate what was his will and our duty.—*Norris, On the Hostilities*, p. 230.

2. In Grammar. Term applied to the mood in which a command is conveyed, as Walk! Look! &c.: (used, also, substantively, as, 'the imperative'—the imperative mood).

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, intruding; which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the **imperative** mood.—*Clarke, Latin Grammar*.

Imperatorial. adj. [Lat. *imperator*—commander; whence *emperor*.] Commanding.

Moses delivered his law after an **imperial** way, by saying, Thou shalt not do this, and Thou shalt not do that.—*Norris, On the Hostilities*, p. 230.

Imperceptible. adj. Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle; quick or slow, so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature **imperceptible** by our senses; yea, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtilty, escape our perception.—*Sir M. Hale*.

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, or the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost **imperceptible** to the touch, and even.—*Dryden*.

Imperceptible. s. That which is not im-

mediately perceived or discovered, on account of its smallness.

Microscopes bring to light shoals of living creatures in a spoonful of vinegar, &c. . . I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural history of **imperceptibles**, containing a true account of such vegetables and animals as grow and live out of sight.—*Tadler*, no. 118.

Imperceptible. adj. Not perceiving; not having the power of perception.

There is no supposing the soul to be **imperceptible** in sleep, but by supposing the perceptivity of it to depend upon matter, which was shown in many places of this section to be a contradiction; or by supposing that it sleeps in its own nature.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul*, i. 340.

Imperdible. adj. [Lat. *perdo*—lose.] Not to be destroyed, or lost.

As they are harder in their acquisition, so are they more **imperdible** and steady in their stay.—*Folltham, Sermon on Ecclesiastes*, ii. 11.

Imperfect. adj. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective.

Optimus is a light, vain, crude, and **imperfect** thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason.—*R. Jonson*.

The still-born sounds upon the palate hung, And died **imperfect** on the faltering tongue. *Dryden*.

As obscure and **imperfect** ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men.—*Locke*.

Imperfect. v. a. Make imperfect. *Rare*.

Time, which perfects some things, **imperfects** also others.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 24.

Imperfection. s. Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral, whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of **imperfection**; and that which is supposed beloved unto men, is with oftentimes most pernicious.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of **imperfections** than virtues.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Imperfectness. s. Attribute suggested by Imperfect.

Their authority, joined to the knowledge of my own **imperfection** in the language, over-ruled me.—*Pope, Letter to Mr. Bridges*, cited by Dr. Warton.

Imperforate. adj. [Lat. *perforatus*—bored through.] Not pierced through; without a hole through.

Sometimes children are born **imperforate**; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Imperforated. part. pres. Wanting any opening usually present.

It impenetrates sometimes in **imperforated** persons.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, vii. 16.

Imperial. adj. [Fr. *impérial*; Lat. *imperialis*; *imperium*—command; *impero*—to command.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty.

Aim he took At a fair vestal, thro'ned in the west; But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft Quench'd in the chaste beams of the watery moon. And the **imperial** vota passed on In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakespeare, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My aim from thee: 'tis this **imperial** crown, Which, as immediate from thy place and blood, Derives itself to me. *Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II*, iv. 4.

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe Against the **imperial** palace is design'd.—*Dryden*.
To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free, Those are **imperial** arts, and worthy thee. *Id., Translation of the Aeneid*, vi. 1172.

Imperialism. s. System or state of imperial government.

Roman **imperialism** had divided the world into master and slave.—*C. H. Pearson, The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiv.

Imperialist. s. One that belongs to an emperor's party.

The **imperialists** imputed the cause of so shameful a flight unto the Venetians.—*Kneller, History of the Turks*.

Imperialistic. s. a. Invest with imperial character, or with the character of an emperor.

Imperialized, adj. Invested with an imperial character, or character of an emperor. The Romanists cast away the witness of all imperialized authors then living.—*Fallor, Holy War*, p. 160.

Imperiality, s. Imperial power.

Which seventh cannot be your papacy; it must then of necessity be a short Roman imperiality or empire, which followed upon the destruction of the sixth.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 163; 1616.

Imperial v. a. Endanger. See *Emperil*.

Roman George III. detected the French, of whom he knew as much as he knew of the inhabitants of Kautchak or of Tibet, Pitt, contrary to his own judgment, engaged in a war with France by which England was seriously imperilled, and the English people burdened with a debt that their remotest posterity will be unable to pay. *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. vii.
To the profound views of Hume respecting causation, he gravely objects, that if they were carried into effect, the operation of criminal law would be imperilled.—*Ibid.*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Imperious, adj.

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud will
To show the power of your imperious eyes.

Spenser.

This imperious man will work us all
From princes into pages.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., ii. 2.

He is an imperious dictator of the principles of vice, and lieutenant of all contradiction. *Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.
How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove
Against the assaults of this imperious love!

Dryden.

Recollect what disorder lusty or imperious words
From parents or teachers have caused in his thoughts.

Locke.

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and imperious mind, and a heart large as the sand upon the sea shore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Imperiously, adv. In an imperious manner; with arrogance of command; with insolence of authority.

Who can abide, that, against their own doctrine,
Six whole books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent,
Be under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded
Upon God and his church?—*Bishop Hall*.

It is not to insult and domineer, to talk disdainfully, and revile imperiously, that presumes a censure from any one.—*South, Sermons*.

Imperiousness, s. Atrilience suggested by imperious.

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he use his imperiousness, that we had
A delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to
lose our hopes.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiousness and severity is but an ill way of
treating men, who have reason of their own to guide
them.—*Locke*.

Imperishable, adj. Incapability of perishing.

Devotion offers to transfigure our affections, from their inane and passive shapes, into manly and imperishable forms; and raise them up from infirmity to virtue; and make those desires, which have been the image of terrestrial things, to bear only that of the celestial.—*W. Montague, Decont Romany*, pt. i. p. 37; 1648.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury.
Imperishable; and though pierc'd with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 423.

Impermanence, s. Want of duration; instability.

Melancholy impermanence of human blessings.—*Seward, Letters*, iv. 286; 1794.

Impermanency, s. Same as Impermanence.

Meditating, out of the wrongs contemplation of the mutability of all worldly happiness, a remedy against the evil of that flickering and impermanency.—*W. Montague, Decont Romany*, pt. i. p. 58; 1648.

Impermeability, s. State or quality of being impermeable.

Governing the impermeability of glass by electricity.—*Philosophical Transactions*, vol. ii. p. 313.

Impermeable, adj. That may not be passed through.

Lands that have a retentive or impermeable soil, should be differently constituted from those that have one less retentive or more permeable.—*Kitchin, On Manure*, p. 84.

Impermeable, or Impermutabile, adj.

[Lat. *muta, permuto* = change.] Incapable of being changed.

We see this order to be impermutabile, that who so will apply him self to gather roots, shall suitably meet with sweet liquorous, and other whilks with some cockle.—*Bacon, Translation of P. Martyr*, 148. (Ord MS.)

Impersonal, adj.

1. Wanting personality.

2. In Grammar. Not varied according to the persons: (often *postpositive*, as, 'verbs impersonal'; often, too, *substantival*).

Methodists—'it seems to me,' where there is no pronoun to precede it, is our typical impersonal verb.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language*.

Impersonality, s. Indistinction of personality.

Junius is pleased to tell me, that he addresses himself to me personally. I shall be glad to see him. It is his impersonality that I complain of.—*Letters of Junius, Sir W. Draper*.

Impersonate, v. a.

1. Personify; embody as a person.

The Egyptians, who impersonated nature, had made her a distinct person, and even deified her under the name of Isis.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 298.

The musques and personifications of the age of Elizabeth were not only furnished by the heathen divinities, but often by the virtues and vices impersonated.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 104.

Some of these musques were moral dramas, where the virtues and vices were impersonated.—*Hurd, Dialogues*.

Whether from righteous indignation or malignity, from moral earnestness or jealousy and hatred of authority, whether its inspiration was holy and generous or worldly and envious, or, as in most human things, from mingling and contradictory passions, the monkish Latin set in and inflamed the unextinguished protest against the Church. The Statists impersonated a kind of bold reckless antagonism against Rome and the hierarchy, confounding together in their Goliath, as Statists in later days, solemnity and buffoonery, pedantic learning and vulgar humor, a profound respect for sacred things and freedom of invective against sacred persons.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, ix. xiv. ch. iv.

2. Represent by an impersonation: (this is the better sense).

States are not ordinarily invested with definite responsibilities for other states, although it be nevertheless true that they may sometimes arise. But with respect to the diffusion of religion throughout the body of the nation which it impersonates, this is in the view of reason, a part of the primary law of its self-preservation and self-improvement. . . . Impersonating and representing them, it receives much of its colour from them, and reciprocally imparts it. *Gliddone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ii.

His age acknowledged Benedict as the perfect type of the highest religion, and Benedict impersonated his age.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, ix. xl. ch. vi.

Impersonation, s. Representative personality, or personification.

In kind of public marriage each party enters in full to the other all which it immediately possessed; in natural consequence the secular arm would come into view, and almost entirely at the disposal of the Church; and offences against the latter would be held as commensurate crimes against the former, by virtue of their reciprocal impersonation.—*Gliddone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

The persons of Mr. Galloway's numerous stranger still are the naked errand of the same intellectual power, unobscuredly endowed with galvanic life. Though with happier symmetry, they are as much made out of chains and links of reasoning, as the monster was fashioned by the chemistry of the student, in the celebrated novel of his gifted daughter. Falkland and Caleb Williams are the mere impersonations of the unbounded love of reputation, and irresistible curiosity.—*Talfourd, Memoirs of Lamb*.

Imperspicuity, s. Want of clearness or perspicuity.

Either very long, or very short, periods are subject to obscurity: one not opening and spreading the matter enough; the other overburdening the auditor's memory. Yet whose will not lose the sentences and elegance in the one, or suffer the dismembering in the other, must in some things hazard the imperspicuity of his style.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 88; Oxford, 1682.

Impersuadable, adj. Not to be moved by persuasion.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have an impersuadable an auditor, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own soul.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Impertinence, s. Impertinent character; anything so characterized.

We should avoid the venation and impertinence of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be understood.—*Swift*.

Impertinency, s. Same as Impertinence.

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand; something not belonging to the subject.

None though they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times impertinencies.—*Bacon*.
O matter and impertinency mix'd,
Reason and madness! *Shakespeare, King Lear*, iv. 6.

2. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded impertinencies of life, to enjoy the moments of a solid contentment.—*Keynes*.

Nothing is more easy than to represent an impertinency as any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happiness or convenience of mankind.—*Addison*.

There are many subtle impertinencies learnt in the schools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theorems and problems.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

3. Troublesome; intrusion.

It will be said I handle an art no way suitable to my employments or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and impertinency.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

4. Sauciness; rudeness.

It often happens in public assemblies, that a party who can neither together, or whose impertinencies of an equal place, act in concert, and are so full of themselves as to give disturbance to all that are about them. Sometimes you have a set of whisperers, who lay their heads together in order to sacrifice every body within their observation; sometimes a set of laughers, that keep up an insipid mirth in their own corner, and by their noise and gestures show they have no respect for the rest of a company. *Spectator*, no. 165.

Impertinent, adj. [Lat. *pertinens, -entis*, pres. part. of *pertinere* = bend or hold on to anything (as a road); belong to anything.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether impertinent into the affairs of the church of Christ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The contemplation of things that are impertinent to us, and do not concern us, is but a more specious idleness.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling.

That spear directed by an impertinent malice, which opened his side, though it brought forth blood and water, raised no dolorous sensation; because the body was then dead.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

3. Foolish; trifling; negligent of the present purpose.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be so impertinent as to enquire what the world does.—*Love*.

4. Rude; unmannerly.

The ladies, whom you visit think a wiser man the most impertinent creature living; therefore cannot be offended that they are displeased with you.—*Spectator*, no. 148.

Impertinence, s. Impertinent person.

Governors would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politics of every meddling officious impertinent.—*Sir R. L. Knollys, Fables*.

There are another kind of impertinence, which a man is perplexed with in mixed company; and those are your loud speakers.—*Spectator*, no. 148.

Impertinently, adv. In an impertinent manner.

I call not impertinently to mind, that one of my time had wit enough in Venice to become the civil lord of that republic.—*Sir H. Wotton, Survey of Education*.

Imperturbable, adj. [Lat. *perturbo*; pass. part. *perturbatus* = disturb.] Incapable of being disturbed or disconcerted.

All this was done with imperturbable gravity.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*.

Imperturbation, s. Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from perturbation.

In our copying of this equality and imperturbation, we must profess with the Apostle, we have not received the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God.—*W. Montague, Decont Romany*, pt. i. p. 348; 1648.

To propose the acquisition of a complete knowledge of all things in this life, of an absolute imperturbability.

turbation of mind, and constant infidelity, is no less vain.—*H. Warton, Sermons*, li. 110: 1696.

Impervious. *adj.* [Lat. *impervius*.] Unpassable; impenetrable.

Look the difficulty of passing back
May his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impervious, impervious; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world.

A great many vessels are, in this stage, impervious by the fluids.—*Arbuthnot*.
From the damp earth impervious vapours rise,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies. *Pope*.

Impetrability. *s.* Impossibility to be passed through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious reasons
Given by others; as of the impetrability of
eternity, and impossibility therein to attain to the
present limit of antecedent ages.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Impetigo. *s.* [Lat. *Impetigo*, in *Medicine*, with the derivative *impetiginous*, as 'An impetiginous eruption.' Skin disease so called; tetter.

Impetrate. *v. a.* Obtain by entreaty.

He hath impetreated reconciliation.—*Parr, Life and Letters of Archbishop Usher*, let. xxiii. p. 60.
Impetrating this of God, that this penitential satisfaction may be so much blessed, as to restore some value of time thither, where I am to account for so much idle dissipation of it.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, p. i. preface.

Impetrate. *part. adj.* Obtained by application or entreaty.

The one might be as facilely impetrate as the other.—*Lord Herbert of Chesham, History of Henry VIII.* p. 227.

Impetration. *s.* [Lat. *impetro*, pass. part. *impetratus*; *impetratio*, -*onis*.] Application partaking of the nature of a demand; obtaining of anything thereby.

The said cardinal did not know the impetration of the said bulls to have been to the contempt and prejudice of the king.—*Lord Herbert of Chesham, History of Henry VIII.* p. 261.

Application and impetration, in this matter we have in hand, are of equal extent.—*Archbishop Usher*, letter xxiii.

The impetration of some favour.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. preface.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the death of Christ, and the application of his blood which was shed for the remission of sins, and is the great means of impetration, and the meritorious cause of it.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Impetrative. *adj.* Able to obtain by entreaty. *Rare*.

O Saviour, Thy prayers, which were most perfect and impetrative, are they by which our weak and unworthy prayers receive both life and glory.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Impetratory. *adj.* Beacching; obtaining by entreaty. *Rare*.

Alms are therefore effective to the abolition and pardon of our sins, because they are preparatory to and impetratory of, the grace of repentance, and are fruits of repentance.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of holy Dying*.

Impetuosity. *s.* Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will set upon Aguechock a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and impetuosity.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

The weapons of the mountain are those of mere nature: audacity and impetuosity which may become ferocity, as of men complete in their determination, in their conviction; nay of men, in some cases, who as Septemberers must either prevail or perish.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. ii.

Impetuous. *adj.*

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.
- Their virtue, like their Tiber's flood,
Rolling its course, design'd their country's good;
But off the torrent's top so impetuous speed,
From the low earth turn some polluted weed.
Prior, *Carmen Seculare for 1700*.

2. Vehement of mind; passionate.
The king, 'tis true, is noble, but impetuous. *Rowe*.

Impetuously. *adv.* In an impetuous manner; violently; vehemently: (both of men and things).

Impetuous of the wrong, impetuously he raves.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song i.
He would be . . . dissolutely wanton, impetuously self-willed.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contentation*, § 22.

Impetuousness. *s.* Violence; fury; vehemence of passion.

I wish all words of rage might vanish in that breath that utters them; that as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, so they might in transiency.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Impetus. *s.* [Lat.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

Why did not they continue their descent till they were contiguous to the sun, whither both mutual attraction and impetus carried them?—*Bentley, Sermons*.

Under a government of legitimacy, the presumption is far rather in favour of institutions of a popular origin—and in a democracy, in favour of arrangements tending to check the impetus of popular will.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vi.

The impetus which they communicated, survived their own day, and, like all great movements, was felt in every department of thought.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Impiety. *s.* Want of piety.

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more impiety
Than Jephthah's, when he sacrificed his daughter.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.

2. Act of wickedness; expression of irreligion: (in this sense it has a plural).

If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of those impieties for which they are now visited.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.* i. 1.

Where shall I first complain? can mighty Jove
Or Juno such impieties approve?

Sir J. Denham, Poems of Dido.

We have a melancholy prospect of the state of our religion: such amazing impieties can be equalled by nothing but by those cities consumed of old by fire.—*Swift*.

Impignorate. *v. a.* [Lat. *pignus*, *pignoris* = pledge.] Pledge; pawn.

The islands (Orkney and Shetland) were then impignorated to England. . . . They were originally Danish possessions.—*Laing, Residence in Norway*.

Impinge. *v. n.* [Lat. *impingo*.] Fall against; strike against; clash with.

Things are reserved in the memory by some corporeal excision and material image, which, having impinged on the common sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the brain.—*Glanville, Securus Scientia*.

The cause of reflection is not the impinging of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Impinguate. *v. a.* [Lat. *pinguis* = fat.] Fatten; make fat. *Rare*.

Frictions also do more fill and impinguate the body than exercise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest.—*Bacon*.

Impious. *adj.* [Lat. *impius*.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence for religion.

That Scripture standeth not the church of God in any strid to direct, but may be left pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and irreligious to think.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and irreligious.—*South, Sermons*.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station.

Adrian, Cato.

Since after thee may rise an impious line,
Coarse manglers of the human face divine:
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art.

They, impious, dare to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day.

Pope.

Impish. *adj.* Having the character of an imp.

The boy put on an impish look.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Eugene Aram*.

Impiobility. *s.* Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice.

What calamity happened to that most noble title of Rome by the impiobility or wrath insatiable of those two captives.—*Sir T. Blyot, The Governor*, fol. 101.

The powder project . . . with fury and impiobility

came to be resolved on by a pack of hounds.—*Proceedings against Garak*, D d. 2: 1606.

Implacable. *adj.*

1. Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.

His incensement is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Darsh bears a generous mind;
But to implacable revenge he'll lend;
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden*.

The French are the most implacable and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation.—*Addison*.

2. Admitting no relief or ease; not to be assuaged.

Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in and crush'd
Into their substance pent, which wrought them pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous groan.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vl. 626.

Accented implacable.
O how I burn with implacable fury!

Spenser, Faerie Queen, li. 4. 41.

With scorching heat of implacable fire.

Brewer, Comedy of Lingua, v. 15.

Implant. *v. a.* Infix; insert; place; engraft; settle; set; sow.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your worths implanted be?
Sir P. Sidney.

No need of public sanctions this to bind,
Which Nature has implanted in the mind. *Dryden*.

Implantation. *s.* Act of setting or planting; fixation; insertion.

This [is] more especially by the expressed way of insertion or implantation.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 48.

Implausible. *adj.* Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

No improbable, no implausible means for accomplishing so great efforts.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 343.

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or implausible harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine.—*Swift*.

Imploded. *part. adj.* See *Emplend*.

By this excellent institution, four military tenants of the county or neighbourhood elected twelve others from the district, who were to declare upon oath with whom the imploded property lay.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

Imploder. *s.* One who indicts another; accuser.

The Gombette law, which was instituted by Gombaud, king of Burgundy in the year 501, allowed the expedient of dwelling to those imploders, whom the administered oath to offenders did not sufficiently satisfy for an obtaining of their resigned and voluntary acquittance from the cause complained of.—*History of Swelling*, p. 3.

Implensing. *adj.* Unpleasing. *Rare*.

A melancholy man is a stranger from the drove: one that nature made sociable, because she made him man; and a crazed disposition hath altered; implensing to all, as ill to him.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characteristica*, sign. (1, 5 b: 1627).

Implément. *s.* [Lat. *implementum*, from *impleo* = fill, pass. part. *impletus*; *impletio*, -*onis*.] *Obsolete*.

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.

Unto life many implements are necessary; more, if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleasure.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath his tools and implements to coin six times as much.—*Swift*.

Implétién. *s.* Act of filling; state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful implétién, there may succeed a disruption of the matrix.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Implex. *adj.* [Lat. *implexus*.] Intricate; entangled; complicated; complex: (this latter being the true opposite to Simple).

Every poem is, according to Aristotle's division, either simple or implex: it is called simple when there is no change of fortune in it; implex, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 257.

Implimate. *v. a.* [Lat. *implimateus*, pass. part.

of *implico*: *aplica*—a fold; Fr. *impliquer*.] Entangle; embarrass; involve; infold.

The implications of scripture do so mutually *implicate* and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly.—*Boyle*.

Implication. s.

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of sinfulness are the grossness, the quiet content, and the implication of compound parts.—*Boyle*.

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by implication, of a different opinion.—*Aylife, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Implicatively. adv. By implication.

In revealing the confusion of these men, it is *implicitly* granted, their fault was not then to be punished, and so it appears no fault.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 102: 1616.

Implicit. adj.

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. Latinitism.

The humble shrub,
And bush with frizzled hair *implicit*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 322.

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised or involved in something else; not expressed: (opposed to Explicit).

In the first establishments of speech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such words should be signs, whereby they would express their thoughts one to another.—*South, Sermons*.

In the following the meaning is, perhaps, meant to be equivocal; being both *entangled*, and involving *implication* in the logical sense of the term.

Many of these [periods] together, if without connections, are but *implicit* argumentation at most.—*Instructions for Gregory, Oxford*, p. 37: 1682.

3. Mixed up with, and resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination.

There be false peace or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark.—*Bayan*.

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
Whilst every man's his own interpreter.

Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.
By *implicit* credulity, I may believe a letter yet not opened, when I am confident of the writer's veracity.—*Johnson*.

Implicitly. adv. In an implicit manner.

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his existence; he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath said there is no God.—*Hooker*.

My blushing mune with conscious fear retires,
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires.
Romans.

Implicitly. adj. As implied.

These informers, in this frontispiece before their several suggestions, *implicitly* undertake to make good three assertions.—*Bishop Mountain, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 1: 1625.

Implication. s. Supplication. See Implore.

This *implication* and worship is holy.—*Bishop Hall, Romances*, p. 250.

The three points, wherein they did pretend to have prevented his majesty's former *implication* of their concurrence.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains, Dispatches in 1622*, p. 161.

Implore. v. a. [Fr. *implorer*; Lat. *imploro*; *ploro*=weep.] Call upon in supplication; solicit, ask, beg with a mixture of earnestness, importunity, and humility.

Do not say 'tis superstition, that
I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

Implore. s. Act of importunate and humble begging, intreaty, or solicitation. Rare.

Urged sore
With piercing words and pitiful *implore*,
Him hasty to arise.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Imply, Implicate. See Employ, &c.

Imply. v. a. [Fr. *impliquer*; Lat. *implico*; *plico*=fold.]

1. Infold; cover; entangle. Obsolete.

His courage stout,
Striving to loose the knot that fast him ties,
Himself in straiter bonds too rash *implic*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

And Phoebus flying so most shameful sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud *implic*.

2. Involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

That it was in use among the Greeks, the world trieth him *implic*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

What follows next is no objection; for that *implic* a fault.—*Dryden*.

How the strength of brawny arms *implic*,
Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Id.*
Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implic*.—*Bishop Sherlock*.

Impocket, Impoison. See Empocket, &c.

Impolarly. adv. Not according to the direction of the poles. Rare.

Being *impolarly* adjusted unto a more vigorous lodestone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Impolicy. s. Want of policy; imprudence; indiscretion; want of forecast.

The schemes of Providence and nature are too deeply laid to be overthrown by man's *impolicy*.—*Bishop Morley, Sermons*, 1783.

Impolished. adj. Unpolished; rude. Rare.

The lofty phrase... could not be followed nor sufficiently expressed in our rude and *impolished* English language.—*T. Hudson, Dedication of his History of Judah*, 1681.

Impolite. adj. Not polite; rude. Rare.

I never saw such *impolite* confusion at any country wedding in Britain.—*Drammond, Travels* (lett. iii: 1744), p. 76.

Impoliteness. s. Want of politeness. Rare.

The *impoliteness* of his manners seemed to attend his sincerity.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Testacea, for instance, kept me the other night two or three hours beyond my usual time of supping, while she was fretting because Mr. — did not come home, till the system were all spoiled, rather than she would be guilty of the *impoliteness* of teaching me in his absence. *Laurel, Memoirs of Eliza, A Bachelor's Complaint of the Behaviour of Married People*.

Impolitic. adj. Imprudent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast.

He that is sooth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitic*; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reach'd by cunning slights.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Impolitely. adv. In an impolitic manner.

In the pursuits of their own remedies, they do it so *impolitely*.—*Baron, Reports in Parliament*, 5 Jacobi.

Imponderable. adj. [Lat. *pondus*, -eris=weight.] Incapable of being weighed;

wanting weight (actually or approximately). Applied in *Physics* to Light, Heat, and the Electric force, when considered as substances. These may be called the *imponderables*, the construction being *substantival*.

The influence of the *imponderables* has been here carefully calculated.—*Turner, Chemistry*.

Imponderous. adj. Void of perceptible weight.

It produces visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Imporosity. s. Absence of pores or interstices; compactness; closeness.

The porosity or *imporosity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores.—*Boyle*.

Imporous. adj. Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid. Rare.

It has its earthly and salinuous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not dissolved by atomical terminations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and *imporous*, they would never the one overtake the other.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Import. s. Importancé. Obsolete.

What occasion of *import*
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife?
Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrew, li. 2.

Some business of *import* that triumph wears
You seem to go with. *Dryden and Lee, Edipus*.
When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cause.—*Aylife, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Import. s.

1. Tendency; bearing; gist; (as, 'the import of a question' or 'observation').

2. Anything brought from abroad.

What foreign *imports* may be necessary for clothing?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 171.

Import. v. a.

1. Carry into any country from abroad: (opposed to export).

For Elia I would sail with utmost speed,
To *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed.
Pope.

2. Imply; infer.

Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such sort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of speakers together.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Suggest. Rare.

Something he left *import* in the state,
Which since his coming forth is thought of, which
imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most requir'd.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 2.

4. Behove; matter to, interest, any one: (in the third person).

Her laugh of sickness, with what else more serious
Imports thee to know, this learn.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.
Let the heat be such as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *imports* to the work.—*Bacon*.

It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the storms that are now raining abroad.—*Sir W. Temple*.

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden*.

These words are entered as they stood in the previous editions, except that *import*=importance is entered as a separate word. That it is separated from *import* (the opposite to *export*) is shown by its accent. Whether there are not two other, or rather two pairs of words besides, is doubtful.

1. It is certain that the element *in-* has two meanings. In *import* and *import* conveying the notion of *tendency*, *bearing*, and the like, it means *within*, and signifies that which the importing agent carries with it. In *import* and *import* as used in commerce, it means *into*, i.e. delivery at one spot after conveyance from another.

2. Again, though *portus*=carry stands in the previous editions as the common basis of the two words, a case may be made out in favour of *portus*=part being the root of the commercial terms. If so, the existence of a second pair of words is beyond doubt.

Importable. adj. [from *in*=+*un*.] Incapable of being borne; unbearable; intolerable.

Venus... hideth to shew her *importable* violence.
—*Sir T. Rhyol, Goweriana*, Ed. 127, li.

Thine angry threatening towards sinners is *importable*.—*Prayer of Manasses*.

The trumpet would be *importable*, if it beat always upon him from all sides.—*Life of Firmin*, p. 80.

With accent on the first syllable.

No both at once him charge on either side
With hideous strokes and *importable* power.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, li. 8, 35.

Importable. adj. [from *in*=+*into*.] Capable of being imported.

Corn was *importable* at a nominal duty.—*Porter, Progress of the Nation*.

Importance. s.

1. Thing imported or implied; import. Rare.

A notable passion of wonder appeared in them; but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, li. 1.

2. Mutter; subject. Obsolete.

It had been pity you should have been put together with no mortal a purpose, as then such bore, upon *importance* of so slight a nature.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, i. 2.

Thy own *importance* know'st
Not bound thy narrow views to things below.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i. 35.
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Importunity. Rare.

The letter at Mr. Toby's great importunity;
In recompence whereof he hath married her.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Importance. s. Same as Importance.

We consider
The importance of Cyprus to the Turks.
Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.

Important. adj.

1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence.

The most important and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for immediate establishment of the royal line.—*Sir H. Cotton.*
This supersedes treachery to the crime: 'tis the falsifying the most important trust.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*
The great important end that God designs religion for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy.

He severely at his own flow,
And with important outrage him assail'd;
Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal valor counter-sail'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Importunate. Rare.

Great Franco
My mourning and importunate tears hath pilled.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iv. 4.

Importantly. adv. In an important manner; weightily; forcibly.

This more importantly concerns us.—*Hammond, Works, iv. 682.*

Importation. s.

1. Act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad: (opposed to exportation).

The king's reasonable profit should not be neglected upon importation and exportation.—*Bacon.*

2. Conveyance and delivery.

The instruments of the vital faculty, which serve for importation and reception of the blood and spirits.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 220.*

Importer. s. One who imports.

It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the importers of it have so many a market as the Exchequer.—*Nesbit.*

Importless. adj. Of no moment or consequence. In the extract Importless.

We less expect
That matter needless, of importless burthen,
Divide thy lips.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Importunacy. s. Act of importuning.

Art thou not ashamed
To wrong him with thy importunacy?
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.
The multitude craves, the confluence
Of suitors; then, their importunacies!
Beaumont, Scenarum.

She would have by this time acquainted you with my importunity.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote, iv. 7.*

Importunate. adj.

1. Unreasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed.

I was in debt to my importunate business; but he would not bear my excuse.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 6.*

When the month praleth, man heareth; when the heart, God heareth. Every good prayer knocketh at heaven for a blessing; but an importunate prayer pierceth it (though as hard as brass) and makes way for itself into the ears of the Almighty.—*Bishop Hall, Meditations. (Ord MS.)*

2. Troublesome; not easy to be borne. Obsolete.

Bethink you, how to the importunate accidents of this human life all the world is exposed.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint, p. 143.*

Importunate. r. a. Importune.

Therefore, to purge users so pestilent,
Two heavenly scowls the Lord to Solon sent,
Whom, deeming mortals, let importunate
To take his lodging, and to taste his cuts.
Sylvestre, Du Bartas, lvi. (Ord MS.)

Importunator. s. Incessant solicitor, or demander.

Abnegators and dispensers against the law of God,
but tyrannous importunators and exactors of their own.—*St. B. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Importune. v. a.

1. To harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; molest; disturb by

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reiteration of the same request; solicit earnestly.

They cry and call to love apace,
With prayers loud importuning the sky.
Spenser, Colin Clout.

The highest saint in the celestial hierarchy began to be so importunately importuned, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her.—*Howell, Vocal Forest.*

We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually importuned the court with unreasonable demands.—*Gray.*

Too low for a bribe, and too proud to importune,
He had not a prospect of mending his fortune.

2. Require; render necessary.

We shall write to you
As time and our concerns shall importune,
How it goes with us.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, l. 1.

3. Import; foretell. Rare.

The sage wizard tells, as he has redd,
That it importunes death and doleful drearyhedd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Importune. v. a. Entered thus, because there are cases where there is no noun for it to govern, as in the one from Gray in the preceding entry. It is, probable, however, that some indeterminate word like *one, anyone* is understood.

Importune. adj.

1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency. Rare.

All that charges did fervently apply,
With greedy unlice and importune toll;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made most dreadful battery.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Henry, king of England, needed not to have bestowed such great sums, nor so to have busied himself with importune and incessant labour, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been a feigned person.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

And th' armies of their creatures all, and some
Do serve to them, and with importune might
War against us, the vassals of their will.
Spenser.

Certainly the just God cannot be so importune and unreasonable a master, as to enjoin us what is physically impossible, to expect to reap where he has not sown, to require bricks without allowance of straw.—*Beaumont, Sermons, ix.*

3. Unreasonable; coming, asking, or happening, at a wrong time.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze and worship thee.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 608.

4. Cruel; inexorable.

The stroke of death is importune, and cannot be voyaged.
Bishop Fisher, Exposition of the Seven Penitential Psalms, p. 33.

They did lament his luckless state,
And often blame the too importune fate.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, l. 12, 16.

The accent is doubtful. Spenser writes *importune* both for the adjective and the verb; Milton (for the adjective) *importune*. The current rule is that not only the verb and noun be distinguished by their accents, but that the accent of the verb be on the final syllable. This, of course, gives *importune, v.* and *importune, adj.* The adjective, however, has probably been used in conversation by no living speaker, *importune* being a common pronunciation. *Importunity* suggests it. The analogy of *opportune* complicates rather than simplifies the question. That the accent is as I have given will scarcely be denied. It is only the adjective, however, which exists. There is no such verb as *opportune*, and few (or no) modern instances of such an adjective as *importune*.

Importunately. adv. In an importune manner.

The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,
To work who called so importunately;
Again he heard a more earnest voice,
That bade him come in haste.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

With a play on the words.

The constitutions that the apostles made concern-

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ing deacons and widows, are, with much importunity, but very importunately urged by the disciplinarians.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Importuner. s. One who importunes.

Preclude your ears against all rash, rude, irrational, innovating importuners.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning, p. 187: 1683.*

Importunity. s. Incessant solicitation.

Overcome with the importunity of his wife, a woman of haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose.—*Kaules, History of the Turks.*

Impoſeable. adj. Capable of being laid as obligatory on anybody.

They were not simply impoſeable on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church.—*Hammond.*

Impoſe. r. a. [Lat. pono = place; pass. part. positus.]

1. Lay on as a burthen or penalty.

It shall not be lawful to impose toll, tribute, or custom, upon them.—*Exod. vii. 24.*
(On iniquitous rulers and tyrannical kings impose Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as these.
Pope.

2. Enjoin as a duty or law.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands.
Dryden.

3. Fix on; attach; impute to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself.—*Sir T. Browne.*

4. Obtrude fallaciously.

Our poet thinks not fit
To impose upon you what he writes for wit.
Dryden.

5. In Printing. Put the puges on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

Impoſe on. Deceive; put upon (the two words translate each other).

Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far imposed upon as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried.—*Boyle.*

He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, imposes on himself, and mistakes words for things.—*Locke.*

Impoſe. s. Command; injunction; thing imposed. Rare.

According to your ladyship's impose,
I am thus early come.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.

Impoſer. s. One who imposes.

1. One who enjoins as a law; one who lays anything on another as a hardship.

The universities' sufferings might be manifested to all nations, and the imposers of these onus might repent. *J. Walton.*

2. One who places or puts anything on another.

The coronary thorns did not only express the scorn of the imposers, by that figure into which they were contrived; but did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of palms, by their numerous acuminations.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. iv.*

Imposition. s.

1. Act of laying anything on another.

The second part of consecration is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the imposition of hands. *Hammond.*

2. Act of attaching or annexing.

The first imposition of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children.—*Camden.*

The imposition of the name is grounded only upon the preeminence of that element whose name is ascribed to it.—*Boyle.*

3. Injunction of anything as a law or duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's imposition, depending on the casibus.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, l. 2.*
From imposition of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To filial; works of law, to works of faith.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 304.

4. Constraint; oppression: (with a mixture of the next meaning).

The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called imposition.—*Locke.*

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the arduous impositions have been submitted to, in order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction.—*Swift*.

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

It was therefore determined that we should dispose of the horse at the neighbouring fair; and, to prevent imposture, that I should go with him myself.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, l. 14.

6. Supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment: (an *academical* term).

When impositions were supply'd,
To light my pipe, or soothe my pride.

T. Warlen, Progress of Discontent.

Impossible. *adj.* Incapable of being done; not to be attained; impracticable.

With men this is impossible; but with God, all things are possible.—*Matthew*, xix. 26.

Difficult it is, but not impossible.—*Chillingworth*.
(For other examples see under *Impossibility*.)

Impossible. *s.* Impossibility.

I credit less
Than witches, which impossible confess.
Donne, Poems, p. 71.

Impossibility. *s.*

1. Incapability of being done; that which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, wish daily that the affairs, which with evil success are past, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifest impossibility in itself, the rules of religion do not permit.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Impossible! oh no, there's none, *Cowley*.

Could I bring thee to a captive home,
[Of the word *impossibility*], it may be said either that there are three species of it, or that it may be used in three different senses. 1st. What may be called a mathematical impossibility, is that which involves an absurdity and self-contradiction; e.g. that two straight lines should enclose a space, is not only impossible but inconceivable, as it would be at variance with the definition of a straight line. And it should be observed, that inability to accomplish any thing which is, in this sense, impossible, implies no limitation of power, and is compatible, even with omnipotence, in the fullest sense of the word. If it be proposed, e.g. to construct a triangle having one of its sides equal to the other two, or to find two numbers having the same ratio to each other as the side of a square and its diameter, it is not from a defect of power that we are precluded from solving such a problem as these; since in fact the problem is in itself unmeaning and absurd: it is, in reality, nothing, that is required to be done. It is important to observe respecting an impossibility of this kind, that it is always susceptible of demonstrative proof. Not that every such impossibility has actually been proved such; or that we can be certain it ever will be; but that it must be in itself capable of proof—the materials of such proof—the data on which it may be founded,—being (whether discovered or not) within the range of our knowledge. This follows from the very character (as above described) of such truths as the mathematical; mathematical impossibilities being of course included under that term. For, every such truth must be implied, however tedious and difficult may be the task of eliciting it—in the definitions we set out with, and consequently in the terms, which are the exact representatives of those definitions: e.g. that any two sides of a triangle are greater than the third—in other words, that it is impossible to construct a triangle, one of whose sides shall be equal to the other two—is a matter of easy and early demonstration. The incommensurability of the side and the diameter of a square,—in other words, the impossibility of finding two numbers having to one another the ratio of the side to the diameter,—is a truth which was probably believed some time before a demonstration of it was found; but it is no less implied in the definitions of 'straight line,' 'square,' &c. In the case of the circle again, the ratio of the diameter to the circumference has been long sought by mathematicians; and no one has yet demonstrated, or perhaps ever will, either, what their ratio is, or, on the other hand, that they are incommensurable; but one or the other must be within the sphere of mathematical demonstration. When therefore any one says that perhaps so and so may be an impossibility in the mathematical sense, though we may never be able to prove it such, he is to keep in mind that at least such proof is within the scope of inquiry, and that no increase of knowledge, in the sense of 'information respecting facts,' can be needed to furnish materials for the demonstration. Every such impossibility must be implied—though we may not perceive it, in the terms employed; in short, it must be properly a 'contradiction in terms.' 2ndly. What may be called a physical impossibility is something at variance with the existing laws of nature, and which consequently no being subject to those laws (as we are), can surmount; but we can easily conceive a being capable of lifting about what in the ordinary course of nature is impossible; e.g. to multiply five loaves into food for a multitude, or to walk on the surface

of the waves, are things physically impossible, but imply no contradiction; on the contrary, we cannot but suppose that the being, if there be such an one, who created the universe, is able to alter at will the properties of any of the substances it contains. . . . 3dly. Moral impossibility signifies only that high degree of improbability which leaves no room for doubt. In this sense we often call a thing impossible, which implies no contradiction, or any violation of the laws of nature, but which yet we are rationally convinced will never occur, merely from the multitude of chances against it; as, e.g. that unloaded dice should turn up the same face, one hundred times successively. And in this sense, we cannot accurately draw the line, so as to determine at what point the improbability amounts to an impossibility; and hence we often have occasion to speak of this or that as almost impossible, though not quite, &c. The other impossibilities do not admit of degrees of approach. That a certain throw should occur two or three times successively, we should not call very improbable; the improbability is increased at each successive step; but we cannot say exactly when it becomes impossible; though one would scruple to call one hundred such occurrences impossible. *Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, appendix, Ambiguous Terms, xi. Impossibility.

2. Impracticability; state of being not feasible.

Simple Philoclea, it is the impossibility that dith tormented me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying, but impossible desires in the desire itself.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Admit all these impossibilities and great absurdities to be possible and convenient.—*Archbishop Whately*.

Those who assert the impossibility of space existing without matter, must make body infinite.—*Locke*.

Impost. *s.* [Fr. *impost*, *impôt*.] Tax; toll; custom paid.

Taxes and imposts upon merchants do seldom
I to the king's revenue; for that that he wins
in the hundred, he loseth the shire.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Impost. *s.* [Fr. *imposte*.] In Architecture. That part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lies; capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch; any supporting piece.

An impost is said to be mutilated when its projection is diminished, so that it does not exceed that of the adjoining pilaster which it accompanies.—*Giesell, Encyclopedia of Architecture*, Glossary.

Impostor. *s.* One who cheats by a fictitious character.

Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yea death and hell itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that grand impostor, the devil, over the deluded sons of men.—*South, Sermons*.

Used adjectively.

With the Fratrell, to him the fatal gift of Constantine was the doom of true religion; with them he almost adores poverty; but it is industrious down-trodden rustic poverty; and that of the impostor beggar, common in his days, and denounced as sternly as by the political economy of our own, still less of the religious mendicant. Both these I freely excluded from his all-embracing charity.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. vii.

Impostorship. *s.* Character of an impostor.

Knelling rather to make this phantasm an expounder, or indeed a depraver of St. Paul an examiner and discoverer of this impostorship.—*Milton, Of Predicall Episcopacy*, (Ord MS.)

Impostress. *s.* Female impostor.

I put the case of the impostress Elizabeth Barton, that said, that if King Henry the Eighth took not his wife again, Catherine daughter, he should be no longer king.—*Bacon*, v. 352. (Ord MS.)

Impostrious. *adj.* Having the character of an impostor.

We know these latter chiefly from the evidence of Plato, their pronounced enmity; yet even his evidence, when construed candidly and taken as a whole, will not be found to justify the charges of corrupt and immoral teaching, impostrious pretence of knowledge, &c. which the modern historians pour forth in loud chorus against them.—*Grube, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

Impostumate. *v. n.* Form an abscess; gather; form a cyst or bag containing matter.

That high food of spiritual pride and confidence . . . will be sure to impostumate in the soul.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 574.

The broken impostumated, and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer, which made everybody shy to come near her.—*Arbuthnot*.

Impostumate. *v. a.* Afflict with an impostume.

Our vices impostumate our souls.—*Sir G. Baker, History of Richard III.*, p. 53: 1016.

Impostumated. *part. adj.* Afflicted with, constituted by, or constituting, an impostume.

I have induced them to the quick, and not only let out the impostumated matter, but taken away the proud and dead flesh.—*Dr. Griffith, Samaritan Review*, p. 41: 1060.

They would not fly that surgeon, whose lancet threatens none but the impostumated parts.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Impostumation. *s.* Act of forming an impostume; state in which an impostume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious impostumations.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Impostume. *s.* [see extract from Johnson.] Collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

New rotten diseases, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of impostume, make superfluous discoveries.—*Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 10.

An error in the judgement is like an impostum in the head, which is always noxious, and frequently mortal.—*South, Sermons*.

[This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impudens*, as South writes it; and *impudens* to have been written erroneously for *apostem*, *abscessus*, an abscess.—*Johnson*.]

Impostume. *v. a.* Afflict with an impostume.

Impostumated. *part. adj.* Afflicted with an impostume.

I did always forewarn that your impostumated stomach would belch forth some bawdy matter.—*Sir J. Heyward, Answer to Doleman*, ch. v.

Imposturage. *s.* Imposition; cheat. *Rare*.

Many other practices of human art and invention, which help crankiness, lameness, dimness of sight, &c. no man is so foolish as to impute to the devil's invention, or to count them any harmful imposturage.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 127.

Imposture. *s.* Cheat; fraud; supposititiousness; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character.

That the soul and soul's have nothing to do with grosser locality is generally opinionated; but who is it that retains not a great part of the imposture, by allowing them a definite 'ubi,' which is still but imagination?—*Glennville, Scipias Scientificæ*.

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but when they found out the imposture, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with that title.—*South, Sermons*.

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and impostures.—*Johnson, Irene*.

Impostured. *adj.* Having the nature of imposture.

What have vile I to do with noble day,
Which shows us heaven's fair face! that face

Wantonly scorn'd, and cast my love away
Upon impostur'd lust's foul mystery.
Beaumont, Pyrrhus, ii. 102.

Imposturous. *adj.* Deceitful; chenting.

Twice my thoughts were prompted by mine eye to hold thy strictness false and imposturous.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-Hater*.

A proud, lustful, imposturous villain.—*Dr. H. More*, letter quoted in *Ward's Life of Dr. More*, p. 352.

Impotence. *s.*

1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness.

Weakness, or the impotence of exerting animal motion, attends fever.—*Arbuthnot*.
God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, and defends our impotence, and from whose compassion in Christ we hope for eternal glory hereafter.—*Rogers*.

2. Incapacity of propagation.

Infused with obscenity must prove
As hateful, sure, as impotence in love.
Byron, Essay on Criticism, pt. ii.
Impotence [in] incapacity of sexual intercourse, and inability of procreation. *Impotence* and sterility are so related, that they may be considered under one head, although distinguished by some nomenclature. . . . *Impotence* may exist in either sex, but most commonly in the male, owing to some conformation. Sterility most frequently depends upon the female, although it sometimes is owing to the male; and, in a practical point of view, if not in a

medico-legal one, it is more frequently thus owing than is stated in books. Those who are thus irregularly or constitutionally *impotent*, are of a trico-phlematic or lymphatic temperament.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

3. Want of control over one's self. *Latinism*. Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire, Balks through *impotence*, or unreason, To give his enemies their wish, and end Them in his anger, whom his anger saves To punish endless? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, li. 135.

Yet all combin'd, Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryden*.

Impotency. *s.* Same as *Impotence*. *Rodas* were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples.—*Sir J. Heyward*. This is not a restraint or *impotency*, but the royal prerogative of the most absolute King of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness.—*Bentley*.

Impotent. *adj.* 1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are strong must bear the imbecility of the *impotent*, and not please ourselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*. Although in dreadful whirls we hung, High on the broken wave, I knew thou wert not slow to hear, Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison, Spectator*.

2. Disabled by nature or disease. In these [poor] lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water.—*John, v. 3*. And there sat a certain man at Lystra, *impotent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked.—*Acts, xiv. 8*. The *impotent* poor might be relieved, and the idle forced to labour.—*Sir W. Temple*.

3. Wanting restraint; (with *of*). Then, *impotent* of tongue, her silence broke, Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad*, 723.

4. Without power of propagation. He told bean Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his mother would not have him, because he is a *envious*, and had committed a rape.—*Tuller*.

Impotent. *s.* *Impotent* person. Your task shall be With all the force and power of your wit, To enforce the pained *impotent* to smile. *Shakespeare, Lord's Labour's lost*, v. 2.

Impotently. *adv.* In an *impotent* manner.

1. Without power generally. The church of England is blessed with a true clergy, and glorious; and such a one as his Italian generation may *impotently* envy and marvel at.—*Bishop Hall, Image of married Clergy*, p. 96. Proud Caesar, midst triumphal cars, The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars, Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great, Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state. *Pope, Prologue to Addison's Cato*.

2. Without government of one's self; without self-control. *Latinism*. He loves her most *impotently*, and she loves not him.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 179. The danger is of being *impotently* passionate.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectures on Cubitatio*, p. 283.

Impound. *v. a.*

1. Inclose as in a pound; shut in; confine. The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, than none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Shut up in a pinfold. England Hath taken and *impounded* as a stray The king. *Shakespeare, Henry V.* 1. 2. Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a stray, and *impounded* him, with intention to restore him to the right owner.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*.

Impoverish, *Impover*. See *Empoverish*, &c.

Impracticability. *s.* *Impracticable* character of anything. All I shall observe on this head is, to entrust the polemic divine, in his controversy with the Deists, to push home the ground of his belief, and the *impracticability* of theirs.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, iv. (Ord MS.)

Impracticable. *adj.*

1. Incapable, wholly or approximately, of being performed. To preach up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to affront mankind with the terrible prospect of universal damnation.—*Boyle*.

2. Unmanageable; stubborn. That fierce *impracticable* nature Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl. *Rome, Jane Shore*, l. 1.

Impracticableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *Impracticable*. I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this.—*Swift*. The greatest difficulty in these sieges was from the *impracticableness* of the ground.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*.

Imprecate. *v. a.* [Lat. *imprecatus*, preterite part. of *imprecor*; *imprecatio*, -*onis*.] Call for evil upon one's self or others. Eudes, who had blessed the Norman banners at Hastings, was allowed to slink unharmed through the camp, with the royal trumpets blaring and the English *imprecating* curses on his head.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxv.

Imprecation. *s.* Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished to another or one's self. My mother shall the horrid furies raise With *imprecations*. *Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey*.

Impregn. *v. a.* *Impregnate*. *Rhetorical*. The cane did again appear with a linen hanging thereat so grossly *impregn'd*, as it promised to be deliver'd of a most happy burthen.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 13. Semple doth *impregn* the bear, *Impregn'd* of love. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, l. 1, 28. In her ears the sound Yet rung of his persuasive words, *impregn'd* With reason, to her seeming. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 736.

Impregnable. *adj.* 1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken. Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible. The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable*; just like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, still throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South, Sermon*.

Impregnant. *s.* [Lat. *prægnans*, -*antis*.] Pregnant; *impregnate*. *Rare*. There was never anything ugly or mis-shapen, but the claus; wherein notwithstanding, to speak strictly, there was no deformity because no form, nor was it yet *impregnant* by the voice of God.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*.

Impregnate. *v. a.* Fill with young; make prolific. Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves.—*Sir T. Browne*. Christianity is of so prolific a nature, so apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proselytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Impregnate. *v. n.* Become pregnant. Were they, like Spanish jewels, to *impregnate* by the wind, they could not have thought on a more proper invention.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 127.

Impregnated. *adj.* *Impregnated*; made prolific. The soul hereby grows (as it were) big, and *impregnate* with a temptation.—*South, Sermon*, vi. 155. With native earth their blood the mountains mix'd; The blood, endu'd with animating heat, Did in the *impregnate* earth new sons beget. *Dryden*.

Impregnation. *s.* 1. Act of making prolific; fecundation. They ought to refer matters unto nature, which is the first begotting; and *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counsel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands.—*Bacon*. 2. That with which anything is *impregnated*. What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnation*, as should have such power?—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Imprejudicate. *adj.* Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. *Rare*. The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority of aggregated testimony of many hundreds.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Impræparation. *s.* Unpreparedness; want of preparation. *Rare*. *Impræparation* and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the mooting up of themselves. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*. It is our infidelity, our *impræparation*, that makes death any other than advantage.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, li. iv.

Impræscriptible. *adj.* Without the compass of prescription; by no length of time to be aliened or lost. The end of every political association is the preservation of the natural and *impræscriptible* rights of man.—*Narce, Works*, li. 156: 1810.

Impréssé. *s.* [From Italian, *impressa*. Entered in previous editions as *Impress*; such being the sound, though not the spelling, suggested by the extract from Jonson; the one from Milton giving either *imprese*, or *imprese*. In Lamb the word is merely an archaism.] Device. A gilding *imprese* for you at tilt. *J. Jonson, Epigrams*, lxxvii.

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Impræparation. *s.* Unpreparedness; want of preparation. *Rare*. *Impræparation* and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the mooting up of themselves. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*. It is our infidelity, our *impræparation*, that makes death any other than advantage.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, li. iv.

Impræscriptible. *adj.* Without the compass of prescription; by no length of time to be aliened or lost. The end of every political association is the preservation of the natural and *impræscriptible* rights of man.—*Narce, Works*, li. 156: 1810.

Impréssé. *s.* [From Italian, *impressa*. Entered in previous editions as *Impress*; such being the sound, though not the spelling, suggested by the extract from Jonson; the one from Milton giving either *imprese*, or *imprese*. In Lamb the word is merely an archaism.] Device. A gilding *imprese* for you at tilt. *J. Jonson, Epigrams*, lxxvii.

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Your ships are not well mann'd;
Your warriors are mulattoes, rascals, people
Impressed by swift impressa.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

5. Impression; image fixed in the mind.

That he should give himself up to mere incon-
siderate imaginations, and casual impressions, chasing
them for his guide, because they are the strongest,
not true! — *Dr. H. More, Confessions Cabbalisticæ*,
p. 23; 1653.

Impressibility. *s.* Capability of being im-
pressed; susceptibility of impressions.

They [due eyes] are sure signs of a tender im-
pressibility, and sympathetic disposition. — *Philo-
sophical Letters on Physiognomy*, p. 239; 1751.

Impréssible. *adj.* Capable of being im-
pressed; susceptible of impressions.

The difference of *impréssible* and *not impréssible*,
fixable and not fixable, are not pebbles notions.
— *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Impression. *s.*

1. Act of pressing one body upon another.

Sensation is such an *impression* or motion, made
in some part of the body, as produces some percep-
tion in the understanding. — *Locke*.

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp.

Like to a chess, or mulick'd bear whelp,
That carries no *impression* like the dam.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III., iii. 2.

3. Image fixed in the mind.

To be distracted with many opinions, makes men
to be of the last *impression*, and full of change.
Romeo.

Were the offices of religion strip'd of all the ex-
terior decencies, they would not make a due im-
pression on the mind. — *Bishop Atterbury*.

The false representations of the kingdom's ene-
mies had made some *impression* in the mind of the
successor. — *Swift*.

4. Effluence; agency; operation; influence.

A king had made him high sheriff of Sussex,
that he might the better make *impression* upon that
county. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand
Rebellion*.

Effect of an attack. — *Rare*.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horse, mounted
with two thousand foot, may surely endure a com-
parison with any of the bravest *impressions* in an-
— *Sir H. Walton*.

6. Printing; edition; number printed at
once; one course of printing.

For ten years since which his works have had in
so many years, at present a hundred books are
scarcely published once a twelvemonth. — *Dryden*.

It is certain, that the recent introduction into
England of the art of typography, to which our
countrymen afforded the most liberal encourage-
ment, and which for many years was almost solely
confined to the *impression* of English books, the
fashion of translating the classics from French ver-
sions, the growing improvements of the English
language, and the diffusion of learning among the
laity, greatly contributed to multiply English com-
position both in prose and verse. — *T. Watson, His-
tory of English Poetry*, ii. 407. (Ox. MS.)

Impressible. *adj.* Liable, subject to,
susceptible of, impressions; (generally in
the third sense of the word).

She had a pretty face and an *impressible* dis-
position. — *Theobald Book, Gilbert Gurney*.

Impressive. *adj.*

1. Capable of being impressed; susceptible.

A soft and *impressive* fancy. — *Spenser, Discourse
concerning Prudency*, p. 75; 1655.

2. Capable of making impression; (as, 'An
impressive discourse').

Impressiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
Impressive; (chiefly in second sense).

More facility of elocution or *impressiveness* of
manner is likewise often mistaken for wisdom in
counsel. — *Sir H. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Au-
thority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

It is in truth and *impressiveness* what it
may gain in clearness and facility. — *Glendinning, The
Ride in the Ardennes with the Church*, ch. i.

Impressment. *s.* System of enforced ser-
vice, worked by pressgangs, in the navy.

No *impressment* was necessary. The seamen came
forth from their hiding places by thousands to man
the fleet. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Impressure. *s.* Mark made by pressure;
dint; impression.

Lean but upon a rush,
The electric and capable *impressure*
Thy palm some moments keeps.
Shakespeare, As you like it, iii. 3.

Imprest. *s.* [Italian, in *presto* = in readi-
Vol. I.

ness, in hand.] Earnest money; money
advanced.

I mean, that the office of the great auditor (the
auditor of the receipt) shall be reduced to 2,000*l.* a
year; and the auditors of the *imprest* and the rest
of the principal officers to fixed appointments of
4,500*l.* a year each. — *Burke*. (Ox. MS.)

Imprévalence. *s.* Incapability of prevail-
ing. — *Rare*.

That nothing can separate God's elect from his
everlasting love, he proves it by induction of the
most powerful agents, and triumphs in the impec-
tore and *imprévalence* of them all. — *Bishop Hall*,
Reveries, p. 76.

Imprimatur. *s.* [Lat., third person singular,
present tense, subjunctive mood, passive
voice of *imprimere* = press.] Word formerly
at the beginning of books, signifying *let it
be printed*; licence to print.

Sometimes five *imprimaturs* are seen together
diagonally who in the midst of one title-page. —
Milton, Areopagitica.

With what zeal and outrage have you asserted its
[the press's] liberty from the bondage of *imprimaturs*,
and the indignity of prelates. — *Bishop Parker*,
Reproof of the Reverend Transgression, p. 101.

Thus shall my title pass a sacred seal,
Receive an *imprimatur* from above,
While angels shout, An halleluiah!

Young, Night Thoughts, night vii.

A sheet of blank paper that must have this new
imprimatur clipped upon it, before it is qualified
to communicate any thing to the public, will con-
sume its way in the world but very heavily. — *Addison*,
Spectator, no. 415. (Ox. MS.)

The vice-chancellor's *imprimatur* is dated May 11,
1713. — *Johnson, Lives of the Poets*, *Young*. (Ox. MS.)

This ballad is in the British Museum. The pre-
vious year is not given; but the *imprimatur* of Roger
Lestranger fixes the date sufficiently for my purpose.
Macaulay, History of England, ch. iii.

Imprimery. *s.* [Fr. *imprimerie*.] Print or
impression; printing-house; art of print-
ing.

You have those conveniences for a great *imprimery*,
which other universities cannot boast of.
Lord Arlington, To Oxford University.

Imprimis. *adv.* [Lat. *in* + ablative plural of
primus = first.] First of all.

Imprint. *v. a.*

1. Mark upon any substance by pressure.

Having surveyed the image of God in the seal of
man, we are not to omit those characters of majesty
that God *imprinted* upon the body. — *South, Ser-
mon*.

She amidst his specious meadows flows . . .
And sees his numerous herds *imprint* her sands.
Prior.

2. Stamp words upon paper by the use of
types; (Print *commune*).

One of the said books so translated and *imprinted*
may be had for every cathedral. — *Act for the Uni-
formity of Public Prayer*, 15 (1534), ii. ch. iv.

3. Fix on the mind or memory.

By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of
those two different things distinctly *imprinted* on
his mind. — *Locke*.

With in.

When we set before our eyes a round globe, the
idea *imprinted* in our mind is of a flat circle, va-
riously shadowed. — *Locke*.

Imprint. *s.* Designation of place, where a
work is printed, as 'E Typographeo Chi-
rendoniano,' or 'At the Chapman Press.'

What is denominated an *imprint* by printers, is
the information given, commonly at the foot of the
title-page of a book, where and by whom it was
printed and sold, the date of printing, &c. Formerly
imprints were placed at the conclusion of the last,
and at the end of a volume, with or without a col-
ophon. — *Thomas, History of Printing*. (Ox. MS.)

And so thoroughly did they do their work, that,
though a hundred and fifty years have elapsed since
their supremacy began to wane, the *imprint* of their
hands is every where discernible. — *Buckle, History
of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Imprinting. *part. adj.* Making an impres-
sion; impressive. — *Rare*.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *im-
printing* passages, amongst compliments, which is
of singular use. — *Bacon*.

Imprison. *v. a.* [Fr. *emprisonner*.] Shut
up, confine, keep from liberty, restrain in,
or as in, a prison.

He *imprison'd* was in chains reined in;
For that Hippolytus' rent came he did redeem.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Try to *imprison* the rebellious wind;
So swift is guilt, so hard to be confin'd. — *Dryden*.

Imprisonment. *s.* Confinement; state of
being shut in, or as in, prison.

His sinews waxen weak and raw,
Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Count Scrin, still close prisoner in this castle,
lost his senses by his long *imprisonment* and afflic-
tion. — *Addis*.

Improbability. *s.* Unlikelihood.

The improbability and the *improbability* of attempting
this successfully, is great. — *Hammond*.

As to the *improbability* of a spirit appearing, I
happily answer him, that a heroic poet is not tied to
the bare representation of what is true, or exceeding
probable. — *Dryden*.

Improbable. *adj.* Unlikely.

This account of party intrigues will appear *improba-
ble* to those who live at a distance from the fashion-
able world. — *Addison*.

Improbably. *adv.* [Lat. *probo*.]

1. In an unlikely manner (*probo* = prove).

2. In a manner not to be approved (*probo* =
approve). — *Obsolete*.

Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into
ten thousand measures of water, the wine being
overpowered, will be turned into water: he speaks
very *improbably*. — *Boyle*.

Improbability. *s.* Want of probity or honesty;
dishonesty; baseness.

He was perhaps economically, you, and east
and for industrious *improbability*. — *Hooker*.

We balance the *improbability* of the one with the im-
probability of the other. — *Sir E. H. Edwards*.

Improficiency. *s.* Want of proficiency.

This misplacing hath caused a deficiency, or at
least a great *improficiency*, in the sciences them-
selves. — *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Improbable. *adj.* Not profitable; vain.

Secret pastimes, private dalliance, or other im-
probable or wanton conditions. — *Sir T. Elyot, Gov-
ernance*, fol. 87.

of reproach. — *Bishop Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester*,
p. 25.

Improline. *adj.* Not profit. — *Rare*.

Men of valiant reputations will not obey their sen-
sible statutes that are *improline*. — *Waterhouse*,
A speech for Learning, p. 61.

Impregnate. *v. a.* Impregnate; fecundate.
Rare.

A difficulty in eggs is how the sperm of the cock
imprégnate and makes the oval conception fruit-
ful. — *Sir T. Brown*.

Impromptu. *s.* [Fr. from Lat. in readiness.]

Brief extemporaneous, and often merry
or witty, composition.

These verses were made extempore, and were as
the French call them *improvisés*. — *Dryden*.

used *adjectively*.

Without the loss of an establishment, he found
himself among many agreeable friends, diving in an
unostentatious and *improvisé*, though refined and
luxurious style. — *B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*,
b. iii. ch. 8.

Improper. *adj.* [Fr. *impropre*; Lat. *impro-
prius*.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

As every science requires a peculiar genius, so
likewise there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for
every one. — *Barnet*.

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

The methods used in an original disease would be
very *improper* in a gonorrhoea. — *Arbuthnot, On the
Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

3. Incongruous.

He disappeared, was married;
For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd;
He was extinct. — *Dryden*.

Impropitious. *adj.* Unfavourable; impro-
picious. — *Rare*.

I am sorry to hear in the mean time, that your
dreams were *impropitious*. — *Sir H. Walton, Re-
lative Writings*, p. 574; 1654.

Impropportionable. *adj.* Unfit; not pro-
portionable. — *Rare*.

I am a rhinoceros, & I had thought a
her symmetry could have dared so *impropportionable*
and abrupt a digression. — *R. Johnson, Cynthia*,
Kerola.

Impropportionate. *adj.* Wanting proportion.
Rare.

The cavity is *impropportionate* to the head.
Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 28.

Improprie. *v. a.*

1. Convert to private use; seize to himself.

For the pardon of the rest, he winged through it
1225

not fit it should pass by parliament; the better being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himself. — *Baron's History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
The minister is wont to *impropriate* this scrip to himself. — *Miles, Golden Remains*, p. 130.

In the following the word is possibly *neuter*, meaning *become, as one who impropriates*. It is more properly, however, active, a substantive being understood.

Let the husband and wife infinitely avoid a curious distinction of mine and thine. . . . Let them have but one person, have also but one interest. . . . When either of them begins to *improprietate*, it is like a tumor in the flesh, it draws more than its share. — *Jeremy Taylor, The Marriage Ring*, p. 329. (Ord MS.)

2. Put the possessions of the church into the hands of a layman.

Impropriate. v. n. See *Impropriate, v. a.*
Impropriate. adj. Devolved into the hands of a layman.

Mrs. Gubston being possessed of the *impropriate* parsonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage. — *Spelman.*

Thus arose the *impropriate* livings in the hands of laymen, which are now actual estates. — *Croft, Historical Sketches, Speeches, and Characters, The Church in Ireland.*

Impropriated. part. adj. Made impropriate.

Those *impropriated* livings, which have now no settled endowment, and are therefore called *advowsons*; they are such as belonged formerly to those orders who could serve the cure of them in their own persons, as the canon regular of the order of St. Augustine, which being afterwards devolved into the hands of laymen, they lived poor curates to serve them, at the cheapest rate they could. — *H. Wharton, Detection of Errors in Barne's History of the Reformation*, p. 67: 1233.

Impropriation. s.

1. Exclusive possession.

The Catholics had, as they deemed, the *impropriation* of all divine knowledge. — *Loc, Bliss of Brightest Beauty*, p. 29: 1014.

2. Alienation of the possessions of the church.

An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an *appropriation* is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though sometimes these terms are confounded. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Having an *impropriation* in his estate, he took a course to dispose of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. — *Spelman.*

Impropriator. s.

1. One who seizes to himself.

I should condemn any man for a most unconscionable incloser and *impropriator*, that should take upon himself to give and her leave to speak or write this or the like, which is as common for every one as the air which we breathe. — *Dean Martin's Letters*, p. 23: 1042.

2. Layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tithes to the rector or *impropriator*. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Impropriety. s. Unfitness; unsuitableness; imbecuity; want of justness.

These mighty ones, whose ambition could suffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proud have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Particular instances of the same, *plural*.

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorised by practice, ought to be discarded. — *Swift.*

Every language has its immodities, which, though inconstant, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be reversed, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded; but every language has likewise its *improprieties* and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or prescribe. — *Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

Improsperity. s. Want of prosperity, or success. *Rare.*

Some relics of this feud . . . were long after the coming of the one family's almost utter extinction, and of the other's *improsperity*. — *Nauclon, Fragmenta Regalia, Knarvon.*

Improsperous. adj. Unsuccessful.

This method is in the design probable, how *improsperous* never the wickedness of men hath rendered the success of it. — *Hannibal, On Pseudo-morale.*

Our prodigies us at once into the guilt of bold,

and punishment of *improsperous* rebels. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

Seven revolting years are wholly run, Since the *improsperous* voyage we begun.

Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid.

Imprévable. adj. Capable of being improved.

We have stock enough, and that too of so *imprévable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

Man is accustom'd with moral principles, *imprévable* by the growth of his faculties. — *Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

I have a fine spread of *imprévable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marshes. — *Addison, Spectator.*

Impréve. v. a.

1. Advance anything nearer to perfection; raise from good to better: (we amend a bad, but *impréve* a good thing).

I have not to *impréve* the honour of the living by inquiring that of the dead. — *Sir J. Ashmole, Preface to Translation from Apocrypha.*

Heaven seems *impréved* with a superior ray, And the bright arch reflects a double day.

Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

To stated and public instruction he added familiar visits and personal application, and was careful to *impréve* the opportunities which conversation afforded of diffusing and increasing the influence of religion. — *Johnson, Life of Watts*. (Ord MS.)

2. Augment; increase (for the worse).

Some learned men, who own the gospel, say there is nothing mysterious herein; an assertion, which, though it may be innocently meant, yet is so unlimited as it may, I think, be very easily *impréved* to an ill use. — *Grove, Cosmologia Sacra*, b. v. ch. iv. (Ord MS.)

This ill principle, which being thus habitually *impréved*, and from personal corruption spreading into general and unfeeling in the course of all the misdeeds and disorders, public and private, which trouble and infect the world, is to be altered and corrected only by discipline. — *South, Sermons*, v. 17.

The hardest contest between man's inclination and duty, is in those who have wilfully contracted vicious habits, and by that means rendered their duty much more difficult to themselves; leaving gently *impréved* the evil inclinations of nature by wicked practice. — *Archbishop Tillotson*, ii. 278. (Ord MS.)

3. ? Prove in the sense of try.

Some unhappy sinner in law, and waste of his fortune in those suits, made some impression upon his mind, which being *impréved* by domestic afflictions, and those indulgences to himself which naturally attend those afflictions, rendered his age less reformed than his youth had been. — *Lord Clarendon, Life*, i. 32.

Impréve. v. n. Advance in goodness.

We take care to *impréve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

Spelt with e.

That fool who said in his heart there is no God, e're long *impréved* into a wit, and loudly swears there is neither in heaven nor in earth. — *Ailesford, Sermons*, i. 270: 1044. (Ord MS.)

Impréve. v. a. [Lat. *in* : *un*.] Disprove. *Rare.*

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *impréve* any thing that I have said. — *Archbishop Whitgift.*

Improvement. s.

1. Melioration; advancement of anything from good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preservation of health, and others to the *improvement* and security of estates. — *Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Act of improving; something added or changed for the better: (sometimes with *on*).

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. — *Addison, Spectator.*

3. Progress from good to better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and designs. — *Addison.*

4. Progress in any respect; increase.

When the corruption of men's manners, by the habitual *improvement* of this vicious principle, comes from personal to be general and universal, so as to diffuse and spread itself over a whole community, it naturally and directly tends to the ruin and subversion of the government. — *South, Sermons*, v. 17.

5. Instruction; edification.

I took upon your city as the best place of *improvement*: from the school we go to the university, but from the university to London. — *South, Sermons.*

6. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined *improvement* of love. — *South, Sermons.*

Impréver. s. One who improves; one who makes himself or any thing else better; anything that makes anything better.

They were the greatest *imprévés* of those qualifications with which courts used to be adorned. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*. (Clark is a very great *impréver* of most lands. — *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Imprévidé. part. pref. Unforeseen; unexpected; *imprévidé* against. *Rare.*

She subscribed both This crafty messenger with letters vain, To work new war, and *imprévidé* death, By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. — *Spenser.*

Imprévidé. s. Want of foresight; want of caution.

Men would escape floods by running up to mountains; and though some might perish through *imprévidé*, many would escape. — *Sir M. Hale.*

The *imprévidé* of my neighbour must not make me inhuman. — *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Imprévident. adj. Wanting foresight; wanting care to provide.

I shall conclude this digression, and return to the time when that brisk and *imprévident* resolution was taken! — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

With of.

When men well have fed, the blood being warm, Then are they most *imprévident* of harm. — *Daniel.*

Imprévidently. adv. In an *imprévident* manner; without forethought; without care.

Instructed in her course, *imprévidently* rash. — *Dryden, Polydoron*, song xii.

Improvvisatore, Improvisatrice. s. [Italian; the form in *-ice* is feminine, meaning a female improvisatore.] Professional extempore versifier, or dramatist; the thing, being wanting in England, the name is scarcely naturalized.

Improvise. v. a. Extemporize; provide extempore, or on the spur of the moment.

Improvise. part. adj. Extemporizer.

Some embryos were one and a half line, others three-fourths of a line, in size: the ova and the mammiform young are loose in the cavity; but the further developed young are attached by a special pedicle to the walls of this *improvise* marsupium. — *Deen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. 3.

Improvision. s. Want of forethought.

Her *improvision* would be justly necessary. — *Sir T. Browne.*

Imprudence. s. Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

Where good with bad were match'd, who of themselves Abhor to join; and by *imprudence* mix'd, Produce prodigious fruits of body or mind. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 686.

Imprudent. adj. Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.

There is no such *imprudent* person as he that neglects God and his soul. — *Archbishop Tillotson.*

Impudence. s. Shamelessness; immodesty.

A woman, if she maintain her husband, is full of anger, *impudence*, and much reproach. — *Ecclesiasticus*, xiv. 22.

These clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudent* to deny. — *Locke.*

Impudence in an Englishman is seldom and (except in a Scotchman) it is not metable and rapacious; in an Irishman, absurd and fawning. — *Spectator*, no. 20.

Impudent. adj. [Lat. *pudet* — it shames; pres. part. *pulens*, *-entia*; *putor* — shame; *pudicitia* — modesty.] Shameless; wanting modesty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than *impudent* assurance from you, can thrust me from a level consideration. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 1.*

When we behold an angel, not to fear, Is to be *impudent*. — *Dryden, Spanish Fryar.*

Impudently. adv. Shamelessly; without modesty.

With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Impudicity. *s.* Immodesty.

They are so unacquainted with Rome's impurities and *impudicity*.—*Shelton, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 18: 1616.

That usual pride, levity, or *impudicity*, which they observed or suspected in many.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 115.

Impugn. *v. a.* [Fr. *impugner*; Lat. *impugno*; *pugno* = fight.] Attack; assault by law or argument.

You say, that in the odd church the truth of this mystery was never *impugned* openly.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 263.

To knights of great emprise
The charge of justice given was in trust,
That they might execute her judgments who,
And with their might beat down licentious laws,
Which proudly did *impugne* her sentence just.

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of his, as to their nature, use, and abuse; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation, which is *impugned* by some, though better defended by others.—*South, Sermons*.

Impugnatio. *s.* Opposition; resistance.

The little is a perpetual *impugnatio*, and self-conflict; either part labouring to oppose and vanquish the other.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contention*, § 18.

Impugner. *s.* One who *impugns*, attacks, or invades.

To defend them from the pretended slanders of their *impugners*.—*Pulke against Alva*, p. 324: 1581.

The *impugners* of our English church.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 2.
Leaving ourselves thus his willing *impugners*.—*Milton, Apology for Smectynymus*.

Impuissance. *s.* [Fr. *puissance* = power, *puissant* = powerful; from root of Lat. *possum* = I am able.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinand and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace.—*Thomson, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Impulse. *s.* [Lat. *impellere*, pass. part. *impulsus*; *impulsio*, *-usis*.]

1. Communicated force; effect of one body acting upon another.

If these little *impulses* set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion. *South, Sermons*.

Bodies, from the *impulse* of a fluid, can only errate in proportion to their surfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience.—*Chyane*.

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impressed.

Moses, by Joe's *impulse*, Mezentius and his, Smeeth's Venus, with his ardour warmed His fainting friends.

Depledge, Translation of the Eccl., s. 976.
Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides that an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt.—*Locke*.

3. Hostile impression.

Like two great rocks against the raging tide
(If Virtue's force with Nature's we compare).
Cannon'd the two united chiefs abide,
Sustain the *impulse*, and receive the war.

Prior, Ode to Queen Anne, 1706.

Impulsion. *s.*

1. Agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without sound; for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air.—*Barrow, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

My keeper with compassion mov'd to see,
How grief's *impulsion* in my breast did beat,
Thus silence broke.

Microne for Magistrate, p. 632.
But thou shalt find
Divine *impulsion*, presuming how thou might'st
Find some occasion to infer our loss.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 421.
He always opposed, upon the *impulsion* of conscience, all mutations in the church.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, i. 97.

Influence, *impulsions*, or inclinations, . . . from the lights above.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 7.

Impulsive. *adj.* Having the power of impulse; moving; impellant.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience;
But those being placed in a lower sphere,
His fierce ambition, like the highest mover,
Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion
Against their proper course.

Sir J. Johnson, The Sophy, iii. 1.
But although . . . it has not been thought the duty of the State to take an active and *impulsive* part in promoting the truth upon secular subjects, it has not been held that the State could with propriety be equally passive with respect to the permission of error.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix. § 14.

Impulsive. *s.* Impellent cause or reason.

Notwithstanding all which motives and *impulsive* reasons, Sir Thomas (Barrow) refused to be sent abroad.—*Sir H. Walton, Remains*, p. 103.

Impunctuality. *s.* Unpunctuality. *Rare.*

I made to account for his *impunctuality*, some of his intimates were dispirited in quest of him.—*Observer*, no. 139. (Ond MS.)

Impunably. *adv.* Without punishment. *Rare.*

Xenophon represents the opinion of Socrates, that . . . no man *impunably* violates a law established by the gods.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 65.

Impunity. *s.* [Lat. *impunitus*; *punitio* = punish.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the regulation of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other.—*Sir J. Doria*.

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe that there is a crime where they see no penalty.—*Addison, Freicholder*.

Impure. *adj.* [Lat. *impurus*.]

1. Defiled with guilt; unholiness; (of men).

No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly substance can unfettered aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Douglas*.

2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholiness; (of things).

Hypocrites austere talk,
Condemning us *impure*, what God has made
Pure, and commands to seem, leaves free to all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 715.

3. Unchaste.

If black scandal, or foul fact's reproach,
Attend the sequel of your *impudence*,
Your more enforcement shall acquaintance me
From all the *impure* hints and stains the coast.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 7.
One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit, than that which Plato has touched upon.—*Addison*.

Impure. *v. a.* Render foul or impure; defile. *Rare.*

That other inundation seared the world, this *impures* it. *Bishop Hall, Sermons*, Works, ii. 203.

Impureness. *s.* Atrribute suggested by impure; (Impurity commoner).

1. Want of purity or chastity.

The act of a substantial *impureness* committed.
Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.

2. Base admixture.

The *impureness* of mixed posterity.—*Felltham, Remains*, i. 85.

Impurity. *s.*

1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

The seal of a man grown to an inward and real *impurity*.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, b. ii. ch. vi.

2. Act of uncleanness.

Real *impurity* joined among the monkish clergy. *Bishop Ath. Church, Sermons*.

3. Feculent admixture.

Clearse the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters: the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood.—*Arbuthnot*.

Impurple. See Empurple.

Imputable. *adj.*

1. Chargeable upon anyone; that of which one may be accused.

It is rather *imputable* to that prudent modesty which so much becomes every good woman.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 169.
That first sort of foolishness is *imputable* to them.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Accessible; chargeable with a fault. *Improper.*

If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty,

then he shall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable*.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

Imputableness. *s.* Attributability suggested by imputable.

"It is necessary to the *imputableness* of an action, that it be avoidable."—*Noggin*.

Imputation. *s.*

1. Attribution of anything.

a. In the way of discredit: (the commoner import).

Whatever happens, they also the least feel that source of vulgar *imputation*, which will withstand they deserve.—*Hosier, Ecclesiastical History*.

I have formerly said that I could diminish your writings from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from any *imputation* of self-conceit on that subject. *Depledge*.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these senseless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison*.

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter. *Saith*.

b. In the way of credit: (the rarer import).

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would labour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*, v. 1.

2. Hint; slight notice.

Autumn is a good man.—Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary? No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Imputative. *adj.* Having the nature of an imputation.

In all things righteousness, acceptance, or sanctification, is free and *imputative*.—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 1652.

The fourth is the *imputative* righteousness of Christ, either exhibited or not rightly understood.—*Newton, Life of Bishop Bull*.

Imputatively. *adv.* By imputation; attributively.

Such made choice of a slave, rather than a free woman, to bring to her husband's bed, that the child, which the slave might impregn to bear, might *imputatively*, at least, be accounted hers.—*Stockhouse, History of the Bible*, b. in. ch. i.

Impute. *v. a.* [Fr. *imputer*; Lat. *imputo*.]

1. Charge upon; attribute: (generally in an ill sense).

It was *imputed* to him for righteousness.—*Romans*, iv. 22.

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who *imputed* it to folly.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Impute your dangers to our ignorance.—*Dryden*.

2. Reckon to one what does not properly belong to him; credit.

The merit
Imputed shall also give them who resources
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 200

Im- Inseparable element in a long list of compounds. It is always a prefix.

Followed by *b*, *p*, or *m*, it becomes *im-*, as may be seen from the preceding entries. Followed by *t*, it becomes *it-*; by *r*, *r-* as in *iraduable*, *irreligious*, &c. How it comports itself before *gn*, though there are but few words which illustrate the change it undergoes, is worth noticing as an interesting point in general philology. Before *gn*, it loses its consonantal element altogether, and becomes simply *i*, as in *i-guable*; for such is the etymological division of this word. The only other entries are *i-gnore*, and *i-gnamy*, with their derivatives. *I-gnoscible*, from *ignoscere* = pardon, is entered by Johnson, and retained by Todd, but without an example. Neither do I find more than these in the Basis of Comparison (Third Period) of the Philological Society. This form, then, is rare.

Nevertheless, it exemplifies a series of words in which an original *g* has, to a great extent, disappeared; only, however, in the simple word. And that naturally; inasmuch as *g* and *k*, followed by *n* in the same syllable, have a tendency in many languages, to drop off. They do so, as

far as pronunciation is concerned, in our own, though not in the allied languages; *knabe* (*knave*), *knacht* (*knight*), &c. being sounded in German with the initial *k* distinctly heard. In Greek, too, words like *γῆρας* are commoner than words like *ἡναιος* in Latin, where *natus* is commoner than *quintus*—the Latin giving both *in-natus* and *ex-quintus*. But the compounds may keep what the root rejects; and that for a plain reason. Prefix a word like *co-*, to *gnatus*, and the *g*, by being divided between two syllables, gains in facility of pronunciation. Hence, certain combinations preserve the *g* that the fundamental word has lost.

In the matter of sound this *g* might comport itself in two ways. (1) It might be sounded with the *-i-*, and, so sounded, look as if it were simply a part of the negative prefix; a mere modification of the *n* of *in-*; or (2) it might become *-ng-*, giving in the first instance the combination *ing-nobilia*, the *g* of the root having lost its power as a separate consonant, but having nasalized the *n* of the prefix. The first of these alternatives is what we find in our own language. In the French the second seems to have prevailed. The French *ignoble* is sounded more like *in-goble* (though it is needless to say that this is but the roughest of approximations to the true sound) than *ig-noble*. Now here the *g* sound represents the *g*, and follows, instead of (as in English) preceding the *n*. But there are two *n*'s, the *n* of *noble*, and the *n* of *in*. It is suggested that it is the former which is dropped, and that it is the latter which is preserved. If so, a curious point of orthography has been illustrated; one which is generally explained by supposing a transposition. The doctrine here conveyed gives no transposition; merely the fact that out of two *n*'s, with a softened *g* between them, the second is lost.

It is chiefly as a Latin adverb that *in* is used, and it has three powers; (1) as in *in-strua*, whence *in-struct*; (2) as in *in-cludo*, whence *in-clude* or shut in; (3) as in *in-tolerable*, where its import is negative, i.e. that of the English *not*, and *un-*, as in *un-known*.

1. The import of *in-*, in the compounds of the first division, though of great importance and some obscurity in Latin, is of little note in English. In English this prefix exists only so far as it belongs to certain words which have been introduced from the Latin as *wholes*. There being no such separable particle in English, we never have recourse to it in making compounds; and there is no ambiguity. In French it occurs as *en-*, and between words of French and Latin origin there is sometimes room for doubt. As a general rule, however, the distinction is clear. *Enchantment* is French; *incantation*, Latin: one from *canto* directly; one from *canto* indirectly.

2. For the *in-* inclusive, see *En-*.

3. The *in-* negative is what commands attention here.

With the compounds of *in-*, having the power of a negative, the chief complication arises from the concurrent use of the English prefix *un-*. This often precedes even words of Latin origin.

When do we use *in-*, and when *un-*? The rule that carries us the farthest is this,—that for *in-* to be used, the word should be

wholly, and either actually or possibly Latin; one that is introduced into the English as a complete and ready-made word. The least intermixture of an English element muddies the compound. A good word to illustrate this is *ineffable*. There is the Latin word *ineffabilis* (unspeakable), and there is no such English word as *effable*; except, of course, so far as it has been derived from its commoner compound. This may always happen; but a very little thought tells us that the secondary word is not always the oldest, i.e. as an English word.

The two most notable exceptions are *insufferable* and *inability*. *Sufferable* and *ability* are English—not Latin. Yet *un-sufferable* and *unability* (spite of *unable*) sound harshly. The doctrine that explains the first of these hybrid terms is that, as *sufferable*—*tolerable*, *in-sufferable* has been suggested, as a sort of concurrent form, for *in-tolerable*. *Inability* may be explained in two ways. Though *able* is English, *habilis* is Latin. I prefer, however, looking to the coincidence of *-ability*, as in *penetrability*, &c., in its character of a derivational element, with *ability* as a whole word in English. Such is the explanation for the two most notable exceptions to the rule laid down.

How far does the rule apply? In the main it applies to words in the first instance only. A word, to begin with the negative *in-*, must be originally a Latin word; but when introduced into English, it may, to a certain extent, be treated as an English root. The adverbial suffix *-ly* is English; yet we may say *in-constant-ly* and *in-cessant-ly*. The suffix *-ness* is in the same predicament: yet it may easily be used too freely. To words like *submissiveness*, he would be an over-nice purist who objected. Yet, unless the pure notion of abstraction were to be expressed for some metaphysical purpose, most of us would prefer the approximate abstract *penetrability* to the more (logically) correct *penetrableness*. In fact, there are so many cases where the true Latin forms *in-tude*, *-ion*, and *-ity*, are so near in meaning to the English form in *-ness*, that hybridism may be avoided with a gain on the side of purity and no great loss on that of logic. If *-ness*, however, be used, *in* and not *un-*, is the right prefix. In like manner the participial forms in *-ate* are better than the true English participles in *-ated*, and *inanimate* better than *inanimated*: for which latter word, even independent of the shade of difference in its import, *un-animated* is the better form.

We have now taken due cognizance of the statement, that in order to be preceded by *in-* a word must be Latin. How far must Latin words not be preceded by *un*? *Naturalis* is Latin, *conscious* is Latin, and *congruous* is Latin. Nevertheless, while we say *in-congruous*, we say *un-conscious*, and *un-natural*; not to mention the fact of such a word as *impolite* being exceptionable. Concerning these it may be said that certain words, though of Latin origin, are so thoroughly Anglicized as to comport themselves in composition as English. I doubt, however, whether the explanation does not lie deeper. There are several compounds in which the Latin language favoured *in-* less

than certain combinations of *non* (not), and *minime* (in the least degree). *Conscious* was, certainly, one of these; *non-conscious*, *non-naturalis* (in the Latin stages of the language), *minime politus* being common. The rationality of these is a point of Latin philology. It is indicated, however, here for the sake of showing that in the laying down a rule the main exceptions have not been either overlooked or kept back.

En. prep. [A.S.]

1. Word preceding the name of any object material, or immaterial, by which another object is inclosed.

His [Dryden's] Essay on Dramatic Poetry, published in 1688, was reprinted sixteen years afterwards, and it is curious to observe the changes which Dryden made in the expression. . . . The Anglicism of terminating the sentence with a preposition is rejected. Thus, 'I cannot think so contemptibly of the age I live in,' is exchanged for 'the age in which I live.'—Hallam, *Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*, pt. iv. ch. vii. § 37.

2. *On. Obsolete.*

And in his necks

Her proud foot setting.

Spranger, Færie Queen, v. 4. 40.

All who in vain thins

Built their fond hopes of glory.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 18.

In that. Because.

Some things they do in that they are men; in that they are wise men and christian men, some times; some things in that they are men misled, and biased with error. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

In as much. Since; seeing that.

These things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally, in as much as we might say our doing of them if we would.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

En. adv.

1. Within some place; not out: (as, 'Come in'—enter).

2. Engaged for any affair.

We know the worst can come; 'tis thought upon: We cannot slink behind *in*, we must go on. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, li. 5.

The pragmatical flies value themselves for being in at every thing, and are found at last to be just good for nothing. *Sir R. J. K. strange*.

3. Placed in some state.

Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Must never patriot then declaim at sin,

Unless, good man, he has been fairly in?

Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue ii.

4. Noting immediate entrance.

Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, li. 5.

He's too big to go in there—what shall I do?—Let me see!—I'll in, I'll in; follow your friend's counsel, I'll in.—*Id., Measure for Measure*, li. 3.

5. Into any place; closely.

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,

And trample with thy feet, and tread it in.

Drake, Translation of the Georgics, li. 313.

With a second *in*.

In the said cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of bivalve larger than could be introduced in at those holes.—*Woodward*.

6. Close; home.

The posture of left-handed fencers is so different from that of the right-handed, that you run upon their swords if you push forward; and they are in with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard.—*Titter*.

Used substantively, as, 'He knows all the ins and outs of the place.'

Breed in and in. Breed from the same family.

Play in and out. Play fast and loose.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unaccountable person; especially if he be arrived at that consummate and robust degree of falsehood as to play in and out, and show tricks with oaths, the sacred bonds which the conscience of man can be bound with.—*South, Sermons*.

Inability. *s.* [For the preference of *in-*, to *un-*, see *In-*.] Want of ability or power.

If no natural nor casual inability cross their desires, they always delighting to injure themselves with actions most beneficial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and through experience the more wisdom.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Inabstinence. *s.* Want of power to abstain.

Disseas direct of which a monstrous crew
Are the shall appear, that thou may'st know
What misery the *inableness* of Ken
Shall bring on man. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 401.

Inabesively. adv. Without abuse.

A state of mortality shall always want that infinite wisdom, and purity of intention which resideth in the deity, and which makes power to consist in *inabesively* only there, as in its proper sphere. *Lord North, Light in the Way to Paradise*, p. 91: 1682.

Inaccessibility. s. State of being, character of that which is, inaccessible.

That side which fronts on the sea and haven needs no art to fortify it, nature having supplied that with the *inaccessibility* of the precipice. *Butler, Remains*, l. 417.

Inaccessible. adj. Incapable of being reached or approached.

What'er you are,
That in this desert *inaccessible*,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time.

This part, which is so wide, is not altogether *inaccessible*; and that an easy way may be found to it, 'tis to consider nature and to copy her. *Dryden*.

Inaccuracy. s. Want of exactness or accuracy.

There are two small *inaccuracies* in this sentence.

—*Bishop Hurd, on Addison's Spectator*, no. 512.

Inaccurate. adj. Not exact; not accurate.

The expression is plainly *inaccurate*. — *Bishop Hurd, on Addison's Spectator*, no. 315.

Inaction. s. Forbearance, or cessation, from action.

The times and amusements past are not more like a dream to me than those which are present: I lie in a refreshing kind of *inaction*. — *Pope*.

Fragments of the worst kind succeed to perfect *inaction*. — *Bishop Berkeley, Maxims*, § 58.

Inactive. adj. Other than active; not busy or diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish; unfavourable to activity.

Not the vain visions of *inactive* schools,
Not fancy's maxims, nor opinion's rules,
Ever form'd the man, whose generous warmth
Extends

To enrich his country. *Shenstone*.

His [Rowe's] plays are misused and pleasing poems; but *inactive* and unmoving tragedies. — *J. Watson, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*.

Others are . . . doomed to lose four months in *inactive* obscurity. — *Johnson, Rambler*, no. 124.

Inactivity. s. Idleness; rest; sluggishness.

Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,
Is *inactivity* at best. *Swift*.

Inactuate. v. n. Put into action.

The phlegm in them is too highly awakened to *inactuate* only an aerial body. — *Glanville, On the Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 125.

Inactuation. s. Operation. *Rare*.

They [the creatures] were then constituted in the *inactuation* and expense of their mind and most perfect powers. *Glanville, On the Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 115.

Inadequate. adj. Not adequate or equal to the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorse for vice
Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,
What farther means can reason now direct?

Dryden.

Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. — *Locke*.

Inadequation. s. Want of exact correspondence. *Rare*.

This difference only arising from *inadequation* of languages. — *Criticism in Fuller's Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 418.

Inadmissible. adj. Incapable of being allowed or admitted.

It must always be remembered, that bishop Leath's verbiage is designed for the learned; in our vulgar use 'narrow' for 'chosen choir'; 'this' for 'avenue oak'; &c. would be clearly *inadmissible*. — *Archbishop Newcome, Essay on the English Translations of the Bible*, p. 365.

Inadvertence. s. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

Many persons have lain under great and heavy penalties, which have taken their first rise from some *inadvertence* or indiscretion. — *Dr. M. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Inadvertency. s. Same as Inadvertence.

There is a difference between them, as between *inadvertency* and deliberation, between surprise and set purpose. — *South, Sermons*.

From an habitual heedless *inadvertency*, men are

so intent upon the present, that they mind nothing else. — *Sir R. L. Edwinge*.

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author, which are scrupulously exact. *Addison*.

I languish in a condition too horrible to be described, and which in a kind of humanity, and what is much more, Christianity, seems a strange punishment for a little *inadvertency* and indiscretion. — *Felding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Sudden fits of *inadvertency* will surprise vigilance, slight avocations will reduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning. — *Johnson, Preface to Dictionary*.

Inadvertent. adj. Not attending to things as they occur; negligent; careless.

But he was always *inadvertent*. — *Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth*.

Inadvertently. adv. Carelessly; negligently.

Worthy persons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a 'deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground. — *Richardson, Clarissa*.

Inadvertisement. s. Inadvertence. *Rare*.

Constant objects lose their hints, and steal an *inadvertisement*, upon us. — *Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 16.

Inaidable. adj. Not to be assisted. *Rare*.

Labouring art can never answer nature

From her *inaidable* estate.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

Inalienable. adj. Incapable of being alienated, or granted to another.

This grant or concession was made originally upon condition that the said lands should be *inalienable*. — *Historical Description of the Kingdom of Marat*, p. 88: 1701.

Inalimental. adj. Affording no nourishment or aliment.

Dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and the making of things *inalimental* to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual. — *Bacon*.

Inalterable. adj. Incapable of being altered; unalterable.

The heavens . . . being made of an incorruptible and *inalterable* quintessence. — *Halewell, Apology*, p. 75.

Inamissible. adj. [Lat. *amitto* = lose; pass. part. *amissus*; strictly *a + mitto* = send away.] Incapable of being lost.

These advantages are *inamissible*. — *Hammond*.

Fixed in an *inamissible* happiness. — *Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 68.

Inambush. See Enambush.

Inamorate. s. [Italian, *inamorato*.] One in love. *See Enamorato*, and *Enamorate*.

Perfum'd *inamorate*! *Marton, Scourge of Villany*, iii. 10: 1299.

All pretty fellows are also excluded to a man, as well as all *inamorate*. — *Tuller*, no. 27.

We are both worshippers and *inamorate* of this mother of the gods, antiquity. — *Bishop Warburton, Letter to Hurd*, let. 199.

Inamovable. adj. Incapable of being removed.

No portion of Hugh-le-Grand's character was concealed . . . from any one amongst the three parties who concurred in the covenant whereby they rendered him the perpetual tutor of the restored monarch nominally second in rank to the king, but really the *inamovable* protector of the monarchy. — *Sir F. Polgrave, History of England and of Normandy*, vol. i. p. 173.

Inane. adj. [Lat. *inanis*.] Empty; void.

We sometimes speak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world. — *Locke*.

Inanimate. v. a. [the in-negative.] Animate; quicken. *Obsolete*.

There's a kind of world remaining still;
Though she, which did *inanimate* and fill
The world, be gone, yet in this last bag night
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, p. 204.

This child of mine, *inanimated* by your sacred acceptance. — *Id., Devotions, Epistle Dedicatory*.

Youth is their critical day, that judges them, that denounces them, that *inanimates* and informs them. — *Ibid.*, p. 338.

Inanimate. adj. [the in-negative.] Void of life; without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree killed; but *inanimate* bodies have spirits no whit influenced. — *Bacon*.

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the *inanimate* bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves. — *Bentley*.

From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave *inanimate* the naked wall.

Still in thy song should vanquish'd France appear. *Pope, Windsor Forest*.

Inanimate. adj. Deprived of animation; inanimate.

The golden goddess, present at the prayer,
Well knew he want th' *inanimate* fair,
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden*.

They require the constant influence of a principle different from that which governs the *inanimate* part of the universe. — *Cheyne, Philosophical Principles*.

Inanimation. s. Animation. *Rare*.

We may well consider the body, before the soul came, before *inanimation*, to be without sin. — *Donne, Devotions*, p. 581.

Inanition. s. Emptiness of body; want of fullness in the vessels of the animal.

Repletion and *inanition* may both do harm in two contrary extremes. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 2: 5.

Infinity. s.

1. Emptiness; void space.

This opinion excludes all such *infinity*, and admit no vacuities, but so little ones as nobody *infinite* can create, but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporeal parts which those vacuities divide. — *Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

2. Vanity.

These topperies are the chief of the effect. . . . Their *infinity* gives them weight and credit. *Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 42: 1613.

Inappetence. s. Want of appetite.

Some squeamish and disordered person takes a long walk to the physician's lodging to beg some remedy for his *inappetence*. — *Boyle, Against Casuistry Swearing*, p. 104.

Inappetency. s. Same as Inappetence.

So that out of mere laziness and *inappetency* I have thrown it [the treatise] by an unripe fruit, and suffered it to be as if it never had been. — *Cheyne, On Health and Long Life*, (Ord MS.).

Inapplicability. s. State of being inapplicable.

(For example see next entry.)

Inapplicable. adj. Incapable of, unfit for, being applied.

This method is clearly *inapplicable*. . . . The *inapplicability* of this method has already been explained. — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. iii.

Inappreciable. adj. Incapable of being appreciated, valued, measured, or ascertained.

After a few approximations the difference becomes *inappreciable*. — *Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries*.

Inapprehensible. adj. Incapable of being (mentally) apprehended.

Those celestial songs to others *inapprehensible*, but not to those who were not d d'ified with women. — *Milton, Rhapsody for Sanctifying Manna*.

Inapprehensiveness. adj. Slow in apprehending.

By forcing deliciously every day must become senseless of the evils of mankind, *inapprehensiveness* of the troubles of their brethren, unconcerned in the changes of the world, and the cries of the poor, the hunger of the fatherless, and the thirst of widows. — *Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 200: 1653.

Inappropriate. adj. Not appropriate; unfit; irrelevant.

It may be aggravated by *inappropriate* remedies. — *Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*.

Inaptitude. s. Unfitness.

Merely one may give a strong conjecture of the aptness or *inaptitude* of one's capacity to that study. — *Huvellet, Letters*, l. 9: 1619.

Inaquate. adj. [Lat. *aqua* = water.] Embodied in water. *Rare*.

For as much as he is joined to the liquid but sacramentally, there followeth no *inanimation* thereof, no more than the Holy Ghost is *inanimate*, that is to say, made water, being sacramentally joined to the water in baptism. — *Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 304.

Inauration. s. State of being inaqueate. *Rare*.

The second reason is almost as fully involved, alluding from *inanimation* to *inauration*. — *Bishop Gardiner, Reply to Archbishop Cranmer*, p. 309.

Inarch. v. a. See extract.

Inarching is a method of grafting which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on

one side about three inches in length: after the same manner cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may move. — *Miller*.

Inarching. *verb. abs.* See *Inarch*.

Inarticulate. *adj.* Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters. — *Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of elevation; as our solemn music, which is *inarticulate* poetry, does in churches. — *Dryden*.

During the month which followed the death of Mary the King (William III.) was incapable of exertion. Even to the addresses of the two Houses of Parliament he replied only by a few *inarticulate* sounds. — *Mackay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Inarticulation. *s.* Confusion of sounds; indistinctness in pronouncing.

The verses seemed to be obscure: but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression, and not by the *inarticulation* of the words. — *Lord Chesterfield*.

Inartificial. *adj.*

1. Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

2. Not made by art; plain; simple; artless; rude.

It was the *inartificial* process of the experiment, and not the artfulness of any commentary upon it, which they have had in veneration. — *Bishop Spalding, History of the Royal Society*, p. vi.

Inattention. *s.* Disregard; negligence; neglect; heedlessness.

We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect. — *Rogers*.

Inattentive. *adj.* Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an uneven and *inattentive* habit. — *Watts*.

Inaudible. *adj.* Incapable of being heard; void of sound.

Let's take the instant by the forward top; For we are old, and on our quick'st descent Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time Steals, ere we can effect them.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

Inaugural. *adj.* Connected with an inauguration.

The *inaugural* address was sufficiently imperious in tone and matter. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vi, ch. ii.

Inaugurate. *v. a.* [Lat. *inauguratus*, pass. part. of *inauguro*; *inauguratio*, *-ouis*.] Consecrate; invest with a new office by solemn rites; begin with good omens; begin.

These beginnings of years were very propitious to him, as if kinds did choose remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear also as well of the times as of the will. — *Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham*.

He had taken with him Alfred, his youngest son, to be there *inaugurated*. — *Milman, History of England*, b. v.

Inaugurate. *adj.* Invested with office.

Edmund . . . At London could himself *inaugurate* to be.

Drayton, Polyolbion, song xii.

The new state, to which Christ was *inaugurate* at his resurrection. — *Hommond, Works*, iv. 529.

Inauguration. *s.* Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal office was solemnly sworn at his *inauguration*, to observe those things inviolable. — *Huvel, Small Eucalypt*.

At his *inauguration* his old father resigned the kingdom to him. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Inauguratory. *adj.* Respecting inauguration.

After so many *inauguratory* congratulations, nuptial hymns, and funeral dirges, he must be highly favoured by nature, or by fortune, who says any thing not said before. — *Johnson, Life of Dryden*.

The chief magistrate resident in the university had commonly the title of Lord Rector: but being addressed only as Mr. Rector in an *inauguratory* speech by the present chancellor, he has fallen from his former dignity of style. — *Id., Journey St. Andrews*. (Ord MS.)

Inauration. *s.* [Lat. *aurum*, gold.] Act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours. — *Archæologia, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

Inauspicate. *adj.* Ill omened.

Though it bore an *inauspicate* face, it proved of a friendly event. — *Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.*, p. 43.

Inauspicious. *adj.* Ill omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here I will set up my everlasting rest; And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars From this world-wearied throne.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

With *inauspicious* love a wretched swain Pursu'd the fairest nymph of all the plain; She plung'd him hopeless in a deep despair.

Dryden, Inspiring Love.

Inauthoritative. *adj.* Wanting authority.

All such ill-considered destructive acts, tho' attempted in his name, are *inauthoritative*, and do neither bind any man's conscience, nor fix any man's lands, from using those remedies which the laws of God and nature, as well as the common and statute-laws of the land, do allow to be used against all ill-disposed persons. — *Samuel Johnson* (the divine, and the orthographer), *John the Apostle*, p. 181. (Ord MS.)

Inbeing. *s.* Inherence; inseparableness.

Let us call to mind this saying of Porphyrius, That God's providence hath not left mankind without an universal *inbeing*, and that the same cannot be done but by one of the beginnings, that is to say, by one of the true persons or *inbeings* of God's essence. — *Cretenence of the Christian Religion*, b. vi. (Ord MS.)

When we say the heart is round, the boy is witty, these are *inbeing* or inherences; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it. — *Watts*.

Inborn. *adj.* Innate; implanted by nature.

These not *inborn*, but *inborn* diseases, Chalks of souls. — *Dante, Purgatory*, p. 160.

Let by sense of good.

Inborn to all, I sought my useful food. — *Dryden*.

All passions being *inborn* with us, we are almost equally judges of them. — *Id.*

Some Carolina, to Heaven's dictates true, Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see, And slight th' imperial diction for thee. — *Addison*.

Inbreathed. *adj.* Inspired; infused by inspiration. *Rare*.

Best pair of youths, pledges of Heaven's joy, Spoke-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse, Wel your divine sounds, and mix power employ, Dead things with *inbreathed* sense and in pictures.

Milton, Ode, A Solomonic Music.

Inbred. *adj.* Produced within; hatched or generated within.

That other *inbred* cause of melancholy, is our temperance, in whole or part, which we receive from our parents. — *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 60.

The *inbred* delight or pleasure in secular vanities. — *Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 542.

My *inbred* enemy Forth issu'd. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, b. 78.

But he unprov'd contents their idle threat; And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour slight. — *Dryden*.

Inbreed. *v. a.* Produce; nurse.

It is *inbred*, and an impressed belief in all, that our souls have a divine original. — *Bishop Reynolds, On the Possession*, ch. xxiii.

These abilities . . . are of power, beside the office of a pulpit, to *inbreed* and cherish in a great people the seeds of virtue and public civility. — *Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

To *inbreed* in us this generous and christially reverence due of another. — *Id.*, b. ii.

Incase. *Incolder.* **Incase.** *Incolder.* **Incase.** *Incolder.* See *Eucage*, &c.

Incalculable. *adj.* Beyond calculation; not to be reckoned.

[This is a very modern word; 'his loss is *incalculable*,' the advantages are *incalculable*.] — *Todd*.

Incalescence. *s.* [Lat. *incalcesco* = begin to grow hot; inchoative form of *calo* = be warm or hot.] State of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober *incalescence*, and regulated exultation from wine. — *Sir T. Browne*.

Incalescence. *s.* Same as *Incalescence*.

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalescence*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Incalescence. *s.* [Lat. *incandescere* = grow, or become, white from heat; *incandescere* =

begin to grow white from heat; pres. part. *incandescens*, *-entis*.] White heat.

By the term *incandescence*, or ignition, is meant that glow, or emission of light, from bodies, which appears when their heat is increased to a high degree of intensity, about the 550° of Fahrenheit's scale; and which, when it first begins, is weak and obscure, and of a red colour, but increases in brightness as the heat becomes stronger, until, in the most violent intensity of heat which we can produce, it becomes so bright and dazzling a whiteness, that the eye cannot bear it. — *Clark, Chemistry*, l. p. 257. (Ord MS.)

Incandescence. *adj.* Glowing at a white heat.

The metal is *incandescence* when *incandescence*. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Incantation. *s.* [Lat. *canto* = sing, the origin of the French *chanter*, whence *Enchantement*.] Charm uttered by singing; enchantment.

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by incanting themselves all over, and move a man to think that these fables are the effects of imagination; for enchantments, if laid on any thing thick, by stoppage of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. — *Ben Jonson, Natural and Experimental History*.

Incantatory. *adj.* Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostures, daily delude them. — *Sir T. Browne*.

Incanting. *part. adj.* Enchanting, as it were; delightful. *Rare*.

Incanting voices, . . . poetry, mirth, and wine, raising the spirit commonly to admiration. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 206.

Incapability. *s.* Natural inability; legal disqualification.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. — *Sir J. Suckling*.

Incappable. *adj.*

1. Wanting adequate power, physical or mental.

Incappable and shallow innocents! You cannot guess who caused your father's death. — *Shakespeare, Richard III.*, l. 2.

2. Unable; not equal to anything: (with *of*).

Is not your father grown *incapable* of reasonable affairs? Is he not stupid With age? — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

3. Disqualified by law.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more. — *Swift*.

Incappable. *adj.*

1. Narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapable* cannot endure their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things. — *Bacon*.

2. Wanting power to contain or comprehend.

Buzzing them [questions of speculation] into popular ears and capacities, *incapable* of them, unable to comprehend them. — *Bishop Montague, Appeal to Conscience*, p. 80: 1625.

Incapsitate. *v. a.* Disable; weaken; disqualify.

Monstrosity could not *incapsitate* from marriage. — *Archæologia*.

It absolutely *incapsitated* them from holding rank, office, function, or property. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi, ch. vii.

Incapsulation. *s.* Disqualification.

The power of *incapsulation* is a legislative power. — *Barry, Speech in Parliament*, at: 1771.

Incapacity. *s.* [Fr. *incapacité*.] Want of capacity; inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and mental indisposition. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Admission he makes either to envy, or else ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Incarcerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *carcere* = prison.] Imprison; confine.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen clothes. — *Marey*.

Incarcerate. *adj.* Imprisoned; confined.

When they no longer be incarcerated
In this dark dungeon.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, l. 2, 20.

Incarceration. *s.* Imprisonment; confinement.

A state of incarceration for former delinquents.
—*Gillette, On the Prevalence of Sin, p. 30.*

Incarne. *v. a.* [Lat. *incarno*; from *caro*, *carnis* = flesh.] Cover with flesh. *Obsolete.*

The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone,
and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and in-
carnate it. — *Wicman, Surgery.*

(For another example see under *Incarvate*.)

Incarne. *v. n.* Bred flesh. *Obsolete.*

The dough came off, and the ulcer happily in-
carnate. — *Wicman, Surgery.*

Incarvadine. *v. a.* [Fr. *incarnadin*; Italian, *incarnadino* = pale red.] Dye red.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will
rather

The multitudinous sea incarnadine,
Making the green one red.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 2.

One shall redden their eyes, another shall
uncarve thy teeth, a third thy white and small
Hand shall besnow, a fourth incarnadine
Thy rusle cheek.

Carver, Poems, p. 96.

Incarvadine. *adj.* Of a red colour.

Her breast deep purple, and a scarlet back,
Her wings and train of feathers (mixed blue)
Of orient azure and incarnadine.

Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, 4b.
(Orl MS.)

Such whose white satin upper coat of skin,
Cut upon velvet rich incarnadine,
Has yet a body (and of flesh) within.

Larcker, Lucania, p. 124.

Incarvate. *v. a.* [Lat. *incarnatus*, pass. part. of *incarno*.] Clothe with flesh; em-
body with flesh.

He was not yet born nor incarnate. — *Archbishop
Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner, p. 83.*

With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a least, and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and inhume.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 163.

If quick reversion, and true discrimination, and the
happy faculty of *incarnating* the idea of his part,
are properties essential in the almost unobtainable
composition of a great and perfect actor, these
and many more will be found in Mr. Dutton. — *Chamber-
land, Life of Hamlet.*

Incarvate. *v. n.* Form flesh; hurl.

When Dr. James and I first viewed it [the
wound], he was in a hopeful condition, and in very
good temper, and began to *incarnate*. — *Proceedings
of the Royal Society, Birch, ii. 253.* (Orl MS.)

Incarvate. *adj.*

1. Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh.

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the
person of the Son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to
itself flesh. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. ? Possessed.

But he's possess'd,

Incarvate with a thousand imps.

Swift.

3. Deep red colour.

Yellow, pale, ruddy, blue, white, gray, and *in-
carvate*. — *Quintessence of Lore, 1696.*

For repairing, with some additions, of the rich
incarnate velvet bed, being for the reception of his
body, [1690]. — *Parliamentary History, vol. 3.*
p. 306.

Incarvation. *s.*

1. Act of assuming body.

We must beware we exclude not the nature of
God from *incarnation*, and so make the Son of
God incarnate not to be very God. — *Hooker, Eccle-
siastical Polity.*

Upon the Annunciation, or our Lady-day, melle-
tate on the *incarnation* of our lord I Saviour. —
Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

2. State of breeding flesh.

The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from
the too lax *incarnation* of the wound. — *Wicman,
Surgery.*

3. Colour of flesh.

The other sort of flower was of a deep *incarna-
tion*, not unlike the gillflowers of Spain. — *History
of Peru, p. 250.*

Incarvative. *s.* Medicine that generates
flesh. *Obsolete.*

Such are these caustic plasters, preparatory to
the *incarnation*, the knife, and the lance. — *Ham-
mond, Works, iv. 484.*

I detested the abscess, and *incarnate* by the com-
mon *incarnation*. — *Wicman, Surgery.*

Incarvation. *s.* [Lat. *carvna* = chain.]

Enchaining.

How much more nobly would a philosopher thus
employed, spend his time, than by sitting at home,
curiously intent upon adding one star more to his
catalogue, or one monster more to his collection,
still, if possible, more triflingly zealous in the
calculation of floss, or the sculpture of a cherry,
stone. — *Holdsworth, Cities of the World, iv. 166.*
(Orl MS.)

Incarvative. *adj.* Unwary; negligent; heed-
less.

His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate
any incautious reader. — *Ked, Against Horat.*

Incarvateness. *s.* Want of habits of
caution. *Rare.*

By this means is the passion strengthened, and
the person whom it respects weakened, this by *in-
carvateness* and credulity, that by restraint and
apprehension. — *Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions,*
144. (Orl MS.)

Incarvate. *v. a.* [Lat. *incendo*; pass. part. *in-
census*.] Inflame. *Obsolete.*

Oh! there's a fine *incensus* his blood!

Marton, Scourge of Villany, ii. 6; 1229.

With the heat, brought with thee, they *incen-*
diate the brain beyond measure. — *Barton, Anti-my of
Metaphysics, p. 207.*

Incarvate. *s.* Willful firing of buildings,
crops, or the like.

Incendiarism is sometimes an act of partial insanity
— *Shommonie* incendiary of Esquimaux pyromania.
As in the foregoing disorder, persons are sometimes
impelled to the commission of this act by an irre-
sistible impulse, which their will was incapable of
overcoming. Most of these cases have occurred in
girls and young women, who were either pregnant,
disordered in the uterine functions. — *Cyclopedia,
Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Although no one can deny there is no proof of
such a phenomenon as the spontaneous combustion
of a living body, it must be admitted that by li-
tion of the particles of organic or inorganic matter
combustion may take place independently of the ap-
proach or contact of an ignited substance. . . . We
have yet much to learn respecting the cause of this
spontaneous ignition of bodies. . . . Towards the
latter part of the last century several fires occurred
in the Russian navy, as well as in the warehouses on
shore, which were at first attributed to *incendiarism*,
but were subsequently discovered to be owing to the
spontaneous inflammation of masses of hemp and
flax impregnated with oil. Experiments were made
on the subject by the Imperial Academy of Sciences,
and it was shown to the satisfaction of the Russian
Admiralty, that such materials, when heaped to-
gether, and allowed to remain for some time undisturbed,
a full mass of air, would spontaneously ignite. The
great fire in Plymouth Dockyard in 1810 was sup-
posed to have arisen from a similar cause, although
there was a strong suspicion that it was the act of
an incendiary. — *Dr. A. S. Taylor, Medical Juris-
prudence.*

Incendiarist. *s.*

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in
malice or for robbery.

Fire has frequently involved in the common calu-
mny persons unknown to the *incendiarist*. — *Sir W.
Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England,*
(See also *Incendiarism*.)

2. One who inflames factions or promotes
quarrels.

Incendiarist of figure and distinction, who are
the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods,
cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation.
Johnson.

Several *incendiarists* of Greece drove them out as *incen-
diarists*, and pests of common weals. — *Bosley.*

3. Simply, an exciter; whatever stirs up.
Rare.

To these two above-mentioned causes, or *incendiarists*,
of this rage, I may very well annex time, place, &c.
— *Barton, Anatomy of Metaphysics, p. 106.*

Incendiarist. *adj.* Inflaming faction; pro-
moting quarrel.

With this menace the *incendiarist* informer left
De Fide, in order to carry his threats into
effect. — *History of Drury, p. 140; 1770.*

Incense. *s.* [Lat. *incensum* = a thing burnt; *Fr. encens*.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in
honour of some god or goddess.

Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia,
The gods themselves throw incense.

Shakespeare, King Lear, v. 3.

Nunn the rites of strict religion knew;
On crystallar mid the incense dune. — *Prior.*

Incense. *v. a.* Perfume with incense.

The prayers of the saints, *incensed* by his
[Christ's] meditation and merit. — *Barrow, Works,*
111.

Incense. *v. a.* Enkindle to rage; inflame
with anger; enrage; provoke; irritate to
anger; heat; fire; make furious; exas-
perate.

The world, too sunny with the gods,
Incense them to send destruction.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 3.

Had idolatry and other faults,
Happy in the popular sin, will so *incense*
God as to leave them.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 337.

How could my pious son thy power *incense*?
Or what, alas! is vanquished Troy's offence?
— *Dryden, Translation of the Aeneid, l. 317.*

Incensement. *s.* Rage; heat; fury.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable,
that satisfaction can be now but by pains of death.
— *Saskia, Evelyn's Night, in 4.*

Incension. *s.* Act of kindling; state of
being on fire.

Soul both its wretchedness by deceiving; and sub-
tle or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or
evaporation. — *Barrow.*

Incensive. *adj.* Having the power of in-
censing; having a tendency to incense,
kindle, inflame, excite.

To be extremely hated, and indignantly per-
secuted, without any fault committed, or just oc-
casion offered, is greatly *incensive* of human passion.
— *Barrow, Works, iii. 115.*

Incensor. *s.* Kindler of anger; inflamer of
passions. *Rare.*

Many priests were impetuous and importunate
incensors of the race. — *Dr. A. Haywards.*

Incite. *v. a.* That which kindles, provokes,
encourages; incitement; motive; encou-
ragement; spur, whether to good or ill:
(with *to*).

Generosity of opinions, to our natural constitution,
is one great *incite* to their reception. — *Glauville,
Scipio's Speeches.*

It encourages speculative persons, with all the *in-
citive* of place, profit, and preferment. — *Addison,
Plea for the City.*

The wealth and prosperity of the southern pro-
vinces, the hope of plunder, was of itself sufficient
incite to the lower adventures; to the nobler
there was the chivalrous passion for war and adven-
ture; while the easier mode of obtaining pardon for
sins, without the home and toilsome, and perilous
and costly journey to the Holy Land, brought the
superstitions of all ranks in throngs under the con-
centrated banners. — *Mitford, History of Latin Chris-
tendom.*

In the sixteenth century Queen Catherine was an
obstacle to the establishment of the kitchen, an
incite to unreasonable hopes. — *Fraser, History of
England, ch. ii.*

Incite. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging:
(with *to*).

Competency is the most *incite* to industry:
too little makes men desperate, and too much care-
less. — *Dr. J. More, Discourse of Christian Policy.*

Incipient. *s.* [Lat. *incipio*, -onis.] Be-
ginning.

The *incipient* of putrefaction hath in it a matu-
ration. — *Bacon.*

Many *incipients* are but, as Epicurus termeth
them, 'tentamina,' that is, imperfect offers and as-
says, which vanish, and amount to no substance, with
out duration. — *Id.*

Incipient. *adj.* Noting beginning.

An *incipient* and desirous proposition, as, the sun
vanish as the sun rises; but the sun have not yet
begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen.
— *Locke.*

Incipient. *s.* [Latin.]

1. Beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

2. Academical term, denoting that the per-
son is admitted to a degree which is not
completed.

Incipient or recent masters in the universities,
ruminative. — *Hobbes.*

In the year 1574, Mr. Hooker's grace was given
him for *incipient* of arts: Dr. Herbert Westphaling,
a man of noted learning, in *incipient* via chancellor;
and, the next following, he was completed master. —
L. Walton, Life of Hooker.

There were only ten *incipients* in arts, and three
in theology and jurisprudence. — *T. Bacon, History
of English Poetry, ii. 419.*

Incertain. *adj.* Uncertain. *Barbarous.*

The matter is *incertain*.

Lawless and *incertain* thoughts.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Willow misery

Outlives *incertain* pomp.

Id., Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

With words confused *incertain* tales they told.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Incertainly, adv. In an uncertain manner; doubtfully. *Barbarous.*

Answer *incertainly* and ambiguously. *Hulnot.*

Incertainly, s. Uncertainty. *Barbarous.*
The certain lizard

Of all *incertainities*. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.*

Showing the corruption, *incertainities*, and disagreements of these volumes. *Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Incertainly, s. Uncertainty; doubtfulness. Under this *incertainly*, let us see what the count advances more distinctly concerning the Persons in the Deity. *Bishop Lavington, Moravian's comparison, p. 9.*

Differences arose upon the sense and interpretation of these laws. Thus we were brought back to our old *incertitude*.—*Burke, Vindication of Natural Society, c.*

Incassant, adj. [Lat. *cessans, -entis*; pres. part. of *cesso*—*cease*.] Unceasing; uninterrupted; continual; uninterrupted.

The *incassant* weeping of my wife,
For'd me to seek delays.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

Incassant? could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my assiduous cries.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 307.

Incassantly, adv. In an incessant manner; without intermission; continually.

Both his hands were all the while
Alone the water were in high extent,
And said to wash themselves *incassantly*.

Spranger, Furies Queen.

Incassantly, and to his reading brings not
A spirit and judgement equal or superior.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 323.

The Christians, who carried their religion through so many persecutions, were *incassantly* comforting one another with the example and history of our Saviour and his apostles.—*Johnson.*

Incassible, adj. Unceasing; continual.

The *incassible* blows which still do wound our ears.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote, li. 6.*

Inccest, s. [Fr. *inceste*; Lat. *incestum*.] Unnatural and forbidden conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

It's not a kind of incest to take life
From thine own sister's shame?

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

They call incest an unlawful weddling of a man with a woman, against the honour of blood and affinity. For incest signifies the marriage circle, which the bride did wear, to shew that the marriage was just and lawful.—*Translation of Halliwell's Sermons, p. 236.*

He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing incest with his daughter.

—*Dryden, Translation of Inflexible's Act of Pointing.*

[The etymology, which has been assigned to the Latin word, is more simple, viz. in and *cestus*. And the Latin word, as well as the Italian, means also any forbidden union between the sexes. See Halliwell's Life of Giovanni, note, p. 161. * Per incesto il Boccaccio non intendeva soltanto la colpa carnale, il consanguineo letto, ma ogni illegittimo conniugio. —*Toldi.*]

Inccestuous, adj. Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural copulation.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjur'd, and thou simular man of virtue,
Thou art *incestuous*.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

We may easily guess with what impudence the world would have heard an *incestuous* herald discoursing of chastity.—*South, Sermons.*

Are you reach to this *incestuous* love,
You must divine and human rights remove.

Dryden.

Inch, s. [A.S. *ince*; Lat. *uncia*.]

1. Measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.

A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch* one seventh-second. —*Holliter.*

The sun should never miss, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of space.

Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Proverbial name for a small quantity.

The plebeians have not your fellow tribunes;
They'll give him death by *inches*.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 4.

1232

As in hating, so in length is man,
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a span.

Is it so desirable a condition to consist by *inches*,
And lose our blood by drops? —*Collier.*

The common were growing by degrees into power
And property, painful ground upon the patricians
inch by *inch*. —*Swift.*

3. A nice point of time.
Behold me, I think we watch'd you at an *inch*.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part 1. i. 4.

Inch, v. a.
1. Drive by inches.
Valiant they say, but very popular;
He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And *inches* out my master. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

2. Deal out by inches; give sparingly.
The rest are commonly too sparing in the *inching*
out of the possibility of our assurance by nice distinctions. —*Bishop Hall, Kilmass, p. 257.*

Inch, v. n. Advance or retire a little at a time.
Now Turnus doubts, and yet disdains to yield,
But with slow paces measures back the field,
And *inches* to the walls.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 1064.

Inchable, adj. Unchangeable. *Barbarous.*
You bawling, blundering, *inchable* slave!

Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 1.

Inchastity, s. Want or loss of chastity. *Barbarous.*

On those women, who pretend that poverty pro-
voketh to *inchastity*. —*Jordan, Poems, § 2.*

Inchmeal, s. Piece an inch long; (con-
struction often *adverbial*). See Piece-
meal.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make
him
By *inchmeal* a disease. *Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 2.*

Inchoate, v. a. [Lat. *inchoatus*, pass. part.
of *inchoo*.] Begin; commence.

Plato mentions that the great soul of this world
does at least *inchoate*, and rudely delineate, the fab-
rick of our body at first. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 383; 1617.*

The higher congruity of life being yet but im-
perfectly *inchoate*. —*Glasse, On the Free existence of Souls, p. 139.*

Inchoate, adj. Begun; entered upon.

Oh, that all the saints of God, in a comfortable
grace of their *inchoate* blessedness could sing for
joy. —*Bishop Hall, Christ's Medical, § 8.*

The preparation of the imperfect, *inchoate*, very
moderate state of the Christian in this life. —*Haw-
mond, Works, iv. 365.*

It was just that the State should refuse to cancel
any of the equitable or *inchoate* rights, which could
be shown to have arisen under the Act of 1791, with-
out the consent of parties. —*Gladden, The State in its Relations with the Church, b. ii. ch. ix.*

Inchoately, adv. In an inchoate or inci-
pient degree.

Whether as fully just by thy gracious reputation,
or as *inchoately* just by thy gracious inspiration. —
Bishop Hall, Works, ii. 205.

Inchoation, s. Beginning.

It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces,
franks, crimes, various of mediant, and the *in-
choations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not
actually perpetrated. *Baron.*

The setting on foot some of those arts in those
parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation*
of them, which yet would be but their reviving. —
Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.

There is another life in which those divine *in-
choations* shall be completed. —*Glasse, Sermons, p. 291.*

Inchoative, adj. Inceptive; noting incho-
ation or beginning.

These acts of our intellect seem to be some *in-
choative* or imperfect rays. —*W. Montague, Divine
Knays, pt. i. p. 387; 1648.*

Incid, v. a. [Lat. *incido*, from *in* + *cedo* =
cut.] Make an incision; cut.

Incid, v. n. Act in the way of incision.

Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of
pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most
salts, by which the particles of other bodies are di-
vided from one another: thus expectorating medi-
cines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*

The incisions are promoted by all spontaneous sub-
stances, which include the mucus in the first pas-
sages. —*Arbuthnot.*

'Cut the phlegm' is a common expression.

Incidence, s. [Lat. *incido*, from *in* + *cedo* =
fall.] See Extracts.

The direction with which one body strikes upon
another, and the angle made by that line, and the
plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*.

In the occurrences of two moving bodies, their *inci-
dence* is said to be perpendicular or oblique, ac-
cording to their directions or lines of motion make a straight
line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. —
Quincy.

In mirrors there is the like action of *incidence*,
from the object to the glass, and from the glass to
the eye. —*Bacon.*

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable in-
equality of refractions, whether it be that some of
the incident rays are refracted more and others less
constantly, or one and the same ray by refraction
disturbed. —*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The permanent whiteness argues, that in like *in-
cidence* of the rays there is no such separation of
the emerging rays. —*Ibid.*

Incidence, s. Same as Incidence.

What *incidence* thou dost guess of harm declare,
Is creeping towards me.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

He enjoys his happy state most when he commu-
nicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from
the reflection than from the direct *incidence* of his im-
pulses. —*Norris.*

Incident, adj. [Lat. *incidenta, -entis*; Fr.
incident.]

1. Falling on anything.
The shaft of the candlestick had four *bowles*, with
six branches proceeding from it. And that the *in-
cident* light it gave to the table and the altar might
be the more conveniently reflected, it was necessary
it should be higher than them both. —*Greene, Cos-
mologicæ, b. iv. ch. viii. (Ord MS.)*

2. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happen-
ing accidentally; issuing in beside the
main design; happening beside expecta-
tion.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is dis-
posed of by general laws, so likewise men's *in-
cidental* necessities and utilities should be with
special equity considered. *Hobbes, Ecclesiastical
Polity.*

In a complex proposition the predicate or subject
is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who,
which, whose, whom, &c. which make another propo-
sition; as, every man, who is pious, shall be
saved; Julius, whose surname was Cæsar, overcame
Pompey; bodies, which are transparent, have many
pores. Here the whole proposition is called the
primary or chief, and the additional proposition is
called an *incident* proposition. —*Watts.*

3. Happening; apt to happen.

Constancy is such a firmness of friendship as
overlooks all those failures of kindness, that through
passion, *inchoate* in human nature, a man may be
guilty of. *South, Sermons.*

4. Liable.

A contented and cheerful submission to the will
of God in the saddest condition to which human
nature is *incident*. —*Archbishop Tillotson, v. 314.
(Ord MS.)*

Incident, s. Something happening beside
the main design; casualty.

His wisdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the
point of lawfulness. *Baron, Addressment touch-
ing a Holy War.*

No person, no *incident* in the play, but must be
of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden, Trans-
lation of D'Avenant's Act of Building.*

In the Italian republics, the celebrated party di-
vision of Guelphs and Ghiblins was derived from
the conflict between the Emperor and the Pope;
afterwards other party distinctions, as that of the
Neri and Bianchi at Florence, were founded on *in-
cidental* peculiar to each State. —*Sir G. C. Lewis, On
the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. viii.*

Incidental, adj. Incident; casual; hap-
pening by chance; not intended; not delib-
erate; not necessary to the chief pur-
pose.

The satisfaction you received from those *inci-
dental* discourses which we have wandered into. —
Milton.

By many religious duties scarce appear to be re-
garded at all, and by others only as an *incidental*
business, to be done when they have nothing else to
do. *Rogers.*

Incidental, s. Accident.

To say the truth, either in the case of death or
life, almost every body and every thing is a cause or
object for humanity, even prosperity itself, and
health itself; so many weak pitiful *incidental* at-
tend on them. —*Pope.*

Incidentally, adv. In an incidental man-
ner; beside the main design; occasionally.

These general rules are but *incidentally* and *in-
cidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest
unto us a former, than to lay upon us a new obliga-
tion. *Bishop Sanderson.*

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colours.
—*Dugdale.*

Incidentally. *adv.* Occasionally; by the way; incidentally? (the latter being the commoner word).

It was *incidentally* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attended; but resolved that the crown takes away doctors.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Incinerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *cinis, -eris, pl. cineres* = ashes.] Reduce to ashes: (in the first extract, though there is no name of the object incinerated, the verb is active rather than neuter).

By baking, without melting, the heat indurates, then maketh fragile; lastly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate.—*Bacon.*

That power which is requisite to raise a body now purified and *incinerated*.—*Burton, Hermosa, p. 55: 1847.*

These drops are soon *incinerated* and calcined into such salts which produce coughs.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumption.*

Incinerate. *adj.* Reduced to ashes.

Fire burneth wood, making it first liminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*.—*Bacon.*

Incineration. *s.* Act of burning anything to ashes; state of anything incinerated.

The phoenix kind,
Of whose *incineration*,
There riseth a new creation.

These quarries are of all the most obstinate, which arise out of the *incineration* of a former ruin.—*Sir H. Wotton, Resurrex, p. 40.*

I observed in the flat salt of urine, brewed by decomposition to be very white, a taste not unlike common salt, and very different from the caustic saline taste of other salts made by *incineration*.—*Hogel.*

Incipient. *adj.* [Lat. *incipiens, -entis, pres. part. of incipio* = begin.] Commencing.

Certainly in any sense, a second or third fluxion seems an obscure mystery. The *incipit* verities of an *incipient* celerity, the nascent argument of a nascent argument, i.e. of a thing which hath no magnitude, &c.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analogy, § 4.*

Incircumscribable. *adj.* Not to be bound, confined, or circumscribed.

When thou speakest of God, thou must consider a thing that in nature is single, without composition, without conversion; that is invisible, immortal, *incircumscribable*, incircumscriptible.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner, p. 345.*

Incircumscription. *s.* Absence of circumscription, limit, or definite boundary.

As God preserves man by his mercy, so his mercy hath all its operations upon man, and returns to its own centre and *incircumscription* and infinity unless it issues forth upon us.—*Jeremy Taylor, Miscellany of Divine Mercy, (Ord MS.).*

Incircumspect. *adj.* Wanting circumspection.

Our fashions of eating make us indisposed to labour *incircumspect*, incircumspect, heady, rash.—*Tryphile, Description of St. Malton, v.*

Incircumspection. *s.* Want of caution, heed, or circumspection.

An unexpected way of deception, whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Incise. *v. a.* [Fr. *inciser*; Lat. *incisus*, pass. part. of *incido* = cut in.] Incide. *Obsolete.*

If Truth's hand
Incise the story of our land,
Posterity shall see a fair
Structure.

Nor had his love to any (had not stone
And stocks discovered it) been ever known;
Which, (for on them he set his plaints) *incise*,
By chance presented it to Sylvie's eyes.

Sheridan, Translation from St. Augustine.

Incised. *adj.* Cut; made by cutting: (as, 'an incised wound').

I brought the incised lips together.—*Wierman, Surgery.*

Incision. *s.*

1. Cut; wound made with a sharp instrument.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, II. 1.

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower.—*South, Sermons.*

Used adjectively.

A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

2. In *Medicine.* Cutting as of phlegm. See *Incide.*

Absterion is a securing off, or *incision* of viscous humours, and making them fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as in viscous water, which curdles them.—*Bacon.*

Incisive. *adj.* Having the quality of cutting or dividing; sharp; trenchant.

The odour of many corals will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors.—*Hogel.*

Incisor. *s.* Cutting tooth.

The *incisors* of the upper jaw are larger and broader than those of the lower.—*B. Moore, On the Teeth.*

No marsupial animal is devoid of *incisors* in the upper jaw, like the ordinary ruminants of the placental series.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Incisure. *s.* Cut; aperture; incision.

In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and commencing of hard food.—*Iberham.*

Incitation. *s.* Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse; act of inciting; power of inciting.

After that Dionise, by their *incitation*, had expelled Plata out of Sicily, they abandoned their mild and severity.—*Sir T. Elphinstone, The Government, 64: 132.*

Dr. Ridley defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition conforming unto cohesivity, an union of one magnetical body unto another.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Incite. *v. a.* [Lat. *incito*; Fr. *inciter*.] Stir up; push forward in a purpose; animate; spur; urge on.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Roman empire it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom.—*Bacon.*

Nature and common reason, in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude.—*Sieff.*

Incitement. *s.* Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting cause.

A married it were, if a man of great capacity, having such *incitements* to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at least a probable opinion of likelihood, that if authority was the same way *incitements*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let his acts speak him; and this shield,
Let down from heaven, that to his youth will yield
Such copy of *incitement*.

Hardly seems sent hither by some good providence, to be the *incitement* of great good to this island.—*Milton.*

But if thou must reform the stubborn times,
Averting from the sea the father's crimes,
And from the long records of distant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy race,
Say from what period thou has Jews design'd
To date his vengeance?

Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Psalms.

Inciter. *s.* One who, or that which, incites.

They held it as an *inciter*.—*Philham, Rindres, li. 34.*

All this which I have deputed to thee, are *inciters* and rousers of my mind.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote, in. 6.*

Incivility. *s.*

He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility*.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Act of rudeness: (in this sense it has a plural.)

Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncivil jests, loud talking and jarring, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living.*

Inclination. *s.* [Lat. *inclination, -onis*, from *inclino* = call out with the idea of blame.] Blame.

What the king of Israel is in all the bright bold of his state and supererogation, foregoing his solemn day with his richest devotion, steps forth a prophet of God, and interrupts that glorious service, with a

loud *inclination* of judgement.—*Bishop Hall, Jeroboam, (Ord MS.).*

No less in their *inclination* at the insulting frumps, then zealous of their own safety and reputation, do these idolatrous prophets now rend their throats with *inclination*.—*Id., Jeroboam with the Idolatry, (Ord MS.).*

Inclavate. *adj.* [Lat. *clavatus, clavus* = nail, peg, club.] Set; fast fixed.

(Teeth) are more *inclavate*, and *inclavate* into the jaw bones, by triple or quadruple roots.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 81: 1000.*

Inclavency. *s.* Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness; want of clemency.

And though by tempests of the prize bereft,
In heaven's *inclavency* some ease we find:
Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left,
And only yielded to the seas and wind.

Tryphile, Anna Mirabilis, xii.

Inclément. *adj.* Unmerciful; un pitying; void of tenderness; harsh.

Teach us further by what means to slum
The *inclément* season, rain, ice, hail, and snow.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1002.

Naked, defenceless, on a barren land:
Proposals to my wants, a vast supply,
To guard the woodshed from the *inclément* sky.

Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, vi. 212.

Inclinable. *adj.*

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition.

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way *inclinable*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

With *to*.

The gall and bitterness of certain men's writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less *inclinable* to that truth which he himself should have honoured.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Desire,
Inclinable now grown to touch or taste,
Solicited her longing eye.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 712.

2. Having a tendency.

If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last; but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that is, that it had not ended eternally.—*Keating.*

Inclination. *s.*

1. Tendency towards any point: (with *to*).

The two rays, being equally refracted, leave the same *inclination* to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. Natural upness.

Though most of the thick woods are *inclined* up since the promontory has been cultivated, the still many spots of it which show the natural *inclination* of the soil tends that way.—*Johnson.*

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire: (with *to*).

The king was wonderfully disinclined, when he found that the prince was lately alienated from all thoughts of *inclination* to the marriage.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law?—*South, Sermons.*

4. Love; affection; regard: (in this sense it admits *for*).

We have had few knowing painters, because of the little *inclination* which princes have for painting.—*Dryden.*

5. Disposition of mind.

Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination*.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

6. Fancy.

This was the character of Monsieur Huet, who was a great *inclination* of mind, tho' he pass'd for a numerous man.—*Sir W. Temple, l. 438. (Ord MS.).*

7. Flexion; act of bowing.

There was a pleasant arbor, and by art
But of the trees own *inclination* made.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi.

To sit, did not (here) signify an *inclination* or flexion, any determinate position or position, of the body.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. vi.*

8. Tendency of the magnetic needle, to the east or west.

It was found to be this very inclination to the axis of the earth; and proportionally, though not equally, answering to the degrees of latitude.—*Gregory, Posthumus*, p. 282; 1620.

9. In *Pharmacy*. Act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some faeces or sediment by merely stooping the vessel; decantation.

Inclinatorily, adv. Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other: with some deviation from north and south.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatory*, or somewhat equinoctially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verticity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Inclinatory, adj.

1. Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that and which before was elevated will then decline.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Applied to the magnetical needle.

This needle, touched with the stone, and directing towards the north and south, the mariners, as the mathematical philosophers, call their directory needle: not only for the reason intimated, but to distinguish it also from the other, called the *inclinatory* needle.—*Gregory, Posthumus*, p. 241.

Incline, v. n. [*Lat. inclino*; *Fr. incliner*.]

1. Bend; lean; tend towards any part: (generally with *to* or *towards*).

Her house inclineth unto death, and her paths unto the dead.—*Psalm*, li. 14.

Still to this place
My heart inclineth, still I hither turn my eyes;
Hither my feet unbidded lead their way.—*Rome*.

2. Bend the body; bow.

The winged warrior bow inclin'd
At his Creator's feet with reverence due.—*Paradise Lost*, i. 60.

Adam bow'd low; he, kindly, from his state
Inclin'd not, but his coming thus declar'd.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 249.

3. Be favourably disposed to; feel desire beginning.

Both his majesty
Incline to it or no?—He seems indifferent;
Or rather swaying more upon our part.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.*, i. 1.

Their hearts inclin'd to follow Abimelech.—*Judges*, ix. 3.

Incline, v. a.

1. Give a tendency or direction to any place or state.

The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft slumberous weight, inclines
Our eyelids.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 614.

A towering structure to the palace join'd;
To this his steps the thoughtful prince inclin'd.—*Pope, Translation of the Odyssey*, l. 637.

Thus far both armies in Belinda yield;
Now to the barbarian state inclines the field.—*Id., Rape of the Lock*, canto iii.

2. Turn towards anything, as desirous or attentive.

Incline our hearts to keep this law.—*Book of Common Prayer, Communion Service*.

But they hearkened not, nor inclin'd their ear.—*Jeremiah*, vii. 24.

But that from us ought should ascend to heaven
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God high-blessed, or to incline his will,
Hard to belief may seem, yet this will pray.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 143.

3. Bend.

An embracing vine,
Whose boughs hanging down seem'd to entice
All passers-by to taste their luscious wine,
And did themselves into their hands incline,
As freely offering to be gathered.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*, ii. 12, 54.

With due respect my lady I inclin'd,
As to some being of superior kind.—*Dryden*.

Incluse. See *Enclose*.

Includo, v. a. [*Lat. includo*, pass. part. *inclusus*; *claudio* = shut.]

1. Enclose; shut in: (as, 'The shell includes a pearl').

2. Comprise; comprehend.

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it lik'd her to include the same within one intire lease.—*Bacon*.

Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are comprehended.—*Swift*.

Inclusion, s. Act of including.

The Dutch should have oblig'd themselves to make no peace without the inclusion of their allies.—*Sir W. Temple, Letter to the Duke of Ormond*, Works, vol. i. (Ord MS.).

Inclusive, adj.

1. Enclosing; encircling.

O, would that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain.—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, iv. 1.

2. Comprehended in any sum or number: (as, 'From Wednesday to Saturday inclusive'—both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number).

I'll search where every virtue dwells,
From courts inclusive down to cells.—*Swift*.

Inclusively, adv. In an inclusive manner.

This much shall serve for the several periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. inclusively.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Incluster, Incoach. See *Encluster*, &c.

Incoercible, adj. [*Lat. coercere* = compel.]

1. Capable of being compelled.

The same author, for the production of this effect, ascribes something of a wild and incoercible nature latent in that charcoal.—*James, Health Preserver*, (Ord MS.).

Incoexistence, s. Quality of not existing together; non-association of existence.

Rare.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or incoexistence of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discoverable connection between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on.—*Locke*.

Incoffin. See *Encoffin*.

Inco, s. adj. and adv. [contraction of *Inco-cognito*.] Unknown; private.

Some words are hitherto but fairly split, and therefore only in their way to perfection; as *inco*, and *plump*; but in a short time, it is to be hoped, they will be further checked to *inc*, and *plene*.—*Tatler*, no. 230.

No, no, let me alone. I'll go *inco*; leave my chariot at some distance; proceed prudently, and take care of myself.—*Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, iv. 1.

There were odd whispers of her parentage. Every potentate was, in turn, enlisted to the gratitude of mankind for the creation of this novel. Now, it was an emperor; now, it was a king. A cruel-like then put in his claim; and then an archduke. Friday, she was married to-morrow, she was single. To-day her husband was a prince; *inco*, to-morrow, a drum-major well known. Even her name was a mystery.—*H. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. iii.

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No, no, let me alone. I'll go *inco*; leave my chariot at some distance; proceed prudently, and take care of myself.—*Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, iv. 1.

There were odd whispers of her parentage. Every potentate was, in turn, enlisted to the gratitude of mankind for the creation of this novel. Now, it was an emperor; now, it was a king. A cruel-like then put in his claim; and then an archduke. Friday, she was married to-morrow, she was single. To-day her husband was a prince; *inco*, to-morrow, a drum-major well known. Even her name was a mystery.—*H. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. iii.

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First element of a compound; as in *income-tax*—tax levied upon a person's annual income.

incoming. part. pres. Coming in; (as, 'an *incoming*, opposed to an 'outgoing tenant').

Incommensurability. s. State of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

Mr. W. Warner made an inverted logarithmic table, whereas Briggs's table fills his margin with numbers, increasing by units, and overcame them with his logarithms, which, because of *incommensurability*, must needs be either abundant or deficient.—*Aurey, Anecdotes*, ii. 579.

Incommensurable. adj. Not reducible to any common measure; not to be measured together, so as to allow the proportion of one thing to another to be stated.

Our disquisitions about vacuum or space, *incommensurable* quantities, the infinite divisibility of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to see the weakness of our nature.—*Watts*.

Incommensurate. adj. Not admitting one common measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrat, which, to our apprehension, are *incommensurate*, are yet commensurate to the infinite comprehension of the divine intellect.—*Dr. H. More*.

Incommixture. s. State of being unmixed.

In what parity and *incommixture* the languages of that people stood, which were casually discovered in the heart of Spain, between the mountains of Castile, no longer ago than in the time of Duke D'Alva, we have not met with a good account further than that their words were Baskish or Cantabrian.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 135.

Incommode. r. a. Inconvenient. *Rare*.

Neither know I whether is more hard to manage of the two; a dejected estate, or prosperous; whether we may be more *incommoded* with a rusty horse, or with a tired one.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contentment*, § 2.

Incommode. s. a. Put to trouble or inconvenience; embarrass.

Temporal pressures and adversities . . . may sometimes *incommode* the man, yet can never reach the spirit; and, though they break theasket, can never rattle at the jewel.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 131.

Incommodation. s. Inconvenience.

What *incommodation* is that, after the brisk native heat of the sun in the day-time, to have the variety of the more mild beams of the moon.—*Judicious on Glauville*, p. 115: 162.

Incommodement. s. Inconvenience. *Rare*.

I persisted in my ordinary course of living and business, though with severe *incommodement*.—*Cheyne, English Melody*, p. 315: 1753.

Incommodeous. adj. Inconvenient; troublesome.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is so perfect that no inconvenience does ever follow it? may by some accident be *incommodeous* to a few.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Men's intentions in speaking are to be understood, without frequent explanations and *incommodeous* interruptions.—*Locke*.

Incommodeously. adv. In an inconvenient manner; inconveniently; not at ease.

I told how myself had stood so *incommodeously* by means of the great press, as I heard it not well.—*Harington, Brief View of the Church of England*, p. 130: 1653.

Incommodeousness. s. Attribute suggested by Inconmodious; inconvenience.

Diseases, disorders, and the *incommodeousness* of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness.—*Bishop Burnet*.

Incommodity. s. Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommodity* you have conceived to be in the common law, which I would have thought made free from all such dislike.

Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.
If iron can be incorporated with flint or stone, without over great change, or other *incommodity*, the obscure doth make the compound stuff profitable.—*Bacon*.

By considering the region and the winds, one might so cast the rooms, which shall most need fire, that he should little fear the *incommodity* of smok.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

Incommunicability. s. Incapability of being communicated.

The *incommunicability* of this place with many out of his church.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 181.

Incommunicable. adj.

1. Incapable of being communicated; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

Light without darkness is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light inaccessible.—*Glauville*.

It was agreed on both sides, that there was one supreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creature.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

2. Not to be expressed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with these peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary discoveries of the gospel only, but also of these *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own personal interest in it.—*South, Sermons*.

Incommunicableness. s. Attribute suggested by Incommunicable.

As by honouring him, we acknowledge him God, so by the *incommunicableness* of honour we acknowledge him one God.—*Made, Apology of the latter Times*, p. 33.

Incommunicably. adv. In an incommunicable manner.

To annihilate is both in reason, and by the consent of divines, an *incommunicably* effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself.—*Hooker, Apology*.

Incommunicated. part. pres. Not imparted.

Excellencies, so far as we know, *incommunicated* to any creature.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

Incommunicating. part. pres. Having no intercourse with each other.

The judgments and administrations of common justice are preserved from that confusion that would ensue, if the administration was by several *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial establishments.—*Sir M. Hale, Common Law*.

Incommutable. adj. Incapable of commutation.

Such attributes are essentially *incommutable*.—*Cutworth, Intellectual System*. (Oral MS.)

Incommutability. s. Incapability of commutation; unchangeableness. *Rare*.

This order, by its own *incommutability*, keeps all things unmixed within their several ranks and conditions, which otherwise would run into confusion.—*Translation of Boethius*, p. 187: Oct. 1674.

Incompacted. part. pres. Not joined; not cohering.

Salt, say they, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incompacted*.—*Boyle*.

Incomparable. adj. Excellent beyond comparison or competition.

My heart would not suffer me to wait any occasion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela see how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her service.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would equally oppress me with its greatness.—*Dryden*.

Incomparably. adv. In an incomparable manner.

1. Beyond comparison; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wisest man that ever the French church did enjoy, since the hour it engaged him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Excellently; in the highest degree.

There are the bands of Antoninus Pius, the Faustinas, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Incompared. part. pres. Unmatched; peerless. *Rare*.

That Maubian poet's *incompared* spirit, Whose pirland now is set in highest place.

Spenser, Sonnet to Sir E. Walsingham.

Incompass. s. Encompass.

Incompassion. s. Want of compassion or pity.

We are full of *incompassion*: . . . we have little fellow-feeling of their griefs.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, p. 148: 1681.

Incompassionate. adj. Void of pity, tenderness, or compassion.

Perhaps the sea to my afflicted state Will prove than her less *incompassionate*.—*Shelburne, Poems*, Lydia: 1651.

Incompassionateness. s. Attribute suggested by Incompassionate; want of tenderness or pity.

The *incompassionateness* of other great men

which were merciless, cruel, and hard-hearted.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 16: 1621.

Incompatibility. s. Inconsistency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the sovereign favour.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Incompatible. adj. Inconsistent with something else; incapable of subsisting or being possessed together with something else.

Fortune and love have ever been so *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, madam, if having but so much of the one for you, I have ever found so little of the other for myself.—*Sir J. Sackville*.

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incompatible*, by mixing together those colours of which we would make trial.—*Dryden*.

You say that your half-penny was given you by way of pension. I will not dwell upon the singularity of uniting in their own person two sorts of provision, which in their own nature, and in all military and parliamentary views, are *incompatible*.—*Junius, Letters*, let. vii.

With *with*.

Since I have proved to be *incompatible* with mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate texture.—*Beattie*.

Incompetency. s. Inability; want of adequate ability, qualification, or competency.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate, or that of the hands upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies incomparably slower than these.—*Boyle*.

Nothing can justify the willfulness that supply, in those who have the power to give it, except some inherent *incompetency*; and that there is no such inherent *incompetency* in the essential character of governors, their early practice bears sufficient witness.—*Gloucester, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ii.

Incompetent. adj. Not competent, suitable, adequate, or proportionate.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of hatred to his brother, to dissolve their issues, upon false and *incompetent* pretences, that of bastardy, the other of illegitimacy.—*H.*

Argument, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things.—*Dryden*.

Incompetibility. s. Incompatibility. See *Competible*.

The reason of the stress rests not upon the *incompetibility* of excess of one influence upon another, either in intension or extension; but the *incompetibility* of any multitude to be infinite.—*Sir M. Hale*.

The *incompetibility* of true faith with carnal desires.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 604.

Incompatible. See Competible: (with with).

May not the outward expressions of love in many good Christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incompatible* with the sincerity of the love of God?—*Hammond*.

With *to*.

The redundancy of infinitude is equally *incompatible* to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the impossibility of things successive with infinitude.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Incomplete. adj. Imperfect; unfinished.

It denotes him in mercy to account himself *incomplete* and manned without us.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and warble with others, especially when they have particular and familiar names.—*Locke*.

Incompleteness. s. Attribute suggested by Incomplete; imperfection; unfinished state.

He supplies what her *incompleteness* was seeking.—*Milton, Doctrina and Discipline of Divinity*, to the parliament.

The *incompleteness* of our seraphic lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of satisfactoriness, but of an entire possession.—*Boyle*.

Incomplex. adj. Complicated; (opposed to simple).

Otherwise it is unintelligible, how any *incomplex* thing (as they speak) can be the complete or intelligible object of belief.—*Burrow, Works*, ii. 33.

Incompliance. s.

1. Intractableness; impracticableness; contradictions temper.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and moderate.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconvincences that can attend our *incompliance* with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God.—*Rogers*.

Incomplying. part. pref. Stubborn.

It hinders us from arming ourselves with that obstinate resolution of mind, that stubborn *incomplying* virtue, which is requisite to preserve a man untroubled and blameless.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*, sermon xxi. (Ord MS.)

Incomposed. part. pref. Disturbed; disordered; discomposed. *Rare*.

Somewhat *incomposed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones.—*Burcell*.

Thus Satan; and him thus the anarch old,
With filtering speech and change *incomposed*,
Answer'd.

In the middle droops
The strong laborious eye, of honest front,
Which *incomposed* he shakes.

Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Incompossibility. s. Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The manifold *incompossibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the same fluxus in any modification.—*Dr. H. More*.

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *incompossibility* of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude, yet that *incompossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that is, from individuals already actually distinguished.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Incompossible. adj. Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

Your being the servants of men is not inconsistent with your service of God, nor that servitude *incompossible* with Christian liberty.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Infortunatus*. (Ord MS.)

That strange kind of omniscience which some have attributed to understanding, lies not in a power of conceiving things wholly impossible, or hypotetical ideas of absolute non-entities, but in a kind of African copulation of such species of things together, which in nature seem wholly *incompossible*, as the schools speak, or have no congruity at all in the order of the universe.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacre*, b. iii. (Ord MS.)

Incomprehensibility. s. Incapability of being (mentally) comprehended.

The constant, universal sense of all antiquity unanimously confesses an *incomprehensibility* in many of the articles of the Christian faith.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 217.

The idea of difficulty, and even *incomprehensibility*, may be largest.—*White, Sermons*, notes, p. 2.

Incomprehensible. adj.

1. Incapable of being (mentally) comprehended; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and amonishing *incomprehensible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory.—*Hammond*.

Stars that seem to roll
Mystery *incomprehensible*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 19.

One thing more is *incomprehensible* in this matter.—*Locke*.

The laws of vegetation and propagation are the arbitrary pleasure of God, and may vary in manners *incomprehensible* to our imaginations.—*Hentley*.

2. Not to be contained (generally). *Obsolete*.

Presence every where in the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance; for what can be every where but that which can nowhere be comprehended?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Incomprehensibleness. s. Attribute suggested by Incomprehensible.

I might argue from God's *incomprehensibleness*: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is incomprehensible.—*Watts*.

Incomprehensibly. adv. In an incomprehensible manner.

We cannot but be assured that the God of whom and from whom are all things is *incomprehensibly* infinite.—*Locke*.

Incomprehension. s. Want of comprehension.

These mazes and *incomprehensions*.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Incomprehensiveness. adj. Wanting comprehension.

A most *incomprehensiveness* and inaccurate title: for

this edition, the last and the best, contains the three first as well as the three last books.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 4.

Incompressible. adj. Incapable of being compressed.

Hardness is the reason why water is *incompressible*, when the air lodged in it is exhausted.—*Cheyne*.

Incompressibility. s. Incapability of being compressed.

The *incompressibility* of water is not absolute.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Water*.

Inconceivable. adj. Not to be concealed, hid, or kept secret.

The *inconceivable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Inconceivability. adj. Incapable of being conceived by the mind.

Such are Christ's promises, divine *inconceivable* promises; a bliss to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of some few years.—*Hammond*.

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure.—*Locke*.

How two others can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is rejected upon without retarding, scattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable*.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Inconceivableness. s. Attribute suggested by Inconceivable; quality or state of being inconceivable.

If any of these ways of attaining salvation seem to some men *inconceivable*, this very *inconceivableness* is thought by others a proper character to set out all for mystery.—*Brechet, Sent and Senses of Belief*, p. 6.

When once this method is known, there is no difficulty or *inconceivableness* in it, as can reasonably make a wise and considerate man call in question the truth of a well attested revelation, merely upon that account.—*Clarke, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion*.

Inconceivably. adv. In an inconceivable manner; degree beyond human conception.

Does that man take a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the rudiments of those lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable?—*South, Sermons*.

Inconceivable. adj. Inconceivable. *Rare*.

It is *inconceivable* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Inconcinny. s. [Lat. *concinna* = neat.] Unapiness; unsuitableness; disproportion. *Rare*.

Such is the *inconcinny* and insignificance of Grotius's interpreting of the six seals; which is quite otherwise in Mide.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 181: 180.

Inconcludent. adj. Giving no (logical) conclusion. *Rare*.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contradictory, single, *inconcludent*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Inconcluding. part. pref. Inconclusive.

Those which in after ages first denied it: the creation of the world; made use of very frivolous and *inconcluding* arguments, grounding their new opinion upon weak foundations.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. 1.

Inconclusiveness. adj. Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

The lines in which Lucretius [B. 5. 225.] proposes this objection, are as unphilosophical and *inconclusive*, as they are highly pathetic and poetical.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*.

Inconclusiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Inconclusive; want of rational cogency.

A man, unskilled in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weakness and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse, whereas with some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled.—*Locke*.

Inconcoct. adj. Unripened; immature; not fully digested.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the element that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Inconcocted. part. pref. Imperfectly digested.

I understand, remember, and reason better in my ripper years than when I was a child, and had my organs parts less digested and *inconcocted*.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Inconcoction. s. State of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is illy called *incoquation*, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*. (See also Inconcoct.)

Inconcurring. part. pref. Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Inconcussum. adj. [Lat. *concussio*, pass. part. *concussus* = shaken.] Incapable of being shaken.

Pence communicated in immutable, *inconcussum*, and indestructible delectation.—*Bishop Reynolds, Works*, p. 1107.

Incondite. adj. [Lat. *inconditus*.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.

They . . . use inarticulate, *incondite* voices, speeches, obsolete gestures, &c.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 196.

Now sportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhyms with salted notes,
And quaver inharmonious.

J. Philips, Cyder, b. ii.

Inconditional. adj. Unconditional.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Inconditionate. adj. Unconditional; absolute. *Rare*.

They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* degree of election or reprobation.—*Bayle*.

Inconformable. adj. Not complying with the practice of others, or with established rules.

Two heretters they found obstinately *inconformable* to the king's directions.—*Heylin, Life of Archbishop Laud*, p. 100: 1071.

Inconformity. s.

1. Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity wherein we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itself, wherein they meant we should ever continue.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Refusal to join in the established religion.

Mr. Buckley is sent to the high commission for *inconformity*.—*Archbishop Laud to King Charles I.*

Inconfused. part. pref. Not confused; distinct. *Rare*.

All the curious diversity of articulate sounds of the voice of man, or birds, will enter into a small cranny *inconfused*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*, ii. 102.

Inconfusion. s. Distinctness. *Rare*.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines, and so there can be no coincidence in the eye; but sounds that move in oblique and acute lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other.—*Bacon*.

Incongruence. s. Unsuitableness; want of adaptation.

Inutility is but relative, and depends upon the congruity, or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches.—*Boyle*.

Incongruent. adj. Unsuitable; unfit; inconsequent.

It will be not *incongruent* to our matter, to shew what profile may be taken by the diligent reading of ancient poets.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 52.

An Christ's spirit and grace gives such power to go beyond the precepts; so it is not *incongruent* that it should so modify sins in his members to make them venial and not killing.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 130.

Incongruity. s.

1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety.

To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem.—*Drake*.

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She, whom after what form suffer we see,
Is discord and rude *incongruity*;
She, who is dead, she's dead.

Donne.

Incongruous. adj. Unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; absurd.

When heathens condemned the worship of God,
As *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a disparagement to the Deity.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Incongruously. adv. In an incongruous manner; improperly; unfitly.

Having little to solve the irregularity of the construction, but by saying, that Laiko varied his form of speech; that is, in plain terms, he writ *incongruously*; when, in truth, he is acknowledged by all expositors too knowing in the Greek to commit such a subversion. *Sir N. Anstethall, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 64.

Incongruently. adv. Without any connexion or dependence. *Rare*.

Others ascribe hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *incongruently* succeeded.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Incongruence. s. Want of connexion or just relation.

Neither need we any better or other proof of the *incongruence* of this row with holy orders, than that of their own Dumbness & Mute.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 10.

Incongruous. adj. Unreasonable.

An *incongruous* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls' good.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Inconsequence. s. Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

This he bestows the name of many fallacies upon; and runs on with showing the *inconsequence* of it, as though he did in earnest believe it were an impertinent answer.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Inconsequent. adj. Without just conclusion; without regular inference.

The ground he assumes is unground, and his illation from thence deduced *inconsequent*.—*Halewell, Apology*.

Men rest not in false apprehensions, without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way inferrible from their premises.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Inconsequential. adj. Not leading to (logical) consequences.

The fiction is unnatural, and the moral *inconsequential*.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Somerville*, (Vol. III.).

She has sense and ambition; but it is still the sense and ambition of a woman, that is, *inconsequential*.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Inconsiderable. adj. Unworthy of consideration or notice; unimportant.

I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and knew nothing.—*Sir J. Denham, The Supplie*, l. 1.

If we were under any real fear of the papists, it would be hard to think us so stupid not to be equally apprehensive with others, since we are likely to be the greatest sufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconsiderable* as the women and children.—*Swift*.

Inconsiderableness. s. Attribute suggested by Inconsiderable; small importance.

To those who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconsiderableness* of this short dying life, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

From the consideration of our own smallness and *inconsiderableness*, in respect of the greatness and splendour of heavenly bodies, let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts.—*Rog. Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Inconsideracy. s. Inconsiderateness.

This is the common effect of the *inconsideracy* of youth.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Inconsiderate. adj. Wanting consideration.

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent; (used both of men and things).

When thy *inconsiderate* hand
Plunges ope this covenant with my trembling name,
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus
In it offend at my revuls.

Deane.

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so *inconsiderate* among us as

to sacrifice morality to politics.—*Addison, Freholder*.

2. Wanting due regard; (with of before the object).

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressors which were under the first Testament, cannot be so *inconsiderate* of our frailties.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Inconsiderately. adv. In an inconsiderate manner; negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath *inconsiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge, before his whole numbers came up, was slain in the pursuit.—*Howson*.

Inconsiderateness. s. Attribute suggested by Inconsiderate; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demean ourselves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and *inconsiderateness*.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Inconsideration. s. Want of consideration or thought; inattention; inadvertence.

Let thy merciful providence so govern all in this sickness, that I never fall into utter darkness, ignorance of Thee, or *inconsideration* of myself.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 363: 1823.

I am moved to reflect upon two principal *inconsiderations*; the singularity of some, and the irreverence of almost all.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 141.

M. Gregory reckons uncharitableness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and self-love.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Inconsistency. s. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction; incompatibility.

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift.—*South, Sermons*.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature.—*Addison*.

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last!—*Swift*.

Inconsistent. adj.

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous; (with with).

Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp protestations, against the demands, as *inconsistent* with conscience, justice, or religion, the conference broke off.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Compositions of this nature, when thus restrained, shew that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent* with politeness and good humour.—*Addison, Freholder*.

2. Contrary, so that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconsistent*.—*Locke*.

Inconsistently. adv. In an inconsistent manner; absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

A melancholy kind of wisdom . . . made him speak distastefully and *inconsistently*.—*J. Spenser, Vanity of vulgar Prophecies*, p. 109: 1803.

Inconsistently. s. Attribute suggested by Inconsistent; inconsistency; (this last the commoner term).

No contradictions *inconsistently*.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul.

Inconsistently. part. pres. Inconsistent. *Rare*. The persons and actions of a free are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsistent* with the character of mankind.—*Dryden, Translation of Despreux's Art of Painting*.

Inconsolable. adj. Incapable of being comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility or comfort.

Her women will reproach me that she is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness.—*Addison*.

They take pleasure in an obstinate grief, in rendering themselves *inconsolable*.—*Fiddler, Sermons*.

Inconspicuous. adj. Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found

that yet there remained store of *inconspicuous* bubbles. *Boyle*.

Inconstancy. s.

1. Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have suffered more for their sake, more than the villainous *inconstancy* of men is able to bear.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

He made the mark
For all the people's hate, the princess' curses,
And his son's rage, or the old king's *inconstancy*.

Sir J. Denham, The Supplie. Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Diversity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixed. *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Inconstant. adj.

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perseverance.

It is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Changeable; mutable; variable.

It sways not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Least that thy love prove likewise variable.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Used substantively. 'The *Inconstant*' is the title of one of Farquhar's comedies.

Inconsumable. adj. Incapable of being consumed or wasted.

Other authors say, *inconsumable* cloth and the wicks of perpetual lamps were made of the stones magnes, ammon seide, and the like. *Girardin, Act of Embalming*, p. 302.

Inconsummate. adj. Not consummated or completed.

There is great diversity of opinions among learned men, how far the privilege of an ambassador exempts him from penal prosecution for such conspiracies and *inconsummate* attempts. *Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xiii.

Inconsumptible. adj. Incapable of consumption, or being consumed.

Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Souls*.

By art were woven upkins, skirts, and coats, *inconsumptible* by fire.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Incontaminated. adj. Not contaminated; not adulterated; genuine.

The bishop of Winton was a strong upholder of *incontaminated* antiquity. *Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 67: 1803.

Incontestable. adj. Incapable of being contested or disputed; not admitting debate; incontrovertible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a deity; and I believe no body can avoid the recovery of it, who will carefully attend to it.—*Locke*.

Incontestably. adv. In an incontestable manner; indisputably; incontrovertibly.

The main substance and groundwork of the language of the Gospels and Epistles, is *incontestably* the same with that of the old authentic Grecians.—*Blackwell, Sacred Classics defended and illustrated*, i. 201.

The caustic prodigy of Ismah, which Pope has so successfully versified in an eclogue, that *incontestably* surpasses the *Psalm of Virgil*.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*.

Incontiguous. adj. Not touching each other; not joined together.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads.—*Boyle*.

Incontinence. s. Same as Incontinency.

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree,
 Laden with blossoming gold, had need the guard
 Of iron watch with unwatched eye,
 To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit
 From the rash hand of bold *incontinence*.

Milton, Comus, 362.

This is my dearest;
 I flew'd myself, I should not *incontinence*,
 And, urg'd by strong desires, indulg'd my sense.

Dryden, Sigismunda and Guiscardo, 423.

Incontinency. s. Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.

The continuance of her *incontinency*
 Is thus: she hath bought the game of where thou
 Dearly.

The words 'fine vends Dianam' agree better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julias, who were both noted of *incontinency*.—*Dryden*.

Incontinent. adj. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.

In these degrees have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb incontinent, or else be *incontinent* before marriage.—*Shakespeare, As you like it, v. 2.*

Without natural affection, trucebreakers, false accusers, *incontinent*, fierce, despisers of those that are good.—*2 Timothy, iii. 3.*

Incontinent. s. Incontinent person.

O, old *incontinent*, dost thou not shame, When all thy powers in chastity are spent, To have a mind so hot.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.
Incontinent. adv. Incontinently, in second sense. *Obsolete.*

They ran towards the far rebounded noise To weep what wight so loudly did lament; Unto the place they came *incontinent*.

Come, mourn with me for what I do lament, And put on sullen black *incontinent*.

Shakespeare, Richard II. v. 3.
He says he will return *incontinent*.

Id., Othello, iv. 3.
Incontinently. adv. In an incontinent manner.

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

Not wantonly, not immodestly, not *incontinently*.—*Bishop Wood, Christianus Mammal, i. iii. b. 1576.*

2. Immediately; at once. *Obsolete.*

cause of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* submit ourselves to our neighbours.—*Sir J. Heywood.*

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through several nations. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

contracted. part. pref. Not contracted. *Rare.*

This dialect uses the *contracted* termination both in nouns and verbs.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics, ii. f. 11 and illustrated, l. 228.*

Incontrollable. adj. Not to be controlled or resisted: (Uncontrollable commoner).

Their not erring and *incontrollable* lord of Rome was no other than that imperious bewitching lady of Babylon.—*Sir E. Stanley, State of Religion.*

Incontrollably. adv. In an uncontrollable manner.

As a man thinks or desires in his heart, such indeed he is; for then most truly, because most *incontrollably*, he acts himself.—*South, Sermons, viii. 26.*

Incontrovertible. adj. Incapable of being controverted or disputed; indisputable.

Such a position is, doubtless, *incontrovertible*, but it is too carefully fenced about with conditions to be often resorted to in controversy.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.*

Incontrovertibly. adv. In an incontrovertible manner; to a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and surest text to rely upon; and to preserve the same uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Inconvenience. s.

1. Unfitness; inexpedience.

They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of public apparel; and against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness, of ceremonies in burial.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Inconvenience. v. a. Trouble; put to inconvenience.

It is not the variety of opinions, but our own perverse wills, who think it most that all should be conformed as ourselves are, which hath so *inconvenienced* the church.—*Latet, Golden Remains, p. 40.*

Inconvenience. s. Same as *Inconvenience*.

The things of another world, being distant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconvenience*, we must frequently revolve their certainty and importance.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Inconvenient. adj.

1. Inconmodious; disadvantageous.

They lean to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more *inconvenient* for the common people.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

We are not to look that the church should change her public law, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found *inconvenient*, especially when there may be other remedies against particular inconveniences.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Inconversible. adj. Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for conversation; unsocial.

He is a person very *inconversible*.—*Dr. H. More.*

Inconversant. adj. Unfamiliar.

These tadpoles are so perfectly unlike the animal in their complete state, that a person *inconversant* in natural history would hardly suppose them to bear any relationship to the frog.—*Shaw, Zoology, vol. iii. p. 100. (Ord MS.)*

Inconvertible. adj. Incapable of being converted.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permanent parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion unto the sieve.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Inconvincible. adj. Incapable of conviction or being convinced.

None are so *inconvincible* as your half-witted people.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue, p. 115.*

Inconvincibly. adv. Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvincibly* to side with any one.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Incony. [P] Term, colloquial, vulgar, or slang, of uncertain import and origin, in use towards the end of the sixteenth century.

O my troth, most sweet Jews, most *incony* vulgar wit, when it comes so smoothly off.—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 1.*

O superlatively canon, vicer *incony*!—*B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

A coxcomb *incony*, but that he wants money. *Comedy of Dr. Doolittle, 1600.*

Incorporeal. adj. Incorporeal: (this latter, the commoner term).

The souls of men hath his ends and terms, a spiritual alteration *incorporeal*.—*Bishop Gardiner, Exposition of the Catholic Faith, fol. 100. 1551.*

Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporeal or *incorporeal*; corporeal they say it cannot be, because then it would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphanous bodies, and yet every day we see the air lightened; *incorporeal* it cannot be, because sometimes it affecteth the sight with offence.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Incorporate. v. a.

1. Mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass.

Who the swelling clouds in bladders ties, To mollify the stubborn clouds with rain, And scatter'd dust *incorporate* again? *Sandys.*

2. Conjoin inseparably, as one body.

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone, Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 6.*

Upon my knees I charm you, that great vow Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Id., Julius Caesar, ii. 1.*

3. Form into a corporation or body politic.

The apostle teacheth plainly, of all men christian, that be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The same is *incorporated* with a majority, and nameth burghesses to parliament.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

4. Unite; associate.

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

5. Embody; give a material form.

Courtesy, that seemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not be perjured by danger to offer any offence.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Incorporate. v. m. Unite with something else.

It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils will not *incorporate* or mingle.—*Boyle.*

With which.

Painters' colours and ashes do better *incorporate* with oil.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Thy soul In real darkness of the body dwells, Shut out from outward light, To incorporate with gloomy night.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 138.

With into.

It finds the mind unexpressed with any former notions, and suddenly gains upon the ascent, grows up with it, and *incorporates* into it.—*South, Sermons.*

Incorporate. adj.

1. Mixed together.

A fifteenth part of silver *incorporate* with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw it to the less.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Conjoined inseparably as one body.

Villainous thoughts, Raskrims, when these untuttedies so marshal the way, burst at hand comes the master and main exercise, the *incorporate* conclusion.—*Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.*

Thou art then estranged from thyself: Thyself I call it, being strange to me, That indivisible *incorporate*, Am better than thy dear self's better part.

Id., Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.
Death and I Are found eternal, and *incorporate* both.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 815.

3. Associated.

It is Cæsar, one *incorporate* To our attempts. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, i. 3.*

True is it, my *incorporate* friends. *Id., Coriolanus, l. 1.*

4. Worked into another mass.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confucian only essential and *incorporate* in their government.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. Unbodied; immaterial.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and *incorporate*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Incorporation. s.

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.

Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron with flint for if it can be incorporated without over extra charge, the cheapness of the flint doth make compound stuff profitable.—*Bacon.*

This, with some little additional, may further the intrinsic *incorporation*.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Formation of a body corporate.

3. Adoption; union; association.

He does not only invite us to come to him, but to come within him; not only to an embrace, but to union; and by ineffable and unexpressed purports for 'us to be in him,' and for 'him to be in us.' *South, Sermons, v. 131.*

With into.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that society which hath him for their head.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Incorporative. adj. Having the nature of an incorporation.

History demonstrates that *incorporative* unions are solid and permanent; but that a federal union is a weak and precarious band of connection, easily dissolved by interest or ambition.—*Bishop Hall, History of Great Britain, l. 229.*

Incorporeal. adj. Immaterial; unbodied.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immaterial, whereof there be in nature but few.—*Bacon.*

Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smallest forms Resolved their shapes immense. *Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 729.*

Sense and perception must necessarily proceed from some *incorporeal* substance within us.—*Hantley.*

Incorporealize. v. a. Characterize as incorporeal: (in the extract the sense is, perhaps neuter, i.e. asserts the doctrine of incorporeity). *Rare.*

The same persons did both atomize in their philosophy, taking away all substantial forms and qualities, and also theologize or *incorporealize*, asserting souls to be a substance really distinct from matter and immaterial, as also to persist.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System, 40. (Ord MS.)*

Incorporeally. adv. In an incorporeal manner; immaterially; without body.

Hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling.—*Bacon.*

Incorporeity. s. Immateriality; distinctness from body.

Still new mists be cast before our eyes, And now derides our proud *incorporeity*. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 1. 3.*

Incommunicable attributes of the Deity appeared to agree thereto; such as infinity, immutability, in-

divinability, *incorporate*.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 271.

The first stumbling-block to the ancient philosophers, and what no one could get over, was, to conceive an *incorporeity*, any thing entirely void of matter.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 394.

INCORRECT. *adj.*

1. Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it; I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it.
—*Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot*.

2. Not duly regulated; not corrected into proper obedience. *Obsolete*.

It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven;
A heart unsoften'd, or mind impatient;
An understanding simple and unchool'd.
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 2.

INCORRECTION. *s.* Want of correction.

The unbridled swing or *incorrection* of ill nature makesh one odious.—*Archdeacon Arnauld, The Tablet*, p. 9: 1001.

INCORRECTLY. *adv.* In an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly.

And if they had not had the Gospel in their hands, they would have wrote as loosely and *incorrectly* as the philosophers before them.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 18.

INCORRECTNESS. *s.* Attribute suggested by *incorrect*; inaccuracy; want of exactness.

Many of these petty *incorrectnesses* are not, however, to be imputed to Pedantism.—*T. Warburton, History of English Poetry*, diss. iii. p. 141.

INCORRIGIBLE. *adj.* [Lat. *corriga* = correct.] Bad beyond correction, amendment, or improvement.

a. Of persons.

Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantic schools.
—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*.

The most violent party-men are such as have discovered least sense of religion or morality; and when such are laid aside as shall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the rest.—*Swift*.

b. Of things.

The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience *incorrigible*.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* error?—*Sir E. L. Lorraine*.

INCORRIGIBILITY. *s.* Depravity beyond amendment.

To see so plainly, to feel so thoroughly, the trouble, the blindness, the folly, the imbecility, the ingratitude, the *incorrigibility*, the strange perverseness, perditionousness, malice, and cruelty of mankind in so many instances... would it not astound a mind so pure?—*Barrow, Works*, i. 474.

INCORRIGIBLENESS. *s.* Attribute suggested by *incorrigible*; hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigible*ness.—*Dr. H. More, Being of Christian Piety*.

I could not have chiding men, much less blows, till obstinacy and *incorrigible*ness make it absolutely necessary.—*Locke*.

INCORRIGIBLY. *adv.* In an incorrigible manner; to a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad;
They exult in and company renounce.
—*Lord Bacon, Common*.

INCORRUPT. *adj.*

1. Free from foulness or depravation.

The first church of the apostles was most pure and *incorrupt*; but the papists have clearly varied from the usage and example of that church.—*Archbishop Cranmer, The Service of the Sacraments*, fol. 114: 1550.

But, that first
Distemper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,
Corrupted.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 52.

2. Pure of manners; honest; good; (particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes).

Where the multitude is *incorrupt* and religious, all things are done justly, and without compulsion.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xxvi.

INCORRUPTIBILITY. *s.* Insuperability of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, allegorizes the virtues of a Greek tragic poet.—*Halewell, Apology*.

A testification of our faith in the resurrection of bodies, and a symbol of future *incorruptibility*.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 64.

INCORRUPTIBLE. *adj.* Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a greater store of fruit untouched,
Still hanging *incorruptible*.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 629.

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances, our souls be entertained with the most ravishing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity.—*Archbishop Wake*.

INCORRUPTION. *s.* Incapacity of corruption.

So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is shown in corruption, it is raised in *incorruption*.—*1 Corinthians*, xv. 42.

INCORRUPTNESS. *s.* Attribute suggested by *incorrupt*.

Purity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations.—*Woodward*.

INCORRUPTIVE. *adj.* Free from decay or corruption.

The wrath of *incorruptive* praise.
—*Akenast, Pleasures of Imagination*, h. 1.

INCOURAGE. *See* Encourage.

INCRESSATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *crassus* = thick.] Thicken. *Rare*.

If the cork be too light to sink under the surface, the body of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine; if too heavy, it may be *increased* with salt.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Acids dissolve or attenuate, alkalies precipitate or *increased*.—*Sir J. Newton, On Opticks*.
Acids, such as are well known, as muric fruits, produce too great a stricture of the fibres, *increased* and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism.—*Arbuthnot*.

INCRESSATE. *v. n.* Become thick or fat. *Rare*.

Their spirits fattened and *increased* within them.—*Hume, Works*, iv. 651.

INCRESSATE. *adj.* Fattened; filled. *Rare*.

Standings were so gross within them, being fattened and *increased* with magical phantasies.—*Hume, Works*, iv. 667.

INCRESSATION. *s.* Act, state of thickening. *Rare*.

Nothing doth congregate but waters; for the determination of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil *incressation*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

INCRESSATIVE. *adj.* Having the quality of thickening; (used substantively). *Rare*.

The two latter indicate restrictions to stretch, and *increased* to thicken the blood.—*Harvey*.

INCRESSO. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *croître*; Lat. *creo* = grow, pass. part. *creatus*.] Grow more in number, or greater in bulk; advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

Hear, therefore, O Israel, and observe to do it; that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increased* mightily.—*Isaiah*, vi. 3.

From fifty to threescore he loses not much in fury, and judgement, the effect of observation, still *increased*.—*Dryden*.

Henry, in knots, involv'd his Ragna's name
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark;
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That as the wound the passion might *increase*.
—*Prior, Henry and Emma*.

INCRESSO. *v. a.* Make more or greater.

By thee from this slaughter-hut
Lest thou *increase* the number of the dead.
—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, iv. 1.

I will increase them with men like a flock.—*Ezekiel*, xxxv. 37.

It serves to *increase* that treasure, or to preserve it.—*Sir W. Temple*.

INCRESSO. *s.*

1. Augmentation; state of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *increased*
In arms of honour, and eaten in peace.
—*Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, l. 607.

Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,
Immortal heirs of universal praise!
Whose honours with *increased* of ages grow,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow.
—*Pope, Essay on Criticism*.

2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no usury of him nor *increase*.—*Leviticus*, xxv. 36.

3. Produce.

It shall be counted to the Levites as the *increase* of the threshing-floor, and as the *increase* of the wine-press.—*Isaiah*, xlviii. 30.

As harvest sings, spread waters o'er the field,
And a most just and glad *increase* will yield.
—*Sir J. Denham, Of Justice*.

Those grains which grow produced an *increase* beyond expectation.—*Macpherson, Macduff*.

4. Generation.

Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*,
And from her derogate body never spring
A babe to honour her.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 4.

5. Progeny.

All the *increase* of the house shall die in the flower of their age.—*1 Samuel*, ii. 33.

6. The state of waxing, or growing full orbed: (of the moon).

Reeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs, will grow waxed, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

INCRESSFUL. *adj.* Abundant of produce.

To cheer the ploughman with *increased* crop.
—*Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece*.

INCRESSER. *s.* One who, that which, increases. A lover and *increaser* of his people.

—*Isaac, and Fletcher, Valentine*.
Though melancholy persons love to be dark and alone, yet darkness is a great *increaser* of the humours.—*Barrow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 261.

INCRESSITE. *adj.* Not created: (so explained in the previous edition. It is probable, however, that the *in-* is inclusive rather than negative).

Bright effluence of bright essence *increased*.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 6.

The Alcoran was not the *increased* word of God.—*L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, p. 18.

INCRESSSED. *adj.* Not created. *Rare*.

Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and *increased* infinite can adequately fill it.—*Chambers*.

INCREDIBILITY. *s.* Quality of surpassing belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Comenius's *Andromeda*.—*Dryden*.

INCREDIBLE. *adj.* [Lat. *incredibilis*.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited.

The ship Argo, that there might want no *incredible* thing in this fable, spoke to them.—*Sir R. Ralegh*.

Presenting things impossible to view,
They wander through *incredible* to true.—*Gray*.

INCREDIBLENESS. *s.* Attribute suggested by *incredible*; quality of being incredible.

The very strangeness, or *incredible*ness, of the story.—*Campion, Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things natural, civil, and divine*, p. 180: 1008.

INCREDIBLY. *adv.* In an incredible manner.

The arts are *incredibly* improved.—*Macaulay, Apology*, p. 215.

INCREDULITY. *s.* [Fr. *incrédulité*.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

Let not the *incredulity* of their trouble thee that speak against thee.—*2 Peter*, iv. 3.

He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take away all scruple from the *incredulity* of future ages.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

INCREDULOUS. *adj.* Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be such credulity as are made of salmagundi's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteth in the furnace, and consumeth not.—*Bacon*.

INCREDIBLE. *adj.* [? accent. Lat. *cremum* burn.] Not consummable by fire. *Rare*.

If from the sk' & the salamander the noble piece were compound.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

INCREMENT. *s.* [Lat. *incrementum*.]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning the Nile's *increment* or inundation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

2. Increase; matter added.

This stratum is exemplified at top, serving as the secondary that furnisheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies.—*Ward*.

3. Produce.

The orchard loves to have
With winter wind before the gems
Their feeble heads: the bosom'd roots then drink
Large *increment*, earnest of happy years.
—*J. Philips, Cyder*, l. ii.

Incepation. *s.* [Lat. *incepatio*, -onis; *incepu* - ch de rail; *crepo* - make a noise.] Reprehension; scolding.

His answer was a kind of soft *incepation* to them, and a strong instruction to all times. - IV. *Montaigne, Great Essays*, pt. i. p. 311, 1648.

Here we have David's *incepation* of David. - *Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations and Explanations upon the Old Testament*, p. 226.

Whoever shall in the sincerity of his heart acquit himself as to all the foregoing duties, and thereby prepare and adorn himself to meet and converse with his Saviour at this divine feast, shall never be accosted with the thunder of that dreadful *incepation* from him, 'Friend, how comest thou in hither, not having a wedding-garment?' - *South, Sermons*, li. 34.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church; then, more publick reprehensions and *incepations*. - *Hammond*.

Incroach. See *Eueronch*.

Incruciatu. *part. pref.* [Lat. *crucio* = torment; *crux* = cross.] Free from torture or torment. *Rare*.

This ignorance gave him a kind of innocence, whereby might have passed away his life *incruciatu* without the sense of so fatal misfortune. - *Felltham, Romances*, 31. (Ord MS.)

Incruciatu. *adj.* [Lat. *incruciatu*; *crux* = blood.] Unbloody; without bloodshed.

He musters out as many places as he can find, that make any mention of lineage, relation, holy victim, *incruciatu* service. - *Herriot, Saint and Sinner at Endor*, p. 408; 1074.

Incrust. *v. n.* Cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

Some rivers bring forth spurs, and other mineral matter, so as to cover and *incrust* the stones. - *Woodward*.

Save but our army; and let Jove *incrust* Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting rust.

Pope, Imitations of Horace, li. ii. sat. 1. The shield was purchased by Woodward, who *incrusted* it with a new rust. - *Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Incrustate. *v. a.* [Lat. *incrustus*, pass. part. of *incruto*; *incrustatio*, -onis.] Incrust.

The flint part of the wood will be turned into air, and the crosser stick linked and *incrusted* upon the sides of the vessel. - *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Any of these sun-like bodies in the centre of the several vortices, are so *incrusted* and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true sun. *Chapin*.

Incrustation. *s.* Adherent covering; something superinduced.

Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their chapels are laid over with such a rich variety of *incrustations* as cannot be found in any other part. - *Abbot, Travels in Italy*.

Incrubate. *v. n.* [Lat. *incubatus*, pass. part. of *cumbo* = lie down, and *cubo* = keep one's bed as a sick person; *cubatio*, -onis.] Sit upon eggs.

Some species, as, for example, the shark and pike, are predatory and voracious; some, as the angler and the skate, are crafty; some, as the sword-fish and stickle-back, are combative; some, as the carp and bream, are peaceful, timid creatures; many fishes are social, especially at the season of copulation; a few are voracious and gaudy; still fewer afflictive and *incubate* their own. - *Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, vol. vii.

Incubation. *s.* Act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how else, is only known to God. - *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Birds have eyes enough at first conceived in them to serve them, allowing such a proportion for every year as will serve for one or two *incubations*. - *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their young, it is a wonderful devotion, that some few families should do it in a more novered way. - *Bertram*.

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, so can the serum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. - *Arbuthnot*.

During the first days of *incubation*, ... a small portion of the water contained in the egg evaporates. - *Ere, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

2. In *Medicine*. Period during which a disease, contracted by infection, contagion, or any endemic influence, lies latent in the system before showing itself by its cha-

racteristic symptoms: (chiefly applied to smallpox, and similar eruptive diseases). (For example see under *Incubative*.)

Incubative. *adj.* Having the nature of, constituted by, incubation.

The *incubation* of measles arises from a specific contagion, the latent period of which has been the occasion of some difference of opinion, owing chiefly to the circumstance that some authors restrict the *incubative* stage to the period of approach, whilst others extend it so far as to include the whole period of initiatory catarrhal fever. ... If the stage of *incubation* be ... considered to occupy the whole time that elapses prior to eruption its extreme duration may be stated to be eighteen days. - *Firenzy, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. i. ch. xvii.

Incubature. *s.* Incubation. *Rare*.

If you go on and describe it, [the *Mannecollata*,] as Cardan, Hieronimus, Scaliger, and others have done, that it is a bird which lives in the air, without ever coming near the earth till it falls down dead upon it, that its food is the dew of heaven, and the *incubature* of the female on the back of the male, their ideas will be enlarged according to the degrees of information; but no accuracy of the mind can make them perceive one single property, farther than they are instructed. - *Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 153.

Incubus. *s.* [Lat.; pl. *incubi*.]

1. Pretended fairy or demon.

A legendary fable, that Luther was begotten by an *incubus*. - *Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 136.

Stories ... of *incubi*. - *Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of Souls*.

Belial, the dissolute spirit that fell, The wannest, and, after Amosad, The fleshiest *incubus*.

Milton, Paradise Regained, li. 152.

The devils who appeared in the female form were generally called *incubi*; those who appeared like men *incubae*, though this distinction was not always preserved. - *Locke, Essay and Influence of Rationalism in Europe*, ch. i.

With the *English plural*.

That old fabulous fancy, which they say some of the fathers had from the Jews, of devils being *incubae*, and that in their courtships to women they gratified them with these inventions, which might help their degrading beauty. - *Jerry Taylor, Artificial Heathenisms*, p. 124.

2. Night-mare.

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragm, lungs, and pulse, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast. - *Sir J. Floyer*.

Such as are troubled with *incubae*, or wit-bridden, as we call it. - *Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 91.

A man fettered and spell-bound by an *incubus*, is less helpless than I was. - *Sir R. B. Lytton, Pelham*.

3. Dead-weight.

Dold and heavy is the *incubus* which weighs most heavily on the agricultural resources of Turkey, &c.

- *Forley, Remembrance of Turkey*.

Incubate. *v. a.* [Lat. *incubo* tread or stamp on.] Impress by frequent admonitions; enforce by constant repetition.

The apostles of Christ the Lord ... very often *incubate*, that men are justified before God by faith. - *Bishop Woolton, Christian Manual*, E. vii. b. 1576.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *incubated*, because we are too apt to forget it. - *Bishop Atterbury*.

Homer continually *incubates* morality and piety to the gods. - *Brown, On the Odyssey*.

Incubation. *s.* Act of impressing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

Industry in action being as importunity in speech, by continual *incubation* forcing a yielding beyond the strength of reason. - *Feller, History of the Holy War*, p. 151.

Often *incubation* of warning necessarily implies a danger. - *Bishop Hall, Epigrams*, p. 5.

Incubable. *adj.* Unblamable; not reprehensible.

Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inability, is as to men, at least *incubable*, and consequently not the object of scorn, but pity. - *South, Sermons*.

It was an innocent and *incubable* piece of ignorance. - *Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 140.

Incubableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Incubable; unblamableness.

Since the *incubableness* of their merely natural inability relates to them the shame of owning it, let them not at least voluntarily surcharge themselves with such imperfections, as want that excuse and extenuation. - *W. Montague, Deconf Essays*, pt. ii. p. 120; 1654.

Incubably. *adv.* In an incubable manner; unblamably; without blame.

As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has inevitably, and therefore *incubably*, exposed him. - *South, Sermons*.

Incult. *adj.* [Lat. *incultus*, pass. part. of *colo* = cultivate, till.] Uncultivated; untitled. *Rare*.

Germany then, saith Tacitus, was *incult* and horrid; now full of magnificent cities. - *Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 533.

Her forests huge, Her hills, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand Planted of old. - *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn*.

Incultivated. *adj.* Uncultivated. *Rare*.

The soil, though *incultivated*, so full of vigour, that it produces without seed. - *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 380.

Incultivation. *s.* Want or neglect of cultivation.

Inhabited by wild beasts, and in that state of *incultivation* which nature in her luxuriant families leaves to form, the wilderness was of no value to its proprietors. - *Berington, History of Scotland*, p. 164.

Inculture. *s.* Want or neglect of cultivation.

The *inculture* of the world would perish it into a wilderness, should not the activities of commerce make it an universal city. - *Felltham, Romances*, li. 48.

Incumbency. *s.*

1. Act or state of lying upon another.

We find them more fragile, and not so well qualified to support great *incumbencies* and weights. - *Erlyn, li. i. ch. iii. sect. 17*.

2. Imposition as a duty.

The duties of a man, of a friend, of a husband, of a father; and all the *incumbencies* of a family. - *Boone, Letter to Sir G. H. Esq.*, p. 284.

3. State of keeping a benefice.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his *incumbency* in the same see. - *Steff*.

Incumbent. *adj.* [Lat. *incumbens*, -entis, from *cumbo* = lie down.]

1. Resting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air, That felt unusual weight.

Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 225.

The ascending powers of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both so to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the sides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. - *Boyle*.

With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear, And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. - *Dryden*.

How the rebel giants lie; And when to move the *incumbent* load they try, Ascending vapours on the day prevail. - *Addison*.

Thus is her (Thence's) devoted prey, Intemperate man's food, and his guilty danger, She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death. - *Thomson, Seasons, Summer*.

2. Imposed as a duty.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are *incumbent* on all Christians. - *Bishop Spaul, Sermons*.

There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of our powers. - *Sir R. B. Lytton*.

Thus, if we think and act, we shall show ourselves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from them, but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us. - *Bishop Atterbury*.

Incumbent. *s.* One who is in present possession of a benefice.

In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in his hands, and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. - *Steff*.

Incumber. See *Encumber*.

Incur. *v. a.* [Lat. *incurro*, from *curro* = run.]

1. Become liable to a punishment or reprehension.

I have *incurred* displeasure from inferiors for giving way to the faults of others. - *Sir J. Hay-scar*.

They, not obeying,

Incur'd (what could they less!) the penalty;

And, manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 14. So judge that still, presumptuous till the wrath, Which thou *incur'st* by flying, meet thy flight.

Sev'nfold, and scourge that whiten back to hell.

Idid, iv. 912.

They had a full persuasion that not to do it were to desert God, and consequently to incur damnation. - *South, Sermons*.

2. Occur; press on the senses: (with *to* or *into*). *Obsolete*.

The motion of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and *incur* not to the eye; but yet they are to be apprehended by experience.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal dependence; and so is he helped or hindered in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that *incur* into the senses.—*South, Sermons.*

Incurability. s. Incapability of being cured; utter insusceptibility of remedy.

We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper consumption, together with the reason of the incurability of the former, and facile cure of the other.—*Harey, Discourse of Consumption.*

Incurable. adj. Incapable of being cured; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless.

Pause not; for the present time's sick That present medicine must be ministered, Or overthrow incurable cures.—*Shakespeare, King John, v. 1.*

Stop the rage let him, Before the wound do grow incurable; For being green, there is great hope of help.—*Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.*

A scirrhus is not absolutely incurable, because it has been known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle.—*Arbuthnot.*

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, incurables may be taken into the hospital.—*Swift.*

Incurableness. s. Attribute suggested by incurable; state not admitting of any cure.

This incurableness in every sickness . . . is indeed the very soul of the sickness, whereby it liveth, though the patient dieth.—*Fotherby, Atheism.*

Incurably. adv. In an incurable manner; without remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being incurably ignorant.—*Locke.*

Incuriosity. s.

1. Want of curiosity.

That you may not charge me with incuriosity.—*Sir H. Wotton, Letters: 1611.*

His incuriosity or indifference, when truth was offered to be said before him as a private man, and by one who, he knew, had the requisite of exercising every spiritual power necessary to inform it, shews him [Pilate] in a light much less excusable.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons, i. p. 1.*

As long as books, either from the difficulty of their style, or from the general incuriosity of the people, found but few readers, it was evident that authors must rely upon the patronage of public bodies, or of rich and titled individuals.—*Blackie, History of Civilization in England.*

2. Negligence.

Thinking all things become a good man; even his gestures and little incuriosities.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons, p. 195: 1651.*

Incurious. adj. Negligent; inattentive.

Can we think that the Providence, which is so precisely curious as to mark and observe the falling of sparrows, should be so minutely incurious as to slight and neglect the falling of kingdoms?—*Fotherby, Atheism, p. 270: 1622.*

The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careless incurious eye.—*Derham.*

He seldom at the Park appear'd; Yet, not incurious, was inclin'd To know the converse of mankind.—*Swift.*

Incuriously. adv. In an incurious manner; without nice examination; without inquisitiveness.

It is enough for me to rest in the hope that I shall once see them; in the mean time, let me be heartily ignorant, and incuriously devout, silently blessing the power and wisdom of my infinite Creator, who knows how to honour himself by all these glorious and unrevoked subordinations.—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World, l. 77.*

In such an age publick money will be easily granted, and publick accounts rarely or incuriously inspected.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Dissertation on Parties, l. 18.*

Incuriousness. s. Attribute suggested by incurious; negligence; inattentiveness; carelessness.

Our reverential fear of the God of heaven calls us to eschew in the other extreme all sort of incuriousness, and slovenly neglect, in his immediate services.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons, p. 258.*

Tell me, have you gone away currently with this incuriousness or unconcernedness for religion?—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference, p. 11.*

Incurtion. s.

1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.

Sins of daily incurtion, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to.—*South, Sermons.*

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2. Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile invasion, or incurtion, upon their havens and roads.—*Jackson.*

Now the Parthian King In Ctesiphon hath gather'd all his host Against the Assyrian, whose incurtions will have wasted Assyria.

Milton, Paradise Regain'd, l. 209.
The incurtions of the Gollis discovered the affairs of the Roman empire.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Incurvate. v. a. Bend; cruck.

Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays passing by the edges of bodies, that they are incurvated by the action of these bodies.—*Chrysos.*

Incurvation. s.

1. Act of bending or making crooked.

They bow down the dead man's thumb into the hollow of the hand; and by that incurvation they fancy to express the name of God.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews, p. 222.*

2. State of being bent; curvity; crookedness.

One part moving while the other rests, one would think, should cause an incurvation in the line.—*Glaucille.*

3. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

Religious incurvation towards a crucifix, or the host, as to an object, and not a mere unconsidered accidental circumstance, is idolatry.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ch. 1.*

acts of worship which God hath appropriated; as incurvation and sacrifice.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Incurve. v. n. Curve in or inwardly; simply curve; bow; bend; become bent.

Towards its extremity the spine protrudes, and afterwards incurves. The extremity has been compared to the beak of a bird.—*Grew, Museum.*

Incurvity. s. Crookedness; state of bending inward.

Curvity of a dolphin must be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again, straight bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Indagative. adj. [Lat. *indago* = search, hunt out.] Searching; investigating. Rare.

The church might not be ambitious, or indagative of such employment.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourses, p. 263. (Ord MS.)*

Indagation. s. Search; inquiry; examination.

In her indagation oft times new sweets put her [the soul] by; and she takes in errors into her by audits she should truths.—*J. D. von, Dis-*

Paracelsus did, in the indagation of colours, to have an eye principal.—*Boyle.*

Part hath been discovered by himself, and soon by human indagation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Indagator. s. Searcher; inquirer; examiner.

For men to make nothing of this royal law of Christ, and yet to pretend to be more accurate indagators into matters of religion, and more affectionate lovers of piety than ordinary, is either to be absurdly hypocritical, or grossly ignorant in the most precious and necessary parts of Christianity.—*Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Galatiticae, p. 200: 1653.*

The number of the elements of bodies requires to be searched into by such skillful indagators of nature.—*Boyle.*

Indart. v. a. Dart in; strike in.

I'll look to like, if looking liking move; But no more deep will I indart mine eye, Than your consent gives strength to make it fly.—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, l. 5.*

Indebted. part. adj. Lying under a debt or obligation: (with to before the person, and for before the thing).

Forgive us our sins; for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us.—*Luke, xl. 4.*

If the course of publick affairs cannot in any good course go forward without its indartments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let pidity acknowledge itself indebted to religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of good things.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Attainment for himself, or offering meet, Indebted and undone, has none to bring.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 333.*

This blest alliance may The indebted nation boundenously repay.—*Graville.*

Few consider how much we are indebted to government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it.—*Bishop Life.*

Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence for which we daily stand indebted to God.—*Idem.*

We are wholly indebted for them to our ancestors.—*Swift.*

Indebtedness. s. Attribute suggested by indebted.

'Debtors,' moosed Master Brewer, as he looked up the losses and title-deeds in a strong safe, 'the young squire hath taken up money at interest of this bank, and this vast sum is in payment of Master Edward's indebtedness.'—*South, The Ship Chandler.*

Indebtment. s. State of being in debt.

Fear that a worse prison, if that will needs wilfully live and die in a just indibtment, when that mayest be at once free and honest.—*Bishop Hall, Ball of Toluid.*

Indecency. s. Anything unbecoming; anything contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarcely criminal; physical blemish.

He will in vain endeavour to reform indecency, his pupil which he allows in himself.—*Locke.*

In the plural.

The unpleasing likeness of deformed marks, As lips too great, or heaviness of eyes, Or sinking nose, or such indecencies.

Sylvestre, Translation of De Ertas, l. 118. (Ord MS.)

Indecent. adj. Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

Characters where obscene words were proper in their mouths, but very indecent to be heard.—*Deben.*

Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unwholesome or indecent, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary.—*South, Sermons.*

Indecently. adv. In an indecent manner; without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

His behaviour had been very indecently partial and violent.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time: 1679.*

He was the easy and profane hope of women, and in some instances takes away.—*Lord Chesterfield, Characters.*

Indecisive. adj. Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen.

We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the head, which were the indecisive and unshaken locks of Apollo.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Indecision. s. Want of decision.

The term *indecision* in a man's character implies an idea very nicely different from irresolution; yet it has a tendency to produce it.—*Shadwell.*

Indecision is the natural accompaniment of violence.—*Burke.*

Indecisive. adj. Not determining, deciding, decided, or decisive; inconclusive.

A thousand such criticisms are altogether indecisive as to his general merit.—*Blair.*

The action was obstinate and bloody, though indecisive.—*South, History of England, vol. II. (Ord MS.)*

Indeclinable. adj. Incapable of being declined: (generally as a noun in Grammar).

Pondu is an indeclinable word, and when it is joined to numbers it signifies *libra*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Indeclinable. s. Indeclinable part of speech.

In ways first trodden by himself exalts, And stands alone in indeclinables; Conjunction, preposition, adverb, join To stamp new vigour on the nervous line, In monosyllables his thunders roll: He, she, it, and we, so, very fright the soul.—*Churchill, Rosind.*

Indeclinably. adv. In an indeclinable manner; without variation; constantly.

I have been born, and bred, and brought up, in the confession of the Church of England: I have learned, loved, admired, and proposed unto myself to follow indeclinably, not only the discipline of the Church of England, but the whole and entire doctrine of that Church.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Great, p. 111: 1625.*

Indecorous. adj. Impudent; unbecoming.

What can be more indecorous than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful Excellence to whom he owes his life?—*Norris.*

Indecorum. s. [Lat.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

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They . . . commit many enormities, many indecencies, unbecomingly in gravity and person. — *Blackstone, Anatomy of the Law*, p. 123.
As I desire to have notice from all public assemblies, I shall take upon me only indecencies, improprieties, and neglects, in such as should give us better examples. — *Butler*, m. 3.

The soft address, the enlivened grace, Are *indecorous* to the modern mind. — *Young*.
Indecor. *adv.* In reality; in truth; in verity.

a. By way of affirmation.
Yet loving indeed, and therefore constant. — *Sir P. Sidney*.
Though such assemblies be had *indeed* for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of heretics, and such as privily will venture to insult their poison into new minds. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Some, who have not deserved judgement of death, have long for private justice, to catch up and carried straight to the bench; a thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible. — *Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

b. By way of emphasis.
Then didst thou say, I am yours for ever; 'Tis *indeed* thy *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, l. 2.
Borrow, in mean affairs, his subjects' names; But thine of weight and consequence *indeed*, Himself took in his clamour them debate. — *Sir J. Davies*.
There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet less to be feared, than death; *indeed*, for these unhappy men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the prospect of another seems terrible and amazing. — *Archbishop Wake*.
Such was of Abraham, how highly soever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being *Israelites indeed*. — *South, Sermons*.
I were a beast, *indeed*, to do you wrong, I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. — *Dryden*.

c. By way of limitation.
I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; that *indeed* I had no reason so to think. — *Bacon*.
Some say *indeed*, some very few say, Who keep themselves from this infection free. — *Dryden*.

d. By way of recapitulation.
There is *indeed* no great pleasure in visiting these magnitudes of war, after one has seen two or three of them. — *Adison*.

e. By way of concession.
Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion. — *Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain*.
This intimation, *indeed*, of our author, will save those the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of heretics; but will very little contribute to the discovery of one next heir amongst men. — *Locke*.

Indefatigability. s. Incapability of being fatigued.
His *indefatigability* of study cannot be paralleled. — *Lives of Bishop Andrews*: 1130.

Indefatigable. adj. Incapable of being fatigued; unwearied; not be tired or exhausted by labour.
Who shall spread his very flight, Uphorn with *indefatigable* wings, Over the vast attempt. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 407.
The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and pursue his design with a constant *indefatigable* attendance; he must be infinitely patient and sensible. — *South, Sermons*.
Those *indefatigable* auditors who had, ever since the Revolution, been striving to obtain a share in the trade of the Eastern seas exerted themselves at this conjuncture more strenuously than ever, and found a powerful patron in Montague. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Indefatigableness. s. Attribute suggested by *Indefatigable*; unweariness.
Dost thou thus repay thy teachers for their pains, ever study. *Indefatigableness*. — *Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 231: 1623.

The direction of St. Gregory, the *indefatigableness* of St. Austin, the courage of St. Ambrose. — *Bishop Gauden, Hieronymus*, p. 27.

Indefatigably. adv. In an *indefatigable* manner; without weariness.
Fight valiantly; fight *indefatigably*, and prevail. — *Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat*.

Indefatigability. s. Unweariness.
Holding themselves to be not inferior (as indeed they were not) either to the *indefatigability* or skill of the Greek geographers. — *Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 287: 1680.

Indefatigability. s. Incapability of being defeated.

Now among all those uniformities in the succession of phenomena, which common observation is sufficient to bring to light, there are very few which have any, even apparent, pretension to this rigorous *indefatigability*; and of those few, one only has been found capable of completely sustaining it. — *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iii. b. v. § 1.

Indefatigable. adj. Incapable of being defeated.

The last kind of activity, and the perceptivity resulting from it, is much more subtle, more *indefatigable*, and *indefatigable* than the first. — *A. Butler, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, l. 251.
That the king had a divine and *indefatigable* right to the royal power, and that the royal power, even when most grossly abused, could not, without sin, be resisted, was the doctrine in which the Anglican church had long gloriied. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. 2.

Spelt -feiz-
No *indefatigable* in our estate in those joys, that, if we do not sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond the possibility of ill husbandry. — *Dr. H. More, Devout Christian Piety*.

Indefatigability. s. Incapability of suffering; suffering no decay, or being subject to no defect.

God's unity, eternity, and *indefatigability*. — *Barrow, Works*, ii. 123.
I know of no promise of *indefatigability* from the faith made to any particular church, no, not to the church of Rome itself. — *Bishop Hall, Ciceronianus of the Church of Rome*.

Indefatigable. adj. Incapable of, not liable to defect or decay.

I believe this infinite and eternal Spirit to be not only of perfect and *indefatigable* holiness in himself, but also to be the immediate cause of all holiness in us. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. viii.
The eternal, *indefatigable* happiness of heaven. — *Clarke, Letter to Dodwell*, p. 55.

Indefatigable. adj.

1. Not defective; sufficient; perfect.
The moral law as a covenant promising life upon condition of absolute *indefatigable* obedience. — *South, Sermons*, iii. 92.

Our wills shall be perfected with absolute and *indefatigable* holiness, with exact conformity to the will of God, and perfect liberty from all servitude of sin. — *Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xii.

2. Lasting.
Seven are my daughters, of a form divine, With seven fair sons, an *indefatigable* line. — *Crowell, Translation of Ovid*, (Ord MS.).

Indefatigable. adj. Incapable of being deflected or maintained.

As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a straw, so it is altogether false and *indefatigable*. — *Bishop Sanderson*.

Indefatigable. adj. Having no defence.
The sword among the *indefatigable* village. — *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 537.

Indefatigability. s. Quality of suffering no decay.
God took care of their meat and drink, and *indefatigability* of their clothing. — *Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. iv. ch. 1.

Indefatigable. adj. Not failing; perfect; complete.

Faith heightened into vision, hope satisfied in possession, love completed in fruition, peace consummated in immutability, inconceivable, and *indefatigable* delectation: In these four things seem to consist the endowments of glorified souls, so far as we can here frame any judgement of this glory to come. — *Bishop Reynolds, Works*, p. 1107.

Indefatigable. adj. [Lat. *indefinitus*.]

1. Not defined, determined, limited, settled.
Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by place and time than the epic poem: the time of this last is left *indefatigable*. — *Dryden, Translation of Virgil's Art of Painting*.

2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.
Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefatigable*; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension. — *Spectator*.

Used substantively.
Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an *indefatigable*; as such are more generative than doubt. — *Bacon, Essays*.

Indefatigably. adv. In an *indefatigable* manner.

1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.
We observe that custom, whereunto St. Paul ab-

horish, and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to show *indefatigable* what was done; but not universally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of utterance. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
We conceive no more than the letter breath, that is, four times, or *indefatigable* more than thrice. — *Sir T. Browne*.

A duty to which all are *indefatigable* obliged, upon some occasions, by the express command of God. — *Bishop Butler*.

2. To an indefinite degree.

If the world be *indefatigable* extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see must be the vast part. — *Bayle, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Indefatigableness. s. Attribute suggested by *Indefatigable*; state or quality of being *indefatigable*.

The *indefatigableness* of the change implies a generality. — *Bishop Hall, The best Bargaine*, (Ord MS.).

Indefatigable. s.

1. Indefinite character of anything.

2. Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.
They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefatigable*, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions. — *Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Indefatigable. adj. Unpremeditated; done without consideration.

I distinguish between free acts and voluntary acts: the former are always *indefatigable*, the latter may be *indefatigable*. — *Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes*.
The love of God better can consist with the *indefatigable* commissions of many sins, than with an allowed persistency in any one. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Indefatigable. part. adj. Unpremeditated.

Rare.
Actions proceeding from blandishments, or secret persuasions, if they be *indefatigable*, as in children, who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions. — *Archbishop Bramhall*.

Indefatigability. s. Quality of being *indefatigable*.
When this question of the *indefatigability* of the several character came to be much agitated in this House, it was agreed, &c. — *Bishop Horley, Speeches in Parliament*, p. 121.

Indefatigable. adj. [Lat. *deleo* - blot out, expunge.]

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.

Their character was yet, by confession, *indefatigable*. — *Bishop Hall, Discourse of inward Chryse*, p. 91.
Willful perpetration of unworthy actions brands with *indefatigable* characters the name and memory. — *Elton, Sermons*.
Thy heartless slave will drink the colour'd oil, And spit *indefatigable* thy jacket soil. — *Gay, Tricard*.

2. Not to be annulled.

They are ruled with *indefatigable* power from above to feed, to govern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of it to the world's end. — *Bishop Sprat*.

Spelt with e.
Any point which was irreparable, or . . . might fix any character *indefatigable* of disgrace upon you. — *Bacon, Letters*, p. 13: 1657.

He would have left upon our minds a native and *indefatigable* inscription of himself. — *Bentley, Sermons*, p. 97: 1724.

Indefatigably. adv. In an *indefatigable* manner; so as not to be effaced.

Let the characters of good things stand *indefatigably* in thy mind. — *Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 10.

Thou, as a Cain's mark set upon them by the hand of God, *indefatigably* sticks by them, and follows them to their graves. — *Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, p. ii.

Some primary notions and general principles of the law of nature, so *indefatigably* stamped and impressed on the soul of man. — *Elton, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 26.

Indefatigability. s. Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indefatigability*, they would be immoral, did you treat delectable immorality as you rally an impudent self-love. — *Addison*.

Indefatigable. adj. Wanting delicacy or decency; void of a quick sense of propriety.

Their luxury was inelegant, their pleasures *indefatigable*. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*.

Indefatigability. s. Security against loss or penalty; reimbursement of loss or penalty.

INDE

The Franciscans enjoyed from the popes the privilege of distributing indulgences; a valuable indemnification for their voluntary poverty. — *T. Norton, History of English Poetry*, i. 294.

Indemnify, *v. a.* Secure against loss or penalty; maintain unhurt.

Indemnify signifies rude and lightly, indemnify to keep safe. — *Watts*.

Indemnity, *s.* Security from punishment; exemption from punishment.

I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and indemnity, which may most fully remove all fears, and lull all jealousies in forgetfulness. — *Eikon Basilike*.

Indemonstrable, *adj.* Not to be shown; not capable of demonstration; not evident.

In their art they have certain assertions, which as indemonstrable principles they urge us to receive. — *Sir R. Norton, State of Religion*.
The all-wise are indemonstrable. — *Bishop Stillington, Origins Series*, ii. 1.

Indent, *v. a.* Mark anything with inequalities like a row of teeth; cut in and out; make to wave or undulate.

Indent, *v. n.*

1. Run in and out.

Then shall thou see the dew-beaded wretch Turn, and return, indenting with the way. — *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*.

2. Contract, bargain, agree by, or by means of, an indenture.

Shall we buy treason, and indent with fears, When they have lost and forfeited themselves? — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3*.
I do indent, you shall return the money. — *H. Jonson, Staple of News*.

He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and has indented with us. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Prey*.

Indent, *s.* (in the first extract, *Indent*).

1. Inequality; incision; indentation. *Rare*.

Trent shall not wind with such a deep indent, To rub me of so rich a bottom here. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1*.

2. Stamp.

Only an indent or impression. — *Philosophical Transactions*, ii. 376.

Indentation, *s.* Indenture; waving in any figure.

The margins do not terminate in a straight line, but are indented; each indentation being continued in a small ridge to the indentation that answers it on the opposite margin. — *Woodward*.

Indented, *part. adj.* Having indentations.

About his neck A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself, Who with her head, nimbly in threats, approach'd The opening of his mouth; but suddenly, Seeing Orlando, it mink'd it itself, And with indented glides did slip away Into a bush. — *Shakespeare, As you like it, iv. 3*.

The serpent then, not with indented wave, From on the ground, as sinners; but on his rear Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd Fold above fold, a surging maze!

Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads His thirty arms along the indented meads. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 490.

The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight line, but are indented. — *Woodward*.

Indentment, *s.* Indenture. *Obsolete*.

The babbling neighbours on him call For counsel in some cradled case of law, Or some indentments, or some bond to draw. — *Bishop Hall, Satires*, iv. 2.

Indenture, *s.*

1. Covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; contract, of which there is a counterpart.

The Books of the Old and New Testament (as they are usually distinguished) do, like a pair of indentures, justify one another, and assure us that there can be no fraud or forgery in either of them. — *Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. ii.

The law is the best expositor of the gospel; they are like a pair of indentures; they answer in every part. — *Leake, Short Method with the Jews*.

2. Indentation. *Rare*.

The general direction of the shore of the ocean, from the mouth of the Indus, or near it, thus far modern observation confirming the account of Scarcus, is remarkably direct east and west, with only occasional indentures and projections of bays and promontories, small in proportion to the length of line of above 800 miles. — *Milford, History of Greece*, viii. 517: ed. 1829.

Indenture, *v. n.* Run in and out; indent.

INDE

They took Their staves in hand, and at the good man strook: But, by indenturing, still the good man 'scap'd. — *H. good, Hierarch of Angels*, p. 184: 1655.

Indenture, *v. a.* Indent; wrinkle.

Though ere may creep on, and indenture the brow, Still then shall our constancy last. — *W. W. Autumnal Song*.

Independence, *s.*

1. Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power.

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our independence. — *Pope*.

2. System of the Independents.

Independence is much more dangerous than Brownism. — *Pagitt, Hecatalogy*, p. 79.

Independency, *s.* Same as Independence.

Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a human soul, and some intimations of its independency on matter. — *Addison, Spectator*.

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me, My bread and independency; No bought an annual rent or two, And liv'd just as you see I do.

O God, put it into the heart of our king and Parliament to take speedy order for the suppression of this wild variety of sects, and henceforth independency, ere it be too late. — *Sensational Sermons*, p. 21: 1614.

Independent, *adj.*

1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless independent upon him in that respect. — *South, Sermons*.

The town of St. Paul is a protestant republic, independent of the nobles, and under the protection of the virtuous. — *Addison*.

2. Not relating to anything else, as to a superior cause or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance independent from matter; and the consideration of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent finiteness; these alone do very easily guide us to the wise Author of all things. — *Bradley*.

Independent, *s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, independents, or other puritan sectaries. — *Bishop South, sermon*.

Used adjectively.

A very famous independent minister was head of a college in those times. — *Addison, Spectator*.

Independently, *adv.* In an independent manner; without reference to other things: (with *of*).

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing independently the one of the other. — *Dryden*.

Indespasable, *adj.* Incapable of being despoiled.

The cardinal calls that doctrine which makes princes indespasable by the pope, "a breeder of schisms, a jade that makes way for all heresies to enter." — *Bishop Stillington, Sermon on November 5*, 1673. (Ord MS.)

Indeprehensible, *adj.* Incapable of being found out.

Calling the second a case perplexed and indeprehenible. — *Bishop Morton, A Discharge of the five Imputations against the Bishop of Durham*, p. 174: 1623.

Indeprivable, *adj.* Incapable of being taken away.

If the sovereign good should not be transient, nor derived from the will of others, nor in those power to take away; but be durable, self-derived, and (if I may use the expression) indeprivable. — *Harris, Dialogue concerning Happiness*, pt. i.

Indescribable, *adj.* Incapable of being described.

This magnificent peak . . . formed one of those scenes of Eastern travel which leave an indelible impression on the imagination, and bring back in after years indestructible feelings of pleasure and repose. — *Lagard, Nineveh and Babylon*, ch. I.

Indesert, *s.* Want of merit. *Rare*.

INDE

(INDEMNITY)

Universal contempt is a share, not infallible, of an universal indolence. — *Phillips, Theatricals*, Preface: 1653.

Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the time of his merit a reflection on their own indolence. — *Addison, Spectator*.

Indolent, *adj.* [Lat. *indolens* — ind; pres. part. *indolens*, — *entis*.] Languid; *Rare*.

The last kind of activity, and the perceptivity resulting from it, is much more indolent, more indolent, and indefensible, than the first. — *A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, i. 351.

Indolently, *adv.* In an indolent manner; without cessation. *Rare*.

They continue in much indolently. — *Bay, Wisdom of God manifest in the Works of the Creation*.

Indestructibility, *s.* Incapability of being destroyed.

It is, therefore, natural, that the physical doctrine of indestructibility applied to force as well as to matter, should be essentially a creation of the present century, notwithstanding a few allusions made to it by some earlier thinkers, all of whom, however, grasped vaguely, and without general purpose. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii, ch. vi.

Indestructible, *adj.* Incapable of being destroyed.

Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is indestructible by art or nature. — *Boyle*.

Indeterminable, *adj.* Incapable of being determined, fixed, defined, or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that, as its period is uncertain, so is its nature indeterminate. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Indeterminate, *adj.* Unfixed; not defined; indefinitely.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an indefinite number of successions. — *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Indeterminately, *adv.* In an indeterminate manner; indefinitely.

His perspicacity discerned the landmark to respect the north, when ours beheld it indeterminate. — *Sir T. Browne*.

The depth of the hold is indeterminate expressed in the description. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient China, Weights, and Measures*.

Indeterminateness, *s.* Attribute suggested by Indeterminate.

The very nature of language, the want of adequate expressions to denote the endless shades of colour, and the indeterminate uses of these which are applied to various things, create some difficulties in this part of the subject. — *Lawrence, Lectures*, p. 279. (Ord MS.)

Indetermination, *s.* Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By continents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the indetermination or accidental concurrence of the cause. — *Archibald, Resemblance, Answer to Hobbes*.

Indetermined, *adj.* Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not amuse ourselves with fondling words of indeterminate signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. — *Locke*.

Indevoted, *adj.* [Fr. *indévoit*.] Coldly devoted; little affected.

Mr. Watton tells me he has disposed of all the Tablets, and Mr. Morlock says the same, and you will have your money by Mr. Mills or me; but they give no good account of the other little book. There are no many of the same afterwards, and so indolence in age. But you must have a little patience. — *Halley, Letters*, p. 191.

Indevoted, *part. pref.* Wanting devotion; not attached; disaffected. *Rare*.

It grieved him to find persons of the best condition, and who loved both king and church, exceedingly inddevoted to him [Land]. — *Lord Clarendon, Life*, i. 64.

Mr. Cowley's connections with some persons introduced to the excellent character, led him at a distance from a man so congenial to himself. — *Bishop Hall, Dialogues*.

Indevotion, *s.* Want of devotion; irreligion.

That that was licentiousness grows indolence; and that comes to indolence, and spiritual coldness. — *Boyle, Sermons*, p. 311: 1623.

Look on your indolence, that heathen, useless behaviour in the house of God. — *Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former indolence, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the want of penitence. — *Dr. J. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Indevout. *adj.* [Fr. *indévot.*] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

They are only our prayers, that must stay us from being carried away with the violent assaults of discontentment: under which a praying soul can no more misery than an *indévot* soul can enjoy safety.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contentation*, § 25.

A wretched, careless, indévot spirit.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon*, 363.
He prays much, yet curses more: whilst he is mock, but indévot.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Index. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Discoverer; pointer out; indicator: (pl. *indexes*).

a. Figuratively.

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them reside.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Every common dauber writes rascal and villain under his pictures, because the pictures themselves have neither character nor resemblance. But the works of a master require no *index*.—*Letter of Junius*, let. xii.

b. Physically or mechanically. As part of any organ or instrument.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to. *Health*.

c. In Anatomy. Forefinger: (used *adjectively* in the extract).

The Fingers, however, offer an anomaly, in the fore-hand, by the stunted phalanx of the *index* digit.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

2. Of a book; table of reference: (more usually applied to an alphabetical list of words or subjects at the end of a volume; more rarely to the table of contents).

If a book has no *index*, or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you.—*Watts*.

John was taught from out the best edition, Expounded by learned men, who place, Judiciously, from out the school-boy's vision,

The grosser parts; but fearful to deliver, Too much their modest hand by this omission, And pitying are his mutilated cases, They only add them all in an appendix, Which saves, in fact, the trouble of an *index*. *Byron, Don Juan*, l. 41.

3. In *Algebra* (pl. *indices*). Figure, or letter, denoting a number, written on the right side of another figure or letter, with a similar import, showing how many times the latter is multiplied; indicator of the power of a sign of number.

Indexterity. *s.* Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness; clumsiness; awkwardness.

The indexterity of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in including its causes.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumption*.

Indiaman. *s.* Ship for the trade with (East) India.

No place is so propitious to the formation either of close friendships or of deadly enmities as an *Indiaman*. There are very few people who do not find voyage which lasts several months insupportably dull.—*Moranby, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings*.

Indicant. *s.* That which indicates.

A physician, in order to a case, considers first the nature, causes, and symptoms of the disease, as the prime *indicants* of what he is to do; next the patient, season, and other coincidents; and then the means.—*Grew, Compendium Nuclei*, p. 68. (Ord. MS.)

Indicate. *v. a.*

1. Show; point out.

Mentioned in a manner that seems to indicate some connexion between them.—*Mabius, Note on Russell's Life of Johnson*.

2. In *Medicine*. Point out a remedy.

The nature of the disease is to *indicate* the remedy.—*Burke*.

Indication. *s.*

1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom.
The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their weakness.—*Addison*.

We think that our ancestors are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

2. In *Medicine*.

Indications are of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be

done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed.—*Quincy*.

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person, that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skilful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not that man conclude that the distemper had seized him?—*Bentley*.

4. Explanation; display.

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot unloose any true analysis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature.—*Hume, Natural and Experimental History*.

Indicative. *adj.*

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

The first sight of a fiery sword was but an *indicative* sign, an hieroglyphic and obscure language of a war.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prophecy*, p. 204.

Ridicule, with ever-pointing hand Conscious of every shift, of every shift *Indicative*, his honest jolt betrays.

2. In *Grammar*. Mood so called, in which case it often stands alone as a substantive: (we may say either, 'I am is in the indicative mood,' or, 'I am is the indicative of the copular verb').

Indict. *v. a.* Charge any before a grand court of justice by a written accusation.

I was (unluckily warrior as I am) Arraigning his iniquities with my soul; But now I find I had abused the witness, And he's indicted falsely. *Shakespeare, Othello*, iii. 4. (For another example see under *Indictment*.)

Indiction. *s.*

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a lesson 'ad res repetendas,' and a refusal, and a denunciation, and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large.—*Bacon*.

There is a solemn mourning, and there is a private and domestic; the solemn is by public *indiction* of authority.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 164.

2. In *Chronology*. See extract.

The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Maxentius, a Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath been done A.D. 513, Jan. 1.—*Johnson*.
The emperor Justinian made a law, that no writing should pass without the date of the *indictions*.—*Gregory, Pastoress*, p. 140.

Indictive. *adj.* Proclaimed; declared.

In all the funeral of note, especially in the public or *indictive*, the corpse was first brought with a vast train of followers, into the forum.—*Kennet, Roman Antiquities*, ii. 5.

Indictment. *s.* Accusation laid against any one before a court of justice.

Read the *indictment*.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.
The surgeon having declared, that by law he was bound to *indict* for the thief's escape, as it was out of his house: he was a little comforted however by Mr. Barnabas's opinion, that as the escape was by night the *indictment* would not lie.—*Felding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

She was styled accordingly, in the *indictment*, 'Mary, daughter and heir of James the Fifth, late King of Scots, otherwise called Mary queen of Scots, daughter of France.' We read every that some lawyers would have had her tried by a jury of the county of Stafford, rather than by the special commission; which Elizabeth noticed as a strange indignity. The commission, however, was perfectly legal under the recent statute.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. iii. vol. i.

A motion in arrest of judgment was instantly made, on the ground that a Latin word endorsed on the back of the *indictment* was incorrectly spelt. The objection was undoubtedly frivolous.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Indifference. *s.*

1. Neutrality; freedom from motives on either side; impartiality; negligence; want of affection, interest, or sympathy.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance.—*Addison*.

A place which we must pass through, not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy.—*Johnson*.

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,

All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can strong hearts be won,
In those who never pity pity?

Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

The people of England should be frightened with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal head of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty.—*Hunter, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Indifference. *s.* Indifference.

Read the book with *indifference* and judgement, and then come not but greatly recommend it.—*Archbishop Whigg*.

In choice of a committee it is better to choose indifferent persons, than to make an *indifference* by putting in those that are strong on both sides.—*Johnson, Essays*.

A perfect *indifference* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgement, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifference* to act, or not to act till determined by the will.—*Locke*.

He will let you know he has got a clasp with as much *indifference* as he would a piece of publick news. *Swift*.

And if it do not always fulfill the conception of a just *indifference*, the very cases where it deviates from the rule demonstrate its validity; they testify to the original truth that the state is just, by the strong inherent sense which they arouse in the mass of men, and only of involuntarily, but of actual strong sustained, and of resentment thereupon.—*Goldwin, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ii.

Indifferent. *adj.*

1. Neutral; not determined to either side.

Both his majesty
Incline to it or no? He seems *indifferent*.
Shakespeare, Henry V., i. 1.
Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth.—*Locke*.

Let guilt or fear
Disturb man's rest; Cato knows neither of them;
Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your heedness made you *indifferent* to every thing else.—*Sir W. Temple*.
It was a law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republic, remained neutral, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment.—*Addison, Freethinkers*.

But how *indifferent* soever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely in eternal misery, none can be *indifferent*.—*Rogers*.

3. Without such difference as to render one thing preferable for its own sake to another.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commended nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary.—*Hunter, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, become exceeding evil in this realm, by reason of the inconveniences which followed thereupon.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not *indifferent*.—*South, Sermons*.

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter which way the learned shall determine.—*Locke*.

4. Impartial; disinterested.

Metaph was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a master for the whole, and a father to every one.—*Archam*.

I am a most poor woman and a stranger, Born out of your dominions; having here No judge *indifferent*, and no more assurance Of equal friendship and proceeding.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII., li. 4.
There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and consanguinity.—*Sir J. Davies*.

5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst.

Who would expect, when few can make a list,
Bedewist *indifferent* writing and the best? *Dryden*.
This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* col-
lection of poems, for fear of being thought the au-
thor of a worse. *Prior*.
There is not one of these subjects that would not
sell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of grati-
fying the public by such mean and base methods.
Addison.

Used substantively.

What difficulties there are, which as yet withhold
our ascent till we be further and better satisfied, I
hope no *indifferent* man, either will scorn or re-
fuse to hear. *Hucker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. ii.
p. 1. (Ord. M.)

Used adverbially.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could
accuse me of such things, that it were better that
my mother had not born me.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*,
iii. 1.

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your
wife *indifferent* clear.—*Mortimer*.

Indifferentism. s. System of indifference; (generally applied to religious creeds and philosophical speculations).

Yet even in this respect Latin owes its vitality,
and should its Latinity, to Christian writers. An-
gustine and Jerome . . . have a kind of doctored
management, a vigorous mastery, and a nobleness
of language, unrivalled in their days. Sublime
Sermons surpasses in style any later historical work;
Salvian is better than the *Phariseists*. . . . *Heathen-
ism, or indifference*, strongly enough, kept up
the Pagan supremacy in poetry alone. Claudian
and even the few lines of Meropides, stand higher
in purity, as in the life of poetry, than all the Chris-
tian hexameters. — *Milman, History of Latin
Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Indifferently. adv. In an indifferent manner.

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between a
tint *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal faci-
lity to be tinged with any of them. — *Sir I. Newton, Optics*.

Though a church of England man thinks every
species of government equally lawful, he does not
think them equally expedient, or for every country
indifferently. — *Swift*.

2. Equally; impartially.

That they may truly and *indifferently* minister
justice. — *Book of Common Prayer*.

3. In a neutral state; without wish or aver-

sion.
Set honour in one eye, and death in the other,
And I will look on both *indifferently*. — *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

4. Not well; tolerably; passably; mid-

dlingly.
A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry
great burthens. — *Coryar*.

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lord-
ship at an unbecoming hour. — *Roe*.

An hundred and fifty of their beds, sown together,
kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. — *Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

Indigence. s. Want; penury; poverty.

For 'gain that *indigence*, that brings me low,
Makes me myself, and him above to know. — *Dryden*.

Indigency. s. Same as Indigence.

The richest tie and bond of all human society is
neither reason, nor speech, nor *indigency*; but re-
ligion and piety. — *Euthyphro, Athenian*, p. 38;
1622.

Such *indigencies* as, by the curse of God and re-
straint of his blessings, [were] on the fruits of their
land. — *Dr. E. Pockock, On Hosa*, p. 64.

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indi-
gency*, or want of any the comforts of life. — *Dr. T. Burnet, Theology of the Earth*.

Athenians worshipped God with temples and sacri-
fices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance; and
that the heathens had such a warm apprehension
about the *indigency* of their gods, appears from
Aristophanes and Lucian. — *Beattie*.

Indigene. s. Native. Rare.

The alaternus, which we have lately received from
the hottest parts of Launceston, thrives with us, as
if it were an *indigene*. — *Reynolds*.

Indigenous. adj. [Fr. *indigène*; Lat. *indigena*.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all transported from Africa, and are
not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. — *Sir
Browne*.

It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is,
mankind, *indigenous* to so many different climates.
— *Arbuthnot*.

Indigent. adj. [Lat. *indigena*, -entis = want- ing, lacking, standing in need.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*. — *Addi-
son*.

2. In want; wanting; (with *off*).

Rejoice, O Albion, sever'd from the world
By nature's wise indulgence; *indigent*
Of nothing from without. — *J. Phillips, Cyder*, b. ii.

3. Void; empty; (with *off*).

Such bodies have the tumbler parts *indigent* of
moisture. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental His-
tory*.

Indigent. adj. Same as Indigent. Rare.

To make of monsters and things *indigent*.
Such cherubims as your sweet self resemble.
Shakespeare, Sonnets, cxiv.

Indigested. adj.

1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

This house, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created
in the beginning, was without the proper form,
which it afterwards acquired. — *Sir W. Raleigh, His-
tory of the World*.

Before the sun and this terrestrial ball,
One was the face of nature, if a face;
Neither a rule and *indigested*. — *Dryden, Translation from Ovid*.

2. Not formed or shaped.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape.
Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part II, v. 1.

3. Not well considered and methodised.

By irksome deformities, through endless and
redundant *indigested* prayers, the . . . after-
times disengage the worst part of Christian duty
towards God. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The political creed of the high-principled men
was the protestant succession upon a firmer founda-
tion than all the *indigested* schemes of those who
profess revolution principles. — *Swift*.

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

All dreams, as in old Galen I have read,
Are from repetition and complexion bred;
From rising fumes of *indigested* food.
Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox, 110.

5. Not purified or subdued by heat.

That it [the air] be not too gross, nor too penes-
trative; . . . not *indigested*, for want of sun; not in-
cubated, for want of wind. — *Sir H. Wallis, Ele-
ments of Architecture*, p. 1.

6. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was *indigested* and inflamed. — *Hic-
man*.

Indigestible. adj.

1. Incapable of digestion by the stomach.

Eggs are the most nourishing and easiest of all
animal food, and most *indigestible*: no body can
digest the same quantity of them as of other food. —
Johnston, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

2. Not capable of being received.

Who but a bug, fond of the world and the descrip-
tive, could have heaped forth such a torrent of in-
digestible similes? — *T. Warton, An Enquiry into
the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Th.
Bunbury*, p. 74.

Indigestion. s. Incapability of, difficulty in, digesting food; dyspepsia.

These things which, whether in nature or art, are
want to pass for the carriage of light, have in them
sometimes, at least in respect of our sight, some-
kind of darkness and opacity. The candle hath his
smoke, the fire his smoke, and blackness of *indigestion*,
the moon her spots, and the very sun itself his
eclipses. — *Bishop Hall, Breviary*, p. 37.

The fumes of *indigestion* may indispose men to
thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain. —
Sir W. Temple.

Indigulate. v. a. [Lat. *indigilatus*, pass. part.

of *indigilo*; *digilus* = finger.] Point out;
show by the fingers.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers: the
depressing this finger, which in the left hand in-
dicated but six, in the right hand *indigulated* six
hundred. — *Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

As though there were a sensibility of urine, we
foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of
every particle, and can thereby *indigulate* their af-
fections. — *Boh*.

We are not to *indigulate* the parts transmitted. —
Harvey.

Indigitation. s. Act of pointing out or showing, as by the finger.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation*
of providence. — *Dr. H. More, Antidote against
Atheism*.

Indign. adj. [Fr. *indigne*; Lat. *indignus*.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving? Rare.

She herself was of his grave *indign*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 1, 30.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether un-
able or *indign* to govern, is it just for another na-
tion, that is rich and powerful, to subdue them? —
Bacon, Advertisement touching a holy War.

2. Bringing indignity; disgraceful. Rare.

And all *indign* and base adversities

Make head against my estimation.
Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.

Indignance. s. Indignation. Obsolete.

With great *indignance* he that merit forsook.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 11, 13.

Indignant. adj. [Lat. *indignans*, -antis.]

Angry? raging; inflamed at once with
anger and disdain.

He scourged with many a stroke the *indignant*
waves. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, 2, 311.

The lustful monster that, pursued by the valorous
and *indignant* Martin. — *Arbuthnot and Pope*.

What race that hour did Albion's soul possess,
That rides machine, and let lovers guess?
Thou single light the fairy prince delects. — *Tickell*.

Indignation. s.

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Suspend your *indignation* against my teacher
till I bring better testimony of his intent. —
Shakespeare, King Lear, i. 2.

From those officers, warm with *indignation* at
the insolence of that vile rascal, came words of
great contempt. — *Lord Chancery*.

But keep the swelling *indignation* down. — *Rowe*.

2. Anger of a superior.

There was great *indignation* against Israel. —
2 Kings, iii. 27.

3. Effect of anger.

If I have any more grievous pleasure in store,
Let them hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, thou trouble of the world.
Shakespeare, Richard III, i. 3.

Indignity. v. a.

1. Treat disdainfully. Rare.

Where that discourteous dame with scornful
pride,
And false entreaty him *indignified*,
That from heart it hardly could sustain. —
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 1, 30.

2. Treat unbecomingly. Rare.

Therefore in closure of a thankful mind,
I deem it best to hold eternally
Their bounteous deeds and noble favours shroud,
Than by discourse them in *indignify*. —
Spenser, Colin Clout.

Indignity. s. Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right, accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding
hearts to behold a person of so great place and
worth constrained to endure so foul *indignities*. —
Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.

Man be woe, and for him loath
Magnificent this world, and earth his seat,
Him best pronounced; and, O *indignity*!
Subject to his service and woe.

And flaming ministers, torch and tend
Their earthly charge. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 152.

He does not see how that mighty passion for the
church can well consist with those *indignities* and
contumelies men bestow on the clergy. — *Swift*.

Indignity. s. In an indign manner; un-
worthy; not according to desert. Rare.

O Saviour, didst thou take flesh for our redemption
to be thus *indignity* used, thus mingled, thus
tormented. — *Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old
and New Testaments, The Crucifixion*.

Indigo. s. [Lat. *indicum*, as being produced in India.] Plant, of the genus *Heliotropium*, and the natural order Leguminosae, so called, the leaves of which yield a blue dye; the dye itself.

Indigo [is] a plant, by the Americans called anil.
In the middle of the flower is the style, which af-
terwards becomes a jointed pod, containing one or
two seeds in one partition, from which *indigo* is
made, which is used in dyeing for a blue colour. —
Milner.

Indignatory. adj. Not dilatory or slow. Rare.

Since you have formed . . . new orders . . . you
would be pleased in like manner to give them a
new form of *indignatory* execution. — *Cervantes, Sup-
plement to Candide*, p. 103; 1654.

Indiligence. s. Want, absence of diligence; slothfulness; carelessness. Rare.

It is not as great an indelicacy, that an excellent
conceit and capacity, by the *indiligence* of an idler
thence, should be disgraced. — *H. Johnson, Dis-
course*.

He that is bound to use all diligence to subdue
his corruptions, at least to suppress them; if he
do not so, this *indiligence* of his hath made of his con-
science. — *Hammond, Works*, i. 191.

Indiligent. adj. Not diligent; careless.

Rare.

Neither art, they [wisdom and knowledge] so casual . . . as to fall upon the indigent and mis- serving.—*Filtham, Sermon on Ecclesiastes*, ii. 11.

Indigently, adv. In an indigent man- ner. *Rare*.

I had spent some years, not altogether indigently, under the fangs of such monsters as the place af- forded.—*Bishop Hall, Specialties of his Life*.

Indisimulable, adj. Incapable of being diminished.

Have you not been bold of late to check the common law, to slight and brave the indisimulable majesty of our highest court, the lawgiving and sacred parliament?—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Indirect, adj.

1. Not straight or rectilinear; not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose: (as, 'An indirect accusation').

2. *Figuratively*, with a *bad* sense. Wrong; improper; unfair; dishonest.

The tender prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
And by his mother who professes with-hold,—
For what an indirect and peevish course
Is this of hers?—*Shakespeare, Richard III.* iii. 1.

Those things which they do know they may upon sundry indirect considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they de- ceive others.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
O pity and shame! that they who to live well
Entered so fair, should turn aside, to tread
Paths indirect.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 620.
Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other, and then he loses his reputation.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Indirection, s. Oblique means; dishonest practice. *Obsolete*.

And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach,
With windlasses, and with essays of bias,
By indirections find directions out.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 1.

I had rather edify my heart than wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,
By any indirection.—*Id., Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

Most of the indirection and artifice, which is used among men, does not proceed so much from a de- gree of civility in nature, as an affection of appearing men of consequence by such practices.—*Tulley*, no. 191.

Indirectly, adv.

1. In an indirect manner; not in a right line; obliquely; not in express terms.

Still she suppresses the name, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at last she indirectly mentions it.—*Brown*.

2. *Figuratively*, with a *bad* sense. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign
Your crown and kingdom indirectly, Henry.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.* ii. 4.

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own re- venge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeiture indirectly, I am answerable to God for my unhandsome, unjust, or unbecomable circumstances.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Indirectness, s. Attribute suggested by Indirect; obliquity; unfairness; dis- honesty; fraudulent art.

The indigence of this doctrine of purgatory have, methinks, used a worse kind of indirectness in their exposure of it.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 112: 1674.

Indiscernible, adj. Incapable of being dis- cerned.

Speculation, which, to my dark soul,
Deprived of reason, is as indiscernible
As colours to my baby, wanting sight.—*Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*, iv. 1.

A motion that was almost instantaneous, and so indiscernible.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 17.

Indiscernibleness, s. Attribute suggested by Indiscernible; incapability of discern- ment.

I should have shew'd you also the indiscernible- ness, to the eye of man, of the different states, till God by his promissive sentence have made the se- paration.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 494.

Indiscernably, adv. In an indiscernible manner.

Much guile often lurks indiscernably under the fairest appearances.—*Lively Oracles*, p. 21.

Indiscernability, s. Incapability of dis- cernition, or being pulled to pieces.

To such a being (God) belongs spirituality, which implies indiscernability: and who but a madman

can imagine the Divine essence discernible into parts?—*Annotations on Glanville*, &c. p. 181: 1682.

Indiscernible, adj. [see Indiscernible.] Incapable of being pulled to pieces, de- stroyed.

A soul . . . is a spirit, and therefore of an indubitable, that is of an indiscernible essence.—*Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, p. 113.

The nature of the soul, which is immortal and indiscernible.—*Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 35.

Indiscernibleness, s. Attribute suggested by Indiscernible; quality or state of being indiscernible.

He must understand the term of an indiscernible- ness not arising from thinner and thinner parts of matter, as he imagines air to be more hardly dis- cernible than earthly water.—*Annotations on Glan- ville*, &c. pp. 221, 222.

Indiscernible, adj. [Lat. *dis* = different ways + *carpo* = crop, pull; pass. part. *dis- cerptus*. In composition the *a* becomes *e*, hence *-carpo* = *carpo*. This gives Indis- cernible.] Not to be separated; inca- pable of being broken or destroyed by dis- solution of parts.

We have no way of determining by experience what is the certain bulk of the living being each man calls himself; and yet, till it be determined that it is larger in bulk than the solid elementary particles of matter, which there is no ground to think any natural power can dissolve, there is no sort of reason to think death to be the dissolution of it, of the living being, even though it should not be absolutely indiscernible.—*Bishop Butler, Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the Con- stitution and Course of Nature*, bk. i. ch. 1.

Indiscernible, adj. Incapable of improve- ment by discipline.

Necessity renders men of phlegmatic and dull natures stupid and indiscernible.—*Sir M. Hale, Discourse touching Provision for the Poor*, pref.

Indiscoverable, adj. Incapable of being discovered.

Nothing can be to us a law, which is by us indis- coverable.—*Combe, Sermons*, ii. 103.

Indiscovery, s. State of being hidden. *Rare*.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying extent of the ancient, arising from the indiscovery of its head.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Indiscreet, adj. Imprudent; incautions; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then
Are mortal men so fond and indiscreet,
To sell gold to seek unto their aid;
And having not complain, and having it upbraid?
—*Spenser, Faerie Queen*.

Used substantially.

If then be among the indiscreet, observe the time; but be continually among men of understand- ing.—*Ecclesiastes*, xvii. 12.

Indiscreetly, adv. In an indiscreet man- ner; without prudence; without consid- eration; without judgement.

Job on justice hath aspersions flung,
And spoken indiscreetly with his tongue.—*Samuel, Paraphrase of the Book of Job*.

Let a great personage undertake an action pas- sionately, let him renounce it indiscreetly, and he shall have enough to flatter him.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living*.

Indiscreto, adj. [Lat. *dis* = different ways; conveying the notion of distinction + *cerno* = see, discern; pass. part. *discretus*; *dis- cretio*, -onis.] Not separated or distin- guished.

A chaos, in which the terrestrial elements were all in an indiscreto mass of confused matter.—*Facenall, On Antiquities*, p. 135.

Indiscretion, s. Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

Indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do fall.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 2.

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or other indiscretion, than from any mali- cious thought.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Some papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and dupery by the indiscretion of friends, although restrained by promise.—*Swift*.

Indiscriminate, adj. Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

Could ever who man wish, in good estate,
The use of all things indiscriminate?
—*Bishop Hall, Satires*, v. 3.

Indiscriminately, adv. In an indiscrimi- nate manner; without distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk, whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away indiscriminately whatever lies in its way.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the blueness of the infusion of our wood; and liquors indisci- minately, that abound with sulphureous salts, re- store it.—*Hagie*.

Indiscriminating, part. pres. Making no distinction.

We should be cautious of asserting in general and indiscriminating terms.—*Watson*.

Indiscrimination, s. Want of discrimina- tion.

The like indiscrimination may obtain in higher orders.—*Bishop Horsey, Sermons*, 1708.

Indiscussed, part. pres. Not discussed; not examined. *Rare*.

Reasons light in themselves, or indiscussed in me.—*Dunne, Letter to Sir H. G. Power*, p. 270.

Indispensability, s. Incapability of being dispensed with.

Contrary to all their notions, about the eternity and indispensability of the natural law.—*Skilton, Deism Reviv'd*, dial. 3.

The numerous and highly important discoveries which have been made and confirmed by observers in almost every European state, by means of the greatly improved microscopes at their command, have placed the value, the indispensability, of that instrument to the anatomist, beyond the necessity of vindication.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iii.

Indispensable, adj.

1. Incapable of being dispensed with.

The indispensable distinctness of the divine light.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 212.

2. Not to be allowed even by special dispen- sation (in the ecclesiastical sense).

Zaachias . . . absolutely condemns this marriage as incestuous and indispensable.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, add.

Indispensableness, s. Attribute suggested by Indispensable; state of not being to be spared; necessity.

Though the necessity and indispensableness of all the great and moral obligations of natural religion, and also the certainty of a future state of rewards and punishments, be thus in general deducible even demonstrably, by a chain of clear and undeniable reasoning, yet . . . very few are able, in reality and effect, to discover these things clearly and plainly for themselves.—*Clarke, Reasons of Natural and Revealed Religion*.

Indispensably, adv. In an indispensable manner; without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as indispen- sably obliged to the practice of duty.—*Addison, Freetholder*.

Indisposed, part. pres. Not dispersed. *Rare*.

Indisposed is this bright majesty,
Yet every where outshining in infinity.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, iii. 2, 35.

Indispose, v. a. Affect with indisposition.

1. Make unfit; (with *for*).
Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or indisposes us for the enjoyments of another.—*Bishop Atter- bury*.

2. Disincline; make averse: (with *to*).

It has a strange efficacy to indispose the heart to religion.—*South, Sermons*.

Indisposed, part. adj. Affected with indis- position.

The soul is not now hindered in its actions by the disempowerment of indisposed organs.—*Glanville*.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather in- disposed than sick, and did no ways disable him from studying.—*J. Walton*.

With towards.

The king was sufficiently indisposed towards the persons or the principles of Calvin's disciples.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Indisposedness, s. Attribute suggested by Indisposed; state of unfitness or disin- clination; disordered state. *Rare*.

A sensible indisposedness of heart.—*Bishop Hall, Soliloquies*, lxiii.

The quantity we take in, more than agreeeth with nature, whose burden appears by too much dul- ness, drowsiness, or indisposedness of head or stom- ach.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 500: 1684.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first essays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the indisposition of our own hearts.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Indisposition. s.

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indisposition* in health than any set sickness.—*Sir J. Hopton.*

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an *indisposition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command.—*Sir W. Temple.*

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under these *indispositions* which hung upon the latter part of it.—*Addison, Freetholder.*

The queen [of France] was with child. Before the end of October 1697 the great news began to be whispered. It was observed that her majesty had absented herself from some public ceremony, on the plea of *indisposition*.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. viii.*

2. Disinclination; dislike: (with to or towards).

The *indisposition* of the church of Rome to reform herself, must be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The mind, by every degree of affected antipathy, contracts more and more of a general *indisposition* towards believing.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Indisputable. adj.

Incapable of being disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable.

There is no man in politics more *indisputable* than that a nation should have many honours to reserve for those who do national services.—*Addison.*

The apostle asserts a clear *indisputable* conclusion, which could admit of no question.—*Rogers.*

Indisputably. adv.

In an indisputable manner.

1. Without controversy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itself is questionable, nor is it *indisputably* certain what death she died.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Without opposition.

They questioned a duty that had been *indisputably* granted to so many preceding kings.—*Howell, Local Porrait.*

Indissolubility. s.

Incapability of being dissolved.

1. Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; stablesness.

What hoops hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together, from whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility*.—*Lake.*

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

To give this contract its most essential quality, namely, *indissolubility*.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermon.*

Indissoluble. adj.

[Lat. *solutus* = loosed; pass. part. *solutus*: this from the latter; undissolvable from the former.] Incapable of being dissolved.

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed almost unaltered; yet if, instead of the gold, a tincture of the red elixir be mingled with the saturn, their union will be so *indissoluble*, that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead.—*Bayle.*

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

Far more comfort it were for us to be joined with you in bonds of *indissoluble* love and unity, to live as if our persons being unity, our souls were but one.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There is the supreme and *indissoluble* communion between men, of which the heathen poet with us are all his generation.—*Racine, Advertisement touching a holy War.*

They might justly wonder, that men so taught, so obliged to be kind to all, should behave themselves so contrary to such heavenly instructions, such *indissoluble* obligations.—*South, Sermons.*

Indissolubleness. s.

Attribute suggested by Indissoluble; indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically dissolvable, might have held, by the Divine Will, a state of immortality and *indissolubleness* of his composition.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Indissolubly. adv.

In an indissoluble manner; in a manner resisting all separation.

On they move,
Indissolubly firm; nor obvious hill,
Nor straitning vale, nor wood, nor stream divide
Their perfect ranks. *Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 68.*
The remaining ashes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indissolubly* united into glass.—*Boyle.*

They willingly unite
Indissolubly firm; from Darius' mouth
To northern Orades. *J. Phillips, Cyclus.*

Indissolvable. adj.

Incapable of being dissolved; indissoluble (q. v.).

1. Not separable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and *indissolvable* in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallic salt.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

O inviolable, *indissolvable*, and divine power.—*Sir P. Bunsen, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 320.*

3. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law styles them an *indissoluble* bond; but a commoner dissolvable bond. *Agstiff, European Juris Civica.*

Indistancy. s.

Condition of objects not separated by any notable distance. *Rare.*

The soul thus existing after death, and separated from the body, thence of a nature spiritual, is really and truly in some place; if not by way of circumscription, as proper bodies are, yet by way of determination and *indistancy*; so that it is true to say, this is really and truly present here, and not elsewhere.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. v.*

Indistinct. adj.

1. Not plainly marked; confused.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought, The rack dissolves, and makes it *indistinct*.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note;
But *indistinct*, and neither sweet nor clear.
Drayton, The Flowers and the Leaf, 110.

When we speak of the infinite divisibility of matter, we keep a very clear and distinct idea of division and divisibility; but when we come to part too small for our senses, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and *indistinct*.—*Watts.*

2. Not exactly discerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Ev'n till we make the main and the aerial blue
An *indistinct* regard. *Shakespeare, Othello, II. 1.*

Indistinctible. adj.

Incapable of being distinguished or separated.

A favourite old romance is founded on the *indistinctible* likeness of two of Charlemagne's knights, Amys and Amelion.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, iii. liv.*

Indistinction. s.

Absence of distinction.

1. Confusion; uncertainty.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name, or the misapplication of the net of one unto another, hath made some doubt. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Omission of discrimination; indiscriminate.

An *indistinction* of all persons or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Indistinctly. adv.

In an indistinct manner.

1. Confusedly; uncertainly; without definiteness or discrimination.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*, the light there vanishing by degrees.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Without being distinguished.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors soaked *indistinctly* through the bowl.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Indistinctness. s.

Attribute suggested by Indistinct; confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

There is unwhimsiness or *indistinctness* in the style of these pieces, concerning the cause and form of the earth.—*Dr. T. Barrow, Theory of the Earth.*

Clid are makes the corners and coat of the crystalline humour grow thicker; so that the light, for want of a sufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by consequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confused picture; and according to the *indistinctness* of this picture, the object will appear confused.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Indistinguishable. adj.

Incapable of being distinguished.

Do I curse thee?—Why no, you run away butt; you whomsoever *indistinguishable* cur.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, v. 1.*

Indisturbance. s.

Calmness; freedom from disturbance. *Rare.*

The notion of sitting in implicit rest, quietness, and *indisturbance*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, art. vi.*

What is called by the Stoicks *apathe*, and by the Scepticks *indisturbance*, seems all but in mean great tranquillity of mind.—*See W. Temple.*

Indivisible. adj.

Indivisible. *Rare.*

Indivisible, or even unlimited. *Shakespeare, Hamlet, II. 2.*

Individed. adj.

Undivided. *Rare.*

St. Cyril, in his first book against Julian, thinks there was a representation of the blessed, *individed* Trinity.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrase and Commentary on the Old Testament, Genesis, xviii. 2.*

Individual. adj.

[Fr. *individus*, *individuel*; Lat. *individus*.]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one.

Must the whole man, musing thus, that I return
To the cold marble, or contracted wall
And never shall those particles agree,
That were in life thus *individual* be?
Pope, Solomon, II. 11.

It would be wise in them, as *individual* and private mortals, to look back a little upon the storms they have raised, as well as those they have escaped. *Swift.*

The object of any particular idea is called an *individual*; so Peter is an *individual* man, London an *individual* city.—*Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.

An *individual* companion.
Hudibras, Mockers of the Arts, II. 6; 1619.
Long to truly shall greet our bliss
With an *individual* kiss.
Milton, Ode, On Time, 11.

To rise thus being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life, to have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* soldier.
Id., Paradise Lost, IV. 453.

Under his great vigorous reign shall
United, as one *individual* soul,
For ever happy. *Id., Ibid. v. 609.*

Individual. s.

Single person or thing.

Neither is it enough to consult, *serminum genera*, what the kind and character of the person should be; for the most judgment is shown in the choice of *individuals*.—*Bacon.*

They present us with images more perfect than the life in any *individual*.—*Drayton, Translation of Despreux's Art of Painting, 10.*

Know, all the good that *individuals* find,
Or God or Nature meant to were mankind,
Blessed's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words: health, power, and competence.
Pope, Essay on Man, IV. 77.

We see each circumstance of art and *individual* of nature summed together by the extent and fecundity of his magnified.—*Id., Psyche to the Dead.*

The question occurs whether Natural History can be applied to *individual* substances? And the answer to this question is, that it can be applied, if these are such things as *individuals* individuals, since the resemblance and difference with which natural history has to do are the resemblance and difference of *individuals*. What is an *individual*? It certainly is not that which is so simple that it cannot be divided. Individual animals are composed of many parts. But if we examine, we shall find that our idea of an *individual* is, that it is a whole composed of parts, which are not similar to the whole, and have not an independent existence, while the whole has an independent existence and a definite form. What then is the *individual* individual? At first, while minerals were studied for their use, the most precious of the substances which they contained was looked upon as the characteristic of the mineral. The smallest trace of silver made a mineral an ore of silver. Thus forms and properties were distinguished, and substance was considered as identified with mineral. And hence Daubenton refused to recognize species in the *typical kind*.

He proposed to call
sorts what we call species. In this way of consider-
ing minerals, there are no *individuals*. But still
things not satisfactory; for if we take a well-formed
and distinct crystal, this clearly is an *individual*.
It may be objected, that the crystal is divisible (ac-
cording to the theory of crystallography) into smaller
parts; that these small solids are really the simple
objects; and that actual crystals are formed by com-
binations of these molecules according to certain
laws. But, as we have already said, an *individual* is
such, not because it cannot be divided, but because
it cannot be divided into parts similar to the whole.

As to the division of the form into its component laws, this is an abstract proceeding, foreign to natural history. Therefore there is so far nothing to prevent a crystal from being an individual.—*Whevell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. II, p. 148; ed. 1858.

(See also under Individuality.)

Individuality. s. Separate or distinct existence.

He would tell his instructor, that all men were not singular; that individuality could hardly be predicated of any man; for it is commonly said that a man is not the same he was, and that mad men are beside themselves.—*Aristophanes*.

What is an individual? . . . As applied to a man, or to any one of the higher animals, which are all sharply-defined and independent, the word individual has a clear meaning. . . . But when we extend our range of observation to the organic world at large, we find that difficulties . . . meet us everywhere under every variety of form. Each uniaxial plant may perhaps fairly be regarded as a distinct individual. . . . What, however, are we to say of a multiaxial plant? It is, indeed, usual to speak of a tree with its many branches and shoots as singular, but strong reasons may be urged for considering it as plural. . . . Shall we regard all the growing axes, &c. resulting from apices and grafts and buds, as parts of one individual, or as distinct individuals? If a strawberry-plant sends out runners carrying buds at their ends, which strike root and grow into independent plants, that separate from the original only by decay of the runners, must we not say that they possess separate individualities, and yet if we do this, we are not at a loss to say when their separate individualities were established, unless we admit that each bud was from the beginning an individual? . . . The animal kingdom presents still greater difficulties. When, from similar points on the body of a common polype, three last-out young polypoids, which, after acquiring mouths and tentacles and closing up the communications between their stomachs and the stomach of the parent, finally separate from the parent; we may with propriety regard them as distinct individuals. But when, in the allied compound hydroids, we find that these young polypoids continue permanently connected with the parent; . . . it is no longer so clear that these little ones furnished with mouths and tentacles, are severally to be regarded as distinct individuals. We cannot deny a certain individuality to the polypoid. And on discovering that some of the large . . . are transformed into colonies in which each is developed . . . we have still clearer proof that the individualities of the members are partially merged in the individuality of the group. Other organisms belonging to the same order, display still more decidedly this transition from simple individuality to a complex individuality. . . . To meet these difficulties, it has been proposed that the whole product of a single fertilized germ shall be regarded as a single individual; whether such whole product be organized into one mass, or whether it be organized into many masses, that are partially or completely separate. . . . It seems a questionable use of language to say that the embryo of a mussel, of Annelus, of Ascidium, which, within these few years, have grown up in our rivers, canals, and ponds, are all parts of one individual; and yet as this plant does not seed in England, these rootless masses, having arisen by discontinuous development, must be so regarded, if we accept the above definition. . . . There is, indeed, . . . no definition of individuality that is unobjectionable. All eyes can do for making the best practical compromise. As applied either to an animate or an inanimate object, the word individual ordinarily connotes union among the parts of the object and separateness from other objects. The fundamental element in the conception of individuality, we cannot with propriety ignore in the biological application of the word. That which we call an individual plant or animal, must, therefore, be some concrete whole, and not a discrete whole. If, however, we say that each concrete living whole is to be regarded as an individual, we are still met by the question—What constitutes a concrete living whole? A young organism arising by internal or external generation from a parent organism, passes gradually from a state in which it is an indistinguishable part of the parent organism, to a state in which it is a separate organism of like structure with the parent. At what stage does it become an individual? And if its individuality be conceived only when it completely separates from the parent, must we deny individuality to all organisms thus produced, which permanently retain their connections with their parents? . . . To answer such questions, we must revert to the definition of Life. The distinction between individual in its biological sense, and individual in its more general sense, must consist in the manifestation of life, properly so called. . . . Hence a biological individual is any concrete whole having a structure which enables it, when placed in appropriate conditions, to continuously adjust its internal relations to external relations, so as to maintain the equilibrium of its functions.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 83-74.

Individualism. v. a. Invest with the character of individuality.

Notwithstanding the peculiarities which individualize and distinguish the humor of Addison, some difference of opinion has arisen among critics of acknowledged celebrity, with regard to its nature and resources.—*Brooks, Essays Illustrations of the Taster*, (Ord MS.).

There was a noble prodigality in these (Coleridge's) outpourings, a generous disdaining of self, . . . which might remind the listener of the first days of poetry before it became individualized by the press, when the Homeric rhapsodist wandered through new-born cities and scattered hovels, . . . when copyright did not ascertain the reciter's property, nor murdred once perpetrate and shed chilliness on his fame.—*Tuford, Memoirs of C. Lamb*.

Individually. adv.

1. With separate or distinct existence; numerically.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Not separably; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him conclusions, that I an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance.—*Hooker, Apology*.

Individualize. v. a. Individualize.

Life is individualized into infinite numbers that have their distinct sense and pleasure.—*Dr. H. More, Antichrist against Atheism*.

No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a genius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expression, which are the characters that distinguish and individualize him from all other writers.—*Dryden*.

Individualize. adv. Undivided.

(O Thou, the third in that eternal trine, In individual unity divine!)

The Student, II, 311: 1751.

Individualism. s. That which makes an individual.

A philosophical empire, when individualism shall be royalty!—*Holmes & Russell*, p. 63; Oxford, 1661. It will be a very difficult point to cut the leather . . . how this numerical difference in the brain can produce effects of so vast a difference from the same vapour as to be the sole point of individualism between Alexander the Great, Jack of Leyden, and Monsieur des Caries. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 8.

What is the principle of individualism? Or what is it that makes any one thing the same as it was before?—*Watts*.

Schelling defines life as the tendency to individualization. *Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, pt. III, ch. III, p. 333; ed. 1855.

Individualism. s. One who individualizes.

He is composed of the same individual matter, for it hath the same distinguishing and individualizing, to wit, the same form or soul.—*Sir K. Digby, Observations on Browne's Religio Medici*, (Ord MS.).

Indivinity. s. Want of divine power. *Obsolete*.

How openly did the oracle betray his indivinity unto Cressus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expostulating with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his impotency!—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Indivisibility. s. Incapable of division.

A jestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to indivisibility as the acutest thought of a mathematician.—*Locke*.

Indivisible. adv. Incapable of being divided into parts; minute to the last degree of division.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a perfect indivisible, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Sir K. Digby*.

Here is but one indivisible point of time observed, but one action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the whole object.—*Dryden, Translation of Desprez's Art of Painting*.

Indivisible. s. Particle incapable of division.

If quantity consists of indivisibles or atoms, it will follow that a secondum is all one with an insensibile. &c.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, notes, p. 376.

Indivisibly. adv. In an indivisible manner; so as to be incapable of division.

Their act of allowance to the Greek church implies a fair independency of these two, which some of their clamorous clients appear to have indistinctly coupled.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 11.

Indivision. s. Undivided, non-divided, state or condition of anything.

I will take leave to maintain the indivision of the church of England, in the dogmatical point of faith.—*Bishop Hall*.

Indocible. adj. Incapable of, or unfit for, being, taught; unteachable; insusceptible of instruction. *Rare*.

Contracted and clung together with sensual delights, now he becomes utterly indocible.—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations*, 104. They are insusceptant and indocible as any fool.—*Griffith, Fear of God and the King*, p. 72.

Indocibleness. s. Attribute suggested by indocible. *Rare*.

Out of peevishness and indocibleness of disposition.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying*, sect. II, p. 9. (Ord MS.).

Indocile. adj. [Lat. *docilis* = teachable; *docere* = teach; *docilitas*, *-atias*.] Difficult, or slow, to be instructed. *Rare*.

Items and more indocile beasts shall be taught to labour.—*Sir W. Petty, Advice to Martlib*, p. 23: 1648.

These certainly are the fools in the text, indocile, intractable fools, whose stupidity can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself.—*Beatty, Sermons*.

Indocility. s. Slowness to receive, resistance to, instruction.

To have left us in their miserable darkness and indocility.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Comfort*. The stiffness and indocility of the Pharisees.—*H. Montague, Descent of Man*, pref. to the court.

I have no doubt that the admirable fiction of Robinson Crusoe would have been not only much less amusing, but, to most readers less apparently natural, if Friday and the other savages had been represented with the indocility and other qualities which really belong to such beings as the Brazilian cannibals; and if the hero himself had been represented with that indistinctly apathetic docility, and carelessness about all comforts demanding steady exertion, which are the really natural results of a life of utter solitude; and if he had been described as almost losing the use of his own language, instead of remembering the Spanish.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. I, ch. II, § 2.

Indoctrinate. v. a. Instruct; tincture with any doctrine, science, or opinion.

Under a master that discoursed excellently, and took much delight in indoctrinating his young unexperienced favorite, Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very gracefully and pertinently.—*Lord Clarendon*.

Thus that never perished beyond the common belief, in which their easy understandings were at first indoctrinated, are strongly assured of the truth of their perceptions.—*Glennville*.

Indoctrination. s. Instruction; communication of doctrine; information.

Although postulates are very accommodable unto junior indoctrinations, yet are these authorities not to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Indolence. s.

1. Freedom from pain (the etymological rather than the usual meaning).

I have rice, if it may not rather be called indolence.—*Bishop Hough*.

2. Laziness; want of energy.

The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient indolence and ignorance, seem now to improve trade.—*Lord Brougham*.

Indolency. s. Same as Indolence.

Let Epicurus give indolency as an attribute to his gods, and place in it the largeness of the best; the divinity which we worship has given us not only a precept against it, but his own example to the contrary.—*Dryden*.

Indolent. adj. [Lat. *in-* negative + *doleo* = grieve, suffer pain; pres. part. *dolens*, *-entis*.]

1. In Medicine. Free from pain: (as, 'an indolent tumour.' Less accurately used for such as are slow to change).

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

Ill fits a chief who mighty nations guides . . . To waste long nights in indolent repose.—*Pope, Translation of Homer's Iliad*, II, 27.

Indolently. adv. In an indolent manner.

While lul'd by sound, and undisturb'd by wit, Calm and serene you indolently sit.—*Adrian*.

Indomitable. adj. [Fr. *indomptable*; Lat. *indomitus*; *domo* = tame; pass. part. *domitus*.] Untamable.

It is so fierce and indomitable.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 283.

Indomite. adj. Untamed; wild; savage. *Rare*.

No tiger up there, no owl so ravenous, no whole so monstrous, no not any creature, so *indominable*, but that it was subject to man's dominion, while man was subject to his Lord and Maker.—*Salkeld, Treatise of Paradise*, p. 122: 1817.

Indoor. adj. Domestic.

"I am for *in-door* nature myself," said Lord Eskdale. "Do you know I don't half like the way Man-moth is going on. He never gets out of that villa of his. He should change his air more. Tell him!"—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. vii.

Indorse. See Endorse.

Indraught. s.

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.

Rivers and floods there could be none, when there were no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs, to receive a flood.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

2. Inlet; passage inwards.

Navigable rivers are *indraughts* to attain wealth.—*Bacon*.

Indri. s. [?] Lemur of the genus *Lichanotus*, so called.

In the short-tailed *indri*, the atlas has a short hyaline process, but no neural spine; the transverse process is moderately long and broad, and is perforated longitudinally and vertically by the vertebral artery, which afterwards crosses the neural arch.—*Queen, Anatomy of Vertebrata*.

Indubious. adj. Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain. *Rare*.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of exposing an *indubious* confidence in those unimportant and spurious *harper*.

Indubitable. adj. Undoubted; unquestionable; evident; certain in appearance; clear; plain.

The invention of them is notwithstanding a very presumptuous invasion of the *indubitable* rights of God.—*Dr. M. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge.—*Watts, The progress of the Mind*.

Indubitably. adv. In an indubitable manner; undoubtedly; unquestionably.

If we transport these proportions from indubitable to visible objects, there will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and harmonious contentment.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these authorities.—*Bishop Spaul*.

I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must proceed from a spiritual substance.—*Beattie*.

Indubitate. adj. Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was confirmed by inheritance, and traced directly to the dismemberment of the line of York, held then the *indubitable* heirs of the crown.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealousies of state and court, Edward Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and *indubitable* heir of the Saxon line.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Induce. v. a.

1. Influence to anything; persuade: (of persons).

The self same argument in this kind, which doth but *induce* the vulgar sort to light, may constrain the wiser to yield.—*Hunter, Reckless of Policy*.

Let not the covetous desire of becoming rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourself a glorious name.—*Dryden*.

2. Produce by persuasion or influence: (of things).

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive agree to exceed our pattern.—*Bacon, Advice to P. Henry*.

3. Cause extrinsically; produce; effect.

Hence things *induce* a contraction in the pores, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite.—*Bacon*.

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest part of the people.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids, but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

4. Adduce. *Obsolete*.

To exprobrate their stupidity, he *induced* the providence of stocks: now, if the bird had been

unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first third, where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs.—*Page*.

5. Bring on; superinduce; effect gradually.

Selism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Inducement. s. Motive to anything; that which allures or persuades to anything.

Many *inducements*, besides Scripture, may lead me to that, which if Scripture be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly effectual to persuade.—*Hunter, Reckless of Policy*.

That would me to!

Then mark the *inducement*.

Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* li. 4.

My *inducement* of hither.

Was not at present here to find my son.

Milton, *Samson Agonistes*, 1415.

If a minority could prevail over the majority, those who were in favour of a proposition would vote against it, or would abstain from voting, in order to insure a minority to their side of the question. Besides, there would be no *inducement* to discuss a question, if, by converting a person to your opinion, you did not strengthen your side in the division when the vote came to be counted.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

Inducer. s. One who induces; persuader.

How can he be a *meto* persuader or *inducer* of the people to widowhood, which hath himself been often married?—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests*, c. iii. b. 1: 1544.

As if he were the great impeller and *inducer* of men to sin.—*South, Sermons*, vol. 5.

Inducible. adj.

1. Capable of being induced, brought on, or caused.

The satisfaction of prosperity, issuing from sense, is subject to all the changes *inducible* from the restless commotions of outward causes affecting and altering the sense.—*Burner, Works*, iii. 10.

2. Capable of being arrived at by induction.

Many things in philosophy false; confirmable by sense, yet not *inducible* by reason.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*.

Induct. s. a.

1. Introduce; bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the Vestians.—*G. Scudgry, Travels*.

2. Put into actual possession of a benefice.

If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a second benefice, it shall make the first void.—*Apistie, Paragon Juris Canonici*.

Figuratively.

On Wednesday morning Jacobina was *inducted* into the conforts of the hearth of mine host: and her four little kittens newed hard by, from the shelter of a basket lined with flannel.—*Sir K. B. Lytton, Enoch Arden*, b. i. ch. ii.

Induction. s.

1. Introduction; entrance; anciently profane, and also something introductory to a play.

This is well known to be true, of them, that have large leisure to read Holy Scripture; who, remembering themselves by this my little *induction*, will leave to neglect history.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 21a. li.

These promises are fair, the parties sure.

And our *induction* full of prosperous hope.

Shakespeare, *Henry IV.* Part I. iii. 1.

Inductions are out of date, and a prodrome in verse is as stale as a duck-veiled cloak.—*Bentham and Fletcher, Wasp*, act i. sc. 1.

This is but an *induction*; I will draw

The curtains of the tragedy here after.

Shakespeare, *Guardian*.

An *induction* to those succeeding evils, which pursued that inconsiderate marriage.—*Sir G. Elyot, History of King Richard III.* p. 118.

2. In Logic. Reasoning from the more particular to the more general, as opposed to *deduction*, which is reasoning from the more general to the more particular; an approximate translation of the Greek *ἐπαγωγή* (*epi* = on; *agō* = lead; Lat. *duco*, signifying the *leading-on*, or *bringing-on*, of particular examples or instances, each confirming, or helping to confirm, the inference suggested by the preceding).

Induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general; as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the Acts of the Apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of

Revelation; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament.—*Watts, Logic*.

The induction by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made out with extreme caution.—*Bacon*.

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration; conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things moved by several arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony.—*Locke, Essay*, b. ii. ch. x.

Although the argument from experiments and observations by *induction* be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arriving which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much the *induction* is more general, and if no exception occur from phenomena, the conclusion may be general.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

We have found, that the mental process with which *logic* is conversant, the operation of investigating truths by means of evidence, is always, even when it appears to point to a different theory of it, a process of *induction*. And we have particularly the various modes of *induction*, and obtained a clear view of the principles to which it must conform, in order to lead to results which can be relied on. The consideration of *induction*, however, does not end with the direct rules for its performance. Something must be said of those other operations of the mind, which are either necessary presupposed in all *induction*, or are instrumentally to the more difficult and complicated *induct* of processes. . . . *Induction* being merely the extension to a class of cases of something which has been observed to be true in certain individual instances of the class; the first place among the operations subservient to *induction*, is claimed by observation.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv. ch. i. § 1.

3. Formal act of giving possession to the person who has received institution of his church.

In dignifying possession is given by instalment; in reversion and vicarages, by *induction*.—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

Inductive. adj.

1. Leading; persuasive: (with to).

A British very, *Inductive* mainly to the sin of Eve.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xl. 518.

2. Capable of producing: (with of).

Arguments may take away infallible confidence in these evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of credibility, though not of science.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

3. Proceeding not by demonstration, but induction. See under *Induction*.

Inductively. adv. In an inductive manner; by induction; by inference.

This I shall make appear *inductively*, by recounting the several ends and talents, to which, with any colour of reason, it may be assigned.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 167.

Inductor. s. Person who induces another into a benefice.

He puts the incumbent into possession of the church, who, when he has taken a bell, comes forth; and the *inductor* induces a certificate of such his induction on the warrant of the archbishop, attested by those who were present.—*Thryman's Assistant, Directions*, p. 312, n. 2nd edit.

Indue. See Endue.

Indulciate. v. a. [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet.] Sweeten. *Rare*.

From the secret sweetness that gratifies and *indulciates* all his spirits.—*Felltham, On St. Luke*, (101) 318.

Indulge. v. a. [Lat. *indulgeo*; pres. part. *indulgens*, -entis.]

1. Give way to; not to restrain or oppose.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his sleep.
Dryden.

2. Favour; gratify with remission: (with *with* or *in*, according as the object of pleasure is physical or moral).

A mother was wont to *indulge* her children with dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well.—*Locke*.

To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies that we *indulge* ourselves in the gratifications of this life very sparingly.—*Rushop, Alacrity*.

3. Grant not of right, but favour.

Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors.—*Jeffrey Taylor, Rules and Exercises of holy Living*.
"The virgin cut ring bright, *indulged* the day"
To the brown cave, and brush'd the stream away.
Dryden.

But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophic fire,
This much I will *indulge* thee for thy ease,
And mirth something of our time to please.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.
Yet, yet a moment, one thin ray of light
Enlighten, dread chaos and eternal night!
Pope, Epigram, iv. 1.

Indulge. *v. n.* Be favourable; give indulgence: (with *in*, rarely *to*.)

He must, by *indulging* to one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the rest. — *Dr. H. More, Discourse of the Tongue.*
Yet, in the midst of follies and vices, his courageous spirit, his fine understanding, and his natural goodness of heart, had been conspicuous. Men said that the excesses in which he *indulged* were common between him and the whole race of gay young gentlemen, but that his sympathy with human sufferings, and the generosity with which he made reparation to those whom his freaks had injured, were all his own. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Indulgence. *s.*

1. Fondness; fond of kindness.
Resistant she will not brook;
And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,
She'll find his weak *indulgence* will reverse.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1184.

2. Forbearance; tenderness: (opposite of *rigour*).

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less. — *Hammond, On Penance*, *indulgent*.

Some doubt if equal pains or equal fire
The humbler muse of Comedy require;
But in known images of life, I see
The labour greater, as the *indulgence* less.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

3. Favour granted; liberality.

If all those gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us we must perish in our own folly. — *Rogers.*

4. Licence in the way of moral conduct.

The looseness and *indulgences* of this age . . . bear a proportion with the religion of the Ottomans. — *Sir R. Temple, Entertainment of Solitude*, p. 5: 16th.
What that *indulgent* where's *indulgence* to sin?
I'll ravage thee.
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

5. Papal dispensation, by which the period of penance undergone in purgatory was shortened. See extracts.

Indulgences, dispensations, pardons, bulls, The sport of winds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 492.

In purgatory, *indulgences*, and supererogation, the assertions seem to be unimpaired in nothing but *indulgent*. — *Dr. H. More, Devy of Christian Piety.*

The doctrine of *indulgences*, as it was before the Council of Trent, and hath been since taught in the church of Rome, is big with gross errors. It depends on the fiction of purgatory; it supposes a superfluity of the satisfactions of the saints; which, being jumbled together (horror *indulgent*) with the merits and satisfaction of our Saviour, make up one treasury of the church; that the bishop of Rome keeps the key of it, as having the sole power of granting *indulgences* either by himself immediately, or by others commissioned from him. Lastly, it very absurdly extends the effect of the power of the keys, left by Christ in his church, to men in the other world. *Bishop Hall, Corruption of the Church of Rome in Answer to the Bishop of Meane's Queries.*
Leo X. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of *indulgences*. — *Bishop Atterbury.*

Indulgence. *s.* Indulgence.

The glories of our isle,
Which yet like golden ore, untried in beds,
Expect the warm *indulgence* of heaven. — *Dryden.*
Your majesty is still pleased, by the excellency of your nature, and by the *indulgence* of your judgment, to accept honest zeal for discretion. — *Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 324.

Indulgent. *adj.*

1. Kind; gentle; liberal.
God has done all for us that the most *indulgent* Creator could do for the work of his hands. — *Rogers.*
2. Mild; favourable.
Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be
Thy *indulgent* censure of posterity. — *Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to: (with *of*).

The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 303.

Indulgent. *adj.* Relating to the indulgences of the Romish church.

For are fitted with rare *indulgent* privileges. — *Dreving, Saul and Samuel at Nadab*, ch. x.

Indulgent. *adv.* In an indulgent manner;

without severity; without censure; without self-reproach; with indulgence.

He that not only commits some act of sin, but lives *indulgent* in it, is never to be counted a reprobate man. — *Hammond.*

Who? There are none; All-gracious, none from Thee!

Whose threats are mercies, whose injunctions smiles,
Assisting, not restraining, reason's choice;
Whose sanctions, unavoidable results
From nature's course, *indulgent* reveal'd.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Indulgent. *s.* One who indulges.

If, as Saint Peter saith, the severest watchers of their nature have task hard enough, what shall be hoped of the *indulgent* of it? — *W. Montague, Desert Knaves*, pt. i. p. 100: 16th.

Indulgent. *s.* [Italian.] Indulgence, ecclesiastical or commercial. *Not English.*

It was a tax laid upon the English a great many years ago, with their own consent, for the privilege of going to Aleppo. . . . This is a most scandalous *indulgent*. — *Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 180: 1738.

Indurate. *v. a.* [Lat. *induratus*, pass. part. of *induro* - harden; *indurationis*; *durus* - hard.] Make hard.

Glass may be so *indurated* by fire, that it may scorn the force of the hammer. — *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, 1554.

Indurate. *v. n.* Grow hard; harden.

Stones within the earth at first are but rude earth or clay; so minerals come at first of juices concrete, which afterwards *indurate*. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

That plants and humours bodies may *indurate* under water, without approachment of air, we have experiments in coral-limes. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Indurate. *v. a.* Make hard.

Indurate. *adj.* Hardened.

Dried, soaked, *indurate* fish. — *Barton, Anatomy of Man*, ch. p. 70.

Avoid at all times *indurate*, salt, and especially

spice and windy meat. — *Ibid.*, p. 482.

After he hath passed one year and a half in repentance, . . . then, lest he may be *indurate*, let him be admitted to the receiving of the body and blood of Christ. — *Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests*, 1554.

Thine heart is full hard, *indurate* as was the heart of Pharaoh. — *For, Book of Martyrs, Examination of W. Thorpe.*

Insensible, *indurate*, and intolerable unthankfulness of the sons of Adam. — *Lee, Blime of Brightest Beauty*, p. 13: 1814.

Indurate. *part. adj.* Chillous; hardened.

A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumstance sometimes attending on the stone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one. — *Shoep, Surgery.*

Love's and friendship's truly pointed dart
Fall blunted from each *indurated* heart.

Goldsmith, Traveller.

Figuratively. Impenitent; hard of heart; obdurate.

Induration. *s.*

1. State of growing hard; act of hardening.

This is a notable instance of emendation and *induration*, by burial under earth, in caves for a long time. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Obduracy; hardness of heart.

Nehemiah is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that *induration* to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. — *Dr. H. More, Devy of Christian Piety.*

Industrial. *adj.* Relating to, or consisting in, the products of industry: (as, '*industrial exhibition*').

Industrious. *adj.*

1. Diligent; laborious; assiduous: (opposed to *sluggish*).

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. — *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Laborious to a particular end: (opposed to *remiss*).

He himself being excellently learned, and *industrious* to seek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath got down the testimony of the ancients truly. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Let me just commend
Attend the true event, and put me on
Industrious whilship. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, v. 4.

His thoughts were low:
To vice *industrious*; but to nobler deeds
Tumorous and slothful.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 113.

3. Designed; done for the purpose.

The *industrious* perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. — *Dr. H. More, Dietæ Diagonæ.*

Observe carefully all the events which happen either by an occasional concurrence of various causes, or by the *industrious* application of knowledge. — *Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Industriously. *adv.* In an industrious manner.

And of myself *industriously* inclin'd.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 325.
Great Britain was never before united under one king, notwithstanding that the nation had been *industriously* attempted both by war and peace. — *Bacon.*

Some friends to vice *industriously* defend
Those innocent diversions, and pretend
That the tricks of youth are roughly blame.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.
I am not under the necessity of declaring myself, and I *industriously* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. — *Swift.*

Industry. *s.* [Fr. *industrie*; Lat. *industria*; *ind.* *industrius*.] Diligence; assiduity; habitual or actual laboriousness.

Industry hath not been so long time used in the English tongue, as providence; therefore, it is the more strange, and requires the more plain exposition. It is a quality proceeding of witte and experience, by the which a man perceiveth quickly, inventeth freshly, and reasoneth speedily. Wherefore they, that be called *industrious*, do make craftily and deeply understand in all affairs what is expedient, and by what means and ways they may soundly explyte them. — *Sir T. Rigg, The Government*, fol. 72.

The sweat of *industry* would dry and die,
But for the end it works to.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. a.
See the laborious bee
For little drops of honey flow
And there with humble sweets content her *industry*.

Corby.
Providence would only invite mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to supply our *industry*, that we might not live like idle idlers. — *Dr. H. More.*

Indweller. *s.* Inhabitant.

Too true that lands *indwellers* since have found.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, vii. 6: 35.

Unexampled of my mortal *indweller*. — *Bishop Hall, Contemplation on the Old and New Testaments*, li. v.

An house ready to fall on the head of the *indweller*. — *Id., Occasional Meditations*, § 110.

Indwelling. *part. pres.* Dwelling, residing in, or occupying, anything permanently.

Every passion, every vice, had its especial demon; lust, impety, blasphemy, vain-glory, pride, were not the man himself, but a foreign power working within him. The slightest act, sometimes no act at all, surrendered the soul to the irresistible *indwelling* agent. In Gregory's *Dialogues* a woman sets a letter without making the sign of the cross; she is possessed by a devil, who had been swallowed in the uncorrupted letter. — *Adam, History of Latin Christianity*, ii. iii. ch. vi.

Inebriate. *v. a.* [Lat. *inebrio*, pres. part. *inebrians*, *-antis*; pass. part. *inebriatus*; *inebriatio*, *-onis*; *chrius* - drunken.] Intoxicate; make drunk.

Who suggest *inebriate* less than wine pure:
sops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebriate* more than wine of itself. — *Bacon.*

Fish, entering far in and meeting with the fresh water, as if *inebriated*, turn up their bellies and are taken. — *Savigny.*

Inebriate. *v. n.* Grow drunk; be intoxicated.

At Constantinople, fish that come from the Euxine sea into the fresh water do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, so as you may take them with your hand. — *Bacon.*

Thy brains *inebriate* me,
That thou thy nakedness shalt boldly show.
G. Saviage, Paraphrase of the Book of Lamentations, ch. iv.

Inebriation. *s.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an anæsthetic prevents *inebriation*. — *Sir T. Browne.*

They did not preserve him from *inebriation* of prosperity, or restrain him from *inebriation* of poverty in adversity. — *Marsden, Critical and Historical Essays, Indian's Constitutional History*, pt. i.

Inebriety. *s.* Drunkenness.

It is generally the result of continued and habitual *inebriety*. — *Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, ii. ii.

Unedited. *pprt. pref.* Not edited, published, or put forth.

An *unedited* roll of queen Seaburg.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. II, add.

Unedible. *adj.* [Fr. *inedible*; Lat. *inedibilis*; from *for* = speak.] Unspeaking; unutterable; not to be expressed.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect and clear, lightning divine, *inedible*, serene, *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 733.

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the *inedible* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation.—*South, Sermons*.

Unedibly. *adv.* In an inedible manner; so as not to be expressed.

So dyd the divinity *inedibly* put itself into the visible monument.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 371.

He all his Father full expressed *inedibly* into his face reveal'd.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 720.

Uneffective. *adj.* Productive of no effect; inefficient; useless.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

He that assures himself he never errs, will always err; and his presumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective*.—*Glanville*.

Uneffectual. *adj.* Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power.

The publick reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of Scriptures themselves they mislike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The death of Patroclus, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved *ineffectual*.—*Pope*.

(For another example see under *Ineffectiveness*.)

Uneffectually. *adv.* In an ineffectual manner.

In thirteen days' time there were slain 1000 great shot spent *ineffectually* on the brave loyalists, who held out against the numbers of Manchester's whole army.—*Aschmole, History of Herks*, ii. 284.

Uneffectualness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *ineffectual*; inefficiency; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion. Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask amiss.—*Archbishop Wake*.

Unefficacious. *adj.* Unable to produce a desired effect; weak; feeble.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use, misapply and render *inefficacious* this useful remedy?—*Locke*.

Unefficacious rather denotes its actual failure; and *inefficacious* an habitual impotence to any effect.—*Johnson*.

Unefficacy. *s.* Want of power; want of effect.

The *inefficacy* was soon proved, like that of many similar medicines.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, i. vi.

Unefficiency. *s.* Want of power; inactivity.

Venus owes its security to its neutrality and *inefficiency*.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Unefficient. *adj.* Ineffective.

He is as ineffectual in his pleasures, as *inefficient* in every thing else.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Unellegant. *s.* Absence of beauty; want of elegance.

She was conspicuous from the notorious *unellegant* of her hair.—*Theodore Monk, Jack Bragg*.

Unellegant. *adj.*

1. Not becoming; not beautiful.

What order, so contriv'd as not to mix Tastes not well join'd, *unellegant*, but bring Taste after taste, upheld with kindest change.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 334.

2. Wanting ornament of language.

Modern critics, having never read Homer in his low and *unellegant* translations, impute the want of the translation to the poet.—*Johnson, On the Odyssey*.

Unellegantly. *adv.* In an unellegant manner.

1. Not becomingly; not beautifully.

The preliminaries of the southern trumpet is pinched, not *unellegantly*, with a flourish'd flourish.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kidlington*, p. 8.

2. Coarsely; without ornament of language.

Nor will he, if he have the least taste or application, talk *unellegantly*.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

In an invocation to rhyme, while he is not *unellegantly* illustrating the plausibility of an easy association of consonant syllables, he artfully intermixes the sweetest of satire.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 60.

Uneligible. *adj.*

1. Ineligible of being elected: (as, 'an *uneligible* candidate').

2. Not desirable for a choice: (as, 'an *uneligible* partner').

Uneloquent. *adj.* Not eloquent, persuasive, or oratorical.

Nor are thy lips uneloquent, sire of men, Nor tongue *uneloquent*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 218.

Uneluctable. *adj.* [Lat. *luctor*; pret. part. *luctatus* = wrestle, struggle, contend.] Not to be struggled against, avoided, or overcome.

As if the damnation of all sinners now were *uneluctable* and eternal.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

Uneludible. *adj.* Not to be defeated.

Most pressing reasons, and *uneludible* demonstrations.—*Glanville, Precedence of Souls*, p. 14.

Uncept. *adj.* [Lat. *inceptus*.]

1. Trifling; foolish.

The works of nature being neither useless nor *uncept*, must be guided by some principle of knowledge.—*Dr. H. More*.

After their various unsuccessful ways, Their fruitless labour, and *uncept* essays, No cause of these appearances they find, But power exerted by the Eternal Mind.—*Sir R. Blackmore*.

2. Unfit for any purpose; useless.

When the upper and vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly *uncept* and improper for the formation of vegetables.—*Woodward*.

Unepitruide. *s.* Unfitness.

The grinding and rubbing of axes against the sockets, wherein they are placed, will cause some *unepitruide* or resistency to rotation of the cylinder.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresistibly, no *unepitruide* or sinfulness of the matter being ever able to hinder him.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

There is an *unepitruide* to motion from too great haste, and an *unepitruide* to motion from too great tardiness.—*Arbuthnot*.

Unepitruide. *adv.* In an inept manner; triflingly; foolishly; unfitly.

Some of them are made foolishly or *unepitruide*.—*Dr. H. More*.

All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive *unepitruide*.—*Glanville*.

Unepitruide. *s.* Attribute suggested by *inept*; unfitness.

The feebleness and miserable *unepitruide* of infancy.—*Dr. H. More, Precedence of Souls*, pref. 1647.

Unepitruide. *adj.* Unequal.

Welcome all toils the *unepitruide* fates decree, While toils embrace thy faithful charge to thee.—*Shadwell, Judgment of Hercules*.

Unepitruide. *s.*

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is so great an *unepitruide* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four.—*Ray*.

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into so many hills and *unepitruide* as renders it defensible.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

If there were no *unepitruide* in the surface of the earth, nor in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom.—*Beattie*.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness.

The great *unepitruide* of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation.—*South, Sermons*.

4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of time or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more un-

equal than in others; and *unepitruide* of air is ever an enemy to health.—*Bacon*.

5. Difference of rank or station.

If so small *unepitruide* between a man and man make in them such a commendable virtue, who, respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Unepitruide. *adj.* Not equitable; unjust.

The way of process men take in this affair is so *unepitruide*, as certainly presages the partiality of the sentence.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*, p. 64.

Unepitruide. *adj.* Incapable of being eradicated.

The bad seed thus sown was *unepitruide*.—*Sir R. L. Lorton, Paul Clapham*.

Unepitruide. *s.* Incapability of, exemption from, error; infallibility. *Rare.*

These hidden motives of the *unepitruide* of a man of sin.—*Bishop Hall, Discourse*, p. 102.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and *unepitruide* as to exclude myself from judgment.—*Rikon Basilike*.

Unepitruide. *adj.* Exempt from error. *Rare.*

We have conviction from reason, or decision from the *unepitruide* and requisite conditions of sense.—*Sir T. Brown*.

Unepitruide. *s.* Attribute suggested by *inerrable*; exemption from error. *Rare.*

Infallibility and *unepitruide* is assumed and enclosed by the British church, without any *unepitruide* ground to build it on.—*Hooker, On the Foundation*.

Unepitruide. *adv.* Without error; without mistake; without deviation. *Rare.*

That divers humors at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable than that matter should frame itself so *unepitruide* according to the idea of its kind.—*Glanville*.

Unepitruide. *adj.* [Lat. *inertis*.] Dull; sluggish; motionless.

Body alone, *unepitruide* and lente you'll find; The cause of all things is by you assigned.—*Sir R. Blackmore*.

Unepitruide. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Sluggishness; dullness.

2. In *Mechanics*. Resistance to be overcome before a body in a state of rest is put into motion.

We can push a light boat rapidly through the water; but we may go on increasing its weight, till we are hardly able to stir it. This property of matter, then, by which it resists the reception of motion, or rather by which it resists and requires an adequate force in order that any motion may result, is called its *unepitruide*, or *inertia*. That matter has such a property, is a conception flowing from that idea of a reaction equal and opposite to the action, which the conception of all force involves. By what laws this *unepitruide* depends on the magnitude, form, and material of the body, must be the subject of our consideration hereafter. But that matter has this *unepitruide*, in virtue of which, as the matter is greater, the velocity which the same effort can communicate to it is less, is a principle inseparable from the notion of matter itself. Hermann says that Kepler first introduced this most significant *unepitruide*. Whether it is to be found in earlier writers I know not; Kepler certainly does use it familiarly in those attempts to assign physical reasons for the motions of the planets which were among the main ornaments of the discovery of the true laws of mechanics. He assumes the slowness of the motions of the planets to increase, (other causes remaining the same,) as the *unepitruide* increases; and though, even in this assumption, there is an error involved, (if we adopt that interpretation of the term *unepitruide* in which a word was one step in determining and expressing these laws of motion which depend on the fundamental principle of the equality of action and reaction.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*.

Resistances, though they will not, will not fight. Possession always is one point in law; but in lawsuits of this kind, one may say, it is ninety-and-nine points. Men do what they were wont to do; and have immense possessions and *unepitruide*; they obey him who has the symbols that elicit obedience.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*.

Unepitruide. *adv.* In an inert manner; sluggishly; dully.

Ye powers, whose mysteries restored I sing, To whom Time bears me on his rapid wing, Suspend a while your force *unepitruide* string.—*Pope, Dunciad*, iv. 5.

Unepitruide. *s.* Attribute suggested by *inert*; want of motion.

A state of silence and *unepitruide*.—*Glanville, On the Precedence of Souls*, p. 125.

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Into a state of more stupor and inebriety.—*Thiel*, p. 127.

Inebriate. *v. a.* [Lat. *escere*=food.] Lay a bait for; allure. *Rare*.

Many such pranks are played by our Jesuits, sometimes in their own habits, sometimes in others, to inebriate and beguile young women.—*Barton, Autobiog. of Melancthon*, p. 166.

Inebriation. *s.* Act of baiting. *Rare*.
He who lies true fortitude and courage, in overcoming all the devilish allurements and inebriations of flesh and blood.—*Hallwell, Excellency of Moral Virtue*, p. 107; 1632.

Inestimable. *adj.* Incapable of being estimated; too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

I should I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes know'd upon;
Wrecks of good, great anchors, hinges of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels,
And still this prize, the inestimable prize,
Exposed to the crystal of the gazing eyes,
And hatched by the diamond's circling rays,
On that rapacious hand for ever lay!

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.
Inestimably. *adv.* In an inestimable manner; so as not to be sufficiently rated.
Things inestimably excellent.—*Dr. H. More, Sh. p. of the Son*, iii. 3, 7.
Heavenly and instructive volumes, inestimably overvaluing my earth affords.—*Hogge, Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 87.

Inevidence. *s.* Obscurity; uncertainty. *Rare*.

Charles Haun, says St. Paul, that they trust not in uncertain riches, that is, in the obscurity or inevidence of riches.—*Burrow, Works*, I. 1419.

Inevitable. *adj.* Not plain; obscure. *Rare*.
Our schoolmen make a distinction of a certainty, evident and inevitable.—*Bishop Hall, Reformation*, p. 257.
The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable ascent into things invisible, upon authority of the divine revelation.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.
The object of faith is inevitable.—*Bishop Barlow, Romanism*, p. 164.

Faith is the evidence of things not seen; by which words I conceive we may understand an undoubting ascent to those things which are of themselves invisible.—*Bishop Comber, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. 8.

Inevitability. *s.* Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessitation; that is, an universal immunity from all inevitability and determination to one.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes*.
The overthrow is described to be given as it were by a double blow and a twofold weapon, to show the certainty and inevitability of it.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 289; 1655.

Inevitable. *adj.* [Lat. *evito*=avoid.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.
I had a pass with him; . . . he gives me the stroke with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.
Fate inevitable.
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 197.

Since my inevitable death you know,
You safely may avoid pity show.

Drayton, Aurengzebe.
Inevitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by inevitable; certainty; inevitability.

The inevitableness of the account we are to make, and the uncertainty of the time we shall be called to.—*Bishop Prideaux, Fustology*, p. 106.

Inevitably. *adv.* In an inevitable manner; without possibility of escape.
How inevitably does an immoderate laughter end in a sigh?—*South*.

Inexorable. *adj.* Incapable of being excused; not to be palliated by apology.
It is a luxury and a folly in exorable, to deliver up ourselves needlessly to another's power.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

As we are an island with ports and navigable seas, we should be inexorable if we did not make these blessings turn to account.—*Addison, Fustology*.
If learning be not encouraged under your administration, you are the most inexorable person alive.—*Noriff*.

A fallen woman is the more inexorable, as from the cradle, the sex is warned against the delusions of men.—*Richardson, Clivia*.

Inexorableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by inexorable; enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.
Their inexorableness is stated upon the suppo-

sition of this very thing, that they knew God, but for all that did not glorify him as God.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 255.

Inexorably. *adv.* In an inexorable manner; to a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

Behold here wherein Eve, and after her Adam, did fall inexorably.—*Harmer, Translation of Beza*, p. 35; 1587.

Inexecution. *s.* Omission, neglect, of execution. *Rare*.

They not only deferred to his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestic matters, and decided quarrels arising between husbands and wives, without there ever being any execution or complaint against his decisions and decrees.—*Spenser, Translation of Virgil's History of the House of Medici*, p. 200; 1694.

Inexhalable. *adj.* Incapable of being exhaled, or exhaling; incapable of evaporating.

A new-laid egg will not so easily be haled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the inexhalable parts into coarseness.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Inexhausted. *adj.* Unexhausted.
So wet that born into a painful strain,
An early, rich, and inexhausted vein.
Let us consider the ample provision of waters, those inexhausted treasures of the ocean.—*Beatty, Scenery*, viii.

Inexhaustible. *adj.* Not to be exhausted, or all drawn away; not to be spent.

The stock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly inexhaustible, and so it can multiply decurs in infinitum.—*Locke*.

Inexhaustive. *adj.* Not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Whose power,
To life approaching, may perfume my lays
With that fine oil, those aromatick gales,
That inexhaustive flow continual round.

Thomson, Seasons, Spring.
Inexistence. *s.* [from the negative particle.] Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages, from a state of inexistence to adorn and diversify his poem.—*Romney, On the Odyssey*.

Inexistence. *s.* [from the preposition.] State of existing; inherence.

Concerning these gifts, we must observe also, that there was an small difference amongst them, as to the manner of their inexistence in the persons who had them.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 415.

Inexistent. *adj.* [from the negative particle.] Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To express complexed significations they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable form into mixtures inexistence.—*Sir T. Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

Inexistent. *adj.* [from the preposition.] Existing in something else. *Rare*.

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so much as inexistence in the concrete, whence they are obtained.—*Dogbe*.

Inexorability. *s.* Incapability of being moved by entreaty; inexorable.
Your father's inexorability not only grieves but amazes me.—*Johnson, Letter to Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

Inexorable. *adj.* [Lat. *inexorabilis*; *exoro*=beg off; from *oro*=pray.] Incapable of being moved by entreaty.

You are more inhuman, more inexorable,
Oh ten times more, than Iyers of Hyrcania!
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III, i. 4.
Inexorable doe.—*Il. Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.
The guests invited came,
And with the rest the inexorable dame.

Drayton, Theodora and Honorio.
We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a charmer, and inexorable to all his invitations.—*Rogers*.

Inexorableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by inexorable; state of being inexorable.

The former expression and inexorableness is taken away.—*Chillingworth, Sermons on Romans*, viii. 31.

Inexorably. *adv.* In an inexorable manner; so as not to be moved by entreaty.

The scourge
Inexorably, and the torturing hour,
Calls us to penance.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 60.
Phoebe the god, in publick life severe,
To virtue still inexorably firm.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Expectation. *s.* State of having no expectation, either with hope or fear; want of forethought.

It is therefore fit we take heed of such things as are like multiplying glasses, and shew frogs either more numerous or bigger far, than they are. Such are expectations, uncertainties, want of preparation.—*Inexpedition*: the sudden blow admonishes; but, foreseen, is either warded or avoided. A surprise alone is torture.—*Fallheim, Reveller*, ii. 4.

Unexpected. *part. pref.* Unexpected.
Our greatest ill we least mistrust, my lord,
And unexpected harms do hurt us most.

Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.
If the suddenness of an unexpected evil have surprised his thoughts, and infected his cheeks with paleness; he had no sooner digested it in his conceit, than he gathers up himself, and insults over mischief.—*Bishop Hall, Characters*, p. 34.

Unexpectedly. *adv.* In an unexpected manner; unexpectedly. *Rare*.

Such marvellous light opened itself unexpectedly to us.—*Bishop Hall, Specialties of his Life*.

Inexpediency. *s.* Want of expediency, fitness, propriety; unsuitableness to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth superiors to look well to the expediency and inexpediency of what they enjoy in their different things.—*Bishop South*.

Inexpedient. *adj.* Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time or place.

It is not expedient that they should be known to come from a person altogether a stranger to civil affairs.—*Hogbe*.

We should be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulness a rebuke, if God should see them to be inexpedient.—*Bishop South*.

Inexperience. *s.* Want of experience, or experimental knowledge.

Thy words at random
Argue thine inexperience.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 120.
Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from inexperience of the world, and ignorance of mankind.—*Addison*.

Inexperienced. *part. pref.* Not experienced.
They fright all inexperienced young men from any tolerable compliance in matters of religion.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectural Cabalist*, p. 257; 1653.

Inexpert. *adj.* Unskilled; unskilled.
It must be considered, . . . whether he be learned or ignorant; whether skilled in languages and arts, or whether inept in both.—*Bishop Hall, Censorious*.

Inexpiable. *adj.*

1. Incapable of being expiated or atoned for.
A poet writes it; and then it is well enough. For some of our writers to have said but as much, or scarce so much as these, in this matter and manner, in them is an inexpiable transgression.—*Farmer, Ascham's Triumph over Virgil*, p. 223; 1619.

It is such an inexpiable crime in poets, to tax vice generally.—*H. Jonson, Discourses*.

2. Not to be mollified by atonement.
Love seeks to have love;
My love how couldst thou then hope, who took'st the way
To raise in me inexpiable hate?

Milton, Sonnet to Ananias, s. 837.

Inexpiable. *adv.* In an inexpiable manner;

to a degree beyond atonement.

Excursions are inexpiable bad,
And 'tis much safer to leave out than add.

Lord Bacon, Bacon.

Inexpleable. *adv.* [Lat. *expleo*=fill out.] Unsatiably. *Obsolete*.

What were these hurries but flatterers, delators, and the inexplicably curious?—*S. Southey, Travels*.

Inexplicable. *adj.* Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible; not to be disentangled.

What could such apprehensions breed, but, as their nature is, inexplicable passions of mind, desires abhorring what they embrace, and running what they shun?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Inexplicability. *s.* Incapability of being explained.

It does not allege a Platonic idea, or fictitious entity, which explains the vertebrate skeleton by absorbing into itself all the inexplicability.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, ch. xv. § 259.

Inexplicably. *adv.* In an inexplicable manner; so as not to be explained.

The power of gradience is denied by wicked men. How then? What is their case? Surely inexplicably, unaccountably fearful.—*Bishop Hall, The Hypocrite*, Works, ii. 562.

Inexplorable, adj. Incapable of being explored.

It was the king's own immovable and inexplorable doom.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.*, p. 82; 1810.

Inexpressible, adj. Incapability of being expressed; not to be pronounced or uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orb
Of circuit inexpressible they stood,
Orb within orb, Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 251.
Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble disquisitions of human nature, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and to feel every thing by sympathy and secret inexpressible communications. South, *Sermons*.

Inexpressible, s. pl. Breaches. A supposed euphemism: *public slang*.

Have you never observed, through my inexpressibles, a large promiscuity, which, as it was not at all painful, and very little troublesome, I had strangely neglected for many years?—*Gibbon, Letter to Lord Sheffield*. (Ord MS.)

Mr. Pelham, said this gentleman, who was dressed in a brown coat, white waistcoat, buff-colored inexpressibles, with long stripes, and cutters of the same line and substance as the breeches. Mr. Pelham, may be sent—excuse my rising: I'm like the bishop in the story, Mr. Pelham, too old to rise! and Mr. Briggs grunted out a short, quick, quonians, "he—he—he," to which, of course, I replied to the best of my eloquentatory powers.—*Sir R. B. Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xxxvi.

Inexpressibly, adv. In an inexpressible manner; to a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure inexpressibly abundant.—*Hammond*.

He began to play upon it: the sound was exceedingly sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were inexpressibly melodious. Addison, *Spectator*.

Inexpressive, adj. Ineffable.

The inexpressive strain
Diffuses its enchantment.

As under, *Pleasures of the Imagination*, l. 124.

Inexpugnable, adj. [Lat. *expugnare*—fight out, thoroughly overcome.] Incapable of being conquered.

Fortified, as it were, with a trench and palisade, and with inexpugnable encampments.—*Bacon, History of the Kings of France*, p. 26.

Where every city was a fortress, inexpugnable by the arts of war then known, a battle in the open field did not decide the fate of a house which included so many of the noblest cities of Italy. Gibbon, *History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iv.

Inextinguishable, adj. Incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an inextinguishable desire which all men have of it. Gray.

Inextricable, adj. Incapable of being extricated or disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should try inextricable knots, only to teach the industry of those that should attempt to untie them, would be thought not to have served his generation.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety*.

Inextricable, s. Attribute suggested by inextricable; state or quality of being inextricable.

There is no perplexity in thee, my God, an inextricable in thee.—*Doane, Devotions*, p. 122; 1825.

Inextricably, adv. In an inextricable manner; to a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his law of mechanism, is nevertheless inextricably puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals.—*Keble*.

Ineye, v. n. Inoculate; propagate trees by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock. Rare.

Ineying, verbal abs. In Gardening. Inoculation. Rare.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and ineying. J. Philips, *Cypar*, b. l.

Infallibility, s. Incapability of being deceived; exemption from error.

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Infallible, adj. Incapable of error; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain.

Every cause admitted not such infallible evidence of proof, as leaves no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it.—*Hobbes, Reckonings of Policy*.

Infallibleness, s. Attribute suggested by infallible.

Fancy, wherein there must either be vanity or infallible assent, and so either not to be respected, or not to be prevented.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. i.

Infallibly, adv. In an infallible manner.

1. Without danger from deceit; with security from error.

We cannot be as God infallibly knowing good and evil.—*Bishop Smalridge, Sermons*.

2. Certainly.

Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of eternity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will infallibly render us happy in it. Rogers.

Infame, v. a. Represent to disadvantage; defame; censure publicly; make infamous; brand. Rare.

Livia is infamed for the poisoning of her husband.—*Bacon*.

Hilberto obscur'd, infam'd,
And thy fair fruit left name, as to no end
Created. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 797.

Infamous, adj.

1. Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad report.

Many there she found, which sore wond'ring
His falsehood, and with foul infamous kind
His cruel deeds and wicked wiles did find.

Spenser, *King's Quene*, iii. 6, 13.

Those that be near, and those that be far from
Thee, shall mock thee which art infamous.—*Keble*, xii. 5.

These are some infamous laws or whors
Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more?

After-times will dispute it, whether Hadam were
More infamous at Hull or at Tower-hill.—*Eikon Basilike*.

Persons infamous, or branded in any publick court of judicature, are forbidden to be advocates.—*Spilke, Parergon Juris Civitatis*.

With far.

Over the dangerous deep secure the myny shing,
Gleides by the Sirens' cliffs, a shelly coast,
Long infamous for ships and sailors' lost.

Depue, *Translation of the Eccl.*, v. 1124.

2. Having a bad name; dangerous. Latinism.

And now he brands the infamous words and
downs.

P. Fletcher, *Piscatory Elogies*, i. 14.

Trace huge forests and unnumbered beeches,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds.

Milton, *Comus*, 425.

Infamy, s. [Lat. *infamia*.] Public reprobation; notoriety of bad character.

Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the
infamy of the people. Ecclesiastes, xxxv. 3.

The noble side of want her proper limbs,
Her face defined with scars of infamy.

Shakespeare, *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

Without perceptions of morality, actions brand
with most horrible characters of infamy, the same
and memory to posterity.—*Eikon Basilike*.

Infancy, s.

1. First part of life: (usually extended by naturalists to seven years).

There we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto
their salvation, who even from their tender infancy
never knew any other faith or religion than only
Christian, no kind of teaching can be available,
saying that which was so useful for the first uni-
versal conversion of Gentiles hating Christianity?—*Hobbes, Reckonings of Policy*.

2. In Law. Minority: (extended by the English law to twenty-one years).

3. First age of anything; beginning; origin; commencement.

In Spain, our springs, like old men's children, be
Droog'd and wither'd from their infancy. Dryden.

The difference between the riches of Roman
citizens in the infancy and in the remainder of Rome,
will appear by comparing the first valuation of es-
tates with the estates all rewards possessed.—*Le-
beloth, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and
Measures*.

Infamous, adj. [Lat. *for*=speak; *sanctus*=speakable.] So abominable as not to be expressed. Rare.

This infamous custom of swearing, I observe,
reigns in England louder more than any where else;
though a German, in highest puff of passion, swears
a hundred thousand sacraments.—*Howell, Letters*.

Infant, s. [Fr. *enfant*; Lat. *infans, -antia*.] 1. Child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, served
greatly both to nourish in them the fear of God, and
to put us in continual remembrance of that pious re-
fulcence, which upholds the mouths of infants to
sound his praise. Hooker, *Reformation of Policy*.

There shall be no more among an infant of days,
no more old men that hath not filled his days.—*Isaiah*, lxx. 20.

2. In Law. Minor.

Male or female, till twenty-one years of age, is an
infant, and so styled in law.—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

3. Title of a prince: (as the Spaniards use the word). See Child.

The infant [Arthur] bewailed . . . to her tale.

Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi. 8, 25.

The noble infant [Rinaldo] stood a sign
Confused, speechless.

Fielder, *Translation of Tasso*, xvi. 51.

Infant, adj. Not mature; in a state of initial imperfection.

Within the infant rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power.

Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 3.

Infanta, s. [Spanish.] Princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

Royal child, but a child in age,
Yet 'twas already as a matron seen.

Sir R. B. Lytton, *Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido*, prod.

Infanticide, s. [Lat. from *infanticidium*.] Act of slaughtering infants.

The goddess did not cease to rage till it termi-
nated in infanticide, or in offering up to their gran-
dmothers (instead of themselves) the children of their
bowels.—*Bishop Warburton, Divine Legation*, ix. 2.

Infanticide, s. [Lat. from *infanticida*.] Slayer of infants.

Christians accounted those to be infanticides . . .
who did but only expose their own infants.—*Potter, Christianopolis*, p. 22; 1804.

Infantile, adj. Pertaining to an infant.

The fly lies all the winter in these balls in its in-
fantile state, and comes not to its maturity till the
following spring. Dehaan.

Infantine, adj. Childish; young; tender.

The safe comfort of his declining years, almost in
infantine imbecility.—*Burke, Speech on the Mar-
riage Act*.

It might have been hazardous to expose its tender
and delicate form to barbarous critics.—*Parson, Letter to Travia*, p. 17.

Infantize, v. n. Bring forth as an infant.

Rare.

Speech is nothing else but to fashion and arten-
late the voice naturally, by addition of a vocal con-
sonance, in the composing and enouncing, for the
expressing of significant words, which explicate, and
as a man may say to infanticize and produce the
conceptions of man.—*Tim's Speeches*, p. 209.
(Ord MS.)

Infantlike, adj. Like an infant.

Your abilities are too infantlike for doing much
alone.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Infantly, adj. Same as Infantlike.

It utters such single matter in so infantlike a voice.

Bacon, *Essays*, *Of Civility*.

Infantry, s. [from Italian, *fante*=page; Fr. *fantassin*=footsoldier.] Footsoldiers of an army.

The principal strength of an army consisteth in
the infantry or foot; and to make good infantry it
requireth men bred in some free and plentiful man-
ner. Bacon, *History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Infantry, s. [from infant.] Children.

It must needs pity any Christian heart to see the
infantile infancy which swarms up and down the
alleys and lanes, with curses and rudeness in their
mouths, and other rude behaviour, as if they were
intended to put off their humanity and descend into
brutes.—*Neatham, Discourse concerning Scholastic*, (Ord MS.)

In the following there is probably an ap-
proach to a poor pun.

That small infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, i. 575.

Infurce, v. a. [Lat. *infurcare*; pass. part. *in-
furcatus*; *infurcatus*, -urus.] Stuff; swell out.

By fury clannish into an horrible figure, his face
infurc'd with rancour.—*Sir T. Elgot, The Threer-
war*, fol. 90. b.

Infurcation, s. Stuffing; constipation.

An hypochondriack consumption is occasioned by
an infurcation and obstruction of the spleen.—*Har-
vey*.

Infashionable. *adj.* Unfashionable; (this last being the commoner word).

His hand
May be discoloured, and transform'd from lace
To outwork; his rich clothes be discomplexion'd
With blood, inside the infashionable slashes.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Coronation.

Infatuate. *r. a.* [Lat. *fatuus* - foolish.] Strike with folly; deprive of understanding.

He hath many other baits to inveigle and infatuate them farther yet. *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 157.

The judgment of God will be very visible in infatuating a people, an ripe and prepared for destruction, into folly and madness, making the weak to contribute to the designs of the wicked; and suffering even those, out of a consciousness of their guilt, to grow more wicked. *Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*

The people are so universally infatuated with the notion, that if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it. *Aldison, Traits in Italy.*

Infatuate. *adj.* Stupefied.

May hypocrites,
That stily sport one thing, another think,
That full as well, please I with the relish weak,
Drink on unwear'd; till, by envenoming cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts imbue.
J. Phillips, Cyder, b. ii.

The carriage of our atheists or deists is amazing; no danger so infatuate, no phrenzy so extravagant, as theirs. *Hentley.*

Infatuation. *s.* Act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason.

Where men give themselves over to the defence of wicked interests and false propositions, it is just with God to smite the greatest abilities with the greatest infatuation. *South, Sermons.*

Infatigating. *s.* [Lat. *infatus* - unlucky; ill-omened.] Act of making unlucky. *Burhama.*

As the king did in some part remove the envy from himself, so he did not observe that he did without bring a kind of immoderation and infatigating upon the marriage, as an ill presage. *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Infatigable. *adj.* Impurifiable; not to be done. *Rare.*

This is so difficult and infatigable, that it may well drive modesty to despair of science. *Glauville.*

Infatigableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by infatigable; impurifiability.

He began the work; and, being disclosed in point of the infatigableness, pursued his task, and perfected it. *W. Mauleyque, Decent Essays*, pt. ii. p. 117: 125.

Infect. *r. a.* [Lat. *infectus*, pass. part. of *inficio*.]

1. Act upon by infection; affect with communicated qualities; taint; poison; pollute.

Thine eyes, sweet lady, have infected mine.
Shakespeare, Richard III. l. 2.

The nature of bad news infects the teller.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, l. 2.

Every day
It would infect his speech, that if the king
Should without issue die, he'd carry it so
To make the sceptre his.
Id., Henry VIII. l. 2.

The love tale
Infected Shon's daughters with like heat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 432.

2. Fill with something hurtfully contagious.

Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all those that trust them!
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Infect. *adj.* Infected; polluted. *Obsolete.*

Infect with synon. *Bishop Fisher, Reposition of the Seven Penitential Psalms*, p. 11.

Are you not sick,
For whose infect persuasions, I could scarce
Kneel out my prayers?
Tenncn, Revenge's Tragedy.

A blinded eye, a closed ear,
A hand with bristled infect.
Sir J. Harrington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England, p. 54.

Infected. *part. adj.* Tainted by infection; (third element of a compound in the extract).

One of those fantastical mind infected people, that children and musicians call lovers. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Infection. *s.* Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison.

The transmission or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and infections, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal; but

withal there be a number of those emissions, both wholesome and unwholesome, that give so small an all. *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Infectious. *adj.* Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The most infectious pestilence upon these!
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Infectiously. *adv.* In an infectious manner; contagiously.

The will dears, that is inclinable
To what infectiously itself affects,
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Infective. *adj.* Having the quality of acting by contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an infective power. *Sir P. Sidney.*

There is no sink in the world so infective as they are. *Outred, Translation of Cops on Proverbs*, fol. 100 b: 158a.

Command her, you grave beldam, that know better
My deadly resolutions; since I drew them
From the infective fountain of your own.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.

Infecund. *adj.* [? recent. Lat. *fecundus* - fruitful, prolific.] Unfruitful; infertile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rooting, drying, or being rendered infertile in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preserved. *Boerhaave, Physico-Theology.*

Infelicity. *s.* Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and infelicity of the present state, we were made wise and happy. *Glauville.*

Here is our great infelicity, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea. *Watts.*

Infer. *v. a.* [Fr. *inferer*; Lat. *infero*.]

1. Bring on; induce.

Servus... died away, star'd
Of villainy to be to her infer'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 8, 32.

Vineta infer some small detriment to the lungs. *Hareng.*

2. In Logic. Deduce syllogistically, or as by a syllogism.

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should all infer the same conclusion. *Dr. H. More, Inquiry of Christian Philosophy.*

They have more opportunities than other men have of perceiving public esteem, by observing well of mankind and such opportunities always infer obligations. *Bishop Atterbury.*

To infer is nothing but, by virtue of any proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, i. e. to see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the inferred proposition. *Locke.*

3. Offer; produce. *Obsolete.*

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Infering arguments of mighty force.
Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part III. ii. 2.

Inferable. *adj.* Capable of being inferred.

A sufficient argument... is inferable from these premises. *Burke.*

Hence it is inferable that such an organism will be divisible into similar halves by a vertical plane passing through its axis of motion. *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. xii.

Inference. *s.* Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of inference. *Glauville.*

These inferences or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism or argument. *Watts.*

Induction being merely the extension to a class of cases of something which has been observed to be true in certain individual instances of the class; the first place among the operations subsidiary to induction is claimed by observation. . . . The sole condition is, that what is supposed to have been observed shall really have been observed; that it be an observation, not an inference. For in almost every act of our perceiving qualities, observation and inference are intimately blended. What we are said to observe is usually a compound result, of which one-tenth may be observation, and the remaining nine-tenths inference. I affirm, for example, that I hear a man's voice. This would pass, in common language, for a direct perception. All, however, which is really perception, is that I hear a sound. That the sound is a voice, and that voice the voice of a man, are not perceptions but inferences. I affirm, again, that I saw my brother at a certain hour this morning. If any proposition concerning a matter of fact would commonly be said to be known by the direct testimony of the senses, this surely would be so. The truth, however, is far otherwise. I only saw a certain coloured surface; or rather I had the kind of visual sensations which are usually

produced by a coloured surface; and from these marks, known to be such by previous experience, I concluded that I saw my brother. I might have had sensations precisely similar, when my brother was not there. I might have seen some other person so nearly resembling him in appearance, as, at the distance, and with the degree of attention which I bestowed, to be mistaken for him. I might have been asleep, and have dreamed that I saw him; or, in a state of nervous disorder, which brought his image before me in a waking hallucination. In all these modes, many have been led to believe that they saw persons well known to them, who were dead, or far distant. If any of these suppositions had been true, the affirmation that I saw my brother would have been erroneous. *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv. ch. i. § 1.

Inferential. *adj.* Having the nature of inference.

We know by observation (omitting the inferential proofs of an existence for thousands of ages anterior) that these phenomena have continued for five thousand years. *J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iii. ch. xiv. § 2.

Inferentially. *adv.* In an inferential manner.

Subjective and partially incidental affections, . . . and are often ascribed to them inferentially. *J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Inferible. *adj.* Capable of being inferred.

As simple mistakes commonly beset fallacies, so more from fallacious foundations, and unsound-headed axioms, erect conclusions no way inferible from their premises. *Sir T. Browne.*

Inferior. *adj.* [Lat. *inferior*.]

1. Lower.

a. Lower in station or rank of life: (correlative to *superior*).

Render me more equal, or perhaps
Superior, for inferior who is free?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 824.

b. Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with life is e'en,
And life itself the inferior gift of heav'n. *Dryden.*
I have misdeed some original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or inferior to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge of. *Id.*

2. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand inferior and particular propositions. *Watts.*

Inferior. *s.* One in a lower rank or station than another.

A great person gets more by obiding his inferior than by obdaining him. *South, Sermons.*

Inferiority. *s.* Lower state of dignity or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow; and therefore we are to be contrasted with that only inferiority which is not possible to be remedied. *Dryden.*

Infernal. *adj.* Hellish; tartarean; detestable.

His gigantic limbs, with large embrace,
Infold nine acres of infernal space.
Dryden, Translation of the Eclogues, vi. 402.

The instruments or abettors in such infernal dealings. *Addison, Spectator*, no. 243.

Infernally. *adv.* In an infernal manner; in a detestable and infernal way.

All this I perceive is infernally false. *Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 211: 1032.

Inferrible. *adj.* Capable of being inferred.

That Solon could not be far from Segor, which was seated under the mountains near the side of the lake, seems inferrible from the sudden arrival of him, who, coming from Solon at day-break, attained to Segor at sun-rising. *Sir T. Browne, Marcellinus*, p. 168.

Infertile. *adj.* Unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity; infecund.

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an infertile soil, when pride comes in search and harden it, it grows perfectly impregnate. *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Infertility. *s.* Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

The same distemperature of the air that occasioned the plague, occasioned the infertility or barrenness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesome. *Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

Infest. *v. a.* Harass; disturb; plague.

They ceased not, in the mean while, to strengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to infect by all means, under colour of other quarrels,

their greatest adversaries in this cause.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Infect. *adj.* [Lat. *infectus*.] Mischievous; hurtful; dangerous. *Obsolete.*

He stay'd not 'till advice which way were best
His own essay, or how himself to mend,
But with fierce fury and with force infect,
Upon him ran. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, vi. 4, 5.

Infection. *s.* Molestation; disturbance; annoyance.

Troubling the *infection* of pirates, he hath been careful.—*Baron, Speech in the Star-Chamber*, 1617.

They should dwell in safety, free from the *infection* of enemies.—*Bacon, Dissertation*, p. 102: 1623.

These bodily venations and *infections*.—*Hall's*

Infectious. *adj.* Mischievous; hostile; dangerous. *Rare.*

The natural gravity and clownish malignity of the vulgar sort are, unto primæ, as *infectious* as serpents.—*Bacon.*

Infection. *s.* Act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate held by a feudal tenure; condition of feudality.

Another military provision was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infection* of the tenant, and was usually called knight's service. *Sir M. Hale, Common Law.*

I had composed a large collection of the *infections* of church-lauds.—*Johnston, Assurance of Abbeys*, p. 30.

Infidel. *s.* [Lat. *infidelis*; *fidelis* = faithful; *fides* = faith.] Unbeliever; pagan; one who rejects Christianity.

Exhorting her, if she did marry, yet not to join herself to any *infidel*, as in those times some widows christians had done, for the advancement of their estate in this world.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Infidel. *adj.* Unbelieving; characteristic of an unbeliever. *Obsolete.*

You have written what you dreamed in your sleep, rather than what you learned of any author catholic or *infidel*.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 362.

Their old *infidel* invaders. *Bishop Hard, On Christianity and Rome.*

The parliament [may be] not *infidel*. They 'deprecate the infidelity of that parliament.' Bold words these, indeed! *Bishop Horne, Letters on Infidelity.*

Infidelity. *s.*

1. Want of faith.

The consideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are great instruments of shewing the miseries of *infidelity*. *Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living.*

2. Disbelief in Christianity.

One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that sinistral fault, which seems to grow out of the impudent fervours of religion; but so it is, that *infidelity* is presented with as much fierceness and contention, as if the safety of mankind depended upon it. *Addison, Spectator.*

3. Treachery; deceit; breach of contract or trust.

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two sexes, and the envious on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the most refined delights that make up this business of life, render it silly and unprofitable. *Spectator.*

Infiltrate. *v. n.* Pass into anything as through a filter.

(For example see under next entry.)

Infiltration. *s.* Act of passing through a filter; liquid which has been infiltrated.

The water *infiltrates* through the porous rock... the *infiltration* quickly petrifies. *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Infinite. *adj.* [Lat. *infinitus*.] Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from any thing because the very substance of God is *infinite*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Infinitely. *adv.*

1. In an infinite manner; without limits; without bounds; immensely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* desired, but that good which indeed is infinite.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. In a great degree.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so *infinitely* bound,
Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

The king saw that contrariwise it would follow, that England, though much less in territory, yet should have *infinitely* more addressees of their native forces than those other nations have.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have professed to act under a full persuasion of this great article.—*Rogers.*

Infiniteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Infinite; immensity; boundlessness; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readiness of his tears, the *infiniteness* of his vows, were but among the weakest threads of his net. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his *Infiniteness*, and express that infinite distance between his *infiniteness* and our weakness.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Infinitesimal. *adj.* Infinitely divided.

The notion or idea of an *infinitesimal* quantity, as it is an object simply apprehended by the mind, hath been already considered. *Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 12.

The distance between them may be either infinite or *infinitesimal*, according to the measure used. *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Infinitive. *s. and adj.* In Grammar. Mood so called.

In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one use of the indicative; but then it does not do it absolutely. *Clark, Latin Grammar.*

The mode is the manner of representing the being, action, or passion. When it is simply declared, or a question is asked concerning it, it is called the indicative mood. . . . When it is barely expressed, without any limitation of person or number, it is called the *infinitive*.—*Bishop Lowth, A Short Introduction to English Grammar.*

Infinitude. *s.*

1. Infinity; immensity.

Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood still, stood vast in *infinitude* confusion.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 710.

Though the redundancy of *infinitude* be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, or continued quantity, and depends upon the impossibility of the very nature of things successive or extensive with *infinitude*; yet that impossibility is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that arithmetical parts actually distinguished. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Boundless number.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions. *Addison, Spectator.*

Infinity. *s.*

1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited quantities.

There cannot be more *infinity* than one; for one of them would limit the other.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The better, the more desirable; that therefore must be desirable, wherein there is *infinity* of goodness; so that if any thing desirable may be infinite, that must needs be the best of all things that are desired: an good is infinite but only God, therefore he is one felicity and bliss.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Endless number.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity* of admirable beauties.—*Brown, Notes on the Iliad*, p. 17.

The liver, being swelled, compresseth the stomach, stops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an *infinity* of bad symptoms. *Ambroise, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Infirm. *adj.* [Lat. *infirmus*.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

Here stand I your slave:
A poor, *infirm*, weak, and dropsical old man.
Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 2.

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

I am afraid to think what I have done:
Look on't again, I dare not. *Infirm* of purpose;
Give me the dagger. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ii. 2.
That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty and *infirm* sex forgive me;
To me committed, and by me exposed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 953.

3. Not stable; not solid.

He who fixes upon false principles trends upon *infirm* ground, and so sinks; and he who falls in his deductions from right principles, stumbles upon firm ground and falls.—*South, Sermons.*

Infirm. *v. a.* Weaken; shake; enfeeble. *Obsolete.*

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which, being diluted, would rather *infirm* and debilitate it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Infirmity. *s.* Lodgings for the sick.

These buildings to be for priory lodgings on both sides, and the end for priory cellars, whereof one should be for an *infirm*, if any special person should be sick.—*Bacon.*

Infirmity. *s.*

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.

Which waits upon worn thine, hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requisite, that a wise man should study the operation of his interest.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

How difficult it is to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and *infirmities* as are so small diminutions to it. *Addison.*

3. Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according whereunto, as now, no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same *infirmity*, but without the like accident, may. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Infirmness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Infirmitas; weakness; feebleness; infirmity.

Some experiments may discover the *infirmness* not insufficiency of the perpetuist doctrine.—*Boyle.*

Infix. *v. a.* Drive in; set; fasten.

And at the point two staves *infix'd* are,
Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceeded far.
Spenser.

I never lov'd myself,
Till now, *infix'd*, I lov'd myself,
Drawn in the flatterious table of her eye.
Shakespeare, King John, ii. 2.

Immovable, *infix'd*, and broken round.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 602.

The fatal dart a ready javelin found,
And deep within her heart *infix'd* the wound.
Dryden.

Inflame. *v. a.* [Lat. *inflammo*; *flamma* = flame.]

1. Kindle; set on fire; make to burn.

Love more clear, dedicated to a bare more cold,
With the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me,
And with the redness *inflames* a world of fire within me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

His waves of torrent fire *infix'd* with rage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 281.

2. Kindle any passion; provoke; irritate.

Their lust was *inflamed* towards her.—*Bunyan, 8.*

3. Fire with passion.

Salon, with thoughts *inflam'd* of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *John, Paradise Lost*, ii. 650.

The accusations which he had *inflamed* the public mind to madness were coolly withdrawn.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

4. Exaggerate; aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Inflame. *v. n.* In Medicine. Grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

If the vesicle are everted, they *inflame*.—*Wise, 1800.*

Inflamer. *s.* One who, or that which, inflames.

Interest is a great *inflamer*, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Assemblies, who act upon public principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and *inflamers*.—*Swift.*

Inflammability. *s.* Quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnated with subtle *inflammability*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Choler is the most *inflammable* part of the blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it is called a malignant. *Harvey.*

Inflammable. *adj.* Easy to be set on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples are all *inflammable*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Inflammableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inflamabile; inflammability.

We may treat of the *inflammableness* of bodies.—*Boyle.*

Inflammation. *s.*

1. Act of setting on flame.

• *Inflammations* of air from meteors may have a powerful effect upon men.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. State of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

• Some men have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the jumps within them were burning when they were first buried; whereas the *inflammation*

nation of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish.—*Bishop Wilkins, Intellectus.*

3. Act of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by contemplation, and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new inflammations to pray the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us corresponding desires towards them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Inflammatory. adj. Having the power of inflaming.

- a. The mind or passions, as 'an inflammatory harangue.'
- b. The body, as in *Medicine*.

The extremity of pain often creates a robustness in the extremities; such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
An inflammatory fever hurried him out of this life in three days.—*Popo, Letter to Swift.*

Inflato. r. a. [Lat. *inflatus*, pass. part. of *inflare* = blow in.]

1. Swell, fill, puff up, with wind or breath.

That the muscles are inflated in time of rest, appears to the very eye in the faces of children.—*Kay.*

2. Puff up mentally.

Envy . . .
Will not admit, that art herself should show
By others' flunies; but the mind inflates.
Sir J. Davies, Within Pilgrimage, sign. P. 2.

Inflated. part. adj.

1. Blown out; puffed up.
Vapours are no other than inflated vesicles of water.—*Bertholm.*

2. Blown into.

With might and main they chas'd the madd'ning fox,
With brazen trumpets and inflated box,
To kindle Mars with military sounds,
Nor wanted horns to inspire sanguine hums.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 710.

Inflation. s.

1. State of being swelled with wind; flatulence.

Wind rising upwards, *inflation* and tumours of the belly, are signs of a plethoric constitution.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. State of being mentally puffed up; conceit.

If they should confidently praise their works,
In them it would appear *inflation*.
R. Jonson, Postaster.

Infect. r. a. [Lat. *flecto* = bend; pass. part. *flectus*.]

1. Bend; turn.

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies begin to bend before they arrive at the body? And are they not reflected, refracted, and inflected by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances?—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. In *Grammar*. Vary a noun or verb in its inflections.

Infection. s.

1. Act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, persuasions, or *infection* of the understanding or will of rational creatures, shall decide the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Modulation of the voice.

This voice, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *infection* of his voice, who first attract them as his own, is that which giveth the very essence of instruments available to eternal life.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. In *Grammar*. Variation of a noun or verb. The same word in the theoretical tongue, by divers *infections* and variations, makes divers dialects.—*Hieronymus.*

Infective. adj. Having the power of bending; the tendency to bend.

This *infective* quality of the air is a great enmity and confusion of astronomical observations.—*Bertholm.*

Infect. adj. Bent; turned.

David's right-heartedness became *infected* and crooked.—*Fellham, Sermon on St. Luke*, xiv. 21.

Inflexibility. s. Incapability of being bent.

1. Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.
Against the inertia of matter, or the *inflexibility* of mechanism.—*A. Bæzer, Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul*, ii. 125.

2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacity.

The purity and *inflexibility* of their faith.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 334.

Inflexible. adj. Incapable of being bent, prevailed on, influenced, warped, or changed.

Such errors are not new, as in our younger hours, arose only in our older heads, and became *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reason.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Inflexibly. adv. In an inflexible manner; invariably; without relaxation or remission.

It should be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, till there appears not the least relativity.—*Locke.*

Infligit. r. a. [Lat. *infligitus* pass. part. of *infligere*.] Put in act or impose as a punishment.

Sufficient to such a man is this punishment, which was *infligit* on many.—*2 Corinthians*, ii. 6.

Infligator. s. One who punishes.

Revenue is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *infligator*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Inflation. s.

1. Act of using punishments.

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *inflation*.—*Scott, Sermons.*

2. Punishment or hardship imposed.

What but thy malice mov'd thee to misdeem of righteousness doth, then cruelly to afflict him With all *inflation*? But his patience won.
Milton, Paradise Regain'd, l. 425.

How desirable are the threats of a creature as impediment as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflation*.—*Boyer.*

Infective. adj. Imposing a punishment; having the character of an infliction.

He remembers his *infective* Oracles.—*Lucan, Letter to Cicerone.*

Influence. s. [Lat. *flux* = flower; *fluere*, *fluere* = flower, flourish.] In *Botany*.

Manner of flowering.

The elder and ivy have the same *influence*.—*Quæren, Handbook of Botany.*

Influence. s. [see *Influx*.]

1. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying.

Incarnate body, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such *influence* hath your excellency.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Conquers no rule, no righteous order own;
Their *influence* decreed, as their ways unknown.
Prior.

2. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.

Must that blind the sweet *influence* of Pleiades, or base the hands of Orion?—*Job*, xxxviii. 31.

Touching the pretended deny of the heavenly bodies in regard to their *influence*.—*Hakewell, Astronomy*, p. 163.

With *into*. *Obsolete.*

God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things, without which *influence* of deity supports them, their utter annihilation could not chase but follow.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

With *on* or *upon*.

For knowledge had no *influence* on their fault.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 118.

Influence. r. a. Affect in the way of ascendancy.

All the restraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them.—*Boyer.*

Influent. adj. Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Influent. adj. Exerting influence or power.

Our now overshadowed souls may be enshaded by those cruised phobos, whose *influent* emissions are interrupted by the interposal of the benighted elements.—*Clarendon.*

Influentially. adv. In an influential manner; in a manner so as to direct.

Embrace not the opposing and idiosyncratic of opinions, but that which looks most lucidly and *influentially* into goodness.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 3.

Influenza. s. [Italian.] In *Medicine*. Kind of catarrh.

The chief sufferers by *influenza*, or pulmonary catarrh, are elderly persons, and those whose lungs were previously tender.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. iii. ch. vi.

Influx. s. [Lat. *fluere* = flow; pres. part. *fluens*, *entis*; pass. part. *fluens*; substantives, *influxus*, *influxio*, *influxiva*.]

1. Act of flowing into anything.

We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission and *influx* of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body in general, or upon another body.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The *influx* of soul into the Celtic region, however, was far from keeping pace with the *influx* of consumers.—*Marsden, History of England*, ch. xvii.

2. Influence; power. *Obsolete.*

Adam, in immensity, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a state of immortality.—*Sir M. Hale.*
These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Id.*

Influxion. s. Infusion; intromission.

The retiring of the mind within itself is the state which is most susceptible of divine *influxion*.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Influxious. adj. Influential. *Obsolete.*

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours.—*Howell.*

Influxive. adj. Having influence. *Obsolete.*

He is the *influxive* head, who both governs the whole body, and every member which is any way servicable to the body.—*Hobbesworth, Inauguration Sermon*, p. 9: 1622.

Infold. r. a.

1. Enfold; enwrap.

All that eludes is not gold,
Other have you heard that told . . .
Gilded hums do worms *infold*.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.
Then listen I
To the celestial Sirens harmony
That sit upon the nine *infold* spheres.
Milton, Arcades, 1. 62.

2. Embrace; clasp.

Let me *infold* thee
And hold thee to my heart.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 4.

Infoliate. r. a. [Lat. *folium* = leaf.] Cover with leaves. *Rare.*

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with enamoured leaves.—*Howell.*

Inform. r. a. [The *in* other than negative, i. e. as in *instruo* = instruct, a word of nearly the same import as *inform*.]

1. Animate; actuate by vital powers.

All alike *informed*
With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 563.

Let others better mould the running mass
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass;
And soften into flesh a marble face.
Dryden, Translation of the Ecce, vi. 1162.

2. Instruct; supply with new knowledge; acquaint.

The drift is to *inform* their minds with some method of reducing the laws into their original causes.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Order an accusation to a magistrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul.—*Acts*, xxiv. 1.

Inform. r. a. Give intelligence; lay an accusation.

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus mine eyes.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Inform. adj. [Lat. *informis*; the *in* negative.] Shapeless; ugly.

Black cranes, and naked hills,
And the whole prospect so *inform* and rude.
Colton, Wonders of the Peak, p. 76: 1681.

Informal. adj.

1. Irregular; not competent; out of character; out of the senses. *Obsolete.*

These poor *informal* women are no more
But instruments of some more nightier member,
That sets them on.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. Irregular; contrary to established forms.

The clerk that returns it shall be fined for his *informal* return.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown*, pt. ii. ch. 33iii.

He had probably not less need of this talent for private, *informal*, conversations to satisfy his own political passions, than for addressing the public

assembly formally convoked.—*Græce, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

Informality. *s.* Want of attention to established forms.

I thought the *informality* was, that since it related to the passing of lands, it was not countermanded by you, as others of that nature are. *Henry Earl of Chesham to the Lord Treasurer*, 1684, *Letters*, i. 155.

Informant. *s.*

1. One who gives information or instruction.

He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his informant understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his informant has under these words.—*Watts*.

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

Information. *s.*

1. Intelligence given; instruction.

But reason with the fellow,
Lest you should choose to whip your information,
And beat the messenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 3.
The active *information* of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grow intimate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South, Sermons*.

These men have had narrow opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourselves.—*Keynes*.

2. Charge or accusation exhibited; act of informing or accusing.

Informative. *adj.* Having power to animate.

Many [souls] put out their force *informative*,
In their ethereal corporeity.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, l. 2, 21.

Informed. *adj.* [the *in-* negative.] Not formed; imperfectly formed.

After Nihil's inundation,
Infinite shapes of creatures men do find
Informed in the mud and with the same bath
Mould'd.

Conceptions, whether animate or inanimate,
formed or *informed*.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, ii. 3.

Informers. *s.* One who, that which, informs.

a. By animating anything.

Informers of the planetary train,
Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous
orbs
Were rude unlovely masses, inert and dead!

Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

b. By instruction.

This writer is either biased, by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to choose his *informers*.—*Swift*.

c. By delation.

There were spies and *informers* set at work to watch the company. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.
Let no court government persecute for cause,
Nor sly *informers* watch these words to draw
Within the reach of treason.

Pope, Satire of Don Quixote, sat. ii.

Informidable. *adj.* Not to be feared; not to be dreaded. *Rare*.

Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, though of terrestrial mould;
Koe not *informidable*, exempt from wound.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 481.

Informity. *s.* Shapelessness? *Rare*.

From this narrow line of position may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this *informity* no *informity*. *Sir T. Browne, Utriusque Errorum*.

Informous. *adj.* Shapeless; of no regular figure. *Rare*.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen, which she fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion delivered by ancient writers. *Sir T. Browne, Utriusque Errorum*.

Infornate. *adj.* Unhappy; unfortunate; (the latter the commoner word).

Perkin, destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or *infornate*, did gladly accept of the condition.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

A most *infornate* chance for him she came safe to port, she had been the richest ship that ever came into the Thames. *Hamilton, Letters*, i. 4, 42.

Infornately. *adv.* In an unfortunate manner; unhappily; un luckily. *Rare*.

Destructive rocks, upon which most of the un-
washed youth . . . do *infornately* split.—*Memoria of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey*, p. 7: 16-2.

Infornate. *s.* Misfortune. *Obsolete*.

He concluded to go to Rome, and declare his *infornate* to his said friend.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 131. b.

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Infraet. *adj.* [Lat. *fractus*, pass. part. from *frango*—break; *fractio*,—*onus*.] Unbroken. *Rare*.

Oh how strait and *infraet* is this line of life! you will live to the years of Melchisedek.—*Guicciardi, Sappho*, (Orel MS.).

Infraction. *s.* Act of breking; breach; violation (of treaty).

By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath Punish'd the *infraction* of my former faith.

Wallr.

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep without their does. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Infraetor. *s.* Breaker; violator. *Rare*.

Who shall be depository of the oaths and leagues of princes, or intimate against the perjured *infraction* of them?—*Lord Herbert of Cherbourg, History of Henry VIII.*, p. 368.

Infrafragile. *adj.* Not to be broken.

The primitive atoms are supposed *infrafragile*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere.—*Boyle*.

Infraopos. *r. a.* [Lat. *positus*—placed; pass. part. of *pono*—place.] Place beneath.

I had further an opportunity of seeing, in company with the late Professor E. Forbes, his own discovery of an instance of terrestrial surface *infraopos* to the drift travels at the east end of the Isle of Wight. *Jordan, in Proceedings of the Geological Society*, vol. 12.

Infrequency. *s.* Rarity; uncommonness.

Is it a little and *infrequency* of visitation?—*Bishop Hall, Utriusque Errorum*, § 4.

Infrequency. *s.* Uncommonness; rarity.

Either through desecration, or *infrequency*, or mere familiarity of devotion, he has suffered his mind to grow alienated from God.—*Tongue, Sermons*, p. 18: 1678.

Infrequent. *adj.* Rare; uncommon. *Rare*.

The acts wherof is at this day *infrequent* or out of use among all sorts of men.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 124. b.

A spring and *infrequent* worshipper of the deity betrays an habitual disregard of him.—*Wolfe, Religion of Nature*, § 1.5.

Infrigidate. *r. a.* [Lat. *frigidus*=cold.]

Chill; make cold.

The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass.—*Boyle*.

Infrigidation. *s.* Act of rendering cold.

Madame de Bourignon . . . used to boast, that she had not only the spirit of conformity in herself, but that she had also the power of recommending it to all who beheld her. This the swiftness of these days called the gift of *infrigidation*, and took occasion from it to rally her face, rather than admire her virtue.—*Father, l. c.*, 124.

Infringe. *r. a.* [Lat. *infringo*; from *frango* break.]

1. Violate; break laws or contracts.

Those many had not dur'd to do that evil,
If the first man that did it had *infring'd*,
Had answer'd for his deed.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

Having *infring'd* the law, I waive my right
As king, and thus submit myself to fight.

Waller.

2. Destroy; hinder.

Honour, to the plain and popular instructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Infringement. *s.* Breach; violation.

The justification of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. *Lord Chesham, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Infringer. *s.* Breaker; violator.

A clergyman's hand ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the *infringer* of the provincial constitution.—*Agiloff, Parisian Journal*, 1790.

Infrugal. *adj.* Not frugal; extravagant; careless.

What should betray them to such *infrugality*—
perversity of them, I can give no account without making severe reflections on their discretion.—*Gibbon, Winter Evening Conference*, p. 21: 1720.

Infundibular. *adj.* [Lat. *infundibulum*—funnel.] Having the character, or form, of a funnel: (common in *Botany*, as applied to the shape of flowers).

Infuriate. *adj.* Enraged; raging.

At the other bore, with tumult of the
Dilated and *infuriate*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xl. 483.

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Infuriate. *r. a.* Render furious or insane; fill with rage or fury.

Like those curls of entangled snakes, with which Eurymachia is said to have *infuriated* Athens and Icarus.—*Dr. H. More, Theory of Christian Piety*, p. 32.

Infuriated. *part. adj.* Rendered furious or mad.

They tore the reputation of the clergy to pieces by their *infuriated* declamations and invectives. *Becke, Thoughts on a Republic*, Peace.

Infuse. *r. a.* [Lat. *fundo*—pour; pass. part. *fusus*; *infusus*,—*unus*.]

1. Pour in; instil.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythecorax,
That souls of animals *infuse* themselves
Into the trunks of men.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son which himself never possessed?—*Swift*.

2. Pour into the mind; inspire.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our first parents all the rules of good,
So that their skill *infused* themselves all health,
That ever were before or since the flood.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 1.
Meat must be with meagre brought,
She therefore, upon second thought,
Infused, yet as it were by stealth,
Some small regard for state and wealth.

Swift, Colonus and Tamara.
Swift.

3. Steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; macerate so as to extract the virtues of anything without boiling: (opposed to *decoction*).

Take violets, and *infuse* a good part of them in a quart of vinegar.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

4. Make an infusion with any ingredient; supply, tincture, or saturate with anything infused.

Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster
And easier than meat and drink together.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

5. Fill; inspire.

Thou didst smile,
Infused with a fortitude from heav'n.

Shakespeare, Tempest, i. 2.

Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms.

Id., Henry VI. Part III., v. 4.

Infuse. *s.* Infusion. *Obsolete*.

Vandebate to shed into my barren sight
Some little drop of thy celestial dew,
That may my rhimes with sweet *infuse* endow.

Spenser, Hyman.

Infuser. *s.* One who infuses.

The sole *infuser* of grace.—*White, Sermon*, p. 31: 1675.

Infusible. *adj.* [in—into.] Possible to be infused.

From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hammond*.

Infusible. *adj.* [in—not.] Incapable of being fused or melted.

Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum. *Sir T. Browne, Utriusque Errorum*.

Infusion. *s.*

1. Act of pouring in; instillation.

Our language has received immaterial elements and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebrewisms, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ. *Aldrich*.

2. Act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.

We participate Christ partly by imitation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by baptism and real *infusion*, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Suggestion; whisper.

They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend much time; during which they did not observe their company, nor to be troubled with their *infusions*.—*Lord Chesham, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Here his folly and his wishing age of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift*.

4. Act of steeping anything in moisture without boiling.

Repeat the *infusion* of thy body oftener.—*Bacon*.

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5. Liqueur made by infusion.

To have the infusion strong in those bodies which have fluid spirits, repeat the infusion of the body often.

Infusive. adj. Having the power of infusion, or of being infused.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing the infusive force of Spring on man;
When heaven and earth, as if contending, vie
To raise his being, and serene his soul.

Thomas, *Seasons, Spring*.

Infusoria. s. pl. Animalcules (generally microscopic) found in water wherein vegetable matters have been steeped or infused, and, by the earlier naturalists, supposed to have been engendered thereby.

A purplish blue variety owes its colour to a trace of iodine; a red variety to oxyd of iron, and another to iron.

Infusoria, *Infusoria*, *Infusoria*.

Ing. s. [A.S.] Common pasture or meadow.

Bill for dividing and inclosing certain open common fields, *inga*, common pastures, and other commonable lands, within the manors or minor or township of Henging, in the county of Lincoln.

Ing, *Ing*, *Ing*.

Ingannation. s. [Italian, *ingannare*.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. *Rare*.

Whoever shall reach these reasons, either from the force of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity.

Ingate. s. Entrance; ingress.

One noble person . . . stoopeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those which are at his back.

Ingathering. s. Act of getting in the harvest.

Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field.

Ingeminate. s. a. [Lat. *ingeminus*; pass. part. *-atus*; *ingeminatio*, *-onis*; *geminus*.] Double, twin. *Ingemino*, &c., are often applied to sounds, i. e. repeated by, or as by, an echo.] Double; repeat.

The last of sounds, and what she hears relates.

They *ingeminated* a doleful requiem in their brother's carcase.

Ingeminate. adj. Redoubled.

It is an *ingeminate* expression of helping us in our labours.

Ingemination. s. Repetition; reduplication.

To make it more effectual by *ingemination*, he saith, Abba, Father.

Ingender. See Engender.

Ingenerability. s. Incapability of being generated.

It is impossible that God the Son could resemble God the Father in the point of his *ingenerability*.

Ingenuous. adj. Incapable of being generated. *Rare*.

Diverse naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenuous* and incorruptible.

Ingenerate. v. a. Beget; produce.

Natural ceremony both to express and *ingenerate*, or encrease, this lowliness of disposition.

Ingénier. s. [Italian, *ingegnere*.] Engineer.

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So will fall
He and his childless property: whose fault?
Whose but his own? *Ingrate*; he had of me
All he could have: I made him just and right,
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 35.

Ingrateful, *adj.* Wanting gratitude: (Ungrateful the commoner and better word).

1. Unthankful.

Is this the love, is this the recompence
Of mine to thee, *ingrateful* Eve?

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1163.

Ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best
friends and entertainers.—*Id.* *Observations on the*

Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.

He proved extremely false and *ingrateful* to me.—*Bishop Atterbury*, vol. iv. let. 64.

He found that city which he had saved so *ingrately*.—*Halewell, Apology*, p. 415.

2. Unpleasing.

He was never suspected . . . in the least degree to
dissemble his own opinions or thoughts, how *ingrately*
soever it often proved.—*Lord Clarendon*,
Life, i. 68.

Ingratefully, *adv.* Ungratefully; without
gratitude. *Rare*.

Sir Robert Curlew, her near kinsman, and whose
family and himself she (Queen Elizabeth) had raised
from the degree of a mean gentleman to high honour
in title and place, most *ingrately* forgot her
last benefit, to carry it to the rising sun then in
Scotland.—*Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James*,
p. 2.

Ingrately, *adv.* Ungratefully. *Rare*.

Nor may we saviour or forget, *ingrately*,
The heaven of silver that was sent but lately
From Ferdinandus, &c.

Sylvestor, Du Barlas, p. 135: 1621.

Ingratitude, *v. a.* [Lat. *gratia* grace, fa-
vour.]

1. Put in favour; recommend to kindness.

They will be fit helms for such ingratitude; . . . to
honour them, and *ingratitude* themselves.—*Bishop*

Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old

Testament, p. 265: 1655.

Their manners make them see enemies in the air,
and give them their word, the more to *ingratitude*
themselves with them, that they stand nothing less
than future slaughter and desolation.—*Adrian*.

2. Recommend; render easy.

What difficulty would it not *ingratitude* to us?—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 561.

When once we come to feel the good effects of
these duties in our natures, how fast our lists do
decline, our dispositions mend, and all our graces
improve in the use of them, the sense of time will
naturally colour and *ingratitude* them to us.—*Scott*,
Christian Life, i. 4.

Ingratulating, *verb. abs.* Recommendation;
act of putting in favour.

Those have been far from receiving the rewards of
such *ingrattulations* with the people.—*Eikon Basilike*.

Which had been a very great inducement and *ingrattulating*
to women of greatest quality.—*Jeremy*

Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 174.

Ingratitude, *s.* Retribution of evil for good;
unthankfulness.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou show'st thee in a child,
Than the sea-monster. *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

Ingratitude is adhered both by God and man,
and vengeance attends those that repay evil for
good. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

In the plural. *Rare*.

Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back,
Wherein he puts alms for oblivion,
A great-sin'd monster of *ingratitude*.

Shakespeare, Twelfth and Cressida, iii. 3.

Ingrave, *v. a.* [from *grave*—tomb.] Bury;
inter.

Thy corpse, as in the custom old,
With thy forefathers doth not lie *ingrav'd*.

Gunpowder, Epigram, sign. C. 5: 1673.

Ingratitude, *v. a.* Impreguate; make pro-
liferous.

They may be so pregnant and *ingratitude* with
hateful thoughts, that they may as it were die
in travel, because they cannot be delivered.—*Father*,
Holy State, p. 25.

Ingroat. See Engroat.

Ingrédient, *s.* [Lat. *ingredior*, pres. part.
ingrediens, -entis, pret. part. *ingressus*; *in-*

gressio, -onis, from *in* + *gradior*—step in,
enter, form a part of anything.] Component
part of a body that consists of
different materials.

The ointment is made of divers *ingrédients*, where-
of the hardest to come by is the moss upon the skull

of a dead man unburied.—*Bacon, Natural and Ex-*

perimental History.

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought
a proper *ingrédient* in the education of a woman of
quality or fortune. *Addison, Guardian*.

Water is the chief *ingrédient* in all the animal
fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot, On the Nature and*

Choice of Aliments.

Spleen is a last *ingrédient* into any other dis-
temper. *Sir W. Temple*.

Ingrédient, *adj.* Entering into.

But with us, and so in every nation, many consi-
derations ought to be *ingrédient* into the constitu-
tion of a capital law.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor in*

theology, (Oral MS.)

God himself is the only infallible judge in a case
of this nature, of all the circumstances *ingrédient* to
the definition of good or evil.—*Grove, Cosmology*

Sacra, p. 180. (Oral MS.)

Ingress, *s.* [see *Ingrédient*] Entrance;
power of entrance; intramission.

All intrusions come from the ambient body;
either by *ingress* of the substance of the ambient
body into the body intruded; or else by excitation
of the body intruded by the body ambient.—*Bacon*,
Natural and Experimental History.

These air bladders, by a sudden subsidence, meet
again by the *ingress* and egress of the air.—*Arbuth-*

not, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Ingression, *s.* Act of entering; entrance.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too
suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingression*.
—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of India*.

Inguinal, *adj.* [Lat. *inguen*—groin.] Belong-
ing to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, cha-
racterised with eruptions in inguines, by the inflam-
mation and suppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*,
and other glands.—*Arbuthnot*.

Inguis. See Engulf.

Inguisitate, *v. a.* [Lat. *gurgies*, -itis :
whirlpool, swallow, throat.]

1. Swallow down.

Inguisitating sometimes whole half glasses.—*Char-*

leshaunt, Poems, p. 112.

2. Plunge into; engulf.

If a man do but once set his appetite upon it,
[pleasure,] let him *inguisitate* himself never so deep
into it, yet shall he never be able to fill his desire
with it. *Eucher, Almonaster*, p. 200: 1622.

Inguisitate, *v. n.* Drink largely; swill.

Nothing pestered the body and mind sooner, than
to be still full, to eat and *inguisitate* beyond all
measure, as many do.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melan-*

choly, p. 255.

Inguisitation, *s.* Act of intemperate swal-
lowing.

Inconveniences always do happen by *inguisitati-*

ons and excessive feedings. *Sir T. Elgot, The*

Gouty Curer, fol. 31.

Too much abstemiousness turns vice, and too much *in-*

guisitation is one of the seven, and at once destroys
both nature and grace.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contem-*

ptance, § 14.

So it is written of Epicurus, that after his disease
was judged desperate, he drew up his stomach and
waxes with a large draught and *inguisitation* of
wine; whereupon the epidemic was made. *His-*

torius, de rebus illustribus, he was not sober enough
to taste any of the Stygian water.—*Bacon, Of the*

Advancement of Learning, vol. i. p. 124. (Oral MS.)

Inguisstable, *adj.* [Lat. *gusto*—taste.] Not
perceptible by the taste.

As for their taste, if the camel's nostril be
air, neither can the tongue be an instrument there-
of; for the body of the camel is so *inguisstable*, void of
all sapidity, and without any action of the tongue,
is, by the rough setery, or wizen, conducted into
the lungs. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Inhabit, *v. a.* Unkillfulness.

Whatever evil kind ignorance, . . . *inhabit*, un-
wieldiness, and confusion of thoughts beget, wisdom
prevents. *Erasmus, Seneca*.

Inhabit, *v. n.* Dwell in; hold as a dweller.

They shall build houses and *inhabit* them. *Isaiah*,
lxv. 21.

She shall be *inhabited* of devils.—*Baruch*, iv. 25.

Not all are particulars of that race, who rely on
inhabit when he saith.—*Hosier, Ecclesiastical*

Polity.

Inhabit, *v. n.* Dwell; live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 253.

They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here;

But grief and want secure my fear. *Waller*.

Inhabitable, *adj.* [from *in* + *habit*—on.] Capable
of affording habitation.

All which live

In the *inhabitable* world. *Anne, Poems*, p. 263.

The fixed stars are all of them *inhabit*, with systems
of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke*.

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Inhabitable, *adj.* [from *in* + *habit*—on.] In-
capable of inhabitants; not habitable;

uninhabitable. *Obsolète*.

The frozen Poles of the Alps.

Or any other ground *inhabitable*.

Shakespeare, Richard II., i. 1.

Inhabitation, *s.* Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors testify
a former *inhabitation*. *Cowley, Survey of Cornwall*.

No promise of *inhabitation*; neither track of least,
nor food of man. We have searched all this rocky
desert. *Bartram and Fletcher, Sea-T*, page.

Inhabitant, *s.* Dweller; one who lives or
resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabi-*

tants, which were very fair and fat people.—*Ibid.*

If the fervour of the sun were the sole cause of
blackness in any kind of negroes, it were also reason-
able that *inhabitants* of the same latitude, subjected
into the same vicinity of the sun, should also partake
of the same hue. *Sir T. Browne*.

For his supposed love a third
Laysessy laid upon a bird,
And stands muzz'd to find his dear
A wild *inhabitant* of the air.

What happier natures shrink at with *inhabit*,
The hard *inhabitant* embryos is rich.

Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 223.

Inhabitation, *s.*

1. Abode; place of dwelling.

None call you it, or universal room,
As if the whole *inhabitation* perish?

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1511.

2. Act of inhabiting, or planting with dwell-
ings; state of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge
of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *in-*

habitation. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

The *inhabitation* of the Holy Ghost maketh a
temple, as we are informed by the Apostle. What,
know ye not that your body is the temple of the
Holy Ghost which is in you?—*Bishop Pearson*,
Explication of the Creed, art. viii.

3. Number of inhabitants.

We shall rather admire how the earth contained
its *inhabitants* than doubt it.—*Sir T. Browne*,
Vulgar Errors.

Inhabitor, *s.* One who inhabits; dweller.

We to the *inhabitants* of the earth.—*Revelation*,
viii. 13.

The same name is given unto the islanders, or
inland *inhabitants* of this island. *Sir T. Browne*,
Vulgar Errors.

They thought to understand, that there is not
only some *inhabitants* in this divine house, but also
some ruler.—*Dehane*.

Inhabitrice, *s.* Female inhabitant.

O inhabitant of the fortress, in the margin, *in-*

habitrice. *Jeremiah*, x. 17.

Thou inhabitant of *Saphir* [in the margin, *in-*

habitrice.—*Middle*, i. 11.

This church here called the *inhabitants* of the
garden. *Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations*
upon the Old Testament, p. 520: 1655.

Inhalation, *s.* Act of drawing in breath or
air.

Our *inhalation* from the circumambient air is
very considerable.—*Blackzie, On Health*, 286.
(Oral MS.)

Inhale, *v. a.* Draw in with air; inspire;
[opposed to *exhale*].

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh
breaze of the evening.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

There sits the shepherd on the grassy turf,
Inhaling healthful the descending sun.

Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Inhalor, *s.* In *Machine*. Apparatus or
machine for breathing or drawing vapour
into the lungs.

Inharmonious, *adj.* Unmusical; not sweet
of sound.

Cathartes, though his *Notes* be rough, and his
numbers *inharmonious*, I could not condemn for the
softness and decency, but must decline for the
harshness of his thoughts. *Eaton*.

The identity of sound may appear a little *in-*

harmonious, and smack the ear. *Bacon*.

Inhearse, *v. a.* Enclose in a hearse. *Rare*.

See where he lies, *inhearsed* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurse of his bones.

Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part I. iv. 7.

Inhere, *v. n.* Exist in something else.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme, and scattering bright, can *inhere*

inhere. *Boyle, Sermons*, p. 17.

They do but *inhere* in themselves which supports
them; their being is a dependence on a subject.

Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Justice.

Inherence, *s.* Existence in something else.

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so as to be inseparable from it; conjunction.

The gift of tongues, after its first infusion by the Spirit, might be in a man by habitual *inherence*, as a standing principle or power residing in the soul, and enabling it, upon any occasion, to express itself in several languages.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 415.

Inherency, s. Synonym *Inherence*.

The immensity and *inherency* of this power in Jesus is evident in this, that he was also to communicate it to whom he pleased.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

It is that I am pleased with beholding his gayety, and the gay man in his greatest bravery is only pleased because I am pleased with the sight; so borrowing his little and imaginary complacency from the delight that I have, not from any *inherency* of his own possession.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, xviii.

Inherent, adj.

- Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

I will not do't.
Lead I increase to honour mine own truth;
And by my lady's action teach my mind
A most *inherent* passion.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

- Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office; I speak of that only which is *inborn* and *inherent* to your person.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

The power of drawing iron is one of the powers of a hard stone, and a power to be so drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers pass for *inherent* qualities.—*Locke*.

They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their *inherent* right.—*Niel*.

Inherently, adv. In an inherent manner.

They may assert, that matter hath *inherently* and essentially such an internal energy.—*Bentley, Sermons*, vii.

Inherit, v. a. [N.Fr. *inheriter*; Lat. *heres*—heir.]

- Receive or possess by inheritance.

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like him, stout heart, manured with excellent and store of fertile herries.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.*, iv. 4.

The son can receive from his father good things, without empire, that was vested in him for the good of others; and therefore the son cannot claim or *inherit* it, by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good.—*Locke*.

Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inheriting*, he formed delays.—*Addison*.

- Possess; obtain possession of.

This, or else nothing, will *inherit* her.
Shakespeare, Tim. & Alcibiades of Tiron, iii. 2.

Inheritable, adj. Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

A kind of *inheritable* estate secured unto them.—*Carac*.

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by descent.—*Sir J. Hargrave*.

Was the power the same, and from the same original in Moses as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other?—*Locke*.

Inheritance, s.

- Patrimony; hereditary possession.

When the son dies, let the *inheritance* descend unto the daughter.—*Shakespeare, Henry V.*, i. 2.

Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house?—*Genesis*, xxi. 14.

Claiming our just *inheritance* of all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 38.

- Reception of possession by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents' use of it; and thus we call *inheritance*.—*Locke*.

- Possession.

You will rather show our general faults
How you can brown, then spend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves, and safeguard
Of what that want might ruin.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

Inheritor, s. One who inherits; heir.

You, like a lecher, out of whose bins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritor*.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 3.

The very consequences of his lands will hardly lie in this; and must the *inheritor* himself have no more?—*J. H. Hamlet*, v. 1.

Marriage, without consent of parents they do not make valid, but they must let it in the *inheritance*; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to

inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance.—*Baron, New Atlantic*.

Inheritor, s. Female inheritor; heiress.

He had given artificially some hopes to marry Anne, *inheritor* to the duchy of Bretagne.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Pope Martin had recognised the title of Joanna II., the *inheritor* of the name, the throne, the licentiousness, and the infortunes of Joanna I., to the throne of Naples.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, ii. xii. ch. 2.

Inheritor, s. Inheritor.

No female
Should be *inheritor* in Salique land.
Shakespeare, Henry V., i. 2.

The foul *inheritor* of the drugs of wrath.
Rasselas, Psyche, ix. 53.

Inhesion, s. Inherence; state of existing in something else.

Neither was this [the gift of prophecy and foretelling future events] in the soul by constant *inhesion* and continual adhesion; but, as we may not naively express it, only by sudden strictness, by transient inhesion, and representations of the ideas of things future to the imagination. In a word, it was in the mind not as an inhabitant, but as a guest.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 410.

And for a like reason, activity and perceptivity, by which powers alone we discover that there is a substance different from matter, and which is the necessary subject of their *inhesion*, must be in the mind.—*A. Butler, Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul*, i. 323.

Inhesion, s. [Lat. *hio*—gape; *hinc*, hinc, -onix, -gaping.] Gaping after; great desire. *Rare*.

An *inhesion* after obscure lusts.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Chery*, p. 21.

Inhibit, v. a.

- Restrain; hinder; repress; check. *Rare*.

Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the hiccup; and vinegar put to the nostrils, or carminative, doth it also, for that it is strident, and *inhibeth* the motion of the spirits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly did motion *inhibit* it, be shattered in pieces.—*Rap, Motion of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed by the objects without them.—*Bentley, Sermons*, ii.

- Prohibit; forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a parliament.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one.—*Aylmer*.

Inhibition, s.

- Restraint; hindrance.

This licentiousness of senses proceeds from an *inhibition* of spirits, the way being stopped up by which they should come.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 21.

- Prohibition; embargo.

He might be induced to have imposed an curious *inhibition* on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the trade.—*Dr. H. Marx, Discourse of the Tongue*.

- In Law. See extract.

Inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a Judge from further proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court Christian to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court Christian, or to an inferior temporal court.—*Covent*.

The decrees and *inhibition* of my lords only, narys of London.—*J. H. Lett a Connoisseur of the Royal Exchange*, fol. 10. b. 1583.

No *inhibition* shall be granted out of any court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, at the instance of any party, unless it be subscribed by an advocate practising in the said court.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, 161.

Inhibitory, adj. Having the nature, power, or operation of an inhibition; having a tendency to inhibit.

I would not have you consider these criticisms as *inhibitory*.—*Laub, Letter to Cideridge*.

Inhold, v. a. Have inherent; contain in itself. *Rare*.

It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

Inhoop, v. a. Confine in an inclosure. *Rare*.

His quails ever
Beat mine *inhoop'd* at odds.
Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 3.

Inhospitable, adj. Affording no hospitality, kindness, or entertainment to strangers.

All places also
Inhospitable appear, and disolate;
Nor knowing us, nor known.

Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 305.

Since toss'd from shores to shores, from lands to lands,
Inhospitable rocks, and barren sands.

Dryden, Translation of the Ecce.

Inhospitably, adv. In an inhospitable manner; unkindly to strangers.

Of guests, he makes them slaves
Inhospitably, and kills their infant males.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 167.

Inhospitableness, s. Attribute suggested by inhospitable; inhospitality.

Those rude leaps have laid the dust of his feet
shaken against them for their *inhospitableness*.—*Levy, Sermons*, p. 79: 1654.

Inhospitality, s. Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.

Their *inhospitality* is punishment enough to itself: they have lost the honour and impudence of being lost to their God.—*Bishop Hall, Observations on the Old and New Testaments, Birth of Christ*.

Inhuman, adj. Barbarous; savage; cruel; unfeeling.

A just war may be presented after a very unjust manner; by perfidious branches of our war, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by assassinations.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

The more these praises were enlarged, the more *inhuman* was the punishment, and the sinner more innocent.—*Swift*.

Princes and peers attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of our *inhuman* heart.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, vii. 214.

Inhumane, adj. See extract.

There is now no distinction between *inhuman* and *inhumane*. Formerly it was *inhumane*, with the accent on the last syllable. *Todd*.

Inhumanely, adv. Uncharitably.

No Jew, no Turk would use a Christian
So *inhumanely* as this Puritan.
Merton, Satires, ii. 134.

Inhumanity, s. Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.

Love which lover hurts is *inhumanity*.
Sir P. Sidney.

The rudeness of those who must make up their want of justice with *inhumanity* and impudence.—*Eden, Enquiry*.

Each social feeling fed,
And joyous *inhumanity* prevails,
And petrifies the heart.—*Thomson, Seasons, Spring*.

Inhumanly, adv. In an inhuman manner; savagely; cruelly; barbarously.

I, who have established the whole system of all true politeness and refinement in conversation, think myself most *inhumanely* treated by my countrymen.—*Swift*.

Inhumation, s. [Lat. *humus*—ground, soil, mould.] Burying; sepulture.

The solitary prize that which is the proper possession of the dead, a good name, and hope to be famous after their *inhumation*.—*W. at choice, Apology for Learning*, p. 101: 1633.

It [Robb's bones] is probably not funeral; for some years ago, when it was without stimulus, was examined to a considerable depth by diggers, and no marks of *inhumation* appeared.—*T. Walton, History of the Parish of Kiblington*, p. 61.

Inhume, v. a. Bury; inter.

We took notice of an old-concocted tomb, which *inhum'd* a barbershop.—*Sir T. H. North, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 121.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Like a distill'd son, [he] left the remains of his mother to be *inhum'd* at the expense of the parish.—*Maryat, Saucygo*, vol. iii. ch. ix.

Inimaginable, adj. Incapable of being imagined; (Unimaginable commoner).

In this sense two prime causes are *inimaginable*; and for all things to depend of one, and to be more independent beings than one, is a more contradiction.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Inimical, adj. [Lat. *inimicus*.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse.

Associations in defence of the existing power of the sovereign, are not in their spirit, *inimical* to the constitution.—*Brand, Essay on Political Associations*, 170.

Inimitability, s. Incapability of being imitated or copied.

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.
Yet beauty, though injurious, hath strange power,
After offence retreating, to regain
Love once possess'd. — *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1003.

3. Miscellaneous; unjustly hurtful.
Our repentance is not real, because we have not
done what we can to undo our faults, or at least
to hinder the injurious consequences of it from
proceeding. — *Archbishop Tillotson*.

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful;
wrongful.
A prison, indeed injurious, because a prison, but
else well justifying affection, because in all respects
as commensurate as a prison can be. — *Sir P. Sidney*.
It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers
to an image, to suppose the being he prays to repre-
sented by that image; which how injurious, how
contumelious must it be to the glorious nature of
God? — *South, Sermon*.

If injurious appellations were of any advantage
to a cause, what appellations would those deserve
who endeavor to sow the seeds of sedition? — *Swift*.

Injuriously. *adv.* In an injurious manner;
wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; with
contumely.

One ought not to expect the vindication of his
character, when it is injuriously attacked. — *Pope and Gay*.

Injuriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by
injurious; quality of being injurious.
Some miscarriages might escape, rather through
anxious necessity of state, than any propensity
either to injuriousness or oppression. — *Kilmer Basile*.

Injury. *s.* [Lat. *injuria* = act committed
against anyone contrary to law, from *jus*,
juris.]
1. Hurt without justice.
The places were acquired by just title of victory,
and therefore in keeping of them no injury was
offered. — *Sir J. Hayward*.
Risk accrues above their loftiest towers,
And injury and outrage. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 330.

2. Mischief; detriment.
Many times we do injury to a cause, by dwelling
upon trifling arguments. — *Watts, Logic*.

3. Annoyance.
Great injuries mice and rats do in the fields. —
Mortimer.

4. Contumelious language; reproachful ap-
pellation. *Collicism*.
Casting off the respects fit to be continued be-
tween great kings, he fell to bitter invectives against
the French king, and spoke all the injuries he could
devise of Charles. — *Baron*.

Injustice. *s.* Iniquity; wrong.
Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand in-
justices without being discovered, or at least without
being punished. — *Swift*.

Ink. *s.* [Fr. *encre*; Italian, *inchostro*.] Fluid
employed in writing and printing.
Mourn boldly my ink; for while she looks upon
you, your blackness will shine. — *Sir P. Sidney*.

First element of a compound.
I could hardly restrain them from throwing the
ink bottle at one another's heads. — *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*.

Ink. *v. a.* Black or daub with ink: (as,
‘ink one’s fingers’).

Inkhorn. *s.* [supposing the spelling to be
right, and the derivation to be from *horn*,
the *-h* is sounded as a true aspirate. See,
however, extract from Todd.] Portable
case for the instruments of writing.

Bid him bring his pen and inkhorn to the jail;
we are now to examine these men. — *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 5.
One man among them was clothed with linen,
with a writer’s inkhorn by his side. — *Eschek, ix. 2*.
What is more frequent than to say a silver ink-
horn? — *Grove*.

Words ending in *ence*, *ence*, are derived from the
Saxon *enc*, *en*, a verb to place; to put anything in.
Thence comes *ink-ence*, i. e. a little vessel into which
we put ink, for which we commonly write *ink-horn*,
as Bishop Wilson less very justly observed. — *Tric-
omant, English Grammar*, p. 212: 1722. (From
Todd.)

Used adjectively. Affected; pedantic; pom-
pous.
Such are your inkhorn terms. — *Rale, Yett at
Course at Old Kempshe Pore*, fol. 53. l. 1513.
I would wish that such usual words as English
be acquainted with might still remain in their form
and sound, so far forth as the Helowen will bear;
inkhorn terms to be avoided. — *Bishop Cox, To Arch-
bishop Parker, Strype’s Parker*, p. 200.

Err that we will suffer such a price, . . .
To be disgraced by an inkhorn mate,
We, and our wives, and children, all will fight.
Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part I. iii. 1.

Todd states that Bishop Hall has used *ink-
hornisms*.
inkle. s. [?] Kind of narrow fillet; tape.
Jakes, cushions, canisters, lawns; why lu-
senger them over as they were rocks and goddesses.
Shakespeare, Winter’s Tale, iv. 3.
I watched his dawning part from his knee:
He wist not when the heaven string I drew,
Now mine I quickly doff of inkle blue.
Gay, Shepherd’s Week, Thursday.

inkling. s. Hint; whisper; intimation.
He had a little *inkling*; that it was a special
friend of his that layed the dove. — *Archbishop
Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 108.
Our business is not unknown to the senate; they
have had *inkling* this fortnight what we intend to
do, which now we’ll show them in deeds. — *Shake-
speare, Coriolanus*, l. 1.

We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote
discoveries and inventions of this last age, never
heard of any of the best *inkling* or glimpses of this
island. — *Bacon, New Atlantis*.
They had some *inkling* of secret messages between
the marquis of Newcastle and young Holman.
Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.
Abroad a Corinthian vessel he got an *inkling*
among the ship’s crew of a conspiracy. — *Sir R.
L. Estlin*.

inknot. s. See Enknot.

inky. adj.
1. Consisting of ink.
England bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of watery Neptune, is bound in with shame,
With *inky* blots, and rotten parchment bonds.
Shakespeare, Richard II., ii. 1.

2. Dark as ink.
‘Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suits of solemn black,
That can denote me truly.
Shakespeare, Hamlet, l. 2.
The liquor presently began to grow pretty clear
and transparent, losing its *inky* blackness. — *Boyle,
Experiments and Observations touching Colours*.

Inlace; inland. s. See Enlace, &c.

inland. adj.
1. Interior; lying remote from the sea.
In this wide *inland* sea, that heigh by name
The idle lake, my wandering ship I row.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Goodly laws, like little *inland* seas, will carry even
ships upon their waters. — *Id., View of the State of
Ireland*.
A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by, and then his state
Empies itself as doth an *inland* brook
Into the main of waters.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

This person did publish a pamphlet printed in
England for a special exercise or *inland* duty. — *Swift*.

2. Civilised; (opposed to *upland*, the old ex-
pression for *rustic*). *Obsolete*.
Your accent is something finer than you could
purchase in so remote a dwelling. I have been
told so of many; but, indeed, an old religious
man of mine taught me to speak, who was in his
youth an *inland* man. — *Shakespeare, As you like it*,
iii. 2.

Used adverbially; (as, ‘The scenery is
hazier further inland’).

inland. s. Interior or midland parts.
Out of these small beginnings, so long near to the
mountains, did they spread themselves into the *in-
land*. — *Spenser*.
They of these marches shall defend
Our *inland* from the pillaging borderers.
Shakespeare, Henry V., l. 2.

The maritime parts of countries were inhabited
before the *inlands* that lie furthest from the sea.
Lytegan, Relations of Deceyful Intelligence, ch.
vi.

With the accent on the second syllable.
The rest were all
Far to the *inland* retired, about the walls
Of Pandemonium. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 422.

inlander. s. Dweller remote from the sea.
The same name is given unto the *inlanders*, or
midland inhabitants of this island. — *Sir T. Browne,
Vulgar Errors*.

Inlandish. adj. Native; (opposed to *out-
landish*). *Obsolete*.
That art all for *inlandish* meat, and outlandish
savours. — *Rale, God’s Plot for Necessity*, 1657.

Inlanditate. s. See Enlanditate.

inlaw. v. a. Clear of outlawry or attainer.

It should be a great incongruity to have them to
make laws who themselves were not *inlawed*. —
Bacon.

inlay. s. See Enlay.

inlet. s. Passage; place of ingress; en-
trance.
Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I
couple together; I find their dimensions branch
under one. — *Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architec-
ture*.
[He] gave her to his daughters to imbatho
In nectar’d liquors strew’d with naphodol;
And through the porch and *inlet* of each sense
Dropt in ambrosial oils till she reviv’d.
Milton, Comus, 457.

I desire any one to assign any simple idea, which
is not received from one of these *inlets*. — *Jacks*.
A fine argument indeed, to point with all our cum-
mulous parts, which the greater the *inlet* is are so
much the better, for the imaginary pleasure of a
straight shore. — *Bath*.

inletter. v. a. Engrave in letters.
When he had razed the walls of Thebes, she offer’d
to re-ally them, with condition this sentence might
but on them be *inletter’d*. — *Alexander* pulled them
down, but Phene did rebuild them. — *Beltham,
Roderick*, 46. (Ord MS.)

inlighten. s. See Enlight and Enlightener.

inlist. s. See Enlist.

inlooker. s. Inspector, which it translates.
Rare.
In every of us he hath his *inlooker* to chastise
us; in our flesh, our corruptions; in our minds, our
passions; and in our souls, our senses and disor-
ders. — *Trevelyan of the Christian Religion*, 185. (Ord
MS.)

inlumine. s. See Enlumine.

inly. adj. Interior; internal; secret.
Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou wouldst stand so long a while fire with snow,
As seek to quench the fire of love with words.
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

inly. adv. Inwardly; internally; within;
secretly; in the heart.
Her heart with joy unswayed *inly* swell’d,
As feeling wondrous comfort in her weaker child.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
I’ve *inly* wept,
Shakespeare, Tempest, v. 1.
Whereat he *inly* rail’d, and as they talk’d,
Smote him into the midst with a stone,
That beat out life. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xl. 411.
These growing thoughts my mother soon per-
ceiving
By words at times cast forth, *inly* rejoic’d.
Id., Paradise Lost, l. 227.

The soldiers shout around with generous rage . . .
He paid their valor, *inly* pleas’d to see
His host. — *Deplan, Robinson and Arcite*, l. 117.
And therefore do I weep and *inly* shed
With this last bruise upon a broken breast.
Id., Relation of Taxes.

inmate. s. See first extract.
Inmate are those that be admitted to dwell for
their money jointly with another man, though in
several rooms of his mansion-house, passing in and
out by one door. — *Cowley*.
All other thoughts being *inmate*. — *Id., Poems*, p. 18.

So speak the enemy of mankind, *inmate*
In serpent, *inmate* hell and toward Eve
Address’d his way. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 494.

inmate. adj. ‘Admitted as an inmate.’
There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a tall and bold grown
Suspected to a sequent king, who asks
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests
Too numerous. — *Id., Paradise Lost*, xii. 167.
Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secure from all oppressors but a wife;
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,
None but an *inmate* foe could force us out.
Deplan, Anacreon.

inmost. adj. [A.S. *innemest*.] Deepest
within; remotest from the surface.
‘Tis you must dip with maddock and with spade,
And pierce the *inmost* centre of the earth.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.
Rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away.
Id., Tracts in Italy.

Comparing the quantity of light reflected from
the several rings, I found that it was most copious
from the first or *inmost*, and in the exterior rings
became less and less. — *Sir I. Newton*.
He winds a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their *inmost* hollow groans resound.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 493.

I sat into the *inmost* court. — *Swift, Gulliver’s
Travels*.

INN. s.

1. Chamber; lodging; house; dwelling.

Plunder with his fiery waine,
Unto his *inn* began to draw againe.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

As they [the palm-tree and phenix] sympathize much, the phenix will lightly take up his *inn* anywhere else. *Parthenia Sacra*, p. 151: 1623.

2. House of entertainment for travellers.

How all this is but a fair *inn* of fairer guests which dwell within. *Sir P. Sidney, Palmer*, quoth he, death is an equal doom. To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest; But, after death, the trial is to come.

When last shall be to them that lived best.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day; Now spurs the latest traveller apace To gain the timely *inn*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii. 3. Like pilgrims to the appointed place we tend; The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end.

Dryden

3. House where students were boarded and taught.

Go some and pull down the *Savoy*; adhere to the *inn* of courts; down with them all.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 7.

One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's rambling from one *inn* to another.—*Locke.*

INN. v. n. Take up temporary lodging.

Pontius . . . travelling toward Linn, grew wondrous weary, and of force would *inn*, Where he an hostler calls.

Parrot, Springs for Woodcocks, Epigram 197, l. 1: 1633.

In thyself dwell;
Inn any where: continue maketh hell. *Donne.*

INN. r. a.

1. House; put under cover.

He that vares my land, squares my team, and gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well*, i. 3.

Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the spitefully here a fruit that proved lush and bitter: all was *inn*ed at last into the king's barn. *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VIII.*

How clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to *inn*.—*Marston, Instaurator.*

2. Lodge.

And plensing heat, such as in first of spring,
From Sol, *inn*'d in the bull, do kindly stream.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, cl. 15.

3. Reclaim.

There never was the like quantity of waste and unprofitable ground, *inn*'d, reclaimed and improved. *Bacon, Observations on a Libel*, iii. 33. (Ord MS.)

INNATE. adj.

1. Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not adscititious.

Innate tilkings . . . and great wealth, and little wit, go commonly together. *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd. *Dryden.*

2. Inherent.

Natural gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot possibly be *innate* and essential to matter.—*Cuthp.*

INNATING. part. adj. Bringing into existence. Rare.

Stiduous contemplation sucks the juice From wizard's cheeks, who tinking curious search For nature's secrets, the First *innating* Cause laughs them to scorn, as man doth busy ages When they will zany men.

Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

INNATIGABLE. adj. Not to be navigated.

If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass the *innavigable* lake.
Dryden, Translation of the Eclogues, vi. 201.

INNER. adj. Interior; not outward.

But th' eld knight with wonder all the way
Did feast his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;
That other *over* the body only reigns.

Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 376.
Many families are established in the *inner* parts of America, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of Asia.

—*Addison, Spectator.*
Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his *inner* court the guests convey'd. *Pope.*

INNERMORE. adj. Inner.

He being more and *innermore* to all things than the things themselves are shew know them most perfectly.—*Trenemann of the Christian Religion*, 222. (Ord MS.)

INNERMOST. adj.

1. Innmost; deepest within.

The words of a *innermost* are as wounds, and they go down into the *innermost* parts of the belly. *Proverbs*, xviii. 8.

2. Remotest from the outward part.

The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the distance of six feet from the specular, where the lines appeared, as to obscure one or two of the *innermost* lines. *Sir I. Newton.*

INNHOLDER. s.

1. Inhabitant.

I dare possess the world's most regiment,
As, if ye please it into parts divide,
And every part's *innholder* be content,
Shall to your eyes appear inequivalent.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. One who keeps an inn; innkeeper.

You shall enquire whether takers and brewers keep their *inn*, and whether as well they as *innholders*, *innholders*, and victuallers, do sell that which is wholesome. *Bacon, Charge*, &c. p. 16.

INNING. s.

1. Ingathering of corn.

A good supper must be provided, and every one that did any thing towards the *inning* must now have some reward. *Tucker, Reflections*, p. 161: 1743.

2. Lands recovered from the sea.

By the ill judged *inning*, or, as the old technical phrase is, *inning*, of two thousand acres of marsh out of the sea. *Campbell, Success*. (Ord MS.)

INNING. s. At Cricket. Turn for using the bat; (often *innings*: the confusion having arisen out of matches played with more than two players, where the *inning* of one side is the *inning*-s of several sides-men).

For why, my *inning*'s at an end;
The end lay caught my ball. *Duncombe.*
Oh! Robinson, one of the finest batsmen of his day, had six *innings* *innings* in succession.—*Pycroft, The Cricket Field*, ch. ii.

INNKEEPER. s. One who keeps an inn.

Clereyuan must not keep a tavern, nor a *innkeeper*. *James Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living.*

We were not so inquisitive about the *inn* as the *innkeeper*; and provided our landlord's principles were sound, did not take any notice of the soundness of his principles. *Addison.*

A *innkeeper* *innkeeper* was langed, drawn, and quartered.—*Id., Fitch's r.*

INNOCENCE. s.

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.

Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 318.
What comfort does overflow the devout soul, from a conscience of its own *innocence* and integrity.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.

It will help me nothing
To plead mine *innocence*; for that die is on me
Which makes my whit'st part black. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* i. 1.

3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness; simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

I use this childlike proof,
Because what *innocence* is pure *innocence*. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

We laugh at the naïveté of men, as well as at the *innocence* of children.—*Sir W. Temple.*

INNOCENCY. s. Same as INNOCENCE.

Witch and upright *innocency* fail me,
I'll to the king my master. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 2.

The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuous motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and the winds cause in ours; I was suited to a golden age, not to the first *innocency* of nature. *J. Bachel, Theory of the Earth.*

INNOCENT. adj. [Lat. *innocens*, -entis, from *necus* -hurt, injure.]

1. Pure from mischief.

Something
You may deserve him through me, and wisdom
To offer up a weak, pure, *innocent* lamb,
To appease an angry god. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

I have sinned in that I have betrayed the *innocent* blood. *Id., Id.* iv. 4.
To wreak on *innocent* frail man his loss. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 11.

2. Free from any particular guilt.

I am *innocent* of the blood of this just person.—*Matthew*, xxvii. 24.

The present, *innocent* of all these ills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallow tills,
And the round year with daily labour tills.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 737.

3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.

Smug *innocent*, and spent his force in air. *Pope.*

INNOCENT. s.

1. One who is free from guilt or harm.

But antique *innocent*, yet in the infancie
Of time, did live then, like an *innocent*,
In simple truth and blameless chastitie.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Then last kill'd the sweetest *innocent*,
That ever did hit my eye. *Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 2.

Plato's heart tells him, he hath done too much already in sent out: a man *innocent* to death. *Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 2.

2. Natural; idiot.

Innocents are excluded by natural defects.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
I ask'd her questions, and she answer'd me
So far from what she was, so childishly,
So silly, as if she were a fool.

Barrow and Fletcher, Two Noble Rascals.
See one man vilify and insult over his brother, as if he were an *innocent* or a block.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 437.

INNOCENTIAL. adj. Innocent.

There is an *innocential* providence, as well as the skyness of a volcanic craft.—*Filtham, Recollections*, cent. i. 18. (Ord MS.)

INNOCUOUS. adj. [Lat. *innocuus*, from *necus* -hurt.]

1. Harmless in effects.

Pure, pious, innocent, *innocuous* mild.
De H. More, Song of the Saint, i. 2, 22.

Speculative misapprehension may be *innocuous*, but immorality pernicious.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 17.

The most dangerous poisons, skillfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the most effectual.—*Grew.*

2. Doing no harm.

A generous lion will not hurt a beast that lies prostrate, nor an elephant an *innocuous* creature.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 438.

A patient, *innocuous*, innocent man.—*Id., Id.* p. 437.

INNOCUOUSLY. adv. In an innocuous manner; without mischievous effects.

Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do *innocuously* feed upon hell-bore, or rather sometimes but mediocrity use the same.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

INNOCUOUSNESS. s. Attribute suggested by INNOCUOUS; harmlessness.

The blow which slunk, a wall, or bends it down, and kills men, hath a greater effect on the mind than that which penetrates into a mud wall, and doth little harm: for that *innocuousness* of the effect makes, that, although it itself it be as great as the other, yet its little observed.—*Sir K. Dugby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

INNOMINABLE. adj. Incapable of being named. Rare.

As concerning the manuscripts, they are ancient, but not many; *innominable* as yet, but not long to continue so.—*James, Manufacturer into Divinity*, sec. A. 2: 1625.

INNOMINATE. adj. [Lat. *in + nominatus*, pass. part. of *nominare* - name; *nomen*, -inis.]

Without *innominate* name; not named.
Plays formerly *innominate*. *Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 339.

A relation of this kind of attention I find in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 277, p. 1250, communicated by an *innominate* person to the learned Mr. Ralph Thoresby.—*Ray, Three Discourses concerning the Chusa, Deluge, and Diminution of the World*, ch. v. (Ord MS.)

INNOVATE. v. a. [Lat. *novus* - new.]

1. Bring in something not known before.

Men pursue some few principles which they have chosen upon, and care not to *innovate*, which draws unknown inconveniences.—*Bacon.*

Former things
Are set aside like obdient kins;
And every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* some act till then unknown. *Dryden.*

2. Change by introducing novelties.

The most frequent malady among such as proceed from themselves; as first, when religion and God's service is neglected, *innovated*, or altered.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

To introduce that for reformation which cannot appear to be restored, but may seem to be *innovated*. *Id., Id.*

—*Thorndike, Of the Puritanism of the Penalties which a due Reformation requires*, p. 16.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to innovate God's worship.—*South, Sermons*.

Innovate. v. n. Introduce novelties.

Time . . . innovateth greatly, but quietly, and by degrees warms to be perceived.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Innovations*.

It is a matter of great concernment towards the edification of the church, to obey our superiors, not to innovate in publick forms of worship.—*J. May Taylor, Discourse on ecclesiastical Prerogative*, § 7.

Innovation. s. Change by the introduction of novelty.

The love of things ancient doth arise stinginess; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto innovation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every such innovation, enough to make it of a piece with the constitution.—*Steuil*.

Innovators. s.

1. Introducer of novelties.

I introduce thee as a traitorous innovator, A foe to th' public weal.

—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.
He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator; and if time of course alter things to the worst, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?—*Bacon, Essays*.

2. One who makes changes by introducing novelties.

He counsels them to detest and prosecute all innovations of divine worship.—*South, Sermons*.

Innoxious. adj.

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads and horses' manes. —*Sir R. Duple*.
We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of innocuous qualities.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious cleansing on the horse's mane,
The netter sits. —*Thomson, Seasons, Autumn*.

2. Pure from crimes; harmless; doing no harm.

Another sort of these [spirits] there are which frequent foreign houses; which the Italians call folios, most part innocuous.—*Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 17.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd innocuous through his rage.

—*Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot*.

Innoxiously. adv. In an innoxious manner; harmlessly; without harm done; without harm suffered.

Animals that can innocuously digest those poisons become immutual to the poison digested.—*Sir Z. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Innuendo. s. [Italian, *innuendo*, from Lat. *innuendo*, gerund of *innuo*; pres. part. *innuens*—nod, notify or suggest by a nod, intimate.] Indirect hint.

As if the commandments that require obedience and forbid murder were to be indicted for a libelous innuendo upon all the great men that come to be concerned.—*Sir R. L. Estlin*.

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an innuendo.—*Dryden*.

Pursue your trade of scandal picking,
Your faults that Stella is no chicken;
Your innuendoes, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with B. flows.

—*Swift, Stella's Birthday*.

Innuent. adj. Significant. *Rare*. He may apply his mind to herality, antiquity, innuents impressions, emblem.—*Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 222.

Innumerable. s. Incapability of being numbered.

He rejected this innumerable of causes.—*Fatherly, Atomism*, p. 217: 1822.

Innumerable. adj. Incapable of being numbered.

You have sent innumerable substances To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways You have for dignities.

—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.* iii. 2.
Cover me, ye phoebus,
Ye cedars with innumerable boughs,
Hide me, where I may never see them more.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1088.
In lines which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by innumerable parts.—*Locke*.

Innumeros. adj. Too many to be counted.

'Tis said by some poets yet, some little observing,
In this close dungeon of innumeros boughs.

—*Milton, Comus*, 315.

Innumeros mischiefs then to mischiefs adds.

—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Saint*, li. 4, 32.
Keep back those innumeros consequences, and corrupt imaginations violently succeeding each other.—*Spiritual Conflict*, pt. ii. p. 38: 1631.

Innutrition. s. [The n double in sound as well as spelling.] Want of nutrition.

From the manyfold differentiations caused by unlikenesses of nutrition which the whole plant feeds, we pass now to those which are thus caused in some of its parts and not in others. Among such are the contrast between flowering axes, and the axes that bear leaves only. It has already been shown that the belief expressed by Wolff in a direct connexion between fructification and innutrition, is justified inductively by many facts of many kinds. Deductively too, we saw reason to conclude that such a relation would be established by survival of the fittest, seeing that it would profit a species for its members to begin sending off migrating germs from the ends of those axes which innutrition prevented from further vegetative multiplication. Once more, when considering the nature of the phenogamic axis, we found support for this belief in the fact that the components of a flower exhibit a reversion to that type from which the phenogamic type has probably arisen—a reversion which the laws of embryology would lead us to look for where innutrition had arrested development. Hence, then, we may properly count those deviations of structure which constitute inflorescence, as among the morphological differentiations produced by local innutrition.—*Robert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. xii. § 291.

Inobedience. s. Disobedience.

Let obedience to this call of Christ.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons*, p. 8: 1624.

Inobservance. s. Want of observance; disobedience; heedlessness; negligence; disregard.

The breach and inobservance of certain wholesome and politic laws. —*Bacon*.

A dull and stupid inobservance of such examples of divine justice . . . stands often arraigned in Scripture as a very great sin. —*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prudential*, p. 326.

Sluggishness, and inobservance of God's seasons and opportunities. —*Hammond, Works*, iv. 524.

Inidiotly and commonly proceed from negligence, or drowsy inobservance and carelessness. —*Barlow, Exposition on the Creed*.

Inobservation. s. Want of observation.

These writers are in all this guilty of the most shameful inobservation. —*Shuckford, On the Creation*, p. 118.

Inoculate. v. n. [Lat. *oculus*—eye.] Propagate any plant, by inserting its bud into another stock; practise inoculation; In-eye (for which it is the Latin equivalent).

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to engraft, how to inoculate.

—*May, Translation of the Georgics*.
Now is the season for the budding of the vine-trees; inoculate before the commencement of this month. —*Evelyn*.

But various are the ways to change the state,
To plant, to bud, to graft, to inoculate.

—*Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, ii. 102.

Inoculate. v. a.

1. Yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so inoculate our old stock, but we shall relish of it. —*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

Oh, for that Ptolemaic vine, late inoculated with a precious bud of our regal stem! —*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 288.

The end of love is to have two made and
In will, and in affection, that the minds
Be first inoculated, not the bodies.

—*H. Jonson, New Inn*.
Thy stock is too much out of date,
For tender plants to inoculate. —*Clayton*.

2. Infect with the small pox by inoculation.

The child once burnt dreads the fire; he runs away from the surgeon by whom he was inoculated. —*Reid*.

Inoculation. s.

1. In Horticulture. Act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock; Ineying.

• Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines. Choose a smooth part of the stock; then with your knife make a horizontal cut across the rim of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards, about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock; then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for

all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping, are good for nothing; then raising the bark of the stock, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rim and the wood of the stock; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. —*Miller*.

In the stem of Osimum they all met and came to be inoculated all upon one stock, most of them by inoculation. —*Hoevel*.

2. In Medicine. Creation of a disease by the intentional introduction into the system of some morbid poison; especially for the purposes of prophylaxis, as in the inoculation for the small pox.

It is evident, by inoculation, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produces the disease. —*Arbuthnot*.

Inoculator. s. One who inoculates.

a. In Horticulture.

b. In Medicine.

And John a Goodson been now living, he would have been at the head of the inoculators. —*Friend, History of Physics*.

Inodiate. v. a. [Lat. *odium*—hatred.] Make hateful. *Rare*.

He indicts them [enemies] . . . partly to give the world fresh demonstrations of his hatred of sin, and partly to inodiate and inodiate sin to the chastised sinner. —*South, Sermons*, vi. 224.

Inodiate. part. adj. Having a tendency to render hateful. *Rare*.

The ancient members of her communion, who have all along owned and avowed for a strict conformity to her rules and sanctions, as the surest course to establish her, have been of late represented, or rather reprobated, under the inodiating character of high churchmen. —*South, Indication to Archbishop Marsh*.

Inodorate. adj. Having no scent.

Whites are more in odorate than flowers of the same kind coloured. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Inodorous. adj. Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.

The white of an eye is a viscous, inactive, insipid, inodorous humor. —*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Humors*.

A great number of bodies are inodorous; and of the rest, the majority cannot be perceived to have any smell, unless held quite close to the nostrils. Things that are almost scentless at low temperatures will become strongly scented at high ones; and things that have strong scents become for a time relatively scentless if continually smelt at. —*Robert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*.

Inoffensive. adj.

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, inoffensive, unprovoking. —*Fleetwood*.
However inoffensive we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be deserved by God as traitors. —*Keble*.

2. Giving no uneasiness; causing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it must be used, till it be grown inoffensive to them. —*Locke*.

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

The deists, and other cautious or enthusiasts, being in the crowd, express their zeal by turning round so long together, and with such softness, as will hardly be credited, which by reason is made inoffensive. —*Sir T. Herbert, History of some Learned Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 324.

For drink the emper
She crushes, inoffensive mist.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 314.
With whatever gall thou wilt set thyself to write,
Thy inoffensive satires never fail.

—*Dryden, MacFlecknoe*, 192.

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. Latinism.

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 304.
No have I seen a river gently glide,
In a smooth course, and inoffensive tide;
But if with dams its current we restrain,
It hews down all, and tears along the plain.

—*Addison, Translation from Ovid*.

Inoffensively. adv. In an inoffensive manner; without appearance of harm; without harm.

Though were she [Poetry] a more unworthy mistress, I think she might be inoffensively served with the broken measures of our twelve o'clock hours, which honestly service also only claimed and found of me

for that short while of my attendance.—*Bishop Hall, Postscript to his Satires.*

This vulgar tar... appears to be an excellent balsam, containing the virtues of most other balsams, which it easily imparts to water, and by that means readily and *inoffensively* communicates them into the habit of the body.—*Bishop Berkeley, Works*, § 10.

Inoffensiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inoffensive; harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

What is the ground of this pretended *inoffensiveness*?—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 130.

Inofficious. *adj.* Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

Up, then tame river, wake;
And from thy liquid shade this shadow shake;
Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep.

R. Johnson, Part of the King's Entertainment.

Inoperation. *s.* Production of effects; agency; influence.

Here is not a cold and feeble prevention, but an effectual *inoperation*, yea, a powerful *erogation*.—*Bishop Hall, Homage of married Clergy*, p. 74.

A true temper of a quiet and peaceable estate of the soul upon good grounds can never be attained without the *inoperation* of that Holy Spirit, from whom every good gift, and every perfect giving proceedeth.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contentation*, § 25.

Inoperative. *adj.* Wanting operation or action.

The process by which 'mouse' was changed into 'mice,' and 'spoke' into 'spokes,' are *non inoperative*.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, The English Language*.

Inopinate. *adj.* [Recent doubtful.—*Lat. inopinus; inopinatus.*] Unexpected.

An ancient philosopher, named Diogenes, had collected together how many evils had happened in divers countries by reason of the *inopinate* multitude of beasts.—*Time's Store-house*, 78, 2. (Ord MS.)
Casual and *inopinate* cases, as wounds, poisons, burnings, plagues, and other popular harms.—*Id.*, 760, 2. (Ord MS.)

Inopportune. *adj.* Unsensational; inconvenient.

No visit could have been more *inopportune*.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

Inopportune. *adv.* Unreasonably; inconveniently.

That busy exercise may not be done *inopportune*.—*Deane, Poems, Letter to Sir H. G.*, p. 250.
You have taken her, said he, rather *inopportune* to-day.—*Dialogues on the Amusements of Clergy*, vol. i, p. 200.

Inordinacy. *s.* Irregularity; disorder.

Inordinacy and immorality of mind.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 14.

O powerful God, on those of us who are yet unregenerate, bestow thy restraining grace, which may curb and stop our natural *inordinacy*.—*Hannond, Works*, iv, 188.

They became very stupid by the excess, which were not so in their nature: that *inordinacy* sets them in opposition to God's designation.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Inordinate. *adj.* Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people were wisely brought to allegiance; but being straight left unto their own *inordinate* life, they forgot what before they were taught.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Thence arise
At least distempered, discontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain aims, *inordinate* desires,
Blown up with high conceits, insupporting pride.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv, 304.
From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all unquietness of spirit.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion*.

Inordinately. *adv.* Irregularly; not rightly.
As soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*, he is presently disquieted in himself.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Inordinateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inordinate; want of regularity (especially on the side of excess); intemperance of any kind.

Out of civility and *inordinateness* a man prostitutes himself to these unworthy conditions and actions of sinful pleasure; that misbecomes a man, a Christian.—*Bishop Hall, Fall of Pride*.

Those good things which we abuse to sin by the *inordinateness* of our minds.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness*, p. 34.

Inordination. *s.* Want of subordination and regularity; deviation from right. *Obsolete*.
This is *inordination* of soul.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 125.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to clear a lie from that intrinsic *inordin-*

tion and deviation from right reason, inherent in the nature of it, hold that a lie was absolutely and universally sinful.—*South, Sermons*.

Inorganic. *adj.* Void of organs or parts concerned in vital functions; destitute of, not characterised by, organization. Chiefly applied to the Animal and Vegetable Kingdom, as opposed to the Mineral. *Organic* in Chemistry denotes the doctrine of those combinations which are produced by animals and vegetables, as opposed to minerals and the results of the chemist's laboratory. These constitute the *Inorganic* division of the science.

(For example see Mineral.)

Inorganical. *adj.* Destitute of organization.

Whether it be *organical* or *inorganical*.—*Barlow, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 26.

Many of these mushroom sets are like these *inorganical* creatures bred upon the banks of Nilus, which perished quickly, after they were bred, for want of fit organs.—*Archbishop Gresham, Schism Guarded*, p. 354.

We come to the lowest and the most *inorganical* parts of matter.—*Locke*.

Inosculation. *v. n.* [*Lat. osculation*; pref. part. of *oscular*; *oscular* - kiss; *os* - month.] Unite by mouths, or ducts, i. e. as by a kiss; (it generally applies to a complex system of intercommunications, the complexity being denoted by *in* - in and in; the construction is reflective or reciprocal, rather than truly neuter.)

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched by *inosculation* with nerves.—*Barlow, Physico-Theology*.

Inosculation. *v. a.* Insert by *inosculation*.

It is an opinion, received by many, that the sap circulates in plants as the blood in animals; that it ascends through capillary arteries in the trunk, into which are *inosculation* other vessels of the bark answering to veins.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 34.

Inosculation. *s.* Union by mouths, or ducts, or intercommunications.

The almost infinite ramifications and *inosculation* of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses.—*Id.*

Inquest. *s.* [N. Fr. *enquête*.—see *Inquire*.]

1. Judicial inquiry or examination.

What confusion of fact shall we be under, when that grand *inquest* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them, is given in?—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Inquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexations *inquest* that the soul must make after science.—*South*.

In Law. See extract.

The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if he doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, impartial by the sheriff; and as they bring in their verdict so judgement passes; for the judge saith, the jury finds the fact; thus, then is the law thus, and so we judge.—*Cowell*.

Inquiet. *v. a.* Disquiet; trouble; disturb; (spelt with e). *Rare*.

Conscience hath made the reason, it croaketh the will, and *inquieteth* the soul.—*Bishop Fisher, Examination of the Seven penitential Psalms*.

Inquietation. *s.* Disturbance; annoyance. *Obsolete*.

How many senely personages, by outrage in riot, gaming, and excess of apparage, be enticed to thebe and robbery, and sometime to murder; to the *inquietation* of good men, and finally to their owne destruction.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 100, b.

Inquietude. *s.* Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his stability and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him at home from any further *inquietude*.—*Sir H. Waller*.

With far less of *inquietude*
Than courtiers at a banquet would.

Byron, Mazeppa.

Inquisite. *v. a.* [*Lat. inquisitus*; pass. part. of *inquire*.] Pollute; corrupt. *Rare*.

An old opinion it was, that the fish feeding upon serpents, that venomous food so *inquisite* their oval conceptions, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Inquisition. *s.* Corruption; pollution. *Rare*.

Their causes and notions are so full of *inquisition*, and so infected with the old received theories, as they are more *inquisitive* of experience, and cannot sit out.—*Barrow*.
An example from the *studious and inquisitive* of youth.—*W. Montague, Discourse of Knave*, pt. i, pref. (See, also, under *inconviction*.)

Inquirable. *adj.* Capable of being inquired into.

There be many more things *inquirable* by you.—*Barrow*.

The second thing *inquirable*, is, who it was that brought him forth; and that was Scholastic, the priest.—*Turner, Sermons*, p. 3: 1061.

Inquire. *v. n.* [*Lat. inquirō in + quero* = ask; pres. part. *inquirens*, -entis; pass. part. *inquisitus* (whence Fr. *enquête*, and English *inquest*); *inquisitio*, -onis.]

1. Ask questions; exert curiosity on any occasion.

a. With of before the person asked.

Herd... *inquired* of them diligently.—*Matthew*, ii, 7.

Under their erstful shade, Eneas sat,
Revolving war's events and various fate;
His left young Phyllis kept, fix'd to his side,
And oft of winds *inquir'd*, and of the tide
Argive, Translation of the *Æneid*, x, 235.

b. With after or for before an object of search.

Inquire for one kind of Tarsus.—*Acts*, ix, 11.
They are more in danger to go out of the way who are searching under a snail that will mislead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire* after the right way.—*Locke*.

c. With about, when fuller intelligence is desired.

To those who *inquired* about me, my lover would answer, that I was an old dependent upon his family.—*Swift*.

2. Make examination: (with into). In the second extract it is a Latinism, translating 'Yllius ante diem patrius *inquirat* in annos.' It may deserve our best skill to *inquire* into those rules, by which we may guide our judgement.—*South, Sermons*.

The step-dame poison for the son prepares;
The son *inquires* into his father's sins.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

Inquire. *v. a.*

1. Ask about; seek out: (as, 'He *inquired* the way'.)

2. Call; name. *Obsolete*.

Canute had his portion from the rood,
The which he call'd Canutian, for his hire,
Now Canutian, which Kent we commonly *inquire*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Inquiring. *adj.* Inquiring into; wishing to know. *Rare*.

As in a garden, roses, of his eye,
Inquiring, curious.—*Shawton, Economy*, pt. ii.

Inquirer. *s.* One who inquires; searcher; examiner; curious and inquisitive person; questioner.

This is a question only of *inquirers*, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine.—*Locke*.

Inquiry. *s.*

1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate.—*Acts*, x, 17.

2. Examination; search.

This exactness is absolutely necessary in *inquiries* after philosophical knowledge, and in controversies about truth.—*Locke*.

Inquisition. *s.*

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquisition* for blood, he remembereth them; he forgetteth not the cry of the humble.—*Psalm*, ix, 12.

Though it may be impossible to recollect every failing, yet you are so far to exercise an *inquisition* upon yourself, as by observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature always sits in.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

By your good leave,
These men will be your judges: we must stand
To the *inquisition* of their robbery
On our condition.—*Southey*.

2. Examination; discussion.

We were willing to make a *qualitative* or precedent of an exact *inquisition*.—*Lucas, Natural and Experimental History*.

It is the part of a discreet and wise patient not to leave this *inquisition* only to the physician.—*Fotherby, Aethiopic*, p. 234.

An *inquisition* and collation of several means.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 37.

3. In *Law*. Manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge.

4. Court established in certain Roman Catholic countries for the detection of heresy: (generally as a proper name with the definite article, i.e. *the Inquisition*).

Now we are upon the subject of torture, it is impossible to forget that depth of Satan, the *Inquisition*; for Satanical it is by the conjunction of three qualities: indefatigable diligence, profound subtlety, and inhuman cruelty.—*Troop, Popery Stated*, &c. pt. ii, § 12.

Inquisitional. adj. Busy in inquiry.

If the amendment of manners be aimed at, look into Italy and Spain, whether those places be one scruple the better, the looser, the wiser, the clatter, where all the *inquisitional* rigor that hath been exerted upon books.—*Milton, Arcopagitica*, 384. (Ord MS.)

By these and other means, no less politic and *inquisitional*, popery has found out the art of making men miserable in spite of their senses.—*Steele, Sermons*, xxviii.

Inquisitive. adj. Cautious; busy in search; active to pry into anything.

My boy at thirteen years became *inquisitive* After his brother.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, i. 1. This idleness, together with fear of imminent mischief, have been the cause that the Irish were ever the most *inquisitive* people after news of any nation in the world.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

It is not *inquisitive* into the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Reason of Holy Living*.

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquisitive* and malicious world a survey of those thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know.—*South, Sermons*.

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquisitive* after my name and character.—*Adison, Spectator*.

A wise man is not *inquisitive* about things impertinent.—*Boswell*.

Inquisitiveness. s. Attilitude suggested by Inquisitive; curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquisitiveness* an uncomely guest, he could not but ask who she was.—*Sir F. Smith*.

Heights that scorn our prospect, and depths in which reason will never touch the bottom, yet surely the pleasure arising from labour is great and noble; for as much as they afford perpetual matter to the *inquisitiveness* of human reason, and we are large enough for it to take its full scope and range in.—*South, Sermons*.

Providence, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to excite our curiosity and *inquisitiveness* after the methods by which things were brought to pass.—*Boswell*.

Curiosity in children's nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy *inquisitiveness*, will make them dull.—*Locke*.

Inquisitor. s.

1. One who examines judicially.

In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and thus nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather commendable.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Alms, the strict *inquisitor*, appears, And lives and craves with his assessors here.—*Dryden*.

2. One who is over curious and inquisitive: (in the extract it translates *persecutor*, as found in a well-known Latin quotation).

Inquisitors are taskers.—*Felltham, Replies*, ii. 31.

3. Officer in the Roman Catholic courts of inquisition, or the Inquisition.

The *inquisitors* in Spain charged all honest women and matrons, that had been solicited by their ghastrly fathers unto adultery, to confess the same before them.—*Folke, Against Alls*, p. 23: 154.

Inquisitorial. adj. With the severity of an inquisitor.

Liberal and *inquisitorial* abuse.—*Archdeacon Blackburne*.

He conferred on it a kind of *inquisitorial* and censorial power even over the laity, and directed it to inquire into all matters of conscience.—*Hume, History of England*, vol. iii, p. 238. (Ord MS.)

Inquisitorial. adj. With the prying severity of an inquisitor: (Inquisitorial commoner).

Under whom *inquisitorial* and tyrannical democracy, no free and splendid wit can ever flourish.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prebacy*, b. ii.

Insa, Inrôgister. See Enrall, &c.
Inroad. s. Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.

Many hot *inroads*

They make in Italy.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4. From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms, and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom.—*Bacon*.

By proof we feel

Our power sufficient to disturb his heaven,

And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,

Though inaccessible his fatal throne.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 101.

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion*.

The country open lay without defence;

For poets frequent *inroads* there had made.

Dryden.

All Englishmen who valued liberty and law, saw with uneasiness the deep *inroad* which the prerogative had made into the province of the legislature.

—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Insafe. See Ensafe.

Insafty. s. Want of safety; hazard; insecurity. *Rare.*

Apprehending the *insafty* and danger of an intermarriage with the blood royal.—*Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia*.

Insalubrity. s. Unwholesomeness.

To make us more sure of the *insalubrity* of this place.—*Gregory, Pastimes*, p. 6: 1630.

Socrates shows the cause of the *insalubrity* of a passage between two mountains in Armenia.—*T. Walton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 62.

Insaune. s. [Lat. *insanus*.]

1. Mad.

As most men perceive the faults of others without being aware of their own, so *insaune* people easily detect the nonsense of other men, without being able to discover, or even to be made sensible of, the incorrect associations of their own ideas.—*Haskins, On Mania and Melancholy*, ch. vii.

2. Making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about?

Or have we eaten of the *insaune* root,

That takes the reason prisoner?

Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.

Insaunate. v. a. Make mad. *Rare.*

The conceit only is able to kill, like a mad dog's biting, that not only wounds the body but *insaunate* the soul.—*Felltham, Replies*, ii. 5. (Ord MS.)

Both not the distemper of the body *insaunate* the soul?—*Ibid.*, 64. (Ord MS.)

Insaunty. v. a. Make mad; madden. *Rare.*

There may be at present some very respectable men at the head of these univ. who would *insaunty* them with some degree of prejudice, not keep them only half mad if they could.—*Nydney Smith*.

Insaunty. s. Want of sound mind; madness.

In *Medicine and Psychology* it is the usual generic term for those mental diseases of which mania, monomania, dementia, &c., are species.

There is a partial *insaunty*, and a total *insaunty*.—*Sir M. Hale*.

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insaunty*.—*Johnson, Rambler*, ch. xlii.

Insaupory. adj. [Lat. *sapor* - savour, flavour, taste.] Insaup. *Rare.*

However ingate or *insaupory* it seems at first, it becomes grate and delicious enough by custom.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 311.

Insaubiability. s. Incapability of being satisfied.

Exposure for increase of possession deludes the soul; and we sink into the gulfs of *insaubiability*, only because we do not sufficiently consider, that all need is very soon supplied, and all real danger of its invasion easily precluded.—*Rambler*. (Ord MS.)

Insauble. adj. Incapable of being satiated; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

The sight is of all the other senses the most comprehensive and *insauble*.—*South, Sermons*, x. 361.

Insaubleness. s. Attribute suggested by

Insatiable; greediness not to be appeased.

Both pleasure and profits, if way be given to them, have too much power to delude the mind, and to work it to a kind of *insaubleness*.—*Bishop Hall, On Contentation*, § 23.

Some men's hydrophic *insaubleness* had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank.—*Eikon Basilike*.

Insaubly. adv. In an insatiable manner;

with greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous; and therefore no impression, from argument or miracle, could reach them.—*South, Sermons*.

Insatiate. adj. Greedy so as not-to be satisfied.

My mother went with child

Of that *insatiate* Kildar.

Shakespeare, Richard III., iii. 3.

Insatiate to pursue

Vain war with heaven.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 8.

Too off his pride,

And bellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst

Of others' rights, our quiet discompos'd.—*J. Phitips*.

Insatiately. adv. In an insatiate manner;

insatiably.

He [Mahomet] was so *insatiately* blidinous, that he is not ashamed to countenance his incontinency by a law.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 321.

Insatiety. s. State of being unsatisfied.

A confirmation of this *insatiety*, and consequently unprofitableness by a cause thereof: "When goods increase, they are increased that eat them."—*Grainger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 123: 1021.

Insatisfaction. s. Want; unsatisfied state.

Obsolete.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider of the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others.—*Bacon, Nat. and Experimental History*.

Insatiable. adj. Incapable of being saturated, glutted, or filled.

Known to all dignity, whose hatred is *insatiable*, whose malice is embittered, whose indignation is insatiable against this settled and prosperous state of the church.—*Tranker, Fabric of the Church*, p. 113: 1004.

Insatience. s. Want of science in the sense

of information or knowledge.

Whole armies, at first dismayed at the sight of an eclipse, as a prodigy, have by a favourable interpretation of that prodigy, by help of their *insatience* of the natural cause, been persuaded to that height of courage, as they have defeated their adversaries.—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, p. 3. (Ord MS.)

Inséence. See Enséence.

Inscribe. v. a. [Lat. *scribo* - write, pass.

part. *scriptus*; *inscriptio*, -onis.

Under the first three headings the *in-* means simply *in*; in the fourth it seems to mean *within*.]

1. Write on anything.

In all you writ to Rome, or else

To foreign princes, "Read res meus"

Was still *inscribed*.—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

Commutal principles are in themselves highly reasonable, and absolutely by a strong process of rationalization to be most true; and consequently the high exercise of rationalization might even their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed* in the mind.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Manhood*.

Ye weeping herds! the stream with myrtle side, And break your bows as when Adonis died; And with your golden darts, now useless grown, Inscribe a verse on this relenting stone.

Pope, Pastorals, Winter.

2. Mark anything with writing: (as, 'I in-

scribed the stone with my name').

3. Dedicate informally.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present earl of Rochester.

—*Dryden*.

4. Draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inscribe* a square.—*Notes to Creech's Translation of Hesiod*.

Inscriber. s. One who inscribes.

I should then hope to be taught from such learning and knowledge what all those elementary characters, and final diagrams, mean to express, which Kierke has passed by unnoticed, as though making no part of the *inscriber's* intention.—*Poussall, On Antiquities*, p. 34.

Inscription. s.

1. Something written or engraved.

This variety of praise in time to come, Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb.

Dryden.

2. Title; heading.

Justertius by the same title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise of the *inscription*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

3. In *Law*.

[An] *inscription* [is] an obligation made in writing, whereby the accuser binds himself to undergo

the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused, in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved.—*Aylife, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

4. Informal dedication of a book.

Inscriptive. *adj.* Having the nature or character of, or bearing, an inscription.

Inscriptive murens in a faneled abbey.—Parvula of Literature.

Inscrip. See Enscroll.

Inscrutability. *s.* [Lat. *scrutator*, pret. part. *scrutatus* = search out.] Incapability of being discovered, or traced out.

His theological conceptions were always, I confess, to me, who yet affect some insight into the human character, one of the *inscrutabilities* of mystery.—*Walsfield, Memoirs*, p. 130.

Inscrutable. *adj.* Incapable of being searched out; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

Object unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible.
As a nose on a man's face, or weather-rock on a steep.

Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.
This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy.—*Bacon*.

Insculp. *v. a.* [Lat. *sculp*, pass. part. *sculptus*; *insculpio*, -onis; *sculptura*.] Engrave; cut. *Rare*.

The third vessel was made of lead, and thereupon was *insculp* this poetry.—*Translation of the Gesta Romanorum*.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stamped in gold; but that's *insculp* upon.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

Inscription. *s.* Inscription. *Obsolete*.

What is it to have
A flattering, false, *inscription* on a tomb,
And in men's hearts reproach?

Turner, Revenge's Tragedy.

Inscripture. *s.* Anything engraved. *Rare*.

Timon is dead,
Entombed upon the very brow of the sea;
And on the gravestone this *inscripture*, which
With wax I brought away.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, v. 2.
It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *inscriptures* were added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Inscam, Inscarch. See Enscam, &c.

Insect. *s.* [Lat. *insectus*, pass. part. from *in* + *seco* = cut; *ἐντομή*, in Greek, whence *entomology*, has the same derivation, i. e. *in* + *τομή* = cutting.] Class of animals so called, forming a division of the animal or articulated subkingdom, the name being taken from two conspicuous segments of the body, the first dividing the head from the thorax, the second the thorax from the abdomen (well shown in the wasp).

Insecta may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insecta* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies.—*Larke*.

Beast, bird, insect, or worm, durst enter none.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 704.

Used *adjectivally* in the not uncommon sense of short-lived or ephemeral.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some with whom command, your *insect* tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day. *Thomson*.

Insected. *adj.* Having the segments of an insect.

We can hardly endure the sting of that small insected animal, [the bee].—*Huvel, Familiar Letters*, ii. 6.

Insectile. [? accent.] *adj.* Having the nature of insects.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs.—*Bacon*.

Insectile. *s.* Insectile animal. *Rare*.

The ant, and silk-worm, and many such *insectiles*.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 264.

Insectivorous. *adj.* [Lat. *coro* = devour.] Feeding on insects.

No approach to torpidity with loss of animal temperature has been determined to take place in any bird. The *insectivorous* kinds migrate—swifts and

swallows, &c., to and fro between England and Africa; and migration is performed by numerous other birds in relation to localities furnishing the food most appropriate for the nourishment of their newly-hatched young. Experiments have failed to induce torpidity in birds through artificial cold.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Insectologist. *s.* [Lat. *insecta* + Gr. *λόγος*.] Entomologist. *Barbarous*.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologists*, of the Ichneumonidly kind.—*Latham, Physico-Theology*.

Insecure. *adj.* [Lat. *securus*, from *cura* = care; the etymological meaning is less safety than the sense of safety, i. e. the freedom from care which safety ensures. See *Secure*.]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety.
He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Not safe.
Am I going to build on precarious and *insecure* foundations?—*Bishop Hurd*.

Insecurely. *adv.* In an insecure manner; without certainty.

When I say *insecure*, I mean it in the sense in which the word should always be understood at courts, that is *insecurely*.—*Lord Chetfield*.

Insecurity. *s.*

1. Want of security or confidence.

It may easily be perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, and all arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure.—*Sir T. Browne*.

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.

The incurable blindness and presumption, the danger and desperate *insecurity* of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition and contrition, sorrow, and resolution of amendment.—*Hammont*.

Insecution. *s.* [Lat. *insequor* = follow, follow up; pret. part. *secutus*; *insecutio*, -onis.] Pursuit. *Obsolete*.

Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel
Of his rich chariot, that might still the suggestion
feel

With the extreme hairs of his tail.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Insenate. *adj.* Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.

Ye be reprobrate; obdurate, *insenate* creatures.—*Hammont*.

So fond are mortal men,
As their own ruin on themselves involve,
Insenate left, or to sense reprobrate,
And with blindness internal struck.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1682.

Every fresh war was the result of His special interference: it was not caused by the meddling folly or *insenate* ambition of statesmen, but it was the immediate work of the Deity, who was thus made responsible for all the devastations, the murders, and other crimes more horrible still, which war produces.—*Jackie, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Insensibility. *s.* Want of sensibility, sensation, or sense; inability to perceive.

Insensibility of slow motion may be thus accounted for: sensation cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which it left, and those which it next acquires.—*Glaucille*.

Insenible. *adj.*

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.

What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning.
Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *insensible* then? yes, to the dead; but will it not live with the living? no. Why? destruction will not suffer it.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I.*, v. 1.

Two small and almost *insensible* prickles were found upon Cleopatra's arm.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of those dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

2. Slowly gradual; so that no progress is perceived.

They fall away,
And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden*.

3. Void of feeling, whether mental or corporal.

I thought
I then was passing to my former state
Insenible, and forthwith to myself.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 289.

4. Void of emotion or affection: (with *of* or *to*).

You grow *insensible* to the convenience of riches, the delights of honour and praise.—*Sir H. Trouph*.
You render mankind *insensible* to their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love.—*Druid*.
Old men are not so *insensible* of beauty, as it may be, you young ladies think.—*Id.*, *Letitia*, p. 73, ed. Maline.

5. Void of sense or meaning.

If it make the indicated *insensible* or uncertain, it shall be quashed.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown*, pt. ii. ch. xxi.

Insenbleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *insensible*; insensibility.

Those that art the great physician in heaven,
first cure our *insensibleness*.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 51.

Insenstive. *adj.* Wanting sensation.

This faculty is that which constitutes the difference between sensitive and *insensitive* creatures.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Insentient. *adj.* [Lat. *sentio*; *sentiens*, -entis feel, think.] Not having perception.

The dissimilitude between the sensation of our minds, and the qualities and attributes of an *insentient* inert substance.—*Id.*

Inseparability. *s.* Incapability or insusceptibility of separation or division.

The parts of pure space are inseparable, which follows from their *inseparability*, and on being nothing but change of distance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are inseparable.—*Larke*.

Inseparable. *adj.* Incapable of being separated or disjoined; united so as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the inseparateness and inseparable conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wise and politic use of counsel by kings.

Lapra.
Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it.—*South*.

Together and they fly,
Inseparable now the truth and lie,
And this or that unmix'd no mortal ever shall find.

Pope.

Inseparableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *inseparable*.

James stood upon a point of law of the *inseparableness* of the prerogative from the person of the king.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*, iii. 1681.

Inseparably. *adv.* In an inseparable manner; with indissoluble union.

Drawing of metals is, when the lesser metal is so inseparable with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold.—*Bacon*.

Inseparately. *adj.* Not separated; closely united.

We *inseparately* and *inseparably*.—*Thomson, Hawk*.

Gilbert, Gargantua.

Inseparat. *adj.* Same as *inseparable*.

A debility of the limbs, and spots upon the skin, to this disorder being *inseparat* symptoms, it is evident the word must be derived from thence.—*Leigh, Natural History of Lancashire*, &c. p. 61: 1708.

Inseparately. *adv.* In an inseparable manner; inseparably.

Here saint Cyril declared the dignity of Christ's flesh being *inseparably* annexed unto his divinity.

—*Archbishop Cranmer, Defence of the Sacraments*, fol. 10, b.

That ye live *inseparably*, according to God's ordinance.—*Hood, On the State of Matrimony*.

Inser. *v. a.* [Lat. *insero*, pass. part. *insertus*, -entis; *insertio*, -onis.] Place in or amongst other things.

These words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to misconstruction.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers.—*Id.*

It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected.—*Swift*.

Poetry and oratory omit things not essential, and *insert* little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light.—*Watts*.

Insertion. *s.*

1. Act of placing anything in or amongst other matter.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration. *Edmon, Dissertation on reading the Charters*.

An *insertion*, commonly called the twisting of the

guts, is either a circumvolution or insertion of one part of the gut within the other.—*Arbutnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Thing inserted.

He softens the relation by such *insertions*, before he describes the event.—*Brown.*

Insertivient *adj.* [Lat. *servio*, pres. part. *serviens*, -entis = he subservient to.] Conducive; of use to an end.

The providence of God, which disposeth of no part in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes out any parts *insertivient* to that intention.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Inshade, Inshépter, Inshéllod, Inship, Inshrine. See *Enshade, Enshield, &c.*

Inside, s.

1. Interior part; part within: (opposed to outside).

Flow the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand, and in more ado.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.*

Here are the outdoes of the one, the *inside* of the other, and there's the mule I promised you.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*

With the accent on the second syllable.
At length, by so much importunity press'd,
Take Courage, at once the *inside* of my breast.
Lady M. W. Montague.

2. Inside passenger.
So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourne, glides
The Derby dilly with its six *insides*.
Poetry of the Antijacobin.

Inside, adv. Within.
Now then, ladies and gentlemen, walk *inside*, walk *inside*.—*Itinerant Showman.*

Insidiate, v. a. Lie in ambush for. *Rare.*
One brother *insidiates* the life of another; the husband hath killed his wife; the wife slain her husband.—*Ungodly, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 34; 1635.*
A huntsman with his bow and arrow did use to *insidiate* the wild beasts of the wilderness, and shoot them from the coverts and thickets.—*Ibid., in ps.*

Death . . . *insidiates* all things.—*Epitaph on Weaver the Antiquary.*

Insidiator, s. [Lat.] One who lies in wait.
Kisses are most exposed to danger . . . having usually many envious ill-willers, many disaffected unbecomings, many both open enemies, and close *insidiators*.—*Barrow, Sermons, x.*

Insidious, adj. [Lat. *insidius* = ambush.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings; let a sense of their *insidious* vigilance excite us to behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Christianity towards regulating the passions.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
They wing their course,
And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
Or shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career.
Thomson.

Insidiously, adv. In an insidious manner; with malicious artifice.

The castle of Cadmus was taken by Pheidias the Lacedæmonian, *insidiously* and in violation of league.—*Bacon.*

Insiduousness, s. Attribute suggested by insidious; state or quality of being insidious.

He hath little of the serpent, none of its lurking *insiduousness*.—*Barrow, Works, l. 30.*

Insight, s. Introspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; thorough skill in anything.

Heard shepherd, such as thy merits, may may be thy *insight* justly to grant thee reward.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers, when they shall be thus fraught with an universal *insight* into things.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas.—*Locke.*

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the convenience and wisdom of Providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of meditation.—*Spectator.*

Insigne, adj. [Lat. *insignis*.] Illustrious. *Rare.*

Your commendable and *insigne* enterprise deserves great recompense, and is worthy, by us, to be highly rewarded.—*Time's Store-house, p. 1743. (Ord MS.)*

Insignia, s. pl. [Lat.; neuter plural of *insignis*.] Distinguishing marks of office or honour.

They are also decorated with the blue ribband of the French Order of the Holy Ghost, and the insignia of the Burgundian Golden Fleece.—*Swinsburne, Travels through Spain, let. xxxix.*

The *insignia* of the [Roman] consuls were the same with those of the king, except the crown; namely, the toga, preteſta, sella curulis, the sceptre or ivory staff (scipio clauarus), and twelve lictors with the fasces and securæ.—*Adams, Roman Antiquities.*

His watch was a present to him from the king of Sicily, whose arms and *insignia* are graven on the inner case.—*Pope, Letter to Sir R. (Ord MS.)*

People not very well grounded in the principles of publick morality find a set of maxims in order ready made for them, which they assume as naturally, and inevitably, as any of the *insignia* or instruments of the situation.—*Marke, Observations on a late State of the Nation: 1769.*

Insignificance, s. Unimportance; triviality.
My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With empty *insignificances* of thought.
Garth.

Insignificancy, s.

1. Want of meaning; meaningless phraseology.

To give an account of all the *insignificancies* and verbal notions of this philosophy, would be to transcribe it.—*Glauville.*

2. Unimportance; littleness.
As I was rambling on that I had seen, I could not forbear reflecting on the *insignificancy* of human art, when set in comparison with the designs of Providence.—*Adams, Quarians.*

Insignificance, adj.

1. Meaningless.
Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual.

Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly *insignificant*.—*South, Sermons.*

Used substantively.
If we are the *insignificants* that others call us, where is the triumph in deceiving us?—*Tulzer, no. 216. (Ord MS.)*

Insignificantly, adv. In an insignificant manner.

1. Without meaning.
Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them *insignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

Insignificative, adj. Not betokening by an external sign.

The ordinary sort of the nameless eyes are not indeed utterly *insignificative*; for they show their owners to be persons without any habitual views or virtues.—*Philosophical Letters upon Physiognomy, p. 230; 1751.*

Insincere, adj.

1. Not what one appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful: (of persons).

2. Not sound; corrupted: (of things).
O why, Penelope, this counselless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*?
Alike devoted to morrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream!
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 1639.

Insincerely, adv. In an insincere manner; unfaithfully; without sincerity.

Dealing in the case *insincerely* and calumniously.—*Bishop Montague, Appeal to Great, p. 23.*

This the remarker very *insincerely* passes over.—*Strike, Relevance of natural and revealed Religion, pref.*

Insincerity, s. Dissimulation; want of truth or fidelity.

If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and *insincerity*.—*Brown, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Insinew. See *Ensinew*.

Insinuant, adj. Having the power to gain a favour.

Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as slow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, however prove very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate men.—*Sir M. Wotton.*

Insinuate, v. a. [Lat. *sinuo* = run in folds or windings (*sinus* = fold, winding, bosom, bay of the sea); pass. part. *sinuatus*; pres. part. *sinuans*, -antis; *insinuat*, -onis. The idea suggested is that of en-

trance by a winding, imperceptible, movement, as that of a snake.]

1. Introduce gently.

The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly distends the vessels of vegetables.—*Woodward.*

2. Push gently into favour or regard: (commonly with the reciprocal pronoun).

There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate* itself.—*Honker, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

At the side of three he *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Attract; draw; win.

Diana Helen Branch, by whose godly and virtuous life virgins are *insinuated* into virtue, wives to faithfulness, and widows to Christian contemplation.—*J. P., book thus entitled: 1694.*

4. Hint; import indirectly.

And all the flection bends pursue
Do but *insinuate* what's true.
Swift.

5. Insill; infuse gently.

All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgement.—*Locke.*

Insinuate, v. n. Wheedle; gain on the affections, or confidence, by gentle degrees; steal into imperceptibly; be conveyed insensibly.

Insinuating mimics *insinuate* into the humours and consistent parts of the body.—*Hargry.*

Insinuating, part. adj. Gaining on the affections, or confidence, in a stealthy manner; stealing imperceptibly.

I love no colours; and without all colour
Of base *insinuating* flattery.
I pluck this white rose with Plantinnet.
Shakespeare, Henry V. Part I. ii. 4.
(How the serpent slily
Insinuating, of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 517.

Insinuation, s.

1. Stealthy introduction of anything.
By a soft *insinuation* mix'd
With earth's large mass.
Cruscan, Poems, On the Spring, p. 106.

2. Power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man by *insinuation* or misinformation may not supplant him without a just cause.—*Bacon.*

He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Suggestion (unfavourable).

The Scots, naturally an irascible and high-spirited people, and who, of all nations, can least bear the most distant *insinuation* of contempt, were not of a temper to admit all the pretensions of such assuming guests.—*Robertson, History of Scotland, vol. i. p. 237. (Ord MS.)*

One of their faction chanced to question the legality of their convention, as it was not summoned by the king's writ. This *insinuation* was answered by the solicitor-general, who observed that if it was not a legal parliament, they who had taken the oath enacted by that parliament were guilty of high treason.—*Southey, History of England, vol. i. 22. (Ord MS.)*

4. In Law. See extract.

The *insinuation* or registering of wills is the publication of wills as the acts of court.—*Atty. Gen. v. Paragon Juris Consulto, 1835. (Ord MS.)*

Insinuate, v. i. Having a tendency to insinuate.

Any popular or *insinuating* carriage of himself.—*Brown, Observations on a Libel in 1583.*

Crafty, *insinuating*, plausible men can shroud and palliate their revengeful purposes under pretexts of love.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions, ch. xxvii.*

It is a strange *insinuating* power which example and custom have upon us.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Insinuator, s. One who, or that which, insinuates.

From whence, but from these *insinulators*, come our ourselves passions?—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, pref.*

Insipid, adj. [Lat. *sepidus* = having (sapor) flavour.]

1. Wanting taste; wanting power of affecting the organs of gust.

Such earth's yield, by distillation, a liquor very far from being insipidous or *insipid*.—*Bayle.*
Our fathers which admir'd their suaves sweet,
And often call'd for sugar with their meat;

Inspired taste, old friend, to them that Paris knew,
Where roscabate, shallot, and the rank parrot grew.
King, Art of Cookery.
The liver minds his own affair
Still lays some useful bile aside,
To lunge the chyle's insipid tide.
Prior, Alma, canto 1.

2. Wanting spirit; wanting pathos; flat;
dull; heavy.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her insipid soul for Proteus;
A heavy lump of earth without desire,
A heap of ashes that o'ertags your fire.
Dryden, Cleonoea.

Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat insipid stuff.
Id., Don Sebastian.

Insipidity. *s.*

1. Want of taste; flavour; unsavouriness.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the insipidity of Tate's.—*Pope.*
The exaltation of some minds, or rather, as I shrewdly suspect, their insipidity and want of feeling or observation, may make them insensible to these light things.—*Gray, Letter to West.*

Insipidity. *adv.* In an insipid manner;
dully; without spirit.

One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to idly sports, and trifle away all their time insipidly, is because they have found their curiosity balked.—*Locke.*

Insipidness. *s.* Atrillute suggested by insipid.

Spiritless prayers with so much insipidness, vain repetitions, vulgar flattery.—*Bishop Gauden, Hierapetition, p. 10: 1623.*

Insipient. *adj.* [Lat. *sapiens*, -entis] wise.] Unwise.

There are very learned men who distinguished and put a great difference between the insipid man and the fool.—*Charendon, Tracts, (Ord MS.)*

Insist. *v. n.* [Lat. *sisto* = stop, stay; from *sto* = stand.]

1. Stand or rest upon. *Rare.*

The first trade the wine-press, and we must insist in the same stress, or we shall never partake of this blessed resurrection. *Jeremy Taylor, Sermon, iii, 213. (Ord MS.)*

The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side insist upon the centres of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray.*

2. Take a stand; not recede from terms or assertions; persist in; persevere.

Upon much larger terms, and so absolute, As our conditions shall insist upon, Our peace shall stand firm as rocky mountains. *Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part II, iv, 1.*

All other things do constantly obey the law imposed on them, insist in the course defined to them. *Barrow, Works, ii, 12.*

3. Dwell upon; discourse.

Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto insisted on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Insistent. *adj.* Resting upon anything. *Rare.*

The breadth of the substruction [must] be at least double to the insistent wall.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Insisture. *s.* Constancy; regularity. *Obsolete.*

The heavens themselves, the planets, and the centre, Observe degree, priority, and place, Insisture, course, proportion, season, form, Office and custom, in all line of order. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, i, 3.*

Insistency. *s.* [Lat. *sitis* = thirst; *sitio* = be thirsty; pres. part. *sitians*, -entis.] Exemption from thirst. *Rare.*

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for the use we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the insistency of a camel for travelling in deserts.—*Gray.*

Insition. *s.* [Lat. *insitio*, *onis* -graft.] Insertion, or graft of one branch into another.

Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage, grafting, or insition.—*Ray.*

Insure. See *Ensure.*

Insobriety. *s.* Drunkenness; want of sobriety.

He whose conscience upbraids him with all professions towards God, and insobriety towards himself, yet if he can but answer, that he is just to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit scot.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety, p. 121.*

Insociable. *adj.*

1. Averse from conversation.

If this ancient insociable life, Change not your offer made in heat of blood. *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2.*

2. Incapable of connection or union.

The lowest ledge or row [must] be merely of stone, ... closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are insociable.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Insolation. *s.*

1. Exposure to the sun.

We use these towers for insolation, refrigeration, conversation, and for the view of divers meteors.—*Barrow.*

If it have not a sufficient insolation it looketh pale, and attains not its lovable colour: if it be sunned too long, it suffers a torrefaction.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. In Medicine. Sunstroke.

One case of consequential madness is an effect of insolation, or what the French call 'coup de soleil.' An instance of which I lately met with in a sailor, who became raving mad in a moment, while the sun-beams darted perpendicularly on his head.—*Hallie, On Madness.*

Insolence. *s.* Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

I do wonder His insolence can break to be commanded Under Countess. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i, 1.*

Insolence. *r. a.* Insult; treat with contempt. *Rare.*

The bishops, who were first faulty, insolenced and assaulted. *Edmon Hamilton.*

Insolency. *s.* Same as insolence.

They could not restrain the insolency of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those few people that remained.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The troubles of England, and the insolency of traitors, and the violence of rebels. *Jeremy Taylor, Sermon, p. 12: 1623.*

Public judgements are the banks and shores upon which God breaks the insolency of sinners, and stays their proud waves.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Insolent. *adj.* [Lat. *insolens*, -entis.]

1. Unconstrained.

If one chance to derive any word from the Latin, which is *insolent* to their ears, ... they forthwith make a jest of it.—*Puffe, Introduction to Grotius's Treatise, vol. ii, 166.*

2. Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we rescued; victory itself hath not made us insolent masters. *Bishop Atterbury.*

Insolently. *adv.* In an insolent manner; with contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

She, ... by a king and conqueror made so great, Into her own self-truise most insolently broke. *Dryden, Polydora, song ii.*

Briant, naturally of a haughty temper, treated him very insolently, more like a criminal than a prisoner of war. *Addison.*

Insolidity. *s.* Want of solidity; weakness.

A demonstration of the insolidity of this exception against Mr. Mede.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Galatians, p. 201: 1623.*

Insolubility. *s.* Incapability of solution, or being dissolved.

The insolubility of these salts, when the urine is below a certain temperature is an easy test.—*L'Erout, On the Urine.*

Insoluble. *adj.*

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.

Admit this, and what shall the Scripture be but a square and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts, and extreme despair?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Not to be dissolved or separated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing insoluble sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliment.*

Insolvable. *adj.* [See Indissoluble and Indissoluble.]

1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; admitting no solution or explanation.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuum, the doctrine of infinities, indivisibles, and immensurables, wherein there appear some insolvable difficulties.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Not to be loosed.

To guard with bands

Insoluble these gifts. *Pope, Translation of Homer's Odyssey.*

Insolvency. *s.* Inability to pay debts.

Even the dear delight Of sculpture, paint, intaglio, books, and coins, Thy latent, unexpressed audience! shall connect With fifth and beggary, insolvency to link With black insolvency. *Shenstone, Economy, pt. ii.*

Insolvent. *adj.* Unable to pay debts.

By public declaration he proclaimed himself insolvent of those vast sums he had taken upon credit. *Howell.*

A farmer accused his church for adding him of oven, and the emperor shot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the emperor for so many brave fellows, and finding him insolvent, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addison.*

Insolvent tenant of innumerable space. *Smart.*

Insolvent. *s.* Person unable to pay his debts.

An insolvent is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts.*

Insomuch. *conj.* So that; to such a degree that; inasmuch.

It hath ever been the use of the comparison to debase the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his; so did the Romans always use, inasmuch that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language. *Spenser.*

To make ground fertile, we have used; inasmuch as the countries about them have amended made them for the mischief the eruptions do. *Barrow, Natural and Experimental History.*

Simonides was an excellent poet, inasmuch that he made his fortune by it.—*Sir R. F. Estange.*

They made the ground uneven about their nest, inasmuch that the state did not let it upon it, but left a free passage unobstructed.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Inspect. *v. n.* [Lat. *inspicio* = look in; pass. part. *inspectus*.] Look into by way of examination.

Inspect. *v. n.* Act as inspector.

Return, ye boys, when endless pleasure I found in reading, or in leisure! When calm around the common room I puff'd my daily pipe's perfume; Ready for a stomach, and inspect! At annual ballads, corks selected. *T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.*

Inspect. *s.* Inspection. *Rare.*

Not so the man of philosophic eye And inspect sage. *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.*

Inspection. *s.*

1. Close examination; narrow and close survey.

With narrow search, and with inspection deep, Consider every creature. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix, 82.*

Our religion is a religion that shews to be understood; that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive, to the inspection of the severest and the most unweakened reason; for being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it. *South, Sermon.*

2. Superintendence; presiding care.

We may safely conceal our good deeds, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own inspection. *Bishop Atterbury.*

We should apply ourselves, to study the perfections of God, and to preserve lively and glorious impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and inspecting over us. *Id.*

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world, shall necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence.—*Beattie.*

Inspector. *s.*

1. Examiner.

With their new light our bold inspectors press, Like Chum, to shew their father's nakedness. *Sir J. Spenser, Progress of Learning.*

2. Superintendent. Often with a special application, as 'Police inspector,' &c.

Young men may travel under a wise inspector or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge. *Watts.*

Insperion. *s.* [Lat. *inspergo*, from *in* + *spargo* = sprinkle.] Sprinkling upon.

We stain the heart with so many bads and vicious insperions. *Jeremy Taylor, Sermon, p. 12: 1621.*

Some light insperions of truth to make them appetitions, possible, and insperions.—*Brief Description of Faintness, p. 17: 1620.*

Inspezimus. *s.* [Lat. first person plural past tense of *inspicio* = look into.] See second extract.

This word is spelled, by the names of 'astra' and 'maius vln.' in an *inspiration* charter of Henry the Third to Tarent-abbey in Dorsetshire.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddleburgh*, p. 60.
Inspiration [is] the first word of ancient charters containing a grant already made by a former king or benefactor, and of letters patent; an exemplification: it implies, 'We have inspected it.'—*Johnson*.

Inspiration. v. a. Place in an orb or sphere.
I will *inspire* her
In regions high and stary.—*Dryden*.
Not rubies of the rock such red *inspiration*.
G. Scudg. Paraphrase of Lamentations, ch. iv.
Where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live *inspired*.
In regions mild of calm and serene air.
Milton, Comus, 188.
(See also *Enspiration*.)

Inspirable. adj. That may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.
To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of full-grown terms.—*Barrey*.

Inspiration. s.
1. Act of drawing in the breath.
In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon *inspiration*, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration.—*Arbuthnot*.
2. Act of breathing into anything; infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power.
I never spoke with her in all my life.—
How can she thus then call us by our names,
Unless it be by *inspiration*!—
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.
What the translation wrote, the late success
Declares was *inspiration*, and not guess.
R. J. Denham, Progress of Learning.
Inspiration is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a conscience and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it; so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired*.—*Watts*.

Inspire. v. a. [Lat. *spirare*—breathe; pass. part. *spiratus*; *inspiratio*, -*onis*.] Draw in the breath; blow, as a gentle wind: (opposed to *expire*).
Her yellow locks, crisped like golden wire,
About her shoulders were loosely shed,
And, when the wind comest then did *inspire*,
They waved like a person wide dispersal.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 3, 30.
Inspire. v. a.
1. Breathe into; infuse by so breathing.
He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired* into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit.—*W. Winton of Soham*, xv. 11.
Descend, ye blue, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire*.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.
2. Introduce into the mind; impress upon the fancy.
I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But dawning day now comfort hath *inspired*.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.
So lovely seemed
That landscape; and of pure now purer air
Meets his approach and to the heart *inspires*.
Vernal delight.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 152.
3. Animate by supernatural infusion.
The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inspire* them with sentiments of virtue.—*Addison*.
4. Draw in with the breath.
By means of sulphurous coal smoke the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and expiring the air in the country.—*Horrocks*.
His faithful breath *inspiring* as he glides;
Now like a charm around her neck he rides.
Dryden, Translation of the Ecce, vii. 403.

Inspired. part. adj. Divinely animated.
Castalian spring might with this *Paradise*
Of Eden strive.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 273.
Inspirer. s. One who inspires.
To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most eminent redeemer, sanctifier, and *inspiration* of mankind, be all honour.—*Derham*.

Inspiring. part. adj.
1. Breathing in.
If the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any animal be stopped, it suddenly yields to nature, and dies.—*J. Walton*.
2. Inspiring.
Inspire. v. a. Animate.
The reformed clergy, alarmed at so sacrilegious a

proposal, appointed a public fast, and *inspiring* the people to resistance, forced the royal commiserator to fly from that, where he had arrived in the hope of effecting a peaceful adjustment of the claims of the rival parties.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. I, ch. viii.
(See also *Enspire*.)

Inspiration. v. a. [Lat. *spissus*—thick.] Thicken; make thick.
Sugar doth *inspiration* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easy to resolve into vapour.—*Baron*.
This oil, further *inspired* by evaporation, turns into tannin.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Inspiration. adj. Thick. Rare.
The gum or *inspiration* juice of a plant.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 253.

Inspiration. s. Act of making any liquid thick.
The effect is wrought by the *inspiration* of the air.—*Baron*.
Recent urine will crystallize by *inspiration*, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Instability. s. Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.
Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another; such a fickleness cannot but be fatal to our country.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

Instable. adj. Inconstant; changing.
In this *instable* and uncertain age, you have with that steadiness of mind and clearness of judgment stuck to the truth and purity of the protestant religion, and discerning the vast difference betwixt it and popery.—*Dr. H. More, Reputation of the Seven Churches*, dedication to Lord Roberts: 1623.

Instableness. s. Attribute suggested by *instable*; fickleness; mutability.
There cannot be two more pregnant instances of the labricity and *instableness* of mankind, than the decay of these two ancient nations. *Howell, Familiar Letters*, ii. 57.
The very faculty of reason (as we find it too true by late experience) is subject to the same *instableness*.—*Hall*, iv. 19.

Install. v. a. [See *Stall*.] Advance to any rank or office by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition; generally that of an ecclesiastical dignitary.
She reigns a goddess now among the saints,
That whilom was the saint of shepherd's light,
And is *installed* now in heaven's height. *Spenser*.
Crommer is returned with welcome,
Installed archbishop of Canterbury.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII, iii. 2.
The king chose him master of the horse, after this he was *installed* of the most noble order. *St. H. Wotton*.

Installation. s. Act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.
Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*.—*Lytell, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Installment. s.
1. Act of installing.
It is not easy
To make lord William Hastings of my mind
For the *installment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal. *Shakespeare, Richard III*, iii. 1.
Would I could here
These five invisible fiddlers to jugs to me
At my *installment*.
Hammond and Fletcher, Prophets, ii. 3.
The time of his *installment* into his priesthood.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 326.
2. Seat in which one is installed.
Search Windsor-castle, eyes . . .
The several chairs of order look you near
With juice of balsam and every precious flower;
Each fair *installment*, coat and several crest
With royal blazon evermore be blest!
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.
3. Part payment: (as, 'He paid by *installments*').

Instance. s. [Lat. *instantia*; *insto*—stand on, take a place; pres. part. *instans*, -*antis*.]
1. Instigation; solicitation; motive; influence; pressing argument. *Obsolete*.
She dwells so securely upon her honour, that folly dares not present itself. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my desires had *instance* and argument to commend themselves.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.
The *instances* that second marriage move
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love.
Id., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Prosecution or process of a suit.
The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years.—*Aspliff, Parergon Juris Canonici*.
3. Example; document.
Yet both this accident
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 3.
In furnaces of copper and brass, where vitriol is often cast in, there riseth suddenly a fly, which sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; sometimes in the fire below; and doth presently as soon as it is out of the furnace; which is a noble *instance*, and worthy to be weighed.—*Bacon*.
We find in history *instances* of persons, who, after their prisons had been long open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons.—*Addison*.

4. State of anything.
These seem as if, in the time of Edward the First, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the first *instance*.—*St. M. Hale*.

5. Occasion; act.
The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reason has endeavoured to recommend, even in the most severe and difficult *instances* of duty.—*Kemp*.
A soul supreme in each hard *instance* try'd,
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride.
Pope, Epistle to the Earl of Oxford.
If knowledge had freed us from sin as it is possible for human nature, it is because she always watching and guarding against all *instances* of pride.—*Law, Serious Call*.

Instance. v. a. Give or offer an example.
We need not *instance* men; the very unreasonable part of the creation, even the creature itself, travelth under the pain of this year.—*Gregory, Pastoral*, 38. (Orl. MS.).
Various facts prove that the arousing of a thought or feeling, always involves the occurrence of a certain resistance: *instance* the fact that where the association of mental states has not been frequent, a sensible effort is needed to call up the one after the other; *instance* the fact that during nervous prostration there is a comparative inability to think;—the ideas will not follow one another with the habitual rapidity; *instance* the converse fact that at times of unusual energy, natural or artificial, the friction of thought becomes relatively small, and more numerous, more remote, or more difficult connections of ideas are formed. *Herbert Spencer, Induction of Biology*.

With *in*.
As to false citations, that the world may see how little he is to be trusted, I shall *not* say in two or three about which he makes the hardest clamour.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.
In tragedy and satire, this use and the last have excelled the ancients; and I would *instance* in Shakespeare of the former, in Desart of the latter sort.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.
Instanced. part. adj. Given as an example or instance.
That worthy divine did not heedfully observe the great difference betwixt these *instanced* degrees.—*Bishop Hall, Coma of Churchmen*, iv. 2.

Instancy. s. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.
Christian men should much better frame themselves to these heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did consent to have the ancient councils renewed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Instant. adj.
1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.
And they were *instant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified.—*Luke*, xiii. 31.
Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer.—*Roman*, vii. 12.
2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present.
Our good old friend bestow
Your needful counsel to our business,
Which craves the *instant* use.
Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 1.
The *instant* stroke of death denounc'd to-day,
Remov'd far off. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 210.
Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt see;
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come;
Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior*.

3. Quick; making no delay.
Instant without delay they took alarm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 529.

4. Used adverbially.
a. At once.
Grieved that a valiant so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;

Instant he flew with hospitable haste,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, l. 157.
b. Belonging to the present or current month.

On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head.—*Addison, Guardian*.

Instant. s.

1. Point in time so short as to be considered present, i.e. the instant or present moment.

There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being.—*Hooker, Reformation of Policy*.

Her nimble body yet in time must move,
And not in *instants* through all places stride;
But she is high and far, heavenly, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide.

Sir J. Davies.

Instant in such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession.—*Locke*.

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in one single point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or past, and no other parts are coexistent or contemporary with it.—*Bentley, Sermons*.

2. Particular time.

I can at any unreasonable *instant* of the night appear to her to look out at her lady's chamber window.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

Instantaneity. s. Unpremeditated production.

[They] have no sort of claim to be called verses, beside their *instantaneity*.—*Shendone*.

Instantaneous. adj. Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession; acting with the utmost speed; done with the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ceasing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation.—*Z. Baruch, Theory of the Earth*.

The rapid rainier *instantaneous* strikes
Th' illum'd mountain. —*Thomson*.

Instantaneously. adv. In an instantaneous manner; in an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude that those came from the clouds, or were *instantaneously* generated.—*Bertram*.

Instantany. adj. Instantaneous. *Obsolete*.

Reaching forth itself largely in very quick and *instantany* motions to all these things which are capable of it [light]. —*Bishop Hall, Epigrams*, p. 13.

Instantly. adv. [Lat.] Instantly; at once.

Colloquial.

Instantly. adv. In an instant manner.

1. With urgent importunity.

And when they came to Jesus, they besought him *instantly*, saying that he was worthy for whom he should do this.—*Luke*, vi. 1.

Unto which promise our twelve tribes, *instantly* serving God day and night, hope to come.—*Acts*, xxvi. 7.

2. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great while, the sense and affects of any one part of the body *instantly* make a transgression throughout the whole body.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Sleep, which *instantly* fell on me, call'd
By Nature, as in aid.

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 438.

As several winds arise,
Just so their natures alter *instantly*.

Mary, Translation from Virgil.

Instate. v. a.

1. Place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conquest does only *instate* the victor in these rights, which the conquered prince had.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Had this glistering monster been born to thy poverty, he could not have been school; nor, perhaps, had thy birth *instated* thee in the same greatness, wouldst thou have been better.—*South, Sermons*.

The first . . . should derive a blessing to his posterity, . . . and prevail at last to have them also accepted as holy, and *instated* in the favour of God.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Invest. *Obsolete*.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *instate* and widow you withal.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Instatement. s. Establishment.

We thence became completely justified, having not only a just title to what justification took import, but a real *instatement* therein.—*Barrow*, ii. 425. (Ord 318.)

Instaurate. v. a. Reform; repair; supply with improvement.

It is far more easy to overthrow the positive assertions of others, than to *instaurate* better in their room. —*South, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 230: 1000.

Instauration. s. Restoration; reparation; renewal.

They took *instauration* of what was deficient for institution. —*Selden, Illustrations of Drayton, Polyolion*, song xi.

Instaurator. s. Restorer; repairer; renewer; fresh or second founder.

They pretend to be the great *instaurators* of his empire, and beginners of the blessed millennium.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 203: 1000.

Instead. prep. [see *Stead*.]

1. In room of; in place of: (with of).

They, *instead* of fruit,

Chew'd bitter ashes. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 565.
Vary the form of speech, and *instead* of the word church, make it a question in politics, whether the monument be in danger.—*Swift*.

2. Equal to: (with of).

This very consideration to a wise man is *instead* of a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in these times, no such thing was believed.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Instead. adv. In place of something else; by way of substitution.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to raise
Quite out their native language, and *instead*
To sow a jangling noise of tongues unknown.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 33.

Insteep. v. a.

1. Soak; macerate in moisture.
Suffolk first, died, and York, all hazzled over,
Came to him where in gore he lay *insteep'd*.

Shakespeare, Henry V, iv. 6.

2. Lying under water.

The water'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors *insteep'd* to clog the millicock's keel.

Shakespeare, Othello, ii. 1.

Instep. s. Upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The calica was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather thongs.—*Archibald, Tables of Ancient Coins*, Wright, and Meunier.

Instigate. v. a. [Lat. *instigator*, pass. part. of *instigare*—urge forward.] Urge to ill; provoke or incite to a crime.

If a servant *instigates* a stranger to kill his master, this heinous murder in the stranger as principal, of course the servant is necessary only to the crime of murder, though he would have been guilty, as principal, of petty treason. —*Sir W. Blackstone*.

Instigation. s. Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulsion to ill.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forc'd *instigation*.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factions, malevolent to that late principal stroke amongst them. —*Bacon*.

Shall any man that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account.—*Sir R. E. Estcourt*.

We have an abridgement of all the terrors and villany that both the corrupting of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to.—*South, Sermons*.

Instigator. s. Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion. —*L'Estrange*.

Either the eagerness of acquiring or the revenge of missing dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastical feuds. —*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Religion*.

Instil. v. a. [Lat. *stilla*—I drop; *stilla*—a drop.]

1. Infuse by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 116.

2. Insinuate anything imperceptibly into the mind; infuse.

Though assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of heretics, and such as privily will seek adventure to *instil* their poison into men's minds.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

Those heathens did, in a particular manner *instil* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days.—*Swift*.

Instillation. s.**1. Act of pouring in by drops.****2. Thing infused.**

They imbibe the cup of life by *instillation*. —*Johnson, Rambler*.

Instiller. s. One who instills.

Never was there such a lucid as was played in my audit, nor so artful in the flow of base principles as my tutor. —*Skelton, Ichni Revoled*, dial. viii.

Instinct. adj. Moved; animated.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal deity.

Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself *instinct* with spirit, yet remain'd to think that
By fair chernoback slings.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 719.

Coffee-house was, *instinct* by me, can correct an author's style, and display his minutest errors, without understanding a syllable of his matter or his language! —*Swift, Battle of the Books*.

It was a noble performance, *instinct* with sound principle; full of broad and striking flows of policy; bounding in unceasing appeals to justice; and hot assertions of right, in one vigorous touching and pathetic description of a Catholic soldier's feelings on reviewing some of the places he had shared the dangers of the field, yet remain'd to think that he could never taste the pleasures of command. —*Atterbury, Historical Sketch of Statesmen during the Reign of George III*, p. 100.

Instinct. s. Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power determining the will of brutes.

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *instinct*; the lion will not touch the lion prince; *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct*; I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV*, Part I, ii. 3.

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems,
Or reason, though disturb'd and scarce consulted,
To have guided our angel.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1345.

Nature first pointed out my path to me,
And easily taught me by her second force
To love the person, ere I knew the merit;
Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship.

Addison, Cato.

Then vainly the philosopher avers
That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs.
How can we justify different causes frame,
When the effects entirely are the same?
Instinct and reason how shall we divide?

Profr. Solomon, b. 1.

Reason, however able, ead at last,
Cares not for service, or but serves when press'd,
Stays till we call, and then not often near;
But honest *instinct* causes a volunteer.

Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 85.

There are many acts which man, as well as animals, performs by the guidance of nature, without seeing or seeking the reason why he does so; as the acts by which he balances himself in standing or moving, and those by which he judges of the form and position of the objects around him. These actions have their reason in the principles of economy and mechanics; but of such reasons he who thus acts is unaware; he works blindly, under the impulse of an unknown principle which we call *instinct*. When man's speculative nature seeks and finds the reasons why he should act thus or thus;—why he should stretch out his arm to prevent his falling, or assien a certain position to an object in consequence of the motion under which it is seen;—he may perform the same actions as before, but they are then done by the aid of a different faculty, which, for the sake of distinction, we may call *instinct*. *Instinct* is a purely active principle; it is seen in its action; it has no power of looking inwards; it asks no questions; it has no tendency to discover reasons or rules; it is the opposite of insight. Art is not identical with *instinct*; on the contrary, there are broad differences. *Instinct* is stationary; Art is progressive. *Instinct* is mute; it acts, but gives no rules for acting; Art can speak; she can lay down rules. But though Art is thus superior from *instinct*, she is not essentially couched with insight. She can see what to do, but she needs not to see why it is done. She may by slow rules, but it is not her business to give reasons. When man makes that his employment, he enters upon the domain of Science.—*W. Keckell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ch. viii.

Instinct. v. a. Impress as an animating power.

God would never have *instincted* the appetition of pleasure, and the faculty of enjoyment, if so strongly in man, if He had not meant that in decency he should make use of them. —*Fildham, Recluse*.

What native unextinguishable energy must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the deflection of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth! —*Bentley, Preface to Milton*.

Instinctive. s. Instinct. *Obsolete.*
This natural instinct of creatures.—*Sir T. Elgot, The Governor, fol. 149.*

Instinctive. adv. Acting without the application of choice or reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause.

By quick *instinctive* motion up I sprung,
As thitherward endeavouring.

It will be natural that Ulysses's mind should forebode; and it appears that the *instinctive* presence was a favourite opinion of Homer's.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Instinctively. adv. In an instinctive manner; by instinct; by the prompting of nature.

The very rats
Instinctively had quit it. *Shakespeare, Tempest, l. 2.*

Instinctment. s. Instigation. *Rare.*

Charity and probability would induce us to think that whosoever is morally honest, is so out of conscience in obedience to the commands of God, and the *instinctment* of nature, so framed and qualified by God himself, hinders that out of sinister, lower, or less noble ends; and therefore I hold it to be most true, that as true religion cannot be without morality, so more can morality than is right in without religion.—*Fellham, Ecceles.* (Ord MS.)

Institute. v. a.

1. Fix; establish; appoint; enact; settle; prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The hierarchy of the Jews was *instituted* by God himself. *Sir W. Temple.*
To *institute* a court and a country party without materials would be a very new system in politics. *Swift.*

2. Educate; instruct; form by instruction.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would incessantly insinuate itself. *Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

3. Inwest with the spiritual part of a benefice.

No bishop shall *institute* any to a benefice, who hath been ordained by any other bishop, except he first show unto him his letters of orders.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical, xxxix.*

Institute. s.

1. Established law; settled order.
Such is the subject of the *institute*,
And universal body of the law.

This law, though custom now directs the course,
As nature's *institute*, is yet in force
Unchanged, although dissolved. *Dryden.*

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art pale in night studies grown,
To make the *stude* *institute* thy own.

Dryden, Translation of Gernius, v. 84.

3. Organized establishment conducted by a society; (as, 'the Institute of Civil Engineers').

Institution. s.

1. Act of establishing; establishment; settlement.

The *institution* of God's Law is described as being established by solemn injunction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institution* and resolution of the world might be both wrought with one hand.—*Id.*

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes or *institutions* of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people.—*Swift.*

2. Positive law.

The precepts by which men are taught what to do are called *institutions*; so Quintilian inserted his book, *De Institutione Oratoria*, and Lucianus wrote *Institutiones*, that is, *commentaries* on the precepts and laws of Christianity. But it hath in this peculiarity of signification, that the word *institution* does signify properly rules and precepts of manners, properly the measures of practice, or rules teaching us what we are obliged to do; so, that *institution* does not directly signify a commandment, but it supposes the persons obliged, only it imparts the manner and measure of obedience.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dilectio Dubitantium, l. 421.* (Ord MS.)

They quarrel sometimes with the execution of laws, and sometimes with the *institution*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness merely of *institution*, outward and nominal.

whereas the holiness of the rock is an holiness of nature, inherent and real.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The law and *institution*, founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth.—*Forbes.*

3. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the mature and several branches of that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

It is a necessary piece of providence in the *institution* of our children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*.—*Beaulty.*

4. Act of investing a clerk presented to a rectory or vicarage with the spiritual part of his benefice.

No person shall hereafter be received into the ministry, nor either by *institution* or collation admitted to any ecclesiastical living, nor suffered to preach, &c. except he be licensed either by the archbishop, or the bishop of the diocese where he is to be placed.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical, xlii.*

Institutional. adj. Relating to institutions.

He began with a series of *institutional* changes.—*R. Kicarda, The Polish Captivity.*

Institutionary. adj. Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politics, amongst the *institutionary* rules of youth. *Sir T. Browne.*

Institutive. s. Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

Green and the *institutive* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach.—*Harey, Discourse of Assumptions.*

Institutive. adj. Able to establish.

The law in Leviticus only professes a special reason of clarity before an *institutive* decree.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.* (Ord MS.)

These words seem *institutive*, or collative of power. *Barnard, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Institutor. s.

1. Establisher; one who settles.

It might have succeeded a little better, if it had showed the *institutor* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even.—*Hobbs, Discourse concerning Time.*

2. Instructor; educator.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at.—*Holker.*

Instop. v. a. Close up; stop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
(From friendly Sweden brought) the wains *instops*.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxlvii.

Instruct. v. a.

1. Teach; form by precept; inform authoritatively; educate; institute; direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *instruct* thee.—*Deuteronomy, iv. 36.*

With in.

They that were *instructed* in the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight. *1 Chronicles, xxi. 7.*

2. Model; form. *Rare.*

They speak do the words of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge.—*Agilffe, Parergon Juris Civili.*

Participle *instruct*.

Wretched, *instruct*, and mangled.—*Bishop Fisher, On the Seven Ecclesiastical Poetries, p. 2.*

Instructible. adj. Capable of receiving instruction. *Rare.*

A king of incomparable clemency, and whose heart is *instructible* for wisdom and goodness.—*Isaac, Submission to the House of Lords.*

Instruction. s.

1. Act of teaching; information.

It flows on you to speak,
Not by your own *instruction*, nor by any matter
Which your heart prompts you to.

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*.—*Locke.*

Now (to pursue this analogy) when the materials are all ready to the builder's hand, the blocks ready dug and loushy, his work resembles one of the two kinds of discovery just mentioned, viz. that to which we have assigned the name of *instruction*; but if his materials are to be entirely, or in part, provided

by himself,—if he himself is forced to dig fresh blocks from the quarry,—this corresponds to the other kind of discovery.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic, b. iv. ch. ii. § 1.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to receive my words.—*Jeremiah, xxv. 13.*
On every thorn delightful wisdom grown,
In every stream a sweet *instruction* flows;
But some untaught o'erhear the whispering rill,
In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this dispatch'd with all the haste thou canst;
Amos I'll give thee more *instruction*.
Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, sc. 1.

Instructive. adj. Conveying knowledge.

With a variety of *instructive* expressions by speech, man alone is endowed. *Holder.*

I would not hunch last to instruct; or if my mirth comes to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent.—*Addison.*

Instructively. adv. In an instructive manner; so as to teach; by instruction.

Deserving *instructively* to exemplify the duty and nature of charity.—*Barnard, Works, l. 283.*
He made him sing both sweetly and *instructively*.—*Arbutnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Instructiveness. s. Attribute suggested by instructive; power of instructing.

The benefit, and the *instructiveness* of history, and of the lives of worthy persons, is no less universally than deservedly acknowledged to be very great.—*Situation of Paradise, p. 30: 1183.*

The pregnant *instructiveness* of the scripture.—*Boyle, Considerations on the Style of Holy Scripture, p. 130.*

Instructor. s. One who instructs.

Though you have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ.—*1 Corinthians, iv. 15.*
After the flood arise to Chaldaea's hill;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and *instructor* was.

Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.
O thou, who future things canst represent
As present, heavenly *instructor*!

Several *instructors* were disposed among this little helpless people.—*Addison.*

Instructress. s. Female instructor.

Knowledge also as a perfect *instructress* and mistress.—*Sir T. Elgot, The Governor, fol. 146. b.*
To hear the sweet *instructress* tell,
How life its modest use may find,
How well for freedom he resign'd.
Perhaps, in the revolutions of the world, I may be sometime again the *instructress* of the western regions.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Instrument. s.

1. Tool used for any work or purpose.

If he smite him with an *instrument* of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer.—*Sundera, xxv. 16.*
What artificial frame, what *instrument*,
Did one superior genius ever invent;
Which to the muscles is preferred?

Sir E. Blackmore.
Used *adjectively*, or as the first element of a compound.

Box is useful for turners and *instrument* makers.—*Mortimer.*

2. Frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds.

He that stricks an *instrument* without skill, may cause notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, if the string whereon he stricks cleaves to be capable of harmony.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

She taketh most delight
In music, *instruments* and poetry.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, l. 1.
In solitary groves he makes his moan, . . .
But sighs when songs and *instruments* he hears.

Dryden.

3. Writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *instrument* of covenants, and sealed it.—*Tobit, vii. 14.*

4. Agent.

If, haply, you my father do suspect,
An *instrument* of this your calling back,
Lay not your blame on me.

Shakespeare, Othello, iv. 2.

5. That by means of which something is done.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *instruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind should employ them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which Christianity commends become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *instruments* towards a higher end.—*Dr. H. More, Discourse of Christian Piety.*

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice those can

make us, who have been the instruments of our ruin.—*Scott*.
There is one thing to be considered concerning reason, whether syllogism be the proper instrument of it, and the unskillful way of exercising this faculty.—*Locke*.

6. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

He scarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased her instruments to train themselves.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
The bold are but the instruments of the wise. They undertake the dangers they advise.—*Dryden*.

Instrumental adj.

1. Conducive as means to some end; organical.

All second and instrumental causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtuous, and dead.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.
Prayer, which is instrumental to every thing, hath a particular promise in this thing.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living*.

I discern some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul; but the instrumental I know not, nor what invisible bands and fetters unite them together.—*Bentley*.

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful: (used of persons and things).

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves instrumental towards the reformation.—*Scott*.

3. In Music. Consisting in, produced by, instruments, as opposed to voices.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental music, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must show some reason, wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

Off in bands,

While they keep watch, or nightly roundly walk,
With heavenly touch of *instrumental* sounds
In full harmonious number join'd, their voices
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heaven.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv, 684.

Sweet voices, mix'd with *instrumental* sounds,
Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof resounds.—*Dryden*.

Instrumentality, s. Subordinate agency; agency of anything as means to an end.

These natural and involuntary actions are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and spirit of the soul, and the instrumentality of the spirits.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Morality*.
From that liability to abuse with which State power is charged, no human instrumentality is exempt.—*Titcomb, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. iv.

And so in military matters, the discovery of gunpowder developed the science of attack and defence in a new instrumentality. Again, it is said that when Napoleon began his career of victories, the enemy's generals pronounced that his battles were fought against rule, and that he ought not to conquer.—*Seymour, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i, sec. iii.

Instrumentally, adv. In an instrumental manner.

1. In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

Habitual preparation for the sacrament consists in a standing, permanent habit, or principle of holiness, wrought chiefly by God's spirit, and instrumentally by his word, in the heart or soul of a man.—*Smith, Sermons*.

2. With instruments of music.

The earlier fathers of the church... condemned musical devotion when instrumentally accompanied.—*Mamus, Essays historical and critical on English Church Music*, p. 27.

Instrumentalness, s. Attribute suggested by instrumental; usefulness as means to an end. Rare.

The instrumentality of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Christian community, by laws to settle and secure property.—*Hannaud*.

Instyle. See Enstyle.

Insatiability, s. [Lat. *avaritia*—sweet; *avaritia*—sweetness.] Unpleasantness.

(For example see Insatiable.)

Insubordination, s. State of disorder; want of discipline.

The insubordination of the demoralized army was beyond the influence of even the most popular of the generals.—*Arnold, History of Rome*.

Insubstantial, Rare.

Like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, iv, 1.

Insuccation, s. [Lat. *succus*—juice.] Soaking. Rare.

An concerning the medicating and insuccation of seeds, I am no great favourer of it.—*Evelyn*, b. i, ch. i, § 5.

Insuccess, s. Want of success. Rare.

The insuccess of an affair, how it alters quite the mind that once the trumpet makes!—*Editha, Roscoe*, 78. (Ord MS.)

Insue. See Enue.

Insufferable, adj.

1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

The air is oppressed with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Eyes that confound him burn for kingly ways,
So fierce, they find it insufferable day.—*Dryden*.
Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all displease them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ undisturbed.—*Locke*.

2. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily render the world with their insufferable stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more.—*Dryden*.

Insufferably, adv. To a degree beyond endurance.

Those heavenly shapes
Will dazzle now this earthly with their blaze,
Insufferably bright.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv, 1082.

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also insufferably proud.—*South, Sermons*.

Insufficiency, s. Same as Insufficiency.

We will give you sleep drinks, that your senses, unimpaired by our insufficiency, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, i, 1.

Insufficiency, s. Inadequateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power: (used of things and persons).

The minister's aptness or insufficiency, of course than by reading to instruct the flock, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do.—*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

The insufficiency of the field of nature is, by the light of scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this which nature doth not need unto that end.—*Doct*.

Will experience had discovered their defect and insufficiency, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible.—*Bishop Wilkins*.
Consider the plea made use of to this purpose, and shew the insufficiency and weakness of them.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Insufficient, adj. Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented may justly reject them as incapable and insufficient.—*Spencer, View of the State of Ireland*.

We are weak, dependent creatures, insufficient to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert.—*Rogers*.
Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the insufficiency of fluids.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Insufflation, s. [Lat. *sufflatus*, -anis—blowing, from *sufflo*—blow upon; pass. part. *sufflatus*.] Act of breathing upon.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine insufflation which Christ used.—*Hannaud, On Fundamental*.

St. Basil, expressly comparing the divine insufflation upon Adam with that of Christ (1st John, xii, 22) upon the Apostles, tells us that Jesus the same Son of God by whom God gave the insufflation, then indeed together with the soul, but now into the soul.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, iii, 1123.

Insuitable, adj. Unsuitable. Rare.

Many other rites of the Jewish worship seemed to him unsuitable to the Divine nature.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester*, p. 73.

Insular, adj. [Lat. *insularis*, from *insula*—island.] Belonging to an island.

Such is the system of insular subordination, which, having little variety, cannot afford much delight in the view.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*.

Insular, s. Islander. Rare.

It is much to be lamented, that our insulars, who act and think so much for themselves, should yet, from excessiveness of air and diet, grow stupid or dead sooner than other people, who, by virtue of oblique air, water-drinking, and light food, preserve their faculties to extreme old age.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 100.

Insularity, s. Condition of an island; insular character.

The insularity of Britain was first shown by Agricola, who sent his fleet round it.—*Pinkerton, Geography*.

Insularity, adj. Insular. Rare.

Orinda, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other insularity advantages.—*Hawell*.

Insulate, v. a.

1. Make, convert into, separate as, an island.

The Eden here forms two branches, and insulates the ground.—*Pennant, Tour in Scotland*.

2. In Electricity. Limit the electric force to a certain part by the interposition of insulators.

Insulated, adj. Not contiguous on any side; not connected.

An administration, composed of insulated individuals.—*Hayes, On the new of Insulation*, 1770.
Fugitives would doubtless this in the case of separate insulated men.—*Id., Reflections on the Revolution in France*.

Insulation, s.

1. Separation, as that of the occupants of an island.

2. In Electricity. Limitation, and consequent concentration of the electric force by means of insulators.

Insulator, s. In Electricity. Electric; non-conductor.

The electric... are sometimes called insulators.—*Benson, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 130.
(For fuller extract, see Electricity.)

Insulse, adj. [Lat. *insulsus* foolish.] Dull; insipid; heavy; stupid. Rare.

An insulse and frigid affectation.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus*.

Religious scholars, and well attending, ... gave us this insulse rule out of their Talmud.—*Id.*

Insult, s. Stupidity. Rare.

They could not give reasons, not insulate, to justify the removal of God and fate from the insularity of mortal business.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, viii. (Ord MS.)

Insult, v. a. [Lat. *insultare*—leap upon.] To leap upon; to treat with insolence or contempt.

It didn't the king his master very lately
To strike at me upon his insolent rictus;
When he conjured, and that I true his displeasure,
Tript me behind; being down, insulted, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That worthiest him, got praises of the king
For him attempting who was self-slanded.—*Shakespeare, King Lear*, ii, 2.

Insult, v. n. Behave with insolent triumph.

There shall the spectator see some *insulting* with joy, others fretting with melancholy.—*B. Jonson, Discourse*.

Too many *insult* in this just punishment, who have deserved more.—*Bishop Hall, Grounds of Meditation*, § 92.

It is when they sing at ease in full content,
Insulting over the toil they underwent,
Yet still they find a future task remain,
To turn the mill.

Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii, 280.

The poet makes his hero, after he was smitten by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting* over his murderer, to be moved by the tears of King Priam.—*Pope*.

Insult, s.

1. Act of leaping upon anything.

Terrible balls of flame bursting forth near the foundations with frequent *insults*, and burning divers times the workmen, rendered the place inaccessible.—*White, Paraphrase on the New Testament*, general preface, p. xxviii.

With the accent on the *insult* syllable.

The bull's *insult* at four she may sustain,
But after ten from myriads rise again.—*Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, iii, 39.

2. Act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insults* to grief.—*Shakespeare*.

Take the sentence seriously, because galleries are an insult on the unfortunate.—*Brown, Notes on the Oldway.*

Insulting. *s.* Insulting or injurious treatment. *Rare.*

Continual care checks the spirit; continual labour checks the body, and continual insultation both.—*Felltham, Reader*, l. 14.

Hard and want d-d, iron, insultations, scorn, and extremities of ill usage of all kinds.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 124.

The perfidiousness of friends, the fraud of flatterers, and the impudent insultations of the basest of the people.—*Bishop Prædicator, Eucharistia*, p. 183.

Insultor. *s.* One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Playing whilst rancour the insultor willets.—*Shakespeare, Tenny and Adonia.*

A despised martyr insulting over his smelters, warring his tormentors.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 233.

Ev'n man, the merciless insultor man, Man, who requires in our sex's weakness, Shall pity thee.—*Race, Jane Shore*.

Insulting. *part. adj.* Conveying an insult: (as, 'insulting language').

Insulting. *s.* Act of speech of contempt or insolence.

Grievous reproaches and scornful insultings over him in his afflictions.—*Barnon, Works*, i. 204.

Insultingly. *adv.* In an insulting manner; with contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his boast, Once me my life, and told me what it cost.—*Dryden*.

Insane. *v. a.* [Lat. *sanus* take.] Take in. In dressing the body, he is sparing as possible of the fibres, which are as it were the conduct veins, which insane and convey the nourishment to the whole tree.—*Kealy, Terra*.

Insuperable. *adj.* [Lat. *super*—overcome; *super*—above.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an insuperable objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Ideas*.

Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is insuperable to pains and patience.—*King, Wisdom of that manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

And middle nature how they have to join, But never pass the insuperable line.—*Pope, Essay on Man*, i. 227.

Insuperably. *adv.* In an insuperable manner; invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former farther, the latter, being so insuperably hard, hinders the splitting of it.—*Greer, Museum*.

Insupportable. *adj.* Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A discourse put into a man in company is insupportable; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number of persons that hear.—*South, Sermons*.

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden insupportable to a virtuous man.—*Drake*.

Superstition's terrors now become insupportable.—*Morley, History of England*, ch. xlii.

Insupportableness. *s.* Attributed suggested by insupportable; insufferableness; state of being beyond endurance.

Then fell she to no pitiful declaration of the insupportableness of her desires, that King's ears perceived his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for her suffering.—*Sir F. Sidney*.

Insupportable. *adj.* Not to be concealed or suppressed; kept down, or kept in the background.

Such an example have we in Addison; which, though hitherto suppressed, yet, when once known, is insupportable, of a nature too rare, too striking to be forgotten.—*Young, Conjectures on Original Composition*.

Insuppressive. *adj.* Not to be kept under; suppressed, kept down, or in the background.—*Barbarous*.

Do not stain The even virtue of our enterprise, Nor the insuppressive motto of our spirits.—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

An insuppressive spring will toss him up, In spite of fortune's load.—*Young, Night Thoughts*, vii.

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insurgens, -entis. One who rises in open rebellion against the established government of his country.

On the part of his imperial majesty, the insurgents were not treated with lenity.—*Guthrie's Grammar of Geography, The Netherlands*.

Insurmountable. *adj.* Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is insurmountable, till I can make simplicity and vary by the same.—*Locke*.

Huge thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is insurmountable.—*Halls*.

If we attempt to think of mechanical force as in itself different from our impression of it, there arises the insurmountable difficulty that there is no remaining species of impression to represent it.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*.

Insurrection. *s.* Seditions rising; rebellious commotion.

Between the action of a dreadful thing And the first motion, all the interim is like a phantasm, or a hideous dream: The genius and the mortal instruments are then in council; and the state of man, like to a little kingdom, suffers then The nature of an insurrection.—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

This city of old time hath made insurrection against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein.—*Essex*, iv. 16.

There shall be a great insurrection upon the third day of the month.—*Essex*, vii. 70.

Insurrections of low people are commonly more furious in their beginnings.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an insurrection in Egypt.—*Arbuthnot*.

Insurrectionary. *adj.* Suitable to an insurrection.

Churches, play-houses, coffee-houses, all alike are destined to be melted, and equalised, and blended into one common rubbish; and well fitted, and livelined, to crystallize into true democratical explosive insurrectionary matter.—*Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord*.

Insusceptible. *adj.* Not susceptible; not capable.

I find in the barrels of your last much harsh and stiff matter from Scotland, and I believe insusceptible of any further concoction, unless it be with much time, and consequent annals.—*Sir H. Wallis, to Sophia Wallis, letter dated 1833*.

Insurrection. *s.* [Lat. *susurrus*—whisper.] Act of whispering into something. *Rare.*

The other party insinuates their Roman principles by whispers and private insurrections.—*Laguna Liqueur*, pref. A. 4. h. 1853.

Intact. *adj.* [Lat. *intactus*.] Untouched.

As long as they are preserved intact, and as long as they are fearlessly and frequently employed, there will always be ample protection against these encroachments on the part of government which cannot be too jealously watched, and to which even the freest country is liable.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. vii.

Intagliated. *adj.* Engraven; stamped on.

In the marble grounds towards Barton, lying on a bed of stone, has been found a species of intaglio, a stony stone, very beautiful, deeply intagliated or engraved like a seal, and stamped from the prominent pentagonal edges above, to a centre in the bottom.—*T. Walton, History of the Parish of Kidlington*, p. 25.

Intaglio. *s.* [Italian.] Anything that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique intaglios and medals.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Intail. See Entail.

Intangible. *adj.* Incapable of being touched.

Being extremely solid, as well as invisible, [a fenced portable castle,] a man should be still in danger of knocking his head against every wall and pillar, unless it were also intangible, as none of the Peripatetics affirm.—*Bishop Wilkins, Discovery of a New World*, pt. ii. p. 118.

Intangible. See Entangle.

Intastable. *adj.* Incapable of being tasted.—*Barbarous*.

Something which is invisible, intastable, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense.—*Green*.

Integer. *s.* [Lat.] Whole of anything; whole number.

'As' not only signified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word 'ass,' or unit.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

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Integral. *adj.* [Lat. *entire*; Fr. *entier*.]

1. Whole: (applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts).

A local motion keepeth bodies integral, and their parts together.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of integral principles, who, from an infant, should be loved up amongst wits, and have no teaching.—*Hobbes*.

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

Integral and integral is applied by the schoolmen to those parts which are necessary to the integrity of the whole; in which sense they stand contrasted with the essential parts... arms and legs are integral... body and soul essential parts. Integral calculus in the new analysis is the counterpart to the differential.—*Rees, Cyclopaedia*.

Integral. *s.* Whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various members of the veins, arteries, nerves, and integrals of the human body.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several confluences to the constitution and operation of almost every integral in nature.—*Id.*

A mathematical whole is better called integral, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may stand apart.—*Wallis*.

Integrality. *s.* Wholeness; completeness.

Such as in their integrality support nature.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*.

Integrally. *adv.* In an integral manner; wholly; completely.

They are integrally, or in their parts, helpful or hurtful.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*.

It is the peculiarity of the human mind, that it cannot take an object in which is submitted to it, simply and integrally.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. ii. § 1.

Integrant. *adj.* Contributing to make up a whole.

Not compounded like bodies of integrant parts.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 18: 1075.

A true natural aristocracy is not a separate interest in the State, or separable from it. It is an essential integrant part of any large people rightly constituted.—*Burke*.

(For another example see under Integral.)

Integrate. *v. a.* Form one whole; contain all the parts of.

Two distinct substances, the soul and the body, go to compose and integrate the man.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 14.

All the several branches of it are required to integrate or make up the Gospel spirit.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 501.

All the particular doctrines which integrate Christianity.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, § 150.

Integration. *s.* Act of making whole. See Summation.

Integrity. *s.*

1. Honesty; incorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness.

Master! this noble passion, Child of integrity, hath from my soul Wiped the black scruples, reconciled my thoughts To thy good truth and honour.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his integrity or understanding.—*Swift*.

The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt his integrity, will conceal and disguise his own vice.—*Rogers*.

2. Purity; genuine unadulterated state.

Language continued long in its purity and integrity.—*Sir M. Hale*.

3. Entireness; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chaos, nor can it affect the integrity of the action.—*Brown*.

Integument. *s.* That which covers or envelopes another.

I make no question but all kinds of wits and capacities may be found under all textures and integuments.—*Sir H. Wallis, Reliquie Wallisiane*, p. 70.

He could no more live without his freeze-suit than without his skin: it is not indeed so properly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the integuments of the body.—*Addison*.

If, with Cuvier, we compare and class them [animals] according to the structure of the skeleton, or with Linnæus, according to the nature of their outward integuments, the agreements and differences which are observable in these respects are not only of much greater importance in themselves, but are

of much greater importance in themselves, but are

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marks of agreements and differences in many other important particulars of the structure and mode of life of the animal.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv. ch. ii. § 4.

Intellect. s. [Lat. *intellectus*, pass. part. of *intelligo* = understand; substantives, *intellectus*, *intelligibilis*, *genis*, *intelligentis*; adjective, *intelligibilis*.] Intelligent mind; power of understanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
All intellect, all sense.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 350.

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an intellect deflected with sin and time.—*South, Sermons*.

Intellection. s. Act of understanding.

Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction.—*Glauville, Synopsis Scientificus*.

They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces intellection and sense.—*Bathg, Sermons*.

The distinction between ideas of mere sensation and those of intellection, between what the mind comprehends, and what it conceives without comprehending, is the point of divergence between the two schools of psychology which still exist in the world.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. iii. § 113.

Intellective. adj.

1. Having power to understand.

Because the intellective soul is not of necessity serving to any other faculty or power, therefore is she as lady, mistress, and queen, over all the other powers, faculties, or virtues of the soul.—*Brydell, Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 16; 1600.

In the section of bodies, we find man, of all sensible creatures, to have the fullest claim to his perfection, and that it was so provided by the Supreme Wisdom for the lodging of the intellective faculties.—*Sir H. Watson, Religious Writings*, p. 81.

If a man as intellective be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is intellective.—*Glauville*.

2. To be perceived by the intellect; not the senses.

Instead of beginning with arts most easy, find those be such as are most obvious to the sense, they present their young untried friends to us with the most intellective abstractions of logic and metaphysics.—*Wilson, Tracts on Education*.

Intellectual. adj.

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and intellectual, it must not be eased in the only office of religion.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.

Locke is to teach us the right use of our reason or intellectual powers.—*Watts*.

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

In a dark vision's intellectual scene,
Beauteous a flower for sorrow made,
The melancholy Cowley lay.

A train of plumets in wild order rose,
And, join'd, this intellectual scene compose.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

4. Having the power of understanding.

Aristotle and Plato term the Maker of the world an intellectual worker.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

Who would lose,
Though full of pain, this intellectual being,
These thoughts that wander through eternity,
To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost?

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 146.

5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect: (as, 'undworth names his book 'The Intellectual System of the Universe').

Intellectual. s. Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. *Rare*.

Her husband . . .
Whose higher intellectual more I shun.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 482.

I have not consulted the equity of my intellects in forming their weakness into such discovering premises.—*Glauville*.

The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most subtilized intellect, is dangerously influential.—*Id., Synopsis Scientificus*.

Intellectualism. s. System of doctrines connected with the intellect, or understanding.

All these modes of teaching will resolve themselves into the mere culture of the understanding. We do indirectly by terming it intellectualism. The higher faculties must wither, and that soon, beneath its influence wherever it is introduced and prevails.—*Chadbourne, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. x.

Intellectualist. s. One who overrates the human understanding.

Upon these intellectualists, which are notwithstanding commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers, Heraclitus gave a just censure.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. i.

Intellectuality. s. State of intellectual power.

Science signifies little in this place, he being no better than a compassless atheist, i. e. he made a certain plastic or spiritual nature, devoid of all animality or sensibility, intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe.—*Hallward, Metaphysics*, p. 81; 1831.

Intelligence. s. [Lat. *intelligo* = understand; pass. part. *intellectus*.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.

Intelligence, which cometh of *intelligentia*, is the perceiving of that which is first conceived by understanding called intellectus. Also intelligence is now used for an elegant word, where there fare mutual treaties of appointments, either by letters or messages, specially concerning wars, or like other great affairs, between princes or noble men.—*Sir Thomas Eliot, The Governour*, fol. 201; 1580.

It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks so much foresight as to provide that true intelligence which passed between them of what was done.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Policy*.

He furnished his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward intelligence; giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Let all the passages
Be well secured, that no intelligence
May pass between the prince and them.

Sir J. Inham, The Sophy.

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Factional followers are worst to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly cometh that ill intelligence that we see between great persons.—*Bacon*.

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any friendship with the favourites.—*Lord Clarendon*.

3. Spirit; disembodied mind.

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heaven!

Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 190.

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created intelligences.—*Sir M. Hale*.

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the intelligence of the sun circumvented him even in his own province.—*Brydell*.

4. Understanding; skill.

Heaps of honey words, up heaped hideously,
They think to be chief praise of poetry;
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesy.

Spenser.

Intelligence. s. One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent intelligences, could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

How deep you were within the books of heaven?
To us, th' inspired voice of heav'n's itself;
The very organ and intelligence
Between the grace and sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings.

Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best intelligences to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom.—*Bacon*.

They have new-enters and intelligences, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom.—*Spekulator*.

Intelligence. adj. Conveying information; giving notice of private or distant transactions.

A mankind which
A most intelligencing law
Has [an apparitor] is a cunning hunter, uncoupling

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.
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his intelligence wounds under hedges, in thickets, and corn-fields, who follow the chase forty suburbs.—*Sir P. Sidney, Character*, sign. 1. 3.

The address . . . gave cause of suspicion to the Earl of Richmond's intelligence friends, that the king had a purpose to marry the lady Elizabeth.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.*, p. 127.

That said intelligence tyrant, that includes the world with his mines of gold.—*Milton, Of Refutation in England*, b. ii.

Intelligent. adj.

1. Knowing; instructed; skillful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more intelligent, as Aristotle would have it; but there is no less required for government, courage to protect, and above all industry.—*Bacon*.

With of,
Intelligent of senses, they set forth
Their very caravan.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 127.

2. Giving information: (with of).

Servants, who seem no less,
Which are to France the spies and surreptitious
Intelligent of our state.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 1.

Intelligent. adj.

1. Consisting of unalloyed mind.

Food alike to the pure
Intellectual substances require,
As doth your rational.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 387.

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

In at his mouth
The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,
His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd
With art intelligent.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 190.

Intelligibility. s.

1. Capability to be understood.

This while it added to intelligibility, would take from gradually the tedious drudgery, and certainly leave it sufficient gravity.—*Mason, Essay historical and critical on English Church Music*, p. 253.

2. Power of understanding; intellection.

The soul's nature consists in intelligibility.—*Glauville*.

Intelligible. adj. Capable of being understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to show it a fair and intelligible account of the teluge.—*T. Bacon, Theophrastus of the Earth*.

Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be unnam'd, when it is scarce intelligible.—*Drish*.

Intelligible. s. Capable of being understood.

The means of derivation, and immediate notion of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are various; sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate irradiation or revelation; sometimes artificial and instituted, as by discourse and instituted signs, and thus intelligible are conveyed from one man to another by words or writing.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Jurisdiction*, (bnd MS.)

Intelligibleness. s. Attribute suggested by intelligible; possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

It is in our ideas that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety of intelligibleness of our speaking, consists.—*Locke*.

Intelligibly. adv. In an intelligible manner; so as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, intelligibly told,
Shows a translator both discreet and bold.

Lord Bacon, Comment.

To write of metals and minerals intelligibly, is a task very difficult than to write of animals.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*.

Intemperate. adj. [Lat. *intemperatus*.] Undeified; unpolished.

The entire and intemperate sometimes of virtues.—*Parthen in Saeva*, Pr. A. lib. ii. h. 1153.

Intemperate. part. pres. Same as Intemperate.

The primitive of their intemperate youth.—*Amidations on Glauville*, ch. p. 250; 1832.

Intemperateness. s. Attribute suggested by Intemperate. *Rare*.

They shall ever keep the sincerity and intemperateness of the fountain whence they are derived.—*Donne, Poems, Letter to Sir H. G.*, p. 291.

Intemperament. s. Bad constitution. *Rare*.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, and others upon the influx of laxative humours.—*Hurree*.

Intemperance. s.

1. Want of temperance; want of moderation: (commonly in *med* or *drink*).

Bourgeois intemperance.
In nature is a tyranny. *Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.*
2. Excessive addiction to any appetite or affection.

Intemperance, s. Same as Intemperance. *Rare.*

Another law of Ignorance induced to intemperance and all kind of incontinency. *Melville.*

Intemperate, adj.

1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against Christianity; persons but the covetous man not to deify his money, or the intemperate man not to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections shall vanish. *South, Sermons.*

2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule. You secure me as a plan in her orb. . . . But you are more intemperate in your blood than Venus, or those puny'd animals, that rage in savage sensuality. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.*

Is not thy mouth as intemperate swearing; for therein is the word of sin. *Protestants, xxiii. 13.*

3. Excessive; exceeding the just or convenient mean.

Intemperate, v. a. Disorder; put anything out of its just or convenient state. *Rare.*

The fifth age is virile, and the 'media' between young and old men, yet doth it not so participate of either, as to affect or intemperate it: as it becometh at thirty-five, so it extendeth to forty-nine. *Whitaker, History of the Utrape, p. 92.*

Intemperately, adv. In an intemperate manner.

1. With breach of the laws of temperance. How greedily do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Gospel, by living intemperately or unjustly. *Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Immoderately; excessively. Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately right? Whence intemperately is true that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Bishop Sprat.*

Intemperate, adj. Intemperate. *Rare.*

And rather would, hearts so intemperate, Should not enjoy me, than employ me thus. *Sylvestre, Translations of the Barbas, 4331. (Ord MS.)*

Intempestive, adj. [Lat. *intempestivus*; *tempestus* = season.] Unsensational; untimely; not suitable to time or occasion. *Obsolete.*

Many diseases accompany, as inebriety, apoplexy, . . . frequent wakings, and terrible dreams; intempestive laughing, weeping, sighing. *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 150.*

Being aged and diseased, . . . he married a widow of London. A chief favourite at that time, . . . hearing of this intempestive marriage, took advantage thereof, [and] caused it to be told to the queen. *Shakespeare, Brief View of the State of the Church of England, p. 114.*

Intempestive indolence gets nothing. *Mata, Golden B. anion, p. 113.*

Intempestively, adv. In an intempestive manner; unsuitable to time or occasion. *Rare.*

They [indiscreet pastors] still aggravate sin, thunder out God's judgements without respect, intempestively rail at and pronounce them damned, in all auditories, for giving so much to sports and hours recreations, making every small fault and thing indifferent an irreparable offence. *Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 150.*

Intempestivity, s. Unsuitableness to time or occasion. *Rare.*

Our moral books tell us of a vice, which they call *anomia intempestivitas*; an indelicacy, by which unwise and unexperienced men see what belittles times, persons, occasions. *Hale, Sermons at Rome, p. 4.*

Courtesies, not acknowledged, are suspected that they were either guilty of intemperately and unreasonableness, or else of want of worth and glory. *Gibbon, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 127.*

Intempestive, adj. Untimely. *Rare.*

His lordship's [Bolognino's] proposition may be expressed in plainer terms, 'That the more the world has advanced in real knowledge, the more it has discovered of the intempestive pretensions of the Gospel.' *Bishop Warburton, Sermons, xiii.*

Intend, v. a. [Lat. *tendo* = stretch; past, part. *tensus* and *tentus*; *intento*, -onis.]

1. Stretch out. *Obsolete.*
If we could open and intend our eyes,
We all, like Moses, should cry,
Ev'n in a bush, the radiant Deity. *Conley.*

2. Enforce; make intense; strain. . . . What seems to be the ground of the assertion, is the mingled quality of this salt, conceived to cause or intend the heat of the season; we find that water antiquity was not of this opinion. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

By this the lungs are intended or remitted. *Sir M. Hale.*

This via inertia is essential to matter, because it neither can be intended or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Chapman.*

Magnesium may be intended and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

3. Regard; attend; take care of. This they should carefully intend, and not when the sacrament is administered, imagine themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness intend the education of Philip. *Barrow, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The king prayed them to have patience till a little smoke, that was raised in his country, was over; sighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he intended seriously. *Ibid.*

4. Pay regard or attention to. *Rare.*

They could not intend to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenser.*

Neither was there any who might share in the government, while the king intended his pleasure. *Barrow, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The card was a very acute and sure speaker, when he would intend it. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Go therefore, mighty powers! intend at home, While here shall be our hour, what best may ease The present misery. *Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 557.*

Naught can our wishes, save thy health, intend. *Waller.*

5. Mean; design. The opinion she had of his wisdom was such as made her esteem greatly of his words; but that the words themselves sounded so as she could not imagine what they intended. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The gods could not have delivered a soul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but that it were intended the mind should employ them. *Ibid.*

Thou art sworn As deeply to effect what we intend, As closely to conceal what we impart. *Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 1.*

According to this moral Horace writ his odes and epodes; for his satires and epistles, being intended wholly for instruction, required another style. *Dryden.*

Intendant, s. Officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the public business.

Nearness, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Quincoces, his intendant of several of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *A. Ryndard.*

Intended, part. adj. Having tension. *Rare.*

The same advancing high above his head, With sharp intended sting so rude him smote, That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Intendedly, adv. With tension; with intention; designedly.

For if all human power to execute, not accidentally, but intendedly, the wrath of God upon evil doers, without exception, be of God: then that power, whether ordinary, or if that fail, extraordinary, so executing that intent of God, is lawful. *Milton, Tears of Kings and Magistrates. (Ord MS.)*

Intender, s. One who intends.

They that do me good and know not of it, are causes of our benefit, though I do not owe them my thanks; and I will rather bless them as instruments, than condemn them as not intenders. *Felltham, Resolves, i. 32.*

Intendment, s. *Rare.*

1. Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination.

He sought heret disanny'd, Till well we wote, by grave intendment, What woman, and wherefore, doth me upraid. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 12, 31.*

2. Understanding; skill. For she of heris had great intendment. *Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 5, 32.*

3. Consideration; thought. He that is of reason's skill heret, And wants the staff of wisdom him to slay. *Ibid.*

Is like a ship in midst of tempest left, With rotten helm or pilot her to sway: Full and and drownd in that ship's event; So is the man that wants intendment. *Spenser, Tears of the Muse.*

Intendment, s. Intention; design. Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his intendment, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into. *Shakespeare, As you like it, i. 1.*

All that worship, for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the intendment of this emblem. *Sir R. L. Estange.*

Intenerate, v. a. [Lat. *tener* = tender.] Make tender; soften.

Intenerate that heart, that sets so light The truest love that ever yet was seen. *Janick, Sonnets, x. 1691.*

This acknowledgement of your singular love I was never more fit to pay you than at the present, before intenerated in all my inward feelings and affections by new sickness. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquia Wottonianae, p. 354.*

So have I seen the little pearls of a stream swept through the bottom of a bank, and intenerate the stony pavement, till it hath made it fit for the impression of a child's foot. *Jeremy Taylor, Sermons, p. 201: 1651.*

Autumn to the fruits Earth's various lap produces, vigour given Equal, intenerating milky grain. *J. Phillips, Cyder, b. ii.*

Inteneration, s. Act of softening or making tender.

In living creatures, the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and inteneration of the parts. *Bacon.*

The stuffs died blue, are without any previous inteneration quickly tinge. *Sir W. Petty, in Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society, p. 293.*

Intenable, adj. [Lat. *teneo* = hold.] That cannot hold. *Obsolete.*

Yet in this cautious and intenable sieve I still pour in the waters of my love. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, i. 3.*

Intense, adj. [Lat. *intendo*, from *in* + *tendo* = stretch; pass. part. *intensus*; *intensio*, -onis; *intensus* is also the pass. part., whence *intense*.]

1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax.

To observe the effects of a distillation prosecuted with an intense and unusual degree of heat, we ventured to use more. *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, intemperate or intense, The sound is still a comment to the sense. *Lord Roscommon.*

2. Vehement; ardent. Hebrews warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases. *Ibid.*

3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive. But in disparity The one intense; the other still remiss, Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove Tedious alike. *Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 546.*

Intensely, adv. In an intense manner.

1. To a great degree; not slightly; not remissly. If an Englishman considers our world, how intensely it is heated, he cannot suppose that it will cool again. *Adams.*

2. Actively; earnestly. To persons young, and that look intensely, if it be dark, there appear many strange images moving to and fro. *J. Spenser, Vanity of Vulgar Erudition, p. 103.*

Intenseness, s. Attribute suggested by intense.

1. State of being enforced in a high degree; force; (opposed to *laxity* or *remission*).

The water of springs and rivers, that sustains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less in proportion to the greater or lesser intenseness of heat. *Woodward.*

The quantity of life is to be estimated not merely from the duration, but also from the intenseness of living. *Bishop Berkeley, Siris, § 109.*

2. Vehemence; ardency.

The intemperance of the Hebrew [words] meant some intenseness in the act. *Sir N. Knatchbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament, p. 135.*

3. Great attention; earnestness.

Some may affirm this, who do not take the trouble to reflect on the state of their mind while sleeping, because of their intenseness on their waking thoughts and business, or otherwise. *A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul, li. 117.*

Intension, s. Act of forcing or straining anything; (opposed to *remission* or *relaxation*).

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind; and likewise do rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History.*
Falsch differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *intension* of desire.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of holy Living.*

Intensify. s. Excess.

The number engaged in crimes, instead of turning them into innumerable acts, only augments the quantity and the *intensity* of the guilt.—*Burke.*

We cannot measure secondary qualities in the same manner in which we measure primary qualities, by a mere addition of parts. There is this lending and remarkable difference, that while both classes of qualities are susceptible of changes of magnitude, primary qualities increase by addition of extension, secondary, by augmentation of *intensity*. A space is doubled when another equal space is placed by its side; one weight joined to another makes up the sum of the two. But when one degree of warmth is combined with another, or one shade of red colour with another, we cannot in like manner talk of the sum. The component parts do not evidently retain their separate existence; we cannot separate a strong green colour into two weaker ones, as we can separate a large force into two smaller. The increase is absorbed into the previous amount, and is no longer in evidence as a part of the whole. And this is the difference which has given birth to the two words extended and intense. That is extended which has 'partes extra partes,' parts outside of parts; that is intense which becomes stronger by some indirect and unperceived increase of agency, like the stretching of the internal surfaces of a machine, as the term intense implies. Extended magnitudes can at will be resolved into the parts of which they were originally composed, or any other which the nature of their extension admits; their proportion is apparent; they are directly and at once subject to the relations of number. Intensive magnitudes cannot be resolved into smaller magnitudes; we can see that they differ, but we cannot tell in what proportion; we have no direct measure of their quantity. How many times hotter than blood is boiling water? The answer cannot be given by the aid of our feelings of heat alone.—*Whewell, Novum Organum reformatum.*
To raise its body through a given space, its muscles have to be exerted with twice the *intensity*, at a double cost of matter expended.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Intensive. adj.

1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself; which may admit increase of degree.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite.—*Sir J. Hale.*

2. Intent; unremitting.

Fixed with that assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection which a lone fortune did require, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of his pains.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Intensively. adv. In an intensive manner; by increase of degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intensively* in the degree of freedom, but not extensively in the latitude of the object; according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification.—*Archbishop Broadbent, Answer to Hobbes.*

Intent. adj. Anxiously diligent; fixed with chuse application.

a. With to.

Directions in England made most men *intent* to their own safety.—*Kikos Basilike.*

b. With on or upon.

When we use but these means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are truly *intent* upon God's glory than our own convenience.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The general himself had been more *intent* upon his command.—*Lord Clarendon.*
They on their mirth and dance
Intent.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 780.*

Of action eager, and *intent* on thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryden.*
Were men as *intent* upon this as on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be bestowed to this advantage of their knowledge.—*Locke.*

Whilst they are *intent* on one particular part of their theme, they lend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may affect another.—*Watts.*

Intent. s. Design; purpose; drift; view formed; meaning; compass.

Although the Scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it

abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties, supernatural.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This fury fit for her *intent* she chose;
One who delights in wars, and human woes.

• *Druides, Translation of the Ecchic, vii. 453.*

Of darkness visible so much he lent,
As half to shew, half veil the deep *intent.*

• *Pope, Dunciad, iv. 3.*

To all *intents* and purposes. In all senses, whatever be meant or designed.

There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, to all *intents* and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot.—*South, Sermons.*

He was miserable to all *intents* and purposes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Intention. s.

1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *intention* of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue without pain; it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpose still somewhat for the lighter part of the mind and the understanding to work upon.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In persons possessed with other notions of religion, the understanding cannot quit these but by great examination; which cannot be done without some labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discussion of each particular.—*South, Sermons.*

Intention is when the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas.—*Locke.*

2. Design; purpose.

I wish others the same *intention*, and greater success.—*Sir H. Popham.*

Most part of chemical distempers proceed from heat of the fibres; in which case the universal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts.—*Achard, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The operations of agents about *intention* and remission; but essences are not capable of such variation.—*Locke.*

Intentional. adj. Designed; done by design.

The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and intentional service.—*Rogers.*

Intentionally. adv. In an intentional manner.

I find in myself that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purposely.—*Sir J. Hale.*

Whenever I am wishing to write to you, I shall conclude you are *intentionally* doing so to meet Bishop Atterbury, To Pope.

Intentionary. adj. Attentive. Rare.

We give no ear, no serious and *intentionary* hearkening to it; it never comes to be a meditation of the heart.—*Charandou, Tracts.* (Orel MS.)

Intensive. adj. Diligently applied; busily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it containeth much to have the sense *intensive* and erect.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The naked relation, at least the *intensive* consideration of that, is able still, and at this disadvantage of time, to reveal the beauty of pious contemplators.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Intensively. adv. In an intensive manner; with application; closely; attentively. Rare.

Let us wait reverently and *intensively* upon this Bethesda of God, that when the angel shall descend and move the water, our souls may be healed.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplation on the Old and New Testaments, b. iv.*

Intentiveness. s. Attribute suggested by Intensive; state of being intensive; diligent employment or application.

The spirit of man, in our perversion through this life, is as little to trust to itself and blood, in point of counsel, for an *intention* upon the progression therein, as a traveller to be advised by his host, whether he should march on, or stay and bide in his house.—*W. Montague, Decent Essays, pt. ii. p. 221.*

Intently. adv. In an intent manner; earnestly.

If we insist passionately or so *intently* on the truth of our belief, as not to proceed to us vigorous pursuit of all just, sober, and godly living.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

The odd paintings of an Indian screen may please a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon

them, they appear as disproportioned that they give a painful eye pain.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The Chin medal seals him with a volume open, and reading *intently*.—*Pope.*

Inténtness. s. Attribut^e suggested by Intent; anxious application.

When after such a course, either of extreme solitude or *inténtness* upon business on the one hand, or of anxiety and freedom of conversation on the other, the frame of a man's spirit comes to be loose and unfixed, and took off from its usual guard; then let him know that the evil hour is preparing for him, and be for that.—*South, Sermons, vi. 232.*

He is now disengaged from his *inténtness* on affairs.—*Swift.*

Inter. Element in composition from the Lat. *inter* - between, among. The French form is *entre*; which, in English, becomes *inter*, as in *entertain*. That the two forms may be confounded with one another is what we expect from the confusion between *en* and *in*. The principle, however, which regulates their use is the same in both cases. When a word is introduced ready-made we take one form; when we put the parts together in English we take another. Thus we say *Entertain* and *Inter-middle*. But, though the principle is the same, the application of it is different. As compared with *in*, the French *en* prevails, being used before even words of English origin. As compared with *entre* the Latin *inter* prevails, being used before both French and English words, as *inter-marry*, *inter-faure*.

In respect to its import, *inter*, though it may signify both *among* and *between*, generally signifies the latter; with which power it is often prefixed to a word already suggestive of mutual action; being in such cases more or less unnecessary.

Inter. v. a. [Fr. *enterrer*; Lat. *terra* - earth. *Enterr*, etymologically, is the better spelling.] Bury.

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is but *interred* with their bones.
—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, iii. 2.*

The ashes, in an old record of the council, are said to have been *interred* between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up.—*Addison, Tragedy in Italy.*

This best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

Interact. s. In the Drama, Interval between the acts, usually filled up by music.

Play, in good company, is only play and not gaming not deep, and consequently not dangerous nor dishonourable; it is only the *interact* of other amusements.—*Lord Underhill.*

Interammanian. adj. [Lat. *amnias* - river.] Lying between rivers. Rare.

The passing of a river could not be reckoned an extraordinary occurrence, especially when the person spoken of lived in an *interammanian* country; and in a part of it which was also bounded by two streams, the Tiber and the Euphrates.—*Druid, Mythology, iii. 125.*

Interbastation. s. [bast - in the sense given by sempstresses.] Patchwork. Obsolete.

A metaphor, taken from *interbastation*, patching or piecing, sewing or clapping close together.—*South, Portrait of Old Age, p. 181; 1806.*

Interbring. v. a. Convey between two places or persons. Rare.

Best pair of swans, oh! may you *interbring*
Daily new joys.—*Donne, Poems.* (Orel MS.)

Intercalar. adj. [see Kalendar.] Same as Intervary.

Towards the latter end of February, is the bissextile or *intercalary* day.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

Intercalary. adj. Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an *intercalary* day.

The *intercalary* days, according to the method of the Egyptians, were never accounted any part of the month or year, but only an appendix to them.—*Whetley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer, ch. v. § 24.*

Chamaetideus. Ought there not, in these circumstances, to be among our *intercalary* days sun-brooches, a band of remembrance?—*Curlye, History of the French Revolution*.

But whatever modifications these dermal and *intercalary* apices present above, the same are usually repeated below.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iii.

Intercalate. *v. a.* Insert an extraordinary day.

In strict law he might urge several pleas (excused illness, a pilgrimage, or absence from the realm on the king's service; for each of these the delay of a specified term would be allowed him; and they might be deviously *intercalated* so as to protract the suit indefinitely.—*C. H. Parnell, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

Intercalation. *s.* Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the *intercalations* of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or six superannuaries.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Intercède. *v. n.* [Fr. *interceder*; Lat. *intercedo*; *cessio*, -*onis*.]

1. Pass between.

He supposed that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Man*.

These supposes reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refraction densities.—*Sir I. Newton*.

2. Mediate; act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences: (with *with*).

Then the glad Son Presenting, thus in *intercede* began.

Not was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is still our advocate, continually *interceding* with his father in behalf of all true penitents.—*Colump*.

I may restore myself into the good graces of my fair critics, and your lordship may *intercede* with them on my promise of amendment.—*Dryden*.

Origin denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede* with God for us, but only the Son of God.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Intercéso. *s.* Intercession.

The acts of the soul are reduced immediately in itself, without the *intercession* of any organ, whereas sensitive families work.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 40s. (Ord MS.)

Intercédings. *verbal abs.* Intercession.

Besides these offerings, and *intercedings*, there was something more required of the priest; as that is, blessing.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Intercépt. *v. a.* [Lat. *interceptus*; pass. part. of *intercipio*; *inter* + *capio* = take; *interceptio*, -*onis*.]

1. Stop and seize in the way.

The better course should be by planting of carousals about him, which, whosoever he shall look forth, or be drawn out, shall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

If we hope for things which are at too great a distance from us, it is possible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progress towards them.—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. Cut short; check.

Though they cannot answer my distress, Yet in some sort they're better than the tribunes; For that they will not *intercept* my tale.

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1. Since death's near, and mine with so much favour, We must meet first, and *intercept* his course.

Dryden.

3. Cut off; preclude.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array, Thick as the collars of the bees in May, When warning o'er the dusky fields they fly, New to the flows, and *intercept* of the sky.

Dryden, The Vision and the Leaf, 217.

The dismal woe.

Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore, While atoms vindictive *intercept* the shore.

Pope.

Intercépter. *s.* One who, or that which, intercepts; opponent.

That defence thou hadst, betake thee to't: of what nature the wrongs are thou hast done him, I know not; but thy *interceptor*, full of despatch, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard end.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Intercéption. *s.* Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction.

The pillars, standing at a competent distance from the outmost wall, will, by *interception* of the night, somewhat appearance diminish the breadth.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, but also suffocation, strangulation, or *interception* of breath.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Intercéssion. *s.* Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another, generally in his favour, sometimes against him.

Loving, and therefore constant, he used still the *intercession* of diligence and faith, ever hoping because he would not put himself into that hell to be hopeless.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

He maketh *intercession* to God against Israel.—*Romans*, xi. 2.

Your *intercession* now is needless grown;

Retire, and let me speak with her alone.

Dryden, Aurengzebr.

Intercéssionate. *v. n.* Entreat. *Obsecrate*. They were ceased extensively to *intercessionate* God for his recovery.—*South, Sermons of the Night*: 1391.

Intercéssor. *s.* Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heavens! (thither thine eyesight bend; Thy looks, sighs, tears, for *intercession* send.

Keats.

On man's behalf,

Patron or *intercessor*, none appear'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 218.

When we shall hear our eternal doom from our *intercessor*, it will convince us that a denial of Christ is more than transitory words.—*South, &c.*

Intercéssory. *adj.* Interceding.

The Lord's Prayer has an *intercessory* petition for our enemies.—*Barbery, On Modern Evangelism* p. 39: 1720.

Interchain. *v. a.* Chain; link together.

Two bosoms *interchain'd* with an oath;

So then two bosoms, and a single truth.

Shakespeare, Macbeth's Night's Dream, ii. 3.

Interchange. *v. a.*

1. Put each in the place of the other; give and take mutually; exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ship, whereon they kept themselves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worst.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

I shall *interchange*

My wained state for Henry's royal crown.

Shakespeare, Henry VI, part III, iv. 7.

But the service rendered by Leslie is quite independent of the accuracy of his opinion, as to the manner in which light and heat are *interchanged*.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

2. Succeed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Enarctus came so mightily to his succour, that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they beset of a just war the best child, peace.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Interchange. *s.*

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Those have an *interchange* or trade with Elea.—*Howell*.

2. Alternate succession.

With what delights could I have walk'd three round.

If I could joy in sight, sweet *interchange*

Of hill, and valley, rivers, woods, and plains!

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 111.

The original measures of time, by help of the lights in the instrument, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkness, and succession of seasons.—*Hobbes*.

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the first seas after the flood.—*T. Barrow, Theory of the Earth*.

3. Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedes bear him, And bring us Cressid hither, Good Diomedes, Furnish you fairly for this *interchange*.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Farwell: to the labours, and the fearful line,

Cuts off the pernicious vows of love,

And ample *interchange* of sweet discourse.

Id., Richard III, v. 3.

After so vast an obligation, owned by so free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindnesses?—*South, Sermons*.

Interchangeable. *adj.* Capable of being interchanged.

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counterforts, running through the hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood.—*Bacon, Office of Allegiance*.

2. Following each other in alternate succession.

Just under the line they may seem to have two winters and two summers; but there also they have four *interchangeable* seasons, which is enough whereby to measure.—*Hobbes*.

All along the history of the Old Testament we find the *interchangeable* provisions of (but, towards the people of Israel, always suited to their manners.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Interchangeableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by interchangeableness.

Continued with as much success an *interchangeableness* of success.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 128.

Nothing but its *interchangeableness* with cash can restore the credit of paper.—*Mackinnon, On Currency*, p. 144.

Interchangeably. *adv.* In an interchangeable manner; alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In these two times the east and west churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews and converse with them.—*And. c. Ecclesiastical Polity*.

These articles were signed by our plenipotentiaries, and those of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*; and the ministers here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had signed.—*Swift*.

Interchangement. *s.* Exchange; mutual transference. *Rare*.

A contract of eternal bond of love, Confirm'd by mutual joining of your hands, Attested by the holy cross of lips,

Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Intérendent. *adj.* [Lat. *caulus* = falling.]

Falling; occurring casually (*casus* = fall) in an interval.

The found, by sad experience, that nature raises herself up to make a crisis, not only upon improper, or physician, call them, *intérendent* days, such as the third, fifth, ninth, &c., or upon those they call empty or medicinal days, which seldom afford any crisis, and much seldomer a good one, but also when there appear not any signs of action, or at best of due action, and by these unseasonable attempts weaken the patient, and encrease the malady, or perhaps make it speedily mortal.—*Boyle, Free Enquiry*, p. 236. (Ord MS.)

Intérendient. *s.* Interrupting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They cannot repellents, but not with much asstringency, unless as *intérendient* upon the parts played, lest the matter should thereby be impacted in the part.—*Wise*.

Intérendion. *s.* [Lat. *caedo* = cut; pass. part. *caesus*.] Interruption.

By cessation of oracles we may understand their *intérendion*, not abscission, or consummate destruction.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Some sudden *intérendions* of the light of the sun.—*J. Spenser, Discourse concerning Prodiges*, p. 236.

In a larger and better sense, after these *intérendions*, the throne of David was continued.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

Intérelude. *v. n.* [Lat. *claudo* = shut; pass. *clausus*; in composition, -*claudo* and -*clausus*.] Shut from a place or course by something intervening; intercept. *Rare*.

The vessel is sometimes *intéreluded* by a haemorrhage, or viscous phlegm cleaving to the aspera arteria.—*Hobbes*.

Laying siege against their cities, *intéreluding* their ways and passages, and cutting off from them all commerce with other places or nations.—*Poore, On Homer*, p. 53.

Intérelusión. *s.* Obstruction; interception.

Intérelumination. *s.* Space between the pillars.

The distance or *intérelumination* may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*.

The new pillars are nearly equal in bulk to the old ones; and the *intérelumination* remains about the same.—*Bishop Lenth, Life of Walsingham*, § 6.

Intérelôme. *v. n.* Interpose; interfere. *Rare*.

They must give me leave to take with what affection and resolution, notwithstanding the pope's *intérelôme* to make himself a party in the quarrel, the bishops did adhere to their own sovereignty.—*Proceedings against Garret*, Br. b. 1: 166.

Intérelommon. *adj.* Common. *Rare*.

What a prodigious mixture was here of religious truth with false Jewish with paganism, divine with devilish; this high priest of Israel *intérelommon* with every of them.—*Bishop Hall, Destruction of Israel*. (Ord MS.)

Intercommunion. v. n. Rare.

1. Feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forborne in communions, for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the racial juice of the body, and *intercommunion* with the spirits of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Use commons promiscuously.

Bonds of several adjoining parishes do promiscuously *intercommunion* together, per causa de vicinibus. — *Blount, Ancient Tenures*, p. 163.
Common because of vicinages, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, which lie contiguous to each other, have usually *intercommunion* with one another. — *Sir W. Blackstone.*

Intercommunion. s. Joint communicants. Rare.

They are *intercommunions* by suffiance with God, children, and servants. — *Calder.*

Intercommune. v. n. Communicate.

Each of our senses is peculiarly adapted to its own sensible, though they all very strangely *intercommune* one with another. — *Translation of Plutarch, Morals*, ii. 175. (Orel MS.)

Intercommunication. s. Communication.

In all the foregoing modifications of the reptilian heart, the venous blood from the general system and the arterialized blood from the lungs are transmitted by distinct particular reservoirs into the ventricle, where, through the spongy character of the receptacle, and the free *intercommunication* between the basal spaces into which the arteries open and from which the arteries proceed, the blood is transmitted, in a more or less mixed state, to the lungs and to the general system. — *Quoy, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Intercommunity. s.

1. Mutual communication or community.

Probably it is from this era, that we are to date that remarkable *intercommunity* and exchange of each other's compositions, which we discover to have taken place at some early period between the French and English ministers. — *Bishop Percy, Essay on the Ancient English Minstrelsy*, § 4.

It admits of no tolerance, no *intercommunity* of various sentiments, not the least difference of opinion. — *Bishop Warburton, The Works of Warburton*, p. 13.

2. Mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

Admitting each other's pretensions, there must needs be amongst them perfect harmony and *intercommunity*; there being no room for any other disputes but whose end was most powerful. Such was the root and foundation of this community of religion in the ancient world, so much envied by our modern infidels; the effect of their absurdities, as they were religious; and of their imperfections, as they were societies. — *Bishop Warburton, Alliance of Church and State*, p. 133; 1st edit.

Intercostal. adj. [Lat. costa = rib.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrain respiration the *intercostal* muscles may counteract. — *Boyle.*

By the assistance of the inward *intercostal* muscles, in deep aspirations, we take large gulps of air. — *Dr. H. More.*

Intercourse. s.

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet *intercourse* Of looks and smiles; for smiles from reason flow, To brute deny'd, and are of love the food. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 278.

2. Communication.

The choice of the place required many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the communications of an *intercourse* with England. — *Beves.*

What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself! That he should give us minds capable of such an *intercourse* with the Supreme Mind! — *Bishop Atterbury.*

Intercurr. v. n. [Lat. currere = run.] Intervene; come in the mean time; happen.

So that there *intercurr* again in the netting thereof. — *Milton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 8.

When the nodes of parties *intercurr*, I do believe, although I am a simple peasant a sinner, that there is no kind of enchantment. — *Don. iv. 10.*

Interference. s. Intervention; occurrence.

To be sagacious in such *interferences* is not superstition, but wary and pious discretion; and to content such hints were to be deaf unto the speaking hand of God. — *Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 29.

Consider what fluidity sulphure is capable of, without the *interference* of a liquor. — *Boyle.*

Interferent. adj.

1. Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, moving with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of

some very subtle *interferent* matter, those active parts presently begin to penetrate, and scatter abroad particles of the iron. — *Boyle.*

2. Occurring; intervening.

Making this representation of *intercurrent* passages between them. — *Barrow, Works*, i. 284.

Those household engines, and other *intercurrent* troubles which his condition then brought with it. — *Madame de La Fayette, Life of Humanaid*, § 1.

Interferentious. adj. Within the skin.

Especially if it be moderate with the bark on, which is a receptacle for a certain *interferentious* worm which accelerates its decay. — *Erstgen*, ii. 2, § 15.

Interdash. v. n. Interperse, which it nearly translates (Spargen = scatter).

A prodigious *interdash* with many a stroke, An art contriv'd to advertise a joke, So that the jest is clearly to be seen, Not in the words — but in the eye between. — *Cooper, Table Talk*, 328.

Interdeal. s. [entered also as Enteredial, but (inadvertently) without a reference to this as the better form.] Traffice; intercourse. Obsolete.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welshmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. — *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Interdependency. s. Mutual dependence.

But I would add to the power which the appreciation of the coexistence and *interdependency* of the several parts of each organic machine gives us to interpret the nature of the whole from the observation of a part. — *Quoy, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, introductory lecture.

Interdict. v. n. [Lat. dico = say; pass. part. dictus; dictum, -onis.] Forbid; prohibit; specially from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his viceroy-general may do the same. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Interdict. s.

1. Prohibition; prohibitive decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers. — *Bacon.*
Had he liv'd to see her happy change, He would have cancell'd that harsh *interdict*, And join'd our hands himself. — *Defton, Don Sebastian.*

2. Papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nam carried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. — *Sir H. Hallam.*
Philip Augustus, who had himself so lately complained of the insolence of the pope in *interdicting* his realm, communicating his person, absolving his subjects from their fealty, was now religiously moved to execute the papal sentence of deposition against his rival. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, lix. ch. v.

Interdiction. s.

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Serely he pronounc'd The rigid *interdiction*, which resounds Yet dreadful in mine ear. — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 521.

2. Curse.

The trust issue of thy throne, By his own *interdiction* stands accurst. — *Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Interdictive. adj. Having power to prohibit.

A timely separation from the flock by that *interdictive* sentence; lest his conversation imprudently, or unbecomingly, might tempt him a posthumous messenger into the other sheep. — *Milton, Areopagitica upon a Defence of the Liberty of Knowledge.*

Interdictory. adj. Belonging to an interdiction.

Interess. s. Interest; concern; right or title to. Obsolete.

But wide thou this, thou hardly Titianesse, That not the worth of my living might May challenge angle in heaven's *interess*. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, vii. ii. 53.
I thought, says his majesty, [K. Charles I.] I might happily have satisfied all *interess*. — *Lord Hailes, Miscellany*, p. 114.

Interessa. v. n. Concern; affect; give share in; connect with.

The mystical communion of all faithful men, is such as maketh every one to be *interess* in those

precious blessings which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Now, our joy, Although the last, not least to whose young love The vines of France and milked Burgundy Strive to be *interess*. — *Shakespeare, King Lear*, i. 1.

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interess* in its concerns, is natural to all men. — *Bryden, Dedication to the Translation of the Kinsid.*

Interest. v. n. [see Interess.] Concern; affect; exert; give share in.

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to *interest* themselves for Rome against Carthage. — *Dryden.*

This was a goddess who used to *interest* herself in marriages. — *Johnson, Dialogue on the Unpleasantness of men of Modesty.*

It is by the Essays that Bacon is best known to the multitude. . . . It is in the Essays alone that the mind of Bacon is brought into immediate contact with the minds of ordinary readers. There he opens an exoteric school, and talks to plain men, in language which everybody understands, about those in which everybody is *interess*. — *Murray, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Interest. s.

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one great *interest* of others, as well as ourselves. — *Hammond.*

Divisions hinder the common *interest* and public good. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his possession, to be used for the common good and *interest*. — *Colum.*

2. Influence over others.

They who had hitherto preserved them, had now lost their *interest*. — *Lord Byron.*
Exert, great God, thy *interest* in the sky; Gain each kind power, each emanation deity, That, conquer'd by the potent view, They bear the dismal mischief far away. — *Pope, Canto a Secular for the Year 1700; 530.*

3. Share; part in anything; participation.

In favour to justify the dearest of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *interest* of each therein. — *Mallet.*

4. regard to private profit.

Whoever *interest* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other. — *Bayly.*
When *interest* calls off all her sneaking train, — *Pope, Epistle to Robert Earl of Oxford.*

5. Money paid for use; usury.

And he take *interest*? — *No, not take interest; not as you would say, Directly, interest.*

It is not life we *interest* any thing to be so treated; paying *interest* for old debts, and still contract new ones. — *Archbold.*

6. Any surplus of advantage.

With all speed You shall have your desires with *interest*. — *Shakespeare, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.*

Interested. adj. Having regard to private profit.

All successes did not disengage that ambitious and *interested* people. — *Archbold, Tables of ancient Laws, Writs, and Maxims.*

Interesting. part. adj. Invested with interest in its second sense.

The history of the factions which, towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, divided her court and her council, though pregnant with instruction, is by no means *interesting* of pleasing. Both parties employed the means which are familiar to insinuating statements; and neither had, or even pretended to have, any important end in view. — *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Interfero. v. n. [Lat. ferro = bear, carry.]

1. Interpose; intermeddle.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state. — *Swift.*

2. Clash; oppose each other.

Each acts by an independent power, their counsels may *interfere*. — *Bishop Sandridge, &c.*

3. In Furryry. See extract.

A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks; or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin. — *Farrer's Veterinary.*

Interference. s. Interposition.

What I have here said of the *interference* of foreign powers is only the opinion of a private individual. — *Burke.*

Interfering. *verb. abs.* Clashing; contradiction; opposition.

A Being who can have no competition, or interfering of integrity with his creature and his subjects.—*Bishop Butler, Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature.*

Interfluens. *adj.* [Lat. *fluo* = flow; pres. part. *fluens*, -entis = flowing.] Flowing between.

Air may consist of any terrene or aqueous vapours, kept swimming in the interfluens celestial matter.—*Huy.*

Interfoliate. *v. a.* [Lat. *folium* = leaf.] Interleave, which word it translates.

So much [improvement of a book] as I conceive is necessary, I will take care to send you with your interfoliated copy.—*Evelyn, letter dated 1690.*

Interfoliated. *part. adj.* Interleaved.

Interfused. *adj.* [Lat. *fundo* = pour out, pass. part. *fusus*.] Poured or scattered between.

The ambient air wide interfused, Embracing round his lordly earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 80.

Interim. *s.* [Lat. -in the meanwhile.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy interim shall support,
By his dear absence. *Shakespeare, Othello, i. 3.*
One bird happened to be forming for her young ones, and in this interim comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Interior. *adj.* Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

Aiming, he like, at your interior hatred,
Time in your outward action shows itself.
Shakespeare, Richard III, i. 3.
Make but an interior survey of your soul selves, I
H. Coriolanus, ii. 1.
The grosser parts, thus sunk down, would lighten and constitute the interior parts of the earth. *T. Barret, Theory of the Earth.*

Interior. *s.* That which is within; inner part.
The food multitude, that choose by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which prize not to the rich choice.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

Interiorly. *adv.* Internally; inwardly.
The divine virtue sustains, and inwardly nourisheth, all things. *Bacon, History of the Septuagint, p. 203.*
To see ourselves interiorly, we are fain to borrow other men's eyes; wherein true friends are good informers, and converse not bad friends.—*Sir T. Browne, Christianus Moralis, lib. 13.*

Interjection. *s.*

1. Act or state of lying between.
England and Scotland is divided only by the interjection of the Tweed and some desert ground.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Thing lying between.
Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, showers, and every interjection irregularities.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Interjacent. *adj.* [Lat. *jaceo* = lie; pres. part. *jacens*, -entis.] Intervening; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands interjacent, else will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it serveth.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Interject. *v. a.* [Lat. *jacio* = cast; pass. part. *jectus*, in composition -*jecto*, -*jectus*; *interjectio*, -onis.] Put between; throw in; insert.

I did visit the said ambassador immediately at my return from the king and saluted him as by express commendment; interjecting some words of mine own gladness.—*Sir M. Wotton, Resaina, letter dated 1619, p. 282.*

Interject. *v. n.* Come between; interpose.
He... with his own hand show Sir Charles Brandon, standard-bearer, thinking to have made the next blow as fatal to the earl; but the consequence of sudden interjection, rescued him.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III, p. 61.*

Interjection. *s.*

1. In Grammar. See second extract.
Their wild natural notes, when they were expressed their passions, are at the best but like natural interjection; to discover their passions or impressions.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*
An interjection is a part of speech that discovers the mind to be moved or affected with some passion; such as are in English, O! alas! ah!—*Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

2. Interventions; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing caught a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which marked the interjection of laughing.—*Bacon.*

Interjectional. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, having the nature of, or constituted by an Interjection.

The argument simply turns upon Saint Mark's interjectional observation not noticed by Saint Matthew in his account, viz. that the time of Jesus was not yet.—*Thackeray, no. 110. (Ord MS.)*

Interjoin. *v. a.* Join mutually; intermarry.

No fellow seen,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends
And interjoin their issues.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iv. 4.

Interknow. *v. a.* Mutually know. *Rare.*

How familiarly do these prophets interknow one another!—*Bishop Hall, Repture of Elijah, (Ord MS.)*

Interknowledge. *s.* Mutual knowledge.

All nations have interknowledge one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that came to them.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Interlace. *v. a.* Intermix; put one thing within another.

Some are to be interlaced between the divine readings of the law and prophets.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the eye's work is every where interlaced with dialogue.—*Dryden.*

Spelt with e. See Enterlace.

Interlapse. *s.* Flow of time between any two events.

These drops are calmed into such salts, which, after a short interlapse of time, produce rain.—*Hare.*

Interlard. *v. a.*

1. Mix meat with bacon or fat; diversify lean with fat.
2. Interpose; insert between.
Jests should be interlarded, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old.—*Carver.*
3. Diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the deterioration of the English laws, and a transmutation of them, though mingled and interlarded with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original.—*Sir M. Hale, Laws of England.*
They interlarded their native drinks with choice of strongest brandy.—*J. Phillips, Ephe, r. h. ii.*

Interleaf. *s.* Blank leaf inserted between the ordinary leaves, containing the text of a book for annotations.

The book being lettered, you can immediately turn to whatever article you want, and by adding interleaves to each letter, you may extend your minutes to what particular you please.—*Lord Chesterfield, Letter to his Son. (Ord MS.)*

Interleave. *v. a.* Supply a book with interleaves.

Interleaved. *part. adj.* Supplied with interleaves; (as, 'an interleaved copy').

Interline. *v. a.*

1. Write in alternate lines.
For each contracted frown,
A crooked wrinkle interline my brow.
Marlowe, Lord's Dominion.

When, by interlining Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced further.—*Locke.*

2. Correct by something written between the lines.

The muse invoked, sit down to write,
Blot out, correct, and interline. *Swift, On Poetry.*

Interlinear. *adj.* Inserted between the lines of the original composition; having insertions between lines.

The author of the interlinear gloss would not have crossed all the Fathers.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy, p. 25.*

Interlinear. *adj.* Same as Interlinear.

Cristopher Plantin, by reprinting his curious interlinear Bible in Antwerp, through the unreasonable exactions of the king's officers, sunk and almost ruined his estate.—*Feller, Holy State, p. 180.*

Interlinear books, and interlinear translations.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus, § 11.*

Interlinear. *s.* Book having insertions between the lines of it.

The infinite helps of interlinear, breviaries, synopses, and other laboring gear.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

In the interlinear we have 'villitatem esse' hereticonem et lasenque.—*Dr. B. Pococke, On Homer, p. 62.*

Interlineation. *s.* Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations.—*Swift.*

Interlining. *s.* Correction, alteration, or explanation made by writing between the lines.

[He] cancelled an old will, and forged a new; Made wealthy at the small expense of signing, With a wet seal, and a fresh interlining.

Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, sat. i. 101.

The two papers found in his [Charles the Second's] strong box concerning religion, and afterwards published by his brother, looked like study and reasoning. Trenchard told me, he saw the original in Begg's hand, to whom king James trusted them for some time. They were interlined in several places. And the interlinings seemed to be writ in a different hand from that in which the papers were writ.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time.*

Interlink. *v. a.* Connect chains one to another; join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory; these are two chains which are interlinked, which contain, and are at the same time contained.—*Dryden, Translation of DuRoi's Art of Painting.*

Interlocation. *s.* [Lat. *locatio*, -onis; *locus* = place.] Interplacing; interposition.

Your eclipse of the sun is caused by an interlocation of the moon betwixt the earth and the sun.—*Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*

Interlocution. *s.* [Lat. *locutio*, -onis; *loquor* = speak; pres. part. *locutus*.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they savour not, because it is done by interlocation, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
A good continued speech, without a good speech of interlocation, shews slowness. *Bacon, Essays, of Dignities.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by interlocution.—*Ayliffe, Pervergon Juris Canonici.*

Interlocutor. *s.* Dialogist; one who takes part in a dialogue.

Six persons, who were all, save one, interlocutors in the dialogue.—*Sir J. Heyrickton, Metamorphosis of Ajax, 1201.*

The interlocutors in that dialogue make it their business to cast scorn.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 104.*

The interlocutors in this dialogue are Socrates, and one Minus an Athenian, his acquaintance.—*Bentley, Dissertation on Phalaris.*

Some unwise readers shall find fault with my having made the interlocutors complain with one another.—*Huy.*

Interlocutory. *adj.*

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raised them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them: these interlocutory forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Preparatory to decision.

The chancellor's decree is either interlocutory or final.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Interlope. *v. n.* Run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; traffic without a proper licence; forestall; anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this interloping trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share.—*Teller.*

Interloper. *s.* One who runs into business to which he has no right.

Some interloper may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience, l. 5.*

With *of. Rare.*

The king... resolved not only to recover his intercepted right, but to punish the *interceptor* of his destined spouse.—*Milton, History of England*, l. v.

Interloping. *part. adj.* Acting as an interloper.

I believe it is no small affliction to this gentleman's advantage, as well as his bookseller, to find their place, which they seek out in a tolerable price and paper, immediately seized on by three or four interloping printers in Great-street.—*Swift, Answer to Dr. Keble*. (Ord MS.)

Interlude. *s.* [Lat. *ludo*—I play; *ludus*—a play.]

1. Something played at the intervals of a dramatic representation, puerile, or festivity.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revells, and interludes. *Baron, Advice to a Villain*.

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to persecute him on the stage, and by the insinuations of those interludes, conveyed a hatred of him into the people.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes; When unwarmed reason sleeps, this mimic wakes. *Dryden, The Cuck and the Fox*, 325.

2. Name applied to a particular form of the early English dramas, intermediate, in point of time, to the miracle and mystery plays of the middle ages and the Elizabethan drama, as consisting in tragedies, comedies, historical plays, and the like. See extracts.

John Heywood's dramatic productions almost form a class by themselves; as they are neither miracle-plays nor moral-plays, but what may be properly and strictly called *interludes*, a species of writing of which he has a claim to be considered the inventor, although the term *interlude* was applied generally to theatrical productions in the reign of Edward IV.—*Collier, History of Dramatic Poetry*, ii. 153.

Mr. Collier appears to consider the *interludes* of John Heywood, the earliest of which must have been written before 1521, as first exhibiting the moral play in a state of transition to the regular tragedy and comedy. A notion of the nature of these compositions may be collected from the idea of one of them. A merry play between the Pardoner and the Friar, the Curate and the neighbour Parson, printed in 1577. . . . Here . . . we have a dramatic tale, or incident at least, conducted not by allegorical personifications, but by characters of real life, which is the essential difference that distinguishes the true tragedy or comedy from the mere moral. Heywood's interludes, however, of which there are two or three more of the same description with this (besides others partaking more of the allegorical character), are all only single acts, or more than the mere outbursts or enlarges of the regular comedy. . . . The earliest English comedy, properly so called, that has yet been discovered, is commonly considered to be that of Ralph Roster-house. . . . This . . . comedy carries us back to about the same date with the earliest of Heywood's *interludes*; and it certainly was produced while that writer was still alive, and in the height of his popularity. It may be observed that Wilson calls Chaucer's play an *interlude*, which would therefore seem to have been at this time the common name of any dramatic composition, in which it appears to have been for nearly a century prevailing. The author himself, however, calls his personae, sometimes it as a comedy, or *interlude*, and as an imitation of the classical models of Phœbus and Terence. *Cruik, History of English Literature and of the English Language*, vol. i. pp. 41-7.

Interlude. *s.* Actor in an interlude. *Obsolete.*

Is't not a fine sight to see all our children under interludes? *B. Jonson, Staple of News*.

Interloquency. *s.* [Lat. *lavo*—wash.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood. *Rare.*

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now distinguished by the *int-erlocency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Interlunar. *adj.* [Lat. *lunaris*; from *luna*—moon.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she descends the night,
And in her vacant *interlunar* cave.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 86.

Interlunary. *adj.* Same as *interlunar*.

We hold the two Egyptian days in every month, the *inter-lunary* and plenilunary exemptions.—*Sir T. Brown*.

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Intermarriage. *s.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Because the alliances and intermarriages, among so small a people, might obstruct justice, they have a foreigner for judge of St. Marino.—*Albion, Travels in Italy*.

Intermarry. *v. n.* Marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to intermarry. *Swift*.

Intermède. *v. n.* Intermix; mingle. *Obsolete.*

Many other adventures are intermeddled; . . . as the love of Harimont, the overthrow of Marinell, the misery of Flaminio, &c.—*Spenser, Letter Prefatory to his Faerie Queene*.

To intermeddle retirement with society, so as one may give sweetness to the other, and both to us! *Bishop Hall, Works upon Earth*.

Some keep jevously the order of the book, others intermeddle paths in metre. *Bishop Hall, Indication of the Church of England against Nicol's History of the Puritans*, p. 157: 1733.

Intermède. *v. n.* Intermix officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to intermeddle with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of Catholicks.—*Bacon*.

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to intermeddle in business. *Lord Chalmers*.

A love of labour for its own sake, a restless and insatiable longing to dictate, to intermeddle, to make his power felt, a profound scorn and distrust of his fellow-creatures, made him a Frederick unwilling to ask counsel, to confide important secrets, to delegate ample powers. *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederick the Great*.

Intermeddler. *s.* One who intermeddles; busybody.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than officious intermeddlers, and busy intermeddlers.—*Sir H. B. Esdaile*.

Thurall and our stockholders direct her majesty not to change his secretary or treasurer, who for the reason that these officious intermeddlers demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust.—*Swift*.

Intermediacy. *s.* Interposition; intervention.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the eardrum. *Berthoud*.

Intermedial. *adj.* Intervening; lying between; intervening.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Intermediato. *adj.* [Lat. *medius*—middle.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the less refrangible the largest for making a sensation of deep red, and the several *intermediato* shades of rays, vibrations of several *intermediato* degrees, to make sensations of the several *intermediato* colours? *Sir I. Newton, Opticks*.

Intermediato. *v. n.* Intervene; interpose.

Intermediating. *part. adj.* Intervening.

The tyranny of his, the sun's fierce beams reigning here, is counteracted by those *intermediating* need-les, which conspire to the fidelity of other regions.—*Sir H. Sherrin, in Lord Halifax's Miscellanies*, p. 11.

Intermediation. *s.* Act of one who intermeddles.

All the vital functions and sensations are all performed by the spirit, by the *intermediation* only of motions, vibrations, and tremors. *Chapman, Philosophical Conjectures and Discourses*, iv. (Ord MS.)

There can be no argument, there can only when they are so circumstanced as not to be directly comparable; whenever it follows that their relative magnitudes, if determined at all, must be determined by the *intermediation* of magnitudes to which they are comparable. *H. Spencer, Principles of Psychology*.

Intermediations. *adj.* Intermediate. *Rare.*

The juncture of them being in their opinion so close, that there was nothing *intermediatio*, or that could possibly be thrust in between them.—*Coleridge, Intellectual System*, 206. (Ord MS.)

Intermedium. *s.* Medium.

It seemed necessary that I should account for my apparent tardiness to comply with the oblique request of a lady, and of a lady who employed you as her *intermedium*.—*Corneille, Correspondence*, p. 254. (Ord MS.)

Intermingle. *v. n.* Mingle; mix; put some things amongst other.

The church in her last days, *intermingled*, with readings out of the New Testament, lessons

Intermél. *v. n.* [mél—meddle.] Mix, mingle. *Obsolete.*

The life of this wretched world is always *intermél* with purest littleness. *Milnes Fisher, Exposition of the Seven Principal Poets*.

Intermél. *v. n.* Intermingle. *Obsolete.*

To . . . boldly *intermél*!

Marston, Scourge of Villany; 1394.

Interment. *s.* [inter—bury.] Burial; sepulture.

Here in England the interments of the dead were not only farre out of all towns or cities. *Warner, Lives of Several Monarchs of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent*.

In the noble church of the Grey Friars in London, . . . four quires, besides upwards of six hundred persons of quality, were buried. These *interment* imported considerable sums of money into the mendicant societies. *T. Warburton, History of English Poetry*, i. 284.

Interment. *v. n.* ? Mention among other things; include; comprehend; ? mentioned incidentally; ? mentioned as one who was mixed up with, or intangled in, anything. *Rare.*

There is scarce any grievance or complaint come before us in this place, wherein we do not find him *interment*. *Richelle Girardot, Speech in the House of Commons, against Archbishop Laud*.

Intermigration. *s.* Act of removing from one place to another, so that each of two parties removing takes the place of the other. *Rare.*

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature, and humour; and all arising from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access, natural intercourse, and possibility of *intermigration*.—*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Interminable. *adj.* [Lat. *in* + *terminus*—boundary.] Immense; admitting no boundary.

O radiant luminary of light *interminable*!

St. Paul, Epistle to the Philippians, p. 121. *July*—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, h. ii.

Nine acres were obtained from the Woods and Forests; mounds were thrown up, shrubs thrown in; the jetties embanked the serpent; the nine acres seemed *interminable*. All was surrounded by a palisade eight feet high, that no one might pierce the mystery of the preparations. *B. Baruch, The Young Duke*, l. i. ch. viii.

Interminable. *s.* Incapable of being confined, or defined, by any boundary; endless; having no term or termination.

As if they would confine the *interminable*, And bid him to his own precept, Who made our laws to bind us, and himself.

Milnes, Samson Agonistes, 307.

Interminableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by interminable; state of being interminable; endlessness.

The *interminableness* of those torments, which after this life shall incessantly vex the impious.—*Archbishop of Canterbury*, 1570, p. 162.

Interminate. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Rare.*

Within a thicket I reposed; when reformed I rolled up tall in heaps, and found, Let fall from heaven, a steep *interminate*.

Chapman, Translation of Homer's Odyssey.

It is enough for us to confine our sight, with this dark veil and *interminate* horizon. *Bishop Gualtero, Sacrament and Life of Bishop Bruneau*, p. 113: 1600.

Interminate. *v. n.* [Lat. *inter* + *minuere*—threats; minor threaten, pred. part, *minutus*.] Threaten; menace. *Rare.*

Enough, enough of these *interminate* judgments, whereof, if I would follow the steps of the prophets, I might strike your hearts with just horror. *Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 103.

Intermination. *s.* Menace; threat. *Rare.*

The terrors of the law were the *intermination* of curses upon all those that ever broke any of the least commandments.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and*

Exposition of Holy Scripture, ch. v. 3.

The threats and *interminations* of the Gospel those terrors of the Lord, as clouds, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be attracted. *Dr. H. More, Essay of Christian Piety*.

Intermingle. *v. n.* Mingle; mix; put some things amongst other.

The church in her last days, *intermingled*, with readings out of the New Testament, lessons

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taken out of the law and prophesy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Intermingle. v. n. Be mixed or incorporated.

They will not admit any good part to intermingle with them.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 2.*

Party and faction will intermingle.—*Swift.*

Intermission. s.

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a rocking post,
Deliver'd letters, spits of intermission,
Which presently they read.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 4.
I could intermission almost the same thing as change; for that that hath been intermitted is after a sort new.—*Johnson.*

The water ascends gently, and by intermissions; but it falls continually, and with force.—*Bishop Wilkins, Despatch.*

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without intermission.—*Luttrell.*

From the day on which Cromwell was called a second time to the chief direction of affairs, parliamentary corruption continued to be practised, with scarcely any intermission, by a long succession of statesmen, till the close of the American war.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xiv.*

2. Intervening time.

But, gentle heaven,
Cut short all intermissions; front to front,
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iv. 3.

3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity have the authority of years, and out of their intermission do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness.—*B. Johnson.*

4. Space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest; pause of sorrow.

Rest or intermission now I find.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 802.
The malignant, or malignant form of epidemic fever, is in almost all cases the remittent. . . . The mere fact of intermission shows that the constitutional power . . . is superior to the power of the disease, and gains periodically the mastery over it. . . . The progress of intermitting fevers is subject to great variation. Some run their course rapidly; some extend to weeks, or even years. The former are called acute, the latter chronic,agues.—*Gregory, Theory or Practice of Medicine, pt. i. ch. vi.*

Intermissive. adj. Coming by fits; not continual.

I reduced Ireland, after so many intermissive wars, to a perfect passive obedience.—*Howell, England's Tears.*

As though there were any friction in nature, or justifiably imaginable in professions, whose subject is under no intermission but constant way of mutation, this season is commonly termed the physicians' vacation.—*Sir W. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Intermit. v. a. [Lat. *mitto* = send; pass. part. *missus*; *missio*, *-missio*.] Forbear anything for a time; interrupt.

If nature should intermit her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a-while, the observation of her own laws.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

His misled, lascivious son,
Edward the Second, intermitted so
The course of glory.

Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Intermit. v. n. Cease for a time; be interrupted; grow mild between the fits or paroxysms: (applied to fevers).

The bell toll toll for him that thinks it doth;
and though it intermit again, yet from that minute,
which that occasion wrought upon him, he is united to God.—*Quaker, Devotions, p. 415.*

Our fever for fully never intermits.—*Young, Centaur not fabulous, l. 2.*

Let me know the next time when your courts intermit.—*Johnson, Letter to Boswell.*

Intermittent. adj. Coming by fits. In Medicine, specially applied to diseases with periodical character of the ague.

Next to those durable pains, short intermittent or swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions.—*Harvey.*

Used substantively.

Endemic, or endemical, fevers assume two very different forms or characters, viz. the *intermittent* and the remittent. . . . *Intermittents* are readily distinguished from every other form of idiopathic fever, by their occurrence in paroxysms, each of which may be considered as an epitome of a febrile disease, exhibiting in the course of about eight hours all the stages of fever—its rise, progress, crisis, and termination in the recovery of health. This circumstance has contributed to give to *intermittent* fever a large

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share of the attention of pathologists. . . . The symptoms which occur in the paroxysm of an *intermittent* fever divide themselves in the first place into the two great classes of regular and superadded. The former admit of an obvious subdivision into three stages: the cold, the hot, and the sweating, in the course of which the different functions of the body undergo very remarkable changes. . . . After a certain interval, the main symptoms now described is renewed, and the period of recurrence given what is called the type of fever. From very early times, three primary types of *intermittent* have been observed—the quotidian, the tertian, and the quartan, in which the febrile paroxysm completes its revolution in the respective periods of twenty-four, forty-eight, and seventy-two hours. Of these the most common is the tertian, and this, therefore, is always considered as the primary type of fever. Several irregular types of *intermittent* fever have been noticed by authors, such as the double tertian, the semitercian, and the double quartan, but they are not of frequent occurrence. The double quartan may be taken as a specimen. In this variety of fever, paroxysms occur on two successive days, followed by one of intermission; the paroxysms of the first and fourth day corresponding in the character and the severity of the symptoms, as well as in the hour of attack; and so of the second and fifth, though varying in each of these points from the two others.—*Dr. Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine, pt. i. ch. xi.*

Intermitting. part. adj. Intermittent.

(For example see *Intermission*, 4.)

Intermittingly. adv. In an intermitting manner; at intervals; not long together.

These grains or notes, willingly left in that eye,
keep the sight of it from being laid while open to
wards the object, suffering it to look up but *intermittingly*.—*W. Montague, Delect Essays, pt. ii. p. 113: 1634.*

Intermix. v. a. Mingle; join; put some things among others.

Her persuasions she *intermixed* with tears, affirming
that she would depart from him.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

To Adam what shall come in future days,
As I shall thee enlighten: *intermix*
My covenant in the woman's seed re-new'd.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 113.
In yonder spring of roses, *intermix'd*
With myrtle, find what to redress till noon.

Ibid. ix. 218.
I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian
to my royal master, without *intermixing* with it
any thing of the poet.—*Dryden.*

Intermixture. s.

1. Mass formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparations of gold or mercury leave persons much unsatisfied whether the substances they produce be truly the hypothetical principles, or only some *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with those employed.—*Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impurity there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Intermundane. adj. [Lat. *mundus* = world.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called *intermundane spaces*; in which, though there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and subtle, that it is as much as nothing.—*Locke.*

Intermutual. adj. Mutual; interchanged: (the *inter-* explicative).

A solemn oath religiously they take,
By *intermutual* vows protesting there,
This never to reveal, nor to forsake
So good a cause.

Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Intermutually. adv. Mutually. Rare.

What find we but ourselves *intermutually* transposed
each into others.—*Pellham, Rosolen, 60. (Ord MS.)*

Intermutuality. s. Attribute suggested by *intermutual*.

The best chastity of all I hold to be matrimonial chastity: when pairs keep themselves in a moderate *intermutuality*, each constant to the other.—*Pellham, Rosolen, 85. (Ord MS.)*

Intern. adj. Inward; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which shows that her riches are *intern* and domestic.—*Howell.*

Intern. adj. [Lat. *internus*.]

1. Inward; not external.

That ye shall be as gods, since I as man,
Intern man, is true proportion meet.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 710.

Myself, my conscience, and *intern* peace.

Id., Samson Agonistes, 1334.

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2. Intrinsic; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the *intern* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil.—*Kopera.*

Internally. adv. Inwardly; mentally; intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the spirit of God *internally* united to Christ.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Internationally. adj. Connected with the intercourse of nations.

He may acquire some knowledge of general jurisprudence, and of the positive law of the country . . . he may observe *internationally* relations, the changes and interests of foreign states, and the commerce of the world.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, ch. viii.*

Internece. adj. [Lat. *nece, necis* = death.]

Endeavouring mutual destruction.

The Egyptians worshipp'd dogs, and for
Their faith made *internecious* wars.

Butler, Hudibras, i. 1. 773.

Is not this the real death-grapple of war and *internecious* duel, Greek meeting Greek; whereon men, had they even an interest in it, might look with interest unspenkerd?—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution, pt. i. b. iii. ch. iv.*

Dominic died August 11th, 1221. He was taken ill at Venice, recovered with difficulty to Bologna, where he expired with saintly resignation. His canonization followed rapidly on his death. Gregory IX., who in his *internecious* war with the Emperor Frederick II. had found the advantage of these faithful, restless, unscrupulous allies (the Dominicans) in the realm, in the camp, almost in the palace of his adversary, was not the man to pause or to hesitate in his grateful acknowledgements or prodigal reward.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. ix. ch. ix.*

Internecion. s. Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter.

That natural propensity of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and *internecions*.—*Sir M. Hale, Originall of Mankind.*

Internotion. s. Connection. Obsolete.

So admirable an *internotion*, that even the worst parts of the chain drew some good after them.—*W. Montague, Delect Essays, pt. ii. p. 54.*

Internode. s. [Lat. *nodus* = knot.] In Botany. That part of a plant which lies between the knots or nodes connected with the branch or leaf.

It is a familiar fact that luxuriant shoots have relatively long *internodes*; and, conversely, that a shoot dwarfed from lack of sap, has its nodes closely clustered.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology, ch. xii.*

Internuncio. s. [see Nuncio.] Messenger between two parties.

They only are the *internuncios*, or the go-betweens, of this trim-devised humbug.—*Milton, Animal-vegetations upon a Defense of the Humble Petition-ance,*

Interparley. s. Parley between two parties.

The Turks in the mean time, whilst this treaty of peace was in hand, gathered together great stores both of men and munition at Belgrade wherewith to arm a great convoy of victuals, which they had thought during this *interparley* for peace to have put in.—*Knodler, History of the Turks. (Ord MS.)*

Interpell. v. a. [Lat. *interpello*.] Interrupt.

Hopu halt her end, and Faith hath her reward!
This being thus, why should my tongue or pen
Presume to *interpell* that silence, when
Nothing can more adorn it than the seat
That she is in, or make it more complete?

B. Johnson, Underwoods.
No more now, for I am *interpell*ed by many business.—*Howell, Familiar Letters, i. 6. 1.*

Spelt with -ea-

Here one of us began to *interpell*
• Old Muncion: Thierion, that young lackin light,
He pray'd this and airc for to reveal
What way. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 31.*

Interpellation. s.

1. Interruption.

If so I chance to break that golden twist
You spin, by rule *interpellation*.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 44.
That they should not be troublesome to the symbol
by any *interpellative interpellations*.—*Hale, Letter from the Spirit of Dark, p. 34.*

2. Earnest address; intercession.

One that hath lived innocently, or made joy in heaven at his timely and effective repentance, and in whose behalf the holy Jesus hath interceded powerfully, and for whose interest the Spirit makes

interpellations with groans and sighs *unutterable*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, ch. ii. § 4.

3. Summons; call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient.—*Asiatic, Patronymic Juris (Cassini)*.

Interpenetrate. v. a. Mutually, deeply, penetrate; penetrate so as to effect, really or approximately, a union.

It *interpenetrates* my granite mass.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Interpenetration. s. Mutual penetration.

The *Green-Arabic* philosophy worked into the system of the schools in two different modes:—1. The introduction of works of Aristotle, either unknown or now communicated in a more perfect form. 2. The Arabic philosophy, which had now grown to its height under the Almohade caliphs in the East, Almansur, Harun al Raschid, Motakem, and under the Omeyyades in Spain. . . . *Avicenna* had an endless race of successors. Profound, it might seem almost impenetrable darkness, covered the slow silent *interpenetration* of both these influences into the Christian schools.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Interplead. v. n. In Law. Discuss a point incidental to the principal cause.

(For example see next entry.)

Interpleader. s. Discussion of an incidental point.

Interpleader is allowed that the defendant may not be charged to two severally, where no default is in him. . . . If two or more persons claim the same thing by different or separate interests, another person not knowing to which of the claimants he ought . . . to render a debt, or duty . . . may exhibit a bill of *interpleader* against them, . . . and pray that they may *interplead*.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

Interpledge. v. a. Give and take as a mutual pledge. *Rare*.

In all distress of various courts and war, We *interpledge* and bind each other's heart.
Sir W. Barre, Gulliver.

Interpoint. v. a. Distinguish by stops between words and sentences. *Rare*.

Her heart commands, her words should pass out first, And then her sighs should *interpoint* her words.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, ii. 82.

Interpolate. v. a. [Lat. *interpolatus*, pass. part. of *interpolo*—dress or furbish up; renew; interrupt.]

1. Foist anything into a place to which it does not belong.

How strangely *lenatus* is mangled and *interpolated* you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions. Greek and Latin.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 115.

They were *interpolated* and corrupted.—*Homer, View of Antiquity*, p. 413: 1677.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose.—*Pope*.

2. Renew; begin again; carry on with intermissions. *Obsolete*.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves seems to be partly continued, and uninterrupted, as that motion of the first movable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Sir M. Hille*.

Interpolation. s. Something added or put into the original matter.

Though the [the epistles of Ignatius] have been basely abused by unworthy persons with their corrupt *interpolations*, yet have we to this day found among us some remains of the monuments of that eminent and glorious martyr.—*Hamer, View of Antiquity*, p. 432.

The learned have shewn, that *interpolations* have happened to other books; but these insertions by other hands have never been considered as invalidating the authority of those books.—*Bishop Watson, Apology for the Bible*, p. 73: 11th edit.

Interpolator. s. One who foists in counterfeit passages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have considered.—*Swift*.

Shall we suppose that Chancer followed a more complete copy of the *Philistrus* than that we have at present, or one enlarged by some officious *interpolator*?—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. ii.

Interpolish. v. a. Polish by passing through more than one medium. *Rare*.

All this will not suffice, though it be cunningly *interpolished* by some second hand with crooks and convolutions.—*Milton, Reasons of Church Government argued against Prelacy*, b. 1.

Interpone. v. a. Place between; Interpose. Compare Deponere and Deposere. *Rare*.

Plutus did postpone his Psyche or soul after the paternal intellect, but Porphyry *interposed* it between the Father and the Son, as a middle between both.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, 421. (Ord MS.)

Interposel. s. Interposition commoner.

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.

The *interposal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Intervention.

Our overhauled souls may be embled by crystal globes, whose internal emissions are intercepted by the *interposal* of the brightening element.—*Glauville, Scopia Scientifica*.

Interpose. v. a. [Lat. *positus*, pass. part. of *pono* = place.]

1. Place between; make intervention.

Some weeks the kindling homonymously *interpose*, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to show that he had a conflict with himself what he should do.—*Baron*.

2. Thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves between your eyes and night?

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

Death ready stands to *interpose* his dart.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 834.

Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons of the holiest function.—*Sheff*.

3. Offer as a succour or relief.

The common father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand, and rescued miserable man out of the gross stupidity and sensuality whereinto he was plunged.—*Woodward*.

Interpose. v. n. Mediate; act between two parties; put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* a *Khathorus*, this objection may be made and almost against any hypothesis.—*Boyle*.

Interpose. s. Interposition. *Obsolete*.

Such frequent breakings out in the holy politics are manifestations of many notions and dangerous notions, shown; which without the wise *interpose* of state physicians, presser ruin to the whole.—*J. Spots, Discourse concerning Prudency*, p. 119.

Interposer. s. One who comes between others; one who interposes.

I will make haste; but till I come again, No less shall ere be guilty of my stay; No rest he *interposer* twist us twin.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

I must stand first champion for myself Against all *interposers*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Love of Comedy.

Interposition. s.

1. Intervention agency; mediation; agency between parties.

There never was a time when the *interposition* of the magistrate was necessary to secure the honour of religion. *Bishop Atterbury*.

Though we make successes early in them often the evidence of a divine *interposition*, yet are they no sure marks of the divine favour.—*Id.*

The town and alder would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interposition* of their common protectors.—*Adams*.

2. Intervention; state of, being placed between two.

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the intire *interposition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the *interposition* of the sea.—*Adams*.

3. Anything interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool *Interposition*, as a summer's cloud.

Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 221.

Interposure. s. Act of interposing. *Rare*.

They would be detained prisoners here below by the chains of their unhappy natures, were there *Ad* some extraordinary *interposures* for their rescue.—*Glauville, Precedure of Souls*, p. 133.

Many perillous and dangerous violators both of civil and religious duties have secured from acts of retaliation, by the *interposures* of the injured parties' piety and conscience.—*W. Mountague, Theatrical Essays*, p. ii. p. 54.

Interpret. v. a. [Lat. *interpretor*; pret. part. *interpretatus*; *interpretatio*, -*onis*; *interpret*, -*etis* = interpret.] Explain; trans-

late; decipher; give a solution to; clear by exposition; expound.

One, but painted thus, Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd By our self-explanation.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 4.

Hear his sighs, though mute! Unkind with what words to pray, let me *Interpret* for him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 31.

Interpretable. adj. Capable of being expounded, deciphered, or interpreted.

No man's face is actionable; these singularities are *interpretable* from more innocent causes.—*Collier*.

It accommodates the sense and renders that place *interpretable*.—*Sir N. Knatchbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 271.

The doctrine that all psychical changes are *interpretable* as incidents of the correspondence between the organism and its environment, appears to be built. *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 190.

Interpretament. s. Interpretation. *Rare*.

This bold *interpretament*, how commodiously sever'd with, cannot stand a minute with any competent reverence to God or his law, or his people.—*Milton, Tetrachordon*, (Ord MS.)

Interpretation. s.

1. Act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's, Which, by th' *interpretation* of full time, May shew like all your self.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Look how we can, or sad or merry, *Interpretation* will misquote our looks.

Id., Henry IV, Part I, v. 2.

2. Sense given by an interpreter; exposition.

If he obscure or uncertain what they meant, clarity, I hope, constraining to us men, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the darkest and worst *interpretation* that their words can carry.—*Hobbes, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The primitive Christians knew how the Jews, who revealed our Saviour, interpreted these predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered; and how the Jewish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the *interpretations* of their forefathers.—*Adams*.

3. Power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great shew, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in merry.—*Baron*.

Interpretative. adj.

1. Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolick were sufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional landmark amidst heretics, the rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* sailing with heretics.—*Hutcheson*.

2. Containing explanation; explicative.

Comparing the other phrases that he uses equivalent to this, and *interpretative* of meaning.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed*.

Interpretatively. adv. In an interpretative manner; as may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty *interpretatively* speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well furnished world. *Key, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Interpreter. s. One who interprets.

1. Explainer; expositor; expounder.

What we all do best, By sick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is Not ours, or not allow'd: what we do, as oft, Hitting a crosser quality, is cry'd up For our best act. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, i. 2.

In the beginning the earth was with all form and void; a fluid, dark, confused mass, and so it is understood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Christian.—*T. Barrow, Theology of the Earth*.

We think most men's notions to be the *interpretations* of their thoughts.—*Locke*.

2. Translator; (generally oral, i.e. one who explains what the speaker says in one language to the person spoken to in another).

Not word for word be careful to transfer. With the same faith as an *interpreter*. *Shakespeare*.

How shall any man, who hath a genius for the history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an *interpreter*.—*Swift*.

Interpretation. s. [Lat. *interpretatio*, -*onis* = pointing.] Pointing between words or sentences.

The whole course of our life is full of *interpretations*, or connexions; death is that the period or full point.—*Jackson, Works*, in 400.

Interregnum. s. [Lat. *regnum* = reign.] Time in which a throne is vacant between the death of one prince and accession of another; time intervening generally.

He would shew the queen his memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or suspension of title. —*Swift.*

A great meeting of noblemen and gentlemen who had property in Ireland was held, during the *interregnum*, at the house of the Duke of Ormond in Saint James's Square. —*Maccall, History of England*, ch. xii.

Used metaphorically.

To whom (Omar) a vacancy:
Thousand worse passions than possess'd
Thy *interregnum* of my breast:
Bliss me from such an anarchy!

—*Cowley, The Chronicle.*

Interregnum. s. Interregnum: (this latter being the commoner, although less English, term).

The king knew there could not be any *interregnum* or suspension of title. —*Racan, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Comparing that confused anarchy with this *interregnum*. —*Milton, History of England*, b. iii.

Interrogate. v. a. [Lat. *rogo* = ask; pass. part. *rogatus*; *rogatio* -onis.] Examine; question.

The catechumen, who were to be baptized, were *interrogated* by the priest, whether they did believe in the resurrection of the dead, and the life to come. —*Sir N. Knatchbull, Anecdotes upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 312.

Interrogate. v. n. Ask; put questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemed he could *interrogate* teaching beauty. —*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Interrogate. s. Question put; inquiry. *Rare.*

Referring the things to come to the following *interrogate*. —*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 10. The *interrogata* of the king, and the answers which were given him. —*Doane, History of the Sepulchre*, p. 169.

Interrogation. s.

1. Act of questioning; question put; inquiry.

How accurately sever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them. Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? —*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*. This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digressions, but those short. —*Pope.*

2. Note that marks a question; in form, ? : (in Spanish, it stands inverted at the beginning of the interrogatory sentence as well as at the end; in English and other languages at the end; in the Greek it is ;) the English semicolon).

Interrogative. adj. Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

St. Peter hath said, that the baptism, which saveth us, is not (as local purifications were) a cleansing of the flesh from outward impurities, but an *interrogative* trial of a good conscience towards God. —*Hosker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 63.

Interrogative. s. Pronoun or adverb used in asking questions: (as, *who* ? *what* ? *which* ? *whether* ?).

Interrogatively. adv. In an interrogative manner.

Rend it *interrogatively*, and it is as strong for *sedition* and the Dominicans, as, if it be read assertively, for Catherine and the Jesuits. —*Bishop Bedell, Letters*, p. 461.

Interrogator. s. Asker of questions.

'Stipulation' was a conception of words wherewith he that was asked did answer, that he would say or do the thing which he was asked; and took its name from the *interrogator*, as the worthy person. —*Sir N. Knatchbull, Anecdotes upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 311.

Interrogatory. adj. Containing a question; expressing a question: (used substantively).

We with no more civility began in captious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him. —*Sir P. Sidney*. The examination was summed up with one question, Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was fright'ed out of his wits by the last dreadful *interrogatory*. —*Addison*.

Interrupt. s. a. [Lat. *rumpo* = break; pass. part. *ruptus*; *ruptio* -onis.]

1. Hinder the progress of anything by breaking in upon it.

He might severely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole invincible army, there being neither tree nor bush to *interrupt* his charge. —*Lord Clarendon*.

2. Hinder one from proceeding by interposition.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk. —*Exhortation*, xi. 8.

3. Divide; separate; rescind from continuity.

Interrupt. adj.

1. Containing a chasm. *Rhetorical.*

Swelt thou what rage
Transports our adversary, whom to bounds
Prescribed, no bars of Hell, nor all the chains
Thropt on him there, nor yet the main abyss
Wide *interrupt*, can hold? —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 81.

2. Broken; irregular.

Mewing, phasing looks; broken pace; *interrupt*, precipitate, half turns. —*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 412.

Interruptedly. adv. In an interrupted manner; not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will leave its beam either refracted or imbedded, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unmoderated. —*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours*.

Interrupter. s. One who interrupts.

Proud Saturnine, *interrupter* of the good
That noble-minded Titus meant to thee! —*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

The great disorders of these phasmas, and *interrupters* of the courses of these hosts, which had so bewitched their hearts. —*South, Sermons*, iv. 325.

Interruption. s.

1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places several from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea. —*Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. —*Dryden, Translation of Despreux's Art of Painting*.

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone,
Overbearing *interruption*, spite of France. —*Shakespeare, King John*, iii. 4.

4. Intermission.

This way of thinking on what we read will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be despatched without resting or *interruption* in the course of our reading. —*Locke*. Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. —*Addison, Spectator*.

Interseam. v. a. Seam in the intervals.

Rare.

Her face, like silver Luna in her shrine,
All tainted through with bright vermilion stains,
Like lilac dight in Hecate's choicest wine,
Powdered and interseamed with aureol veins. —*R. Greene, Poems*.

Intersect. v. a. [Lat. *seco* = cut; pass. part. *sectus*; *sectio*, *onis*.] Cut; divide each other mutually.

Proport and vivacious quadrupeds so stand in their position of procreancy, that the opposite points of neighbour legs cohabit in the same plane; and a line descending from their nasal *intersects* at right angles the axis of the earth. —*Sir T. Brown*.

Intersect. v. n. Meet and cross each other.

The genital suture usually begins at that point where these lines *intersect*. —*Wiesman, Surgery*.

Intersection. s. Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over *intersectionally* from side to side in forms of arches, without any *intersection* or meeting shift, because the pipes were not opposite. —*Sir H. Wallis, Elements of Architecture*.

Ships would move in one and the same surface, and consequently many vessels encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the *intersection* of cross ones. —*Bentley*.

Intersest. v. a. [Lat. *sero* = sow as seeds, string as beads; pass. part. *sertus*; *sertio*, *onis*.] Put in between other things.

If I may *intersest* a short speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs. —*Brewster*.

Intersertion. s. Insertion or thing inserted.

These two *intersertions* were clear explications of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgment of the unity. —*Hammond*.

Interspace. s. Intervening space.

This was his practice, to gather up more at the *interspace* of leisure, than others do at their study. —*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 27: 1883.

Intersperse. v. a. [Lat. *spargo* = sprinkle; pass. part. *sparsus*; in composition, *-spersus*.] Scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space *interspersed* amongst bodies, will always remain clear. —*Locke*.

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgement had rejected; and care is taken to *intersperse* these additions, so that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author. —*Swift*.

Interspersion. s. Act of scattering here and there.

For want of the *interspersion* of now and then an epigram or a lyric ode. —*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

Intestellar. adj. [Lat. *stella* = star.] Intervening between the stars.

The *intestellar* sky hath so much affinity with the star, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the star. —*Kepler*.

Intestine. s.

1. Space between one thing and another.

The sun shining through a large jar upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the *intestines* of the tooth, fell upon a white paper: the breadth of the tooth were equal to their *intestines*, and seven teeth together with their *intestines* took up an inch. —*Sir I. Newton*.

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the *intestines* of those which ought to be between one citation and another. —*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Intestinctive. adj. Distinguishing.

Whether the index of parenthesis be used; and what care is taken of the *intestinctive* points, &c. —*Watts, Letter to Dr. Smith, Aubrey's Anecdotes*, i. 78.

Interstitial. adj. Containing interstices.

In solid papers, the *interstitial* division being actuated by the accession of oil, becomes more transparent. —*Sir T. Brown*.

Intestitium. s. [Lat., plural in *a*, the word being but imperfectly Anglicized.] Interstice.

The *intestitia* are duly filled up by the preacher, to prevent too long a pause, unbecoming, the spirit would soon faint, and grow languid. —*Swift, On the Mechanical Operation of the Spirit*, sect. 1.

Intertalk. v. n. Exchange conversation.

Amongst the myrtles as I walk'd,
Love and my sighs thus *intertalk'd*. —*Carew, Poems*, p. 141.

Intertangle. v. a. Knit together; intertwist.

Intertangled. part. adj. Intertwisted in an entangled manner.

Their needs,
The one of the other, may be said to water
Their *intertangled* roots of love. —*Baunton and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen*.

Intertexture. s. Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

There is a various *intertexture* of theological and philosophical truths. —*Dr. H. More, Conjecturae Cabalisticæ*, p. 105: 1683.

There is an *intertexture* of prosperity and adversity in the fortunes of virtuous men, (which) tends more to their improvement, than a more regular and constant providence would do. —*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference*, pt. ii.

Intertropical. adj. Between the tropics.

Another important branch of the physical history of the globe belongs to zoology; I mean the nature, origin, and progress of the birds, beasts, and insects of coral, and even the islands, which are perpetually arising and accumulating on the *intertropical* seas. —*Lewer, Lectures*, lect. ii. (Ord 318.)

Intervine. v. a. Unite by twisting one in another.

There [let] our secret thoughts be unconceal'd,
Like notes in wavy'd and *intervine'd*,
Wherein we catch each other's mind. —*Carew, Poems*, p. 29.

Under some concurrence of shades,
Whose brightening arisn thick *intertwin'd* might
shield,
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 404.

Intertwine. v. a. Intertwine.

A wall of brown stone, wrought on the outside with
various kinds of serpents *intertwined*.—*Townsend*,
Conquest of Mexico, iii. 13.

Interval. s. [Lat. *intercullum*.]

1. Space between places; interstice; vacancy;
space unoccupied; void place; vacancy;
vacant space.

With any obstacle, let all the light be now stopped
which passes through any one *interval* of the teeth,
so that the range of colours which comes from
thence may be taken away, and you will see the
light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into
the place of the range taken away, and there to be
coloured. —*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.

2. Time passing between two assignable
points.

The century and a half following was a very busy
period, the *intervals* between every war being so
short. —*Swift*.

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, considering the
great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of
sense being few and short, left but little room for
the offices of devotion. —*Bishop A. More*.

Intervene. v. a. Intervene with veins.

Intervene. part. adj. Intervened with
veins. *Rhetorical*.

From his side two rivers flow'd,
The one winding, the other straight, and left be-
tween,
Fair champagne, with two rivers *intervin'd*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 253.

Intervene. r. n. [Lat. *venio* = come; pres.
part. *veniens*, -entis; pass. part. *ventus*;
ventio, -onis.]

1. Come between things or persons.
I cannot omit some things which *intervened* at
the meeting. —*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonianae*,
p. 217.

Venus *intervenit* attended by Cupid. —*T. Warton*,
History of English Poetry, ii. 233.

2. Make intervals.

While so near each other thus all day
Our task we chase, what wonder, if so near,
Looks *intervenit*, and smiles?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 220.

3. Cross unexpectedly.

Estimate the danger of an action, and the possi-
bilities of mischance, and every cross accident that
can *intervene*, to be either a mercy on God's part,
or a fault on ours. —*Jeremy Taylor*.

Intervene. s. [? accent.] Interview; inter-
vention; interference. *Rare*.

They had some sharper and some milder differ-
ences, which might easily happen in such an *inter-
venit* of grandees, both vehement on the parts which
they swayed. —*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of
Buckingham*.

Intervénient. adj. Interposing; inter-
posed; passing between.

There is *intervenit* in the rise of eight, in tones,
two bounds or half notes. —*Baron, Natural and
Experimental History*.

Many arts were used to discuss new affection; all
which notwithstanding, for I omit thence *intervenit*,
there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation
of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant.
—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Intervention. s. Interposition; state of
being interposed; agency between persons,
or between antecedents and consequents.

In the dispensation of God's merits to the world,
some things he does by himself, others by the *inter-
vention* of natural means, and by the mediation of
such instruments as he has appointed. —*Sir R.
L. Estlin*.

God will judge the world in righteousness by the
intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is
the Mediator as well as the judge of the world. —*Bishop
Atterbury*.

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without
the *intervention* of any foreign power. —*Sir H.
Temple*.

Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax
membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward
ear. —*Haller*.

Intervénue. s. [see Venue.] Interposition;
state of being placed between. *Rare*.

This crown had now had two weak primers, with-
out *intervénue* of any one active. —*Sir H. Blount*,
Voyage to the Levant, p. 227: 1030.

Intervért. v. a. [Lat. *verto* = turn.] Turn
to another course, or use. *Rare*.

The duke *intervérted* the bargain, and gave the
poor widow of Kyrus for the books five hundred
pounds. —*Sir H. Wotton*.

The elder apprentice *intervérted* five pounds of
his master's money. —*Life of Frowde*, p. 8: 108.

Interview. s. Mutual sight; sight of each
other: (usually applied to a formal, ap-
pointed, or important meeting or confer-
ence).

The day will come when the passions of former
enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times re-
doubled tokens of reconciled love show ourselves
each towards other the same, which Joseph and the
brothers of Joseph were at the time of their *inter-
view* in Egypt. —*Hunter, Ecclesiastical History*.

Intervolve. v. a. [Lat. *volvō* = roll.] In-
volve one within another.

Mystical dance! which yonder starry spheres
Of planets, and of fixed, in all her wheels
Remembers nearest; masses intricate,
Eccentric, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,
Then most, when most irregular they seem.

Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 620.

Intervolve. v. a. pret. *intervolve*; past part.
-volved (less correctly *-vove* or *-volved*).

Mix one with another in a regular texture;
intermingle.

Come on, come on; and, where you go,
So *intervolve* the curious kind,
As e'en the observer scarce may know
Which lines are Pleasure's, and which not.

R. Johnson, Maquet.

Prayer . . . is of a soft and sociable nature, and it
can incorporate and sink into our business like
water into ashes, and never increase the bulk of
them: it can mix and *intervolve* itself with all our
cares, without any hindrance unto them; nay, it is
a great strength and improvement unto them. —
John, Golden Remains, p. 141.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy enwreld, and *intervolve*
With flaunting honeysuckle. —*Milton, Comus*, 513.

Can say here nature ends and art begins;
But mix like the elements, and born like twins,
So *intervolve'd*, so like, so much the same;
None this mere nature, that mere art can name.

Sir J. Ingham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.
It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands,
that were covered with fruits and flowers, and *inter-
volved* with a thousand little shining seas that
ran among them. —*Addison*.

Intervolving. verbal abs. Intertexture.

What *intervolvings* or *intervolvings* can knit
the minister and the magistrate in their several
functions! —*Milton, Of Information in England*,
ii. 11.

Intervish. v. a. *Wish* mutually in respect
to each other. *Rare*.

The reason of all stoppages, semester's gall,
What tyrants and their subjects *intervish*,
Fall on that man! —*Doune, Poems*, p. 31.

Intervorking. verbal abs. Act of working
anything into anything else, as in em-
broidery.

(For example see extract under Intervear-
ing.)

Intervolved. part. adj. Worked in as part
of a tissue: (in the extract it is a Latin-
ism, or rather a mere translation of the
line, 'Purpurea *intexti* togant' aurea Bri-
tanni').

The proud theatre disclose the scene,
Which *intexti* a Briton seem to raise,
And show the triumph which their shame displays.
Drayton, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 38.

Intervolve. v. a. Weave, twist, or plait.

Intervolved. part. adj. Woven in a
wreath.

Say, happy youth, crown'd with a heavenly ray
Of the first flame, and *intervolved* bay,
Inform my soul. —*Lovell, Lucinda Posthuma*, p. 67.

Intestable. adj. Disqualified in respect to
the power to make a will. *Rare*.

A person communicated is rendered infamous
and *intestable* both actively and passively. —*Ayliffe*,
Paragon Juris Canonici.

Intestacy. s. Dying without a will; state
resulting therefrom.

Such was the condition of our affairs that arose
out of my uncle's *intestacy*. —*Theodore Hook, Gilbert
Gurney*.

Intestate. adj. [Lat. *testis* = witness; *-
testis* = witness.] Wanting a will; dying

without a will: (the presence of a witness
being of paramount importance in the va-
lidity of a will).

Why should calamity be full of words? . . .
Wily attorneys to their client woe,
Aisy succeders of *intestate* joys,
Pang-breathing orators of miseries.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iv. 4.

Woe's punishment pursues his maw,
Which satisfied and swallow'd, the penance raw,
He bears into the tomb; whence want of breath,
Repletions, vapors, *intestate* death.

Drayton, Translation of Juvenal, sat. i. 214.

Intestinal. adj. Belonging to, connected
with, constituted by, the intestines.

The months of the lacteals are opened by the *in-
testinal* tube, affecting a straight instead of a spiral
cylinder. —*Aschwin*.

Redi also enlarged our knowledge of *intestinal*
animals. —*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature
of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and se-
venteenth centuries*, pt. iv. ch. viii. § 18.

Intestine. adj.

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of these inward and *intestinal* enemies to prayer,
there are our past sins to wound us, our present
cares to distract us, our disordered passions to
disorder us, and a whole swarm of loose and floating
imaginings to molest us. —*Dryden*.

Intestine war no more our passions wage,
E'en giddy fictions bear away their rage. —*Pope*.

2. Contained in the body.
Intestine stone, and ulcer, edic pang,
And moon-struck madness.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 488.

A wooden jark, which had almost
Lost, by disease, the art to roast,
A sudden attention feels,
Increased by new *intestinal* wheels.

Swift, Banius and Phileas.

3. Domestic, not foreign.

Since the mortal and *intestinal* jars
Twist thy rebellious countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn synods been decreed,
T' admit no traffic to our adverse towns.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

But God, or nature, while they thus contend,
To these *intestinal* disorders put an end.

Drayton, Translation from Ovid.

She saw her sons with purple deaths expire,
A dreadful series of *intestinal* wars,
Inclinations triumphs, and dishonour scars.

Pope, Windsor Forest.

Intestine. s. [Lat. *intestum*.] Gut; bowel
(often plural).

The *intestines* or guts may be inflamed by an
acid substance taken inwardly. —*Aschwin, On the
Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

The word is of no great use in our language.
Bishop Reynolds, in his *Treatise on the Passions*,
1650, uses the Latin *intestina* for *intestines* (climp.
xv.). —*Todd*.

Intimate. s. [Lat. *intimus* = inmost.] See
Enthrust, &c.

Intimate. s. Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and
intimates to men of virtue. —*Emerson*.

Intimate. adj. [Lat. *intimus* = inmost.]

1. Inmost; inward; intimate.

That what I mother'd was of God; I knew,
From *intimate* impulse.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 221.

Fear being so *intimate* to our nature, it is the
strongest bond of laws. —*Archbishop Tillotson*.

2. Near; not kept at a distance.

Moses was with him in the retirements of the
Mount, received from his private instructions; and
when the multitude were thundered away from any
approach, he was honoured with an *intimate* and
immediate admission. —*Bentley, Sermons*.

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.

United by this sympathetic bond,
You grow familiar, *intimate*, and fond.

Lord Beaconsfield.

Intimate. s. Familiar friend; one who is
trusted with our inmost or inward thoughts.

This desire was to entertain his reason with a
more equal converse, assign him an *intimate* whose
intellect as much corresponded with his as did his
outward form. —*Dr. H. More, Government of the
Tongue*.

Intimate. v. a.

1. Partake of mutually; share together as
friends. *Obsolete*.

So both conspiring ran to *intimate*.
Each other's griefs with gentle alleviation.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, vi. 3. 12.

2. Hint; point out indirectly, or not very
plainly.

Alexander Van Nuthen tells us, that by a way he intimates, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green.—*Boyle*.

The name of simple ideas and state-terms, with the abstract ideas in the mind, *intimate* some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern.—*Locke*.

Thy Divinity that sits within us;
Thy Heav'n itself that points out an hierarchy,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison, Gen. v. 1.*

Intimation. s. Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart.—*South, Sermons.*

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little intimations to be met with on medals.—*Addison*.

Intime. adj. [accent doubtful.] Inward; being within the mass; not being external, or on the surface; internal. *Rare*.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water being the principle and excess over water.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Intimidate. v. a. [Lat. *timidus* - cowardly.] Make fearful; daunt; make timid.

At that tribunal stands the writing tribe,
Which nothing can intimidate, or bribe;
Time is the judge. *Young*

Guilt, cure labour'd in the conscious breast,
Intimidate the brave, degrades the great. *Johnson, Iron.*

Intimidation. s. Act, or series of acts, of one who acts upon another through his fears.

One party is acted on by bribery, the other by intimidation.—*The Times Newspaper, Oct. 3, 1866.*

Intire; Intitle. See Entire, &c.

Into. prep. Noting entrance.

a. With regard to place: (opposed to out of).

Aerib substances, which pass *into* the capillary tubes, must irritate them *into* greater contraction.—*Archibald, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

b. Of one thing into another.

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put *into* them a living soul.—*Locke*.

c. Penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.

To look *into* letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous art. *Watts*.

d. Inclusion real or figurative.

They have abominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put *into* great words.—*Bacon*.

e. New state to which anything is brought by the agency of a cause.

Compound bodies may be resolved *into* other substances than such as they are divided *into* by the fire.—*Boyle*.

A man must sin himself *into* a love of other men's sins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far.—*South, Sermons.*

Some men art turn to some peculiar fate,
When the mad people rise against the state,
To look them *into* duty; and command
An awful silence with the lifted hand. *Dryden, Translation of Persius.*

In hollow bottoms, if any fainting chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves *into* lanes, before they can find any issue. *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

A man may wine and drink himself *into* intemperance; but it is impossible he should think himself *into* it.—*Beattie*.

Intolerable. adj. [Lat. *intolerabilis*, from *tolero* = bear, put up with; pres. part. *tolerans*, -antis; pass. part. *toleratus*.] Incapable of being borne, endured, or suffered.

If we bring into our day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and unperish, what will be and what will never be, our mind will be as *intolerable* as it is unresolvable.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

His awful presence did the crowd surprise,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eye;
Knew that confound'd him born for glory's way,
No there, they flash'd *intolerable* day. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 78.*

Some men are quickly weary of one thing; the same study long continued in is as *intolerable* to them as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady.—*Boyle*.

From Parson's top the Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broom, 1286*

Intolerably. adv. In an intolerable manner; to a degree beyond endurance.

She is *intolerably* cruel.

And shrewd, and forward.

Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.*
He [Rowe] has added many lines, *intolerably* flowery and unnatural. *J. Warburton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Intolerance. s. Want of toleration; want of patience and candour to bear the opinions of others.

And you, my lord, is it you of all men living, that stand forth to accuse another of *intolerance* of opinions! *Bishop Leath, Letter to Bishop Warburton, p. 92.*

Those few restrictions, I hope, are no great stretches of *intolerance*, nor very violent exertions of despotism.—*Darke, Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

Intolerant. adj.

1. Not enduring; not able to endure.

Two great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and two great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Not favourable to toleration.

Why, then, am I branded as an *intolerant* wretch?—*Bishop Leath, Letter to Bishop Warburton, p. 92.*

Intolerant. s. One who is not favourable to toleration.

You might as well have concluded, that I was a Jew, or a Mahometan, as an *intolerant* and a persecutor.—*Bishop Leath, Letter to Bishop Warburton, p. 92.*

Intolerated. part. pref. Not endured; denied toleration.

I would have all intolerance *intolerated* in its turn. *Lord Chatham*.

Intolerant. s. Want of toleration: (Intolerance commoner).

This noise against the Jew bill proceeds from that narrow misapprehension of *intolerance* in religious, and inhospitality in civil matters, which all wise governments should oppose.—*Lord Chatham*.

Intomb. See Entomb.

Intone. v. a. ? Thunder out; ? intone.

See Intonation.

a. As after a partial, though great and adorable accomplishment of the divine economy, our Saviour came, upon a famous and well-known hour, pronounced *intone*, 'It is finished'; so, then, the great *intone* shall be *intoned* by the general voice of the whole host of heaven.—*Harris, On Isaiah iii. p. 202: 1730.*

Intonation. s. [three origins may be given to this word and its congeners; the Greek and Latin *tonus* and *tonus*, French *ton*, and the Latin *ton*, in *tono* - thunder. The French and Greek origin require, the Latin *tonus*, as Anglicized into *tone*, tolerates, the prefix *in*. *Intone*, however, is the common spelling; yet *Intonation*, from which it can scarcely be separated, is no English word.] Utterance with tone.

Whether poetry or prose were in question, one slow and uniform *intonation*, consisting of notes of equal or nearly equal length, was exclusively adopted.—*Mason, Essay on English Church Music, p. 28.*

These were all sung, and more in simple *intonation* or chant, but in this mode of figurate descent.—*Ibid, p. 30.*

In persons of [a nervous] temperament, the heart's sounds are apt to be of higher *intonation*, . . . in proportion as they are more highly *intoned*, they acquire a greater audible extent.—*Dr. P. M. Leitham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart, lect. 1.*

Intone. v. n. [see Intonation.] Make a slow protracted noise; perform any religious service with intonation.

And sublimely, sweetly, my heart beat stronger
And thicker, until I heard no longer
The snowy-landed dilettante,
Delicate-hand priest intone. *Tennyson, Maud, viii.*

Intone. v. a. Deliver as an intonation.

No speech each wild-joke, was *intoned* to us
Harmonick twang. *Pope, Dunciad, li. 253.*

Intoned. part. adj. Delivered as, characterized by, an intonation.

His [Mendel's] was not either the richly *intoned* voice swelling the full harmony of the choir, or the tender orison of the humble and weeping penitent.—*Wilman, History of Latin Christianity, v. viii. ch. v.*

Intort. v. a. [Lat. *tortus* = twisted.] Wreath; wring. *Rare*.

The brain is a conglomerate of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits; and a gland is nothing but a canal variously *intorted* and wound up together.—*Arbuthnot*.

Intoxicate. v. a. [Lat. *toxicum* = poison.] Inebriate; make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it *intoxicates*; and yet doth profit rather in the powers of understanding than in the virtues of the will and affections.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth, and merrily that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to ascend the earth. *Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1099.*

My early misdeeds, now my ancient nurse,
That strong Circean liquor came to infuse,
Wherewith thou didst *intoxicate* my youth.

Sir J. Deane, *Progress of Learning, preface.*
Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so *intoxicated* with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting.*

Intoxicate. adj. Intoxicated.

Our inward eyes be nothing bright,
While in this muddy world inebriate
They lie, and with blind passions be *intoxicated*.
Dr. H. More, Ship of the Soul, id. 10.

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude or *intoxicated*, edifying toys
Milton, Paradise Regain'd, iv. 327.

Intoxication. s. Inebriation; ebriety; act of making drunk; state of being drunk.

That time, being in unity with him, did so long in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's *intoxication*, who was every where else beloved.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Whence even this proceed, but from that besetting *intoxication* which vernal merrick brings upon the mind.—*South, Sermons.*

Intractability. s. [Lat. *tracto* - treat, q. v.] Incapability of being treated, dealt with, managed, or governed; ungovernableness.

The obsequiousness to the popes, the wrong-headedness, the *intractability* of those with whom it has to deal.—*Isidore, View of the Evidences of the Christian Religion, p. i. ch. ii.*

Intractable. adj. Incapable of treatment.

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who love us is so natural a passion, that even the most *intractable* tempers obey its force.—*Rogers*.

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more *intractable* kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together.—*Hawford, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Intrans. See Entrance.

Intransitive. adj. Incapable of treatment.

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who love us is so natural a passion, that even the most *intransitive* tempers obey its force.—*Rogers*.

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more *intransitive* kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together.—*Hawford, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Intranquill. See Entrance.

Intranquillity. s. Unquietness; want of rest.

Jaculations were used for amusement, and alloy in constant toms, and to relieve that *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds.—*Sir W. Temple*.

He lived not far from Westminster-abbey, within hearing of the choir, which perhaps did not a little contribute to his *intranquillity*.—*Political Death of Tom Whig, Esq, p. i. p. 1710.*

Intransient. adj. Not transient or passing away; permanent.

An incommunicable, an *intransient*, indefeasible priesthood.—*Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 33.*

Intransitive. adj. In Grammar applied to verbs, not connected with the name of the object upon which the action implied takes effect.

The occasion of such difference is from a question of grammar, whether the verb be in signification *intransitive* or transitive.—*Locke, Commentary on Horace, p. 37.*

A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not connected as having an effect upon any object; as, 'emerge,' 'run.' *Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

Intransitively. adv. According to the nature of an intransitive verb.

Yet again it [the verb] is manifestly, in the same form, used *intransitively*.—*Locke, Commentary on Horace, p. 38.*

The difference between verbs absolutely neuter, and *intransitively* active, is not always clear.—*Bishop Leath, A short Introduction to English Grammar.*

Intransmutability. s. Incapability of being transmuted.

This fixedness and *intransmutability* of principles secures the universe from dissolution by the prevailing of one element over another, and turns it into its own nature.—*Ray, On the Dissolution of the World*, ch. v. sect. 4. (Ord. M.)

Intransmutable. *adj.* Incapable of being transmuted.

None of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor eternum.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

Intrans. *adj.* [Lat. *intrans*, -*antis*, pres. part. of *intro* = enter.] Entering.

A new oath was arbitrarily imposed on *intrants*, by which they were to observe the articles of Perth, and submit to the liturgy and canon.—*Hume, History of England*, ch. liii. (Ord. M.)

Intrap, Intreasure, Introat. See *Entrap*, &c.

Intréach. *v. n.* [from Fr. *tréncher* = cut.] Invade; encroach; cut off part of what belongs to another: (with *on* or *upon*).

Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intréach on love, my great prerogative!

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

We are not to *intréach* upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children.—*Locke*.

Intréach. *v. a.* Cut into.

It was this very sword *intréach'd*.
Shakespeare, All's well that ends well, i. 1.
Those who care not whose living faces they *intréach* with their petulant styles.—*B. Jonson, Volpone*, dedication.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intréach'd*, and care
Sat on his faded cheek.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 600.

Intrénch. *v. a.* [from English *trénch*.] Fortify with a trench: (as, 'The allies were *intrénch'd* in their camp').

The English, in their salubrious close *intrénch'd*,
Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part I. l. 4.

Spelt with *e*.

Matilda hurried the Pope back, through by-roads, to the Apennines; and again *intrénch'd* him in her impregnable fortress at Canosa.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. iii.

Intrénchant. *adj.* Not cutting: (in the extract (imprecisely) not cut).

As easy may't thou the *intrénchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, v. 7.

Intrénchment. *s.* Fortification with a trench.

Dominating both of these *intrénchments*, . . . is a heavy battery of eight Lancaster and ten-inch naval guns.—*W. H. Russell, The Crimean War*, ch. lxxviii.

Intrépide. *adj.* [Fr. *intrepide*; Lat. *intrepidus* = trembling.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

Arayo
Calm and *intrepid* to the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Teucrus' dreadful field.
Thomson.

Intrepidity. *s.* Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

Intrépidity. *ade.* In an intrepid manner; fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward *intrepidity*, like one to whom no place is new.—*Pope*.

Intricable. *adj.* Entangling. *Rare.*
They shall remain captive, and entangled in the anæsthetic *intricable* net.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iii. 7.

Intricacy. *s.* State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's *Odyssæ* is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very irreducible plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtlety of his behaviour.—*Addison*.

Intricate. *adj.* [Lat. *in-tricatus* and *extricatus*, from *tricare* = meshes.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.
Much of that we are to speak may seem to a novice perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and *intricate*.—*Hunter, Eccelesiastical Politics*.

His style was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness.—*Addison*.

Intricate. *v. a.* Perplex; darken.

Alterations of circumstances have so *intricated*, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them.—*Cruikshank*.

However the matter may be *intricated* by passing through many, perhaps unknown, hands.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, l. 4.

Manifold, *intricated*, and distracted divisions amongst men touching Free Will.—*Bishop Montague, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 70.

Thus shall your misery restore me both to the freedom of my thoughts, and of my life; otherwise so *intricated* that I know not how to unfold it.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 267: 1628.

The more I strive to unwind
Myself from this mæander, I the more
Therein am *intricated*.

Hyssop and Broom, Lancashire Witches.
That will be to *intricate* the business.—*Lord Chief Justice Pemberton, Trial of Lord Grey*: 1682.

Intrication. *s.* Attribule suggested by Intricate; intricacy.

He found such *intrication*, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Intrigue. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Plot; private transaction in which many parties are engaged: (usually an affair of love).

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow.—*Addison, Guardian*.

The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his *intrigues*.—*Swift*.

Chemistry divided, for a time, with wine and love, with the stage and the gaming table, with the *intrigue* of a courtier and the *intrigue* of a demagogue, the attention of the noble Buckingham.—*Macaulay, History of England*, vol. i. ch. iii.

2. Intriguery; complication. *Rare.*

Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us.—*Sir J. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

3. Complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of a fictitious transaction.

If you go beyond one consequence, there are so many certain but indistinguishable fallibilities, so many *intrigues* of fancy in the disputes, and so much unpopularity in the hearer, that it is ten to one they rather do not understand one another, or do not understand the articles, and so it is in law.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Deditulum*. (Ord. M.)

As causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the poem.—*Pope*.

Intrigue. *v. n.* Carry on, set in action, an intrigue.

Russia has never ceased to *intrigue* in these quarters.—*N. Educator, The Polish Captivity*.

Intrigue. *v. a.* Perplex. *Rare.*

Great discursive were apt to *intrigue* affairs, dispute the prince's resolutions, and stir up the people.—*L. Addison, Description of Western Barbary*, pref.: 1671.

How dark it [is] perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives, and entangle ye in a labyrinth of knavish tricks and collusions.—*Scott, Christian Life*, l. 4.

Intriguer. *s.* One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I desire that *intriguers* will not make a pump of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another.—*Addison*.

That club of *intriguers* who assembled at the Feuillants, and whose cabinet meets at Madame Stal's, and makes and directs all the ministers, is the real executive government of France.—*Bucke, Thoughts on French Affairs*: 1791.

Intriguing. *part. adj.* Plotting; caballing.

The *intriguing* and determined genius of Cromwell was forced to bow down with it.—*Brand, Essay on Political Associations*, p. 127.

Intrinsic. *adj.*

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinsic goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revelation.—*Howland, On Fundamentalism*.

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

His name, like gold, the more 'tis tried,
The more shall its *intrinsic* worth proclaim.

Prior.

Intrinsic. *adj.* [Lat. *intrinsecus*.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

There are sins of a contagious nature, apt to diffuse their venom to others; as there are other sins, whose evil is *intrinsic*, to the owner.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsic* goodness and equity of them, but by the expediency and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them.—*Leishington Tillotson*.

The near and *intrinsic* and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself.—*Bentley*.

2. Intimate; closely familiar. *Obsolete.*

He falls into *intrinsic* society with Sir John Graham, . . . who dissuaded him from marriage.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Far off to us, to thee near; yes, *intrinsic*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iv.

Intrinsically. *adv.*

1. Internally; naturally; really?

Altho' is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil.—*South, Sermons*.

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsically* and solidly valuable.—*Prior*.

2. Within; at the inside.

In his countenance and open altercation, but the less he showed without, the more it wrought *intrinsically*.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

If once bereaved of motion, matter cannot of itself acquire it again; nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsically* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it.—*Bentley*.

Intrinsicate. *adj.* Perplexed; entangled.

Such sailing courses as these,
Like rats, oft bite the body curbs in twain,
Too *intrinsicate* to unlace.

Shakespeare, King Lear, ii. 2.

Come, mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsicate*

Of life at once untie.

Id., Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.
There are certainly punctilios, or (as I may more unkindly insinuate them) certain *intrinsicate* strokes and wards, to which your activity is not yet amounted.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*.

Introduce. *v. a.* [Lat. *duco* = lead; pass. part. *ductus*; *ductio*, -*onis*.]

1. Conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.

Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity.—*Locke*.

2. Bring something into notice or practice.

This vulgar error whosoever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preserving by theory as well as practice.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

An author who should *introduce* a quart of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause.—*Brown*.

3. Produce; give occasion to.

Whosoever *introduces* lights in children, deserves the ray and attention of their governors.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

4. Bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

If he will *introduce* himself by preface, we cannot help it.—*Lager's Trick*.

Introducer. *s.* One who introduces; one who conducts another to a place or person; one who brings anything into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but not as an *introducer* or supporter, but as a teacher.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the best view of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle.—*Swift*.

Introduction. *s.*

1. Act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; state of being ushered or conducted; act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice; introducing.

The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canon into Scotland with great vehemence.—*Lord Clarendon*.

2. Preface or part of a book containing preliminary matter.

Introductive. *adj.* Serving as an introduction.

The truths of Christ crucified, in the Christian's philosophy, and a good life, is the Christian's topic; that great instrumental *introductive* art, that must guide the mind into the flower.—*South, Sermons*.

Introducer. s. One who introduces; introducer. *Latinism, or rhetorical.*

No formality was necessary in addressing Madam Prime, and therefore Levinus went next morning without an introducer. — *Johnson, Rambler*, no. 182.

Introductory. adj. Serving as an introduction.

This introductory discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. — *Bayle.*

Intromission. s. [Lat. *mitto* = send; pres. part. *mittens*, -*entis*; pass. part. *missus*.]

1. Act of sending in.

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general intromission of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are still and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away. — *South, Sermons.*

2. Admission.

The soft yielding Ether gives admission: So gentle Venus to Mercurius daren Descent, and thus an easy intromission. — *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, III. 3, 34.

It is worthy inquiry, whether the intromission of venial sins, without which no man lives, does hinder the fruit of the indulgence; for if it does, all the cost is lost. — *Jeremy Taylor, Discourses against Popery*, II. § 4.

Intromit. v. a. [see Intromission.]

1. Send in; let in; admit.

This del. (the fish) has been often observed, by means of his crooked bill, *intromitted* into the anus, to inject salt water, as with a syringe, into his own bowels. — *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 212.

2. Allow to enter; be the medium by which anything enters.

It intromits more cases and scruples than it can relieve. — *Jeremy Taylor, Discourses against Popery*, II. § 2.

Intromittent. adj. In Zoology. Applied to the male organ of the lower animals.

The *intromittent* organ which exists in the great majority of the class is also double in most of these, as in serpents and many lizards. — *Gray, Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals*, Introl. lect.

Introspection. s. Act of receiving internally. *Rare.*

We feel the love of Christ to us ever suffered to come into our hearts, as species to the eye by *introspection*; but we feel come to the least taste and relish of it; what would we not do to recompense, and answer, and entertain that love! — *Hammond, Works*, II. 566.

Introspection. s. [Lat. root of *spec* = view; *in-specio*, pass. part. *-spectus*; *-spectio*, -*onis*.] Internal view.

The actions of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernible by man. — *Sir M. Hale, Origin of Morals*.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. — *Dryden.*

Introsime. v. a. [Lat. *sumo* = take.] Suck in.

How they creak, then *introsime* their proper food. — *Keedy*, IV. § 21.

Introsusception. s. Taking up internally.

The parts of the body are either animate or inanimate; either such as participate of the life of the whole, and are nourished by the *introsusception* of external elements, &c. — *Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 164.

Introsument. adj. [Lat. *venio*, -*entis*; pres. part. of *venio* = come.] Entering; coming in.

Secure my condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introsument* nations, either by commerce or conquest. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Introversión. s. [Lat. *verto* = turn; pass. part. of *versus*; *versio*, -*onis* = turning.] Act of inverting.

It is the privilege of a thinking being to withdraw from the objects that solicit his senses, and turn his thoughts inward on himself. For my own part, I often mitigate the pain arising from the little misfortune and disappointments that beset human life, by this *introversión* of my faculties, wherein I regard my own soul as the image of her Creator, and receive great consolation from beholding those perfections which testify her divine origin, and lend me to some knowledge of her everlasting archetype. — *Beckley, Guardian*, no. 30. (Ord. MS.)

Introvert. v. a. "Turn inwards."

Every smelter in anatomy knows, that a woman is but an *introverted* man. — *Martianus Scribnerus, Anatomia Utriusque*. (Ord. MS.)

Introverted. part. adj. Turned in.

His awkward gait, his *introverted* toes, bent knees, round shoulders. — *Cowper, Task*, b. IV.

Intrádo. v. n. [Lat. *trudo* = thrust; pass. part. *trusus*.]

1. Come in unwelecome by a kind of violence; enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge And unumers, to *intrádo* where I am grac'd. — *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, II. 3.

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that this might so enter, as not to *intrádo*, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence. — *South, Sermons.*

With an *or* upon.

Some thoughts rise and *intrádo* upon us, while we slum them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. — *Watts.*

2. Enroach; force in uncalld or unpermitted: (with *into*).

Let no man bewile you of your reward in a voluntary humility and worshipping of angels, *intrádo* into those things which he hath not seen, vainly puffed up by his fleshly mind. — *Colossians*, II. 18.

Intrádo. v. a.

1. Force without right or welcome: (commonly with the *reciprocal pronoun*).

Not to *intrádo* one's self into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is represented by the winds shut up in a bull hide, which the companions of Ulysses would needs turn so foolish as to pry into. — *Pope.*

2. Force in; cast in.

If it "a clyster" should be *intrádo* up by force, it cannot so quickly penetrate to the superior parts. — *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 273.

Intráder. s. One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

They were but *intráders* upon the possession, during the minority of the heir: they knew those lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. — *Sir J. Doria, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

3. The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every one who *intráder* into the world of fame. — *Addison, Freetholder*.

Intráding. verbal abs. Intrusion.

This is the medicine against our daily imperfections and intradings of lesser crimes and sudden emigration of passions. — *Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communion*, 203. (Ord. MS.)

Intrusión. s. [Lat. *intrusio*, -*onis*, from *trudo*, *trusus*.]

1. Act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

Many excellent strains have been jostled off by the *intrusión* of practical fellows. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

The separation of the parts of our body, upon the *intrusión* of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection. — *Locke.*

2. Enroachment upon any person or place; unwelecome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me in this unseasoned *intrusión*; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open. — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, II. 2.

How's this, my son? Why this *intrusión*? Were not my orders that I should be private? — *Addison, Cato*.

I may close after so long an *intrusión* upon your meditations. — *Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death*.

3. Voluntary and uncalld-for undertaking of anything.

It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand off with *intrusión* and impertinency. — *Sir H. Walton.*

Intrúsive. adj. Intruding upon; entering without welcome.

Let me shake off the *intrúsive* cares of day, And my meddling senses all awhile. — *Thompson, Seasons, Winter*.

Intrúst. See Entrust.

Intuition. s. [Lat. *intueor* = look at, view, contemplate, see at once; preterite part. *intuitus*; *intuitio*, -*onis*.]

1. Mental perception of anything; immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had passed for a most malicious persecutor; whereas God saw he did it innocently in unbelief, and upon that *intuition* had mercy on him. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple *intuition* of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident. — *Locke.*

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the causality itself is inseparable. — *Glasseville.*

Discourse was then almost as quick as *intuition*. — *South, Sermons.*

He their single virtue did survey, By *intuition* in his own large breast. — *Dryden.*

Intuitive. adj. Seen at once by the mind without the intervention of argument or testimony; known as a matter of direct consciousness.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The rule of ghostly or immaterial natures, as spirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with inseparable joy and delight, doth set them on work. — *Idid.*

The soul receives

Discursive or *intuitive*.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. — *Locke.*

lofty flights of thought, and almost *intuitive* perception of abstract notions, or exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see existent in one person. — *Beattie.*

Intuitively. adv. In an intuitive manner; without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

That our love is sound and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, saying only the word of all men's hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know in this kind who are his? — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively*, does not need logical help. — *Baker, On Learning*.

Intumescence. s. [Lat. *tumescere* = swell; *tumescere* = begin to swell, show signs of swelling; pres. part. *tumescens*, -*entis*; *intumescencia* = swelling.] Swell; tumour; act or state of swelling.

This subterranean heat causes a great rarefaction and *intumescence* of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and occasioning an earthquake. — *Woodward.*

Intumescency. s. Same as Intumescence.

According to the temper of the terrene parts at the bottom, as they are more harshly or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their *intumescencia*. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Intumulated. adj. [Lat. *tumulus* = mound.] Unburied. *Rhetorical.*

His joy *intumulated* in the grave. — *Bona, Thule or Virtue's History*, 1238.

Inturgescence. s. [Lat. *turgere* = swell; *turgescere* = begin to swell; pres. part. *turgescens*, -*entis*.] Swelling; act or state of swelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but *inturgescencia* raised first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*.

Intuso. s. [Lat. *tundo* = beat, or pound; pass. part. *tusus*.] Bruise.

The flesh therewith she supplied and did strepe, To slake all pain and soke the swelling time; And, after having searcht the *intuso* deeps, She with her scarf did bind the wound. — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*

Intususcéption. s. [Lat.] Taking up of one part of a tube (as a perspective glass) into another: (common in Medicine, as applied to the intestine).

In a third case *intususcéption* will be observed. . . . The *intususcépt* portion . . . sloughs off. . . . A

distinction has been made between progressive and retrograde *invasions*.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. iv. ch. x.

Intwine. See *Entwine*.

Inunction. *s.* [Lat. *unguo* = anoint; pres. part. *unguens*, -*entis*; pass. part. *unctus*; *unctio*, -*onis*.] Act of anointing or anointing.

Irrigations, *inunctions*, odors, prescribed for the head.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 406.

The wise Author of Nature hath placed on the ramp two glands, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily liniment, fit for the *inunction* of the feathers, and causing their filaments to cohere.—*Ray*.

Inundant. *adj.* Overflowing. *Rhetorical*.

A torrent, in the summer temperate and shallow, but in the spring and winter *inundant* and raging.—*Haywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 531: 1835.

Days, and nights, and hours,
Thy voice, hydropick Fancy, enils aloud
For costly dangers, *inundant* bowls of joy.
Shenstone, Economy, pt. I.

Inundate. *v. a.* [Lat. *unda* = water; *inundo* = deluge; pres. part. *inundans*, -*antis*; pass. part. *inundatus*; *inundatio*, -*onis*.] Overflow a place with water; flood.

This word has been reprinted as one of the affected introductions of modern writers into our language. This is not the case; for we find *inundated* used in the sense of 'overwhelmed,' nearly two centuries since, in the vocabulary of Cockeram.—*Todd*.

Inundation. *s.*

1. Overflow of waters; flood; deluge.

The same *inundation* was not just forty foot in most places; so that some few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped.—*Deacon*.

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near.

No swelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But crystal currents glib within their bounds.
Gay.

2. Swamping, in the sense of overwhelming.

Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Irish, were utterly wasted.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Inunderstanding. *adj.* or *part. pref.* Wanting the faculties of the mind; void of understanding. *Rare*.

Many of the bounds of the field, divers of the plants of the earth, are of a more durable constitution, and outlive the sons of men. And can we think that such material and mortal, that such *inunderstanding* souls, should by God and Nature be furnished with bodies of so long permutation, and that our spirits should be joined unto flesh so subject to corruption, so suddenly dissolvable, were it not that they lived but once, and so enjoyed that life for a longer season, and then went soul and body to the same destruction, never to be restored to the same subjection?—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xi.

Inurbanity. *s.* [Lat. *urbanus* = having the manners of one belonging to the *urbs*, i. e. city.] Want of politeness, courtesy, good manners, urbanity.

Plautus abounds in pleasantries that were the delight of his own and of the following age, but which at the distance of one hundred and fifty years Horace scruples not to censure for their *inurbanity*.—*Dr. Bentley, On Laughter and Lascivious Composition*, Works, vi. 250. (Ord MS.)

Inure. See *Enure*.

Inurn. *v. a.* Place in, or as in, a (sepulchral) urn.

The *apophthegm*
Wherein we saw thee quickly *inurn'd*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To cast thee up again. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*, i. 4.
Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd.
Dryden.

Inutilation. *s.* [Lat. *uitatus* = frequently used; *uitatio*, -*onis*.] State of being unused; want of use. *Rare*.

The mummie of the male have not vanished by *inutilation*.—*Foley, Natural Theology*, ch. xiii.

Inutile. *adj.* [Fr. *inutile*; Lat. *inutilis*.] Useless; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation.—*Boon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Inutility. *s.* Uselessness; unprofitableness.

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You see the *inutility* of foreign travel.—*Bishop Hurd*.

Inutterable. *adj.* Unutterable. *Rare*.

All prodigious things,
Abominable, *inutterable*, and worse
Than fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 625.

The planets . . . they invoked with *inutterable* invocations.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrase and Commentaries on the Old Testament*, Genesis xli. 8.

Invasio. *v. a.* [Lat. *invasio* = go; pass. part. *invasus*; *invasio*, -*onis*.]

1. Attack a country; make a hostile entrance.

Should he *invasio* any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms.—*Knollys, History of the Turks*.

With dangerous expedition [they] *invasio*
Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault.
Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 342.

Encouraged with success, he *invasio* the province of philosophy.—*Dryden*.

In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men profane,
invasio th' inviolable main.

Id., Translations from Horace, b. I. ode iii.

Thy race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending towers shall heav'n *invasio*,
Involving earth and ocean in her empire.

Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1083.

2. Attack; assail; assault.

There shall be addition among men, and *invasio*
one another; they shall not regard their kings.—*2 Esdras*, xv. 16.

Thou think'st 'tis much, that this contentious
storm
invasio us to the skin; so 'tis to thee:
But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The lesser is scarce felt.

Shakespeare, King Lear, iii. 4.
Orpheus, returning from th' Elysian shades;
Embrace the hero, and his stay implore;
Make it their publick suit, he would no more
Desert them so.

Walker, To my Lord Admiral. (Ord MS.)

3. Violate by the first act of hostility; attack, not defend.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made;
And virtue may revolt, though not *invasio*.—*Dryden*.

4. Go into. *Latinism*.

That same his sea-marks made
And nam'd it Allion: but later day
Finding in it fit ports for fisher's trade,
Gan more the same frequent and farther to *invasio*.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, li. 10, 6.

Invasor. *s.* One who invades.

a. As an enemy with an army attacking the possessions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as *invasors*, land in Ireland.—*Deacon*.

The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invasors*.—*Strabo*.

b. As an assailant, encroacher, or intruder generally.

The substance was formerly comprised in that uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invasors*.—*Allammond*.

Invaletudinary. *adj.* [Lat. *valetudo*; -*inis* = health.] Wanting health; infirm. *Rare*.

Whether usually the most studious, laborious ministers be not the most *invaletudinary* and infirm?—*Papers between the Commissioners for Review of the Library*, p. 127: 1661.

Invalide. *adj.* [Lat. *validus* = strong.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heavens, to show
Invalide that which thee to doubt it mov'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 114.

Invalide. *s.* Person in ill-health: (as, 'a confirmed *invalide*').

Invalutate. *v. a.* Weaken; deprive of force or efficacy.

To *invalutate* such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alleged.—*Burke*.

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is ill, bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress; and 'tis ten to one but three kind words of hers shall *invalutate* all their testimonies.—*Locke*.

Invalidation. *s.* Act of weakening.

Magna Charta . . . the inestimable monument of

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English freedom, so long the boast and glory of this nation, would have been as once an instrument of our servitude and a monument of our folly. If this principle were true: the thirty-four confirmations would have been only as many repetitions of their absurdity; so many new ficks in the chain, and so many *invalidations* of their right.—*Burke, Speech on Libels*: 1771.

Invalidity. *s.* Weakness; want of bodily strength; want of moral or argumentative cogency.

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by sickness, or *invalidity*, should want.—*Sir R. Temple*.

Invalidable. *adj.* Incapable (from its great worth) of being valued; precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith produced by terror would not be as free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invalidable* privileges of believing.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Invalidably. *adv.* In an invaluable manner; inestimably.

That *invalidably* precious blood of the Son of God.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, i. 257.

Invariable. *adj.* Incapable of being varied; unchangeable; constant.

Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and *invariable* signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars.—*Sir T. Browne*.

The rule of good and evil would not appear uniform and *invariable*, but different, according to men's different complexions and inclinations.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Invariableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Invariable; immutability; constancy.

From the dignity of their intellect arises the *invariableness* of their wills.—*W. Mountague, Decent Emage*, pt. ii. p. 32: 1654.

These nominatives . . . emphatically represent and express the everlasting verities and *invariableness* of God.—*Blackwell, Sacred Classics defended and illustrated*, i. 102.

Invariably. *adv.* In an invariable manner; unchangeably; constantly.

He who steers his course *invariably* by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Invaried. *adv.* Unvaried. *Rare*.

Change of the particles, or the lower *invaried* words, that add to the significancy of nouns and verbs.—*Blackwell, Sacred Classics defended and illustrated*, i. 134.

Invasion. *s.*

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.

We made an *invasion* upon the south of the Cherokees.—*1 Samuel*, xii. 14.

Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Attack of a disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemic to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons.—*Arbuthnot*.

Invasive. *adj.* Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions; not defensive.

I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am galled back to the defence of my country.—*Dryden*.

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* hands,
Lament their people, and extend their lands;
By ramping nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the deserts that their words had made.

Arbuthnot.

Invection. *s.* [Lat. *veho* = bear, carry; pass. part. *actus*; *ectio*, -*onis*.] Reproachful accusation; railing; invective.

Many men wish Luther to have used a more temperate style sometimes, especially against princes and temporal estates; and he himself did openly acknowledge his fault therein, especially his immoderate *invection* against King Henry the 8th.—*Fiske, Answer to P. Frarise*, p. 23: 1602.

Invective. *s.* Censure in speech or writing; reproachful accusation.

If we take notice, in the general signification of the word, for an *invective*, 'tis almost as old as verse.—*Dryden, Translations of Quæstus, dedication*.

So deep rate thieves, all hopesters of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives* 'gainst the officers.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Part III., i. 4.

Casting off respect, the fall to bitter *invection*

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against the French king.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

While we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invections* we make at their supposed *errors*, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

His *invection* was unimpaired and hard to be endured, although he was a less eminent master of sarcasm than his son, and rather overwhelmed his antagonist with the burst of words and vehement indignation, than wounded him by the edge of ridicule, or tortured him with the gall of bitter scorn, or fixed his arrow in the wound by the barb of epigram.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

Invective. *adj.* Satirical; abusive.

Let him rail on; let his *invective* ramble
Have four and twenty letters to abuse.

Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, ll. 447.

Invective. *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea, and of this our life; swearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ll. 1.

Invective. *v. a.* [*Lat. invecho*; see *Invectio*.] Utter censure or reproach: (with *against*.)

I cannot blame him for *invecting* so sharply
Against the vices of the clergy in his age.—*Dryden.*
He *invectives* severely against the folly of parties,
In retaining scoundrels to retail their lies.—*Arbuthnot.*

Invectiver. *s.* One who inveighs; vehement railer.

Ill-temper'd and extravagant *invectives* against
Papists, made by men whose persons wanting authority
as much as their speeches do reason, do nothing
else but set an edge upon our adversaries' sword;
while the light behaviour, and bad example of the
invectiver's life infuseth courage to their hearts, and
addeth strength unto their arms.—*Johnson, Works,*
iii. 730.

One of these *invectivers* against mercury, in seven
weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face.
—*Wicman.*

Invective, Inveit, Invenem. See *Enveigle*, &c.

Invént. *v. a.* [*Lat. inventus*, pass. part. of *invenio*—come upon, put upon, find out, discover; *ventio*,—*onis*.]

1. Discover; find out; excogitate; produce something not made before.

The substance of the mysteries of God, so far forth
as it hath in it any thing more than the law of
reason doth teach, may not be *invented* of men, but
must be received from God himself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The ship, by help of a screw, *invented* by
Archimedes, was launched into the water.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Forge; contrive falsely; fabricate.
I never did such things as these men have
maliciously *invented* against me.—*History of Samu-
nah, 43.*

Here is a strange figure *invented* against the plain
sense of the words.—*Bishop Stillington.*

3. Feign; make by the imagination.
I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As I can find in Envy in her loathsome cave.

Shakespeare, Henry VI., Part II. iii. 2.
Hercules's meeting with Pleasure and Virtue was
invented by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and
in the first drawings of philosophy.—*Addison, Spec-
tator.*

4. Light on; meet with. *Obsolete.*
Far off he wonders what them makers so glad;
Or Bacchus's merry fruits they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Invéntor. *s.* One who invents; deviser of something not known before. See *Inventor*.

As a translator, he was just; as an *inventor*, he
was rich.—*Gurth.*

Invéntual. *adj.* Full of invention.
The genius of the French government appears
powerful only in destruction, and *inventual* only in
oppression.—*Gifford, Resolutions in France, 1797.*

Invéntible. *adj.* Capable of being invented; discoverable; capable of being found out.
Rare.

When first I gave my thoughts to make guns
shoot often, I thought there had been but one only
equivalent way to *invent*.—*Marquis of Worcester,*
Century of Inventions, 7.

Invéntion. *s.*

1. Excogitation; act or power of producing something new.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!

Shakespeare, Henry V. I. chorus.

Reason is of two parts, *invention* and judgment.—
Judgment is most perfect in an assembly. *Invention*
is most perfect in one man. In one man, judg-
ment wants the strength which is in a multitude of
counsellors. In a multitude of counsellors, *inven-
tion* is none at all.—*Harrington, Political Apho-
risms, nos. 111-17, p. 522.*

Invention is a kind of muse, which, being pos-
sessed of the other advantages common to her
sisters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is
raised higher than the rest.—*Dryden.*

The chief excellencies of Virgil is judgment, of
Homer is *invention*.—*Pope.*

2. Thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural orna-
ments than artificial *inventions*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Th' *invention* all admitt'd; and each how he
To be th' inventor wou'd, so easy it seem'd
Once found, which yet unfound most would have
thought
Impossible.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vl. 408.

3. Discovery: (etymologically, a thing *in-
vented* or found out is a thing *discovered*.
Practically, however, the distinction is
clear, and the confusion reprehensible.
The properties of the magnet were *dis-
covered*, the electric telegraph was *invented*.
Invention, even with logical and mathema-
tical formulae, implies construction: *dis-
covery*, well-directed observation.)

Nature hath provided several glandules to sepa-
rate sap from the blood, and no less than four
pairs of channels to convey it into the mouth, which
are of a late *invention*, and called ductus salivales.—
*Erg, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the
Creation.*

4. Forgery; fiction.

We hear our bloody cousins are bestowed
In England and in Ireland; not confounding
Their cruel parried, filling their hearers
With strange *invention*.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 1.

If thou canst accuse,
Do it without *invention* suddenly.

Id., Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Invéntive. *adj.*

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

Those have the *inventive* heads for all purposes
and roundest tongues in all matters.—*Archam,
Schoolmaster.*

The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart.

Dryden.

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction.

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived
any man that believed better thereof, and of himself.
—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Reason, common sense, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature but immortal can impart.

Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

Invéntiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *inventive*.

Thus the knowledge that clear and appropriate
ideas are requisite for discovery, although it does
not lead to any very precise precepts, or supersede
the value of natural sagacity and *inventiveness*, may
still be of use to us in our pursuit after truth.—
Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas.

Invéntor. *s.*

1. Finder out of something new.

We have the statue of your Columbus, that dis-
covered the West Indies, also the *inventor* of alpine;
your coat that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and
of gunpowder.—*Bacon.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their
sole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a
belief that they were never before maintained by
any person of virtue?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Contriver; framer: (in an ill sense).

In this upshot, purposes mistook,
Fall'n on th' *inventor's* head.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, v. 2.

Invéntorially. *adv.* In manner of an in-
ventory.

To divide him *inventorially* would dim the
arithmetick of memory.—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, 4. 2.*

Invéntorise. *v. a.* Make an inventory.

He sat down, and began *inventorising*, examining,
and noting, and was soon lost in business.—*Smiles,
Wynham, ch. viii.*

Inventory. *s.* Account or catalogue of
movables, i.e. things found (*inventis*) in
any place.

I found,
Forsooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,
The several parcels of his plate.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

In Paris the daughters of fire are reckoned in the
inventory of their goods and chattels; and it is
usual, when a man sells a bale of silk, to toss half a
dozen women into the bargain.—*Addison, Spec-
tator.*

What sort of completeness, or what value, would
a Greek lexicon possess, a Scott and Liddell, from
whose pages all the words condemned by Phryn-
chus and the other Greek purists, and, so far as
style is concerned, many of them justly condemned,
had been dismissed? The lexicographer is making
an *inventory*; that is his business; he may think of
this article which he inserts in his catalogue, that it
had better be consigned to the lumber-room with
all speed, or of the other, that it only met its deserts
when it was so consigned long ago; but his task is
to make his *inventory* complete.—*Archbishop
Trerich, On certain Deficiencies in English Dic-
tionaries.*

Inventory. *v. a.* Register; place in a
catalogue. *Rare.*

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it
shall be *inventorial*, and every particle and utensil
labelled.—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, I. 5.*

Invéntress. *s.* Female inventor.

Cecilia came,
Invéntress of the vocal frame:
The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,
Unlaid the former narrow bounds.

Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

Invéntrice. *s.* Same as *Invéntress*. *Rare.*

Purveyors hath been the *inventories* of all good
crafts.—*Remedy for Scillition, F. II. b. 1530.*

Inverse. *adj.* Inverted; reciprocal: (op-
posed to *direct*.)

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter
with a force, which is always in a direct proportion
of the quantity of matter, and an *inverse* duplicate
proportion of the distance.—*Gurth.*

In *Arithmetic*: (as, in 'the Rule of Three
Inverse').

In *Logic*. The terms of a proposition with
their places changed.

Invértion. *s.* Change of order or time, so
that the last is first, and the first last;
change of place, so that each takes the
room of the other.

If he speaks truth, it is upon a subtle *invértion* of
the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of
it.—*Sir T. Brown.*

The last the *invértion* of an act of parliament;
your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed
amongst the lords and commons.—*Dryden.*

In *Logic*. Change of place of the terms of
a proposition.

Invért. *v. a.* [*Lat. inverto*; *verto* = turn;
pres. part. *vertens*,—*entis*; *inverio*,—*onis*.]

1. Turn upside down; place in contrary
method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, shall I humbly woo?
And some proud prince, in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn! *Waller.*

2. Turn into another channel.

Bolyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his
treasures to his own private use, and having secret
intelligence with his enemies.—*Kauley, History of
the Turks.*

Invértibráta. See *Vertebrata*.

Invértibráte. *s.* and *adj.* Wanting a back-
bone. Applied in *Zoology* to animals like
the Cuttle-fish, Wasp, Star-fish, and the
Mollusca, *Annulosa*, and *Radiata*, as op-
posed to the *Vertebrata*.

Invértedly. *adv.* In inverted order.

Placius the forepart of the eye to the hole of the
window of a darkened room, we have a pretty land-
ship of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the
paper, on the back of the eye.—*Darwin, Physico-
Theology.*

Invést. *v. a.* [*Lat. vestio*—clothe; pres.
part. *vestiens*,—*entis*; *vestis*—garment.]

1. Clothe: (with *in* or *with*.)

How long a day soever Thou make that day in the
grave, yet there is no day between that and the
resurrection. Then we shall all be *invested*, re-
apparelled, in our own bodies.—*Donne, Devotions,*
p. 258: 1625.

Thus with mackintosh I *invest* my woe.
Sandys, Paraphrases of the Book of Job, p. 56.

Thou with a mantle didst invest
The rising world of waters.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 10.

Let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre;
Invest them with thy lowliest smiles, put on
Thy choicest looks.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

2. Place, by means of some ceremonial connected with dress, in possession of a rank or office.

When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make places of public resort, that we invest God himself with them, and that we sever them from common use.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

After the death of the other archbishop he was invested in that high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Great Rebellion.*

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to those who are invested with public authority.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Adorn; grace.

Honour must
Not, unaccompanied, invest him only;
But arms of nobleness, like stars, shall shine,
On all that dwellers.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, l. 4.*

4. Confer; give.

If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast, or between soul and body, it investeth a right of government.—*Bacon.*

5. Enclose; surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: (as, 'the enemy invested the town').

6. Put on.

Alas for pitié, that no faire a crew,
As like cannot be seen from east to west,
Cannot find one this strile to invest.

Spranger, Fairie Queen, iv. 5, 18.

Investment. adj. Covering; clothing. *Rare.* The shells served as plums or mounds to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its investient shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell.—*Hawtorn.*

Investigable. adj. Capable of being investigated.

Finally, in such sort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known.—*Hind.*

Investigate. v. a. [Lat. *investigare*—footstep.] Search out; find out by rational disquisition.

Investigate the variety of notions and figures made by the organs for articulation.—*Moller, On Speech.*

Investigation. s. Tracking as a dog on a scent; search; examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own shall never more be idly a stranger land, but a diligent investigation of my own territories.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Investigative. adj. Curious and deliberate in making inquiry.

When money was in his pocket, he was more deliberate and *investigative*.—*Erge, Anecdotes of the English Language.*

Investigator. s. One who investigates.

This occult piece of history . . . I leave to the curiosity and conjectures of some more laborious investigator.—*T. Norton, History of English Poetry.*

If a man begins (as is too plainly a frequent mode of proceeding) by hastily adopting, or strongly leaning to, some opinion which suits his inclination, or which is sanctioned by some authority that he blindly venerates, and then studies with the utmost diligence, not as an investigator of truth, but as an advocate labouring to prove his point, his talents and his researches, whatever effect they may produce in making converts to his notions, will avail nothing in enlightening his own judgment, and securing him from error.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric.*

Investiture. s.

1. Right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield up to the Pope the investiture of bishoprics, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities, within his dominions.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

2. Act of giving possession.

The redemption is sealed in heaven, and shall in due time be manifested to thine *investiture* with the eternal glory and happiness which God hath prepared for all his.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, p. 130.*

In January 1681, Bacon had received the wealth of his fortunes. . . . He had been created Baron Verulam. He had subsequently been raised to the higher

dignity of Viscount St. Albans. His patent was drawn in the most flattering terms, and the Prince of Wales signed it as a witness. The ceremony of investiture was performed with great state at Theobalds, and Buckingham was condescended to be one of the chief actors.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

About the beginning of the fifteenth century, the marquise of Brandenburg was bestowed by the Emperor Sigismund on the noble family of Hohensoelen. In the sixteenth century that family embraced the Lutheran doctrine. It obtained from the King of Poland, early in the seventeenth century, the investiture of the Duchy of Prussia.—*Ibid., Life of Frederic the Great.*

Investive. adj. Encircling; enclosing.

The horrid fire, all moribund, did clothe
The scorched wretches with investive smoke.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 620.

Investment. s.

1. Dress; clothes; garment; habit; vestment. *Obsolete.*

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that die which their investments show.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, l. 3.

You my lord archbishop,
Whose see is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white *investments* figure innocence,
The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war?

Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

2. Putting out a capital (i.e. establishing a vested interest in it) for the purpose of obtaining interest for it.

If the prime cost of the respective *investments*, or parcels of goods, were truly valued and stated by judicious and disinterested persons, a judgment might from thence be made somewhat nearer the truth than the random guesses here taken notice of.—*Davenant, Discourses, ii. 343. (Ord MS.)*

No popular was the new *investment* that on the day on which the books were opened three hundred thousand pounds were subscribed; . . . in ten days, to the delight of all the friends of the government, it was announced that the list was full.—*Macaulay, History of England, ch. xx.*

Inveteracy. s. [Lat. *inveteratio*, -onis = growing or becoming old in anything, from *vetus*, *vetulus* = old.]

1. Long continuance of anything bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them.—*Addison.*

2. In *Medicine*. Long continuance of a disease.

Inveterate. adj.

1. Old; long established.

The custom of Christianity was then, and had been a long time, not to wear a sword, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very *inveterate* observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to observe it, unless they could show some higher law, some law of Scripture to the contrary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cathartics, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exacerbate it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Obstinate by long continuance.

It is not every sinful violation of conscience that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long *inveterate* course and custom of sinning, that at length produces and ends in such a cursed effect.—*South, Sermons.*

In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow *inveterate*, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies.—*Swift.*

Inveterate. v. a. Fix and settle by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and *inveterate* into men's minds.—*Bacon.*

Inveterate. part. adj. Inveterate. *Rare.*

Let not atheists lay the fault of their sin upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *inveterate* habit.—*Bentley.*

Inveterateness. s. Attribute suggested by *inveterate*; long continuance of anything bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice made

him more ready in the execution.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Neither the *inveterateness* of the mischief, nor the prevalence of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words.—*Locke.*

Invincible. adj. [Lat. *invincibilis* = invincible.]

1. Evident; malignant.

I shall open to thee the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or *invincible* reason.—*Reid.*

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred: (this is the more usual sense).

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invincible*, these are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals.—*Swift.*

Joseph, a beloved child of Israel, became *invincible* to his elder brethren, for no other reason but his superior beauty and excellence of body and mind, humankind that they could not bear his growing virtue and let him live.—*Addison, Tatler, no. 235. (Ord MS.)*

Invigorate. v. a. Endue with vigour; strengthen; animate; enforce.

The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the sinister side, which, diluted, would rather lull and debilitate.—*Sir T. Browne.*

I have lived when the prince, instead of *invigorating* the laws, assumed a power of dispensing with them.—*Addison.*

The right use of reason . . . will be a method of *invigorating* and properly directing all the powers of the mind.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic, Introduction.*

Invigoration. s. Act of invigorating; state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration*.—*Norris.*

Invillaged. See Envillaged.

Invincibility. s. Quality of being invincible.

Time a happy victory may be gained over *invincibility* itself.—*Burton.*

Invincible. adj. [Lat. *vincere* = conquer.] Incapable of being conquered; insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.

Should he invade their country, he would soon see that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms.—*Andler.*

This mistake, which is the consequence of *invincible* error, war deserves the name of wrong judgment.—*Locke.*

If an atheist had had the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with his insatiable lust, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thousand years in a perpetual debauch.—*Bentley.*

Invincibleness. s. Unconquerableness; insuperableness.

The *invincibleness* of their ignorance.—*Hammond, Works, l. 308.*

Invincibility. s. State or quality of being invincible.

Having excluded all probability of the event of a systematic abuse of royal power, or a dangerous exorbitance of prerogative, our constitution exempts her kings from the degrading necessity of being accountable to the subject; she invests them with the high attribute of political impeccability, she declares, that wrong, in his public capacity, a king of Great Britain cannot do; and thus unites the most perfect security of the subject's liberty with the most absolute *invincibility* of the sacred person of the sovereign.—*Bishop Hurd, Sermon on the Thirtieth of January, 1783.*

The declarations respecting the *invincibility* of church property are indebted for the greater part of their apparent force to this ambiguity.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic, pt. v. ch. vii.*

Invulnerable. adj.

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be sure, shalt give account
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep
This place *invulnerable*, and thence from harm.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 641.

Invulnerable powers! woe'd with dread . . .
Be all of you adjured!

Virgil, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 207.

This birthright, when our author pleases, must and must not be sacred and *invulnerable*.—*Locke.*

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love *invulnerable*, and tie them in a league of *invulnerable* amity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Insusceptible of hurt or wound.
The *invulnerable* mind!
In cubick phalanx firm advanced centre.

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 308.

Involute. *adj.* Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was still *involute*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

But let *involute* truth be always dear

To thee; even before friendship, truth prefer.

In all the changes of his doubtful state,

His truth, like Heaven's, was kept *involute*.—*Dryden.*

Invovous. *adj.* [Lat. *via* = way.] Impassable; untrodden. *Rare.*

If nothing can oppugn love,
And virtue *invovous* ways can prove,
What may nothing confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too?

Butler, Hudibras.

Invovousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Invovous. *Rare.*

Which is called . . . *invovousness* and emptiness; . . . where all is dark and unpassable, as perviousness is the contrary.—*Dr. Ward, Translation of Moré's Preface to his Philosophical Works: 1710.*

Invovity. *s.* [Lat. *vir* = man; *virilis* = manly.] Absence of manhood; departure from manly character.

It avours of effeminacy and womanish *invovity*.—*Pyrrhus, Unwieldiness of Love-Locks, p. 48: 1628.*

Invovisc. *v. a.* [Lat. *viscus* = birdlime.]

Lime; entangle in glutinous matter. *Rare.*

The camelion's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and sticky extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it *invoviscs* and entangleth those insects.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Invoviscate. *v. a.* [Lat. *viscera* = bowels.]

Bred; nourish. *Rare.*

Invoviscating this disposition in our hearts . . . to love one another.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays, pt. I. p. 267: 1648.*

Invovisibility. *s.* State of being invisible; imperceptibility to sight.

They may be demonstrated to be innumerable, substituting their smallness for the reason of their *invovisibility*.—*Ray.*

Invovisible. *adj.* Not visible; not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.

He was *invovisible* that hurt me so,
And none *invovisible* but spirits can go.

Sir P. Sidney.

It seems easier to make one's self *invovisible* to others, than to make another's thoughts visible to me, which are not visible to himself.—*Locke.*

Invovisibly. *adv.* In an invisible manner; imperceptibly to the sight.

[Agd] by degrees *invovisibly* doth creep,
Nor do we seem to die, that fall asleep.

Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. II.

Invovision. *s.* Absence of vision. *Rare.*

This is agreeable unto the determination of Aristotle, who computed the time of their anopsia or *invovision* by that of their gestation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, p. 174. (Ord MS.)*

Invovocation. *s.*

1. Act of inviting, bidding, or calling to anything with ceremony and civility.

That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And soon the gracious *invovocation* took.

Dryden.

2. Allurement.

She gives the leer of *invovocation*.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, I. 3.*

Invovatory. *adj.* Using invitation; containing invitation.

In the Latin service it [the 85th] is called the *invovatory* psalm; it being always sung with a strong and loud voice, to awaken those people into the church, who were in the cemetery, or churchyard, or any other adjacent parts, waiting for the beginning of prayer.—*Whalley, On the Common Prayer, iii. § 8.*

Invovatory. *s.* Hymn of invitation to prayer.

Responds, *invovatory*, and such like things as did break the continual course of the reading of the . . . Scripture.—*Concerning the Service of the Church, Common Prayer.*

Invovite. *v. a.* [Lat. *invito*; Fr. *inviter*.]

1. Ild; ask to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance.

If thou be *invovited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyself.—*Ecclesiasticus, xlii. § 8.*

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When much company is *invovited*, then be as sparing as possible of your coals.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

2° Allure; persuade; induce by hope or pleasure.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, though facility and hope of success might tempt some other choice.—*Bacon.*

Sluggish groves, that easy sleep invite,
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night.

Dryden.

Invovite. *v. n.* Ask or call to anything pleasing.

All things *invovite*

To peaceful counsels. *Milton, Paradise Lost, II. 278.*

Invovitement. *s.* Invitation. *Rare.*

He never makes a general *invovitement*, but against the publishing of a new suit; marry, then, you shall have more drawn to his lodging than come to the launching of some three ships.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Invoviter. *s.* One who invites.

Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the scope of the *invoviter*.—*Southbridge, Sermons.*

Invoviting. *verbal abs.* Invitation.

He hath sent me an earnest *invoviting*.—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iii. 6.*

Invovitingly. *adv.* In an inviting manner; in such a manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invovitingly*, the business is done.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety, p. 165.*

Invovitingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by inviting.

Elegant flowers of speech, to which the nature and resemblance of things, as well as human fancies, have an aptitude and *invovitingness*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Happiness, p. 168.*

Invovocate. *v. a.* Invoke.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy knight!
Be't lawful, that I *invovocate* thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne?

Shakespeare, Richard III. I. 2.

The church of Rome, in her public and allowed officers, prays to dead men and women, who are, or whom they suppose to be, beatified; and these they *invovocate* as protectors.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissertation from Popery, ch. ii. § 9.*

If I began to be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invovocate* his aid
With solemnest devotion.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1115.

Invovocation. *s.*

1. Act of invoking, or of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the service that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cause, as I suppose, but to shew that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout *invovocation* of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Form of call so made.

My *invovocation* is

Honest and fair, and in his mistress' name.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, II. 1.

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invovocation* is divided between the two deities.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Invovoice. *s.* [Fr. *envoyées* = things sent; it would be more correct, in the way of etymology, to spell it with *e*.] Catalogue of articles with price.

The man who first saw that it was possible to found an European empire on the ruins of the Mogul monarchy was Duplex. His restless, capacious, and inventive mind had formed this scheme, at a time when the ablest servants of the English Company were busied only about *invovoice* and bills of lading.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Clive.*

Invovoke. *v. a.* [Lat. *voco* = call; pres. part. *vocans*, -antis; *vocatio*, -onis.] Call upon; pray to.

The power I will *invovoke* dwells in her eyes.

Sir P. Sidney.

One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest, of whom he be *invovok'd*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 111.

The skilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, *invovokes* Apollo,
To make his hero and himself immortal.

Prior, Translation of the First Hymn of Callimachus.

Invovoluntarily. *adv.* In an involuntary manner; not by choice; not spontaneously.

They are not the work of the soul itself, but *invovoluntarily* obtruded upon it.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul, II. 163.*

Invovoluntariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by involuntary; want of choice or will.

There is not an absolute *invovoluntariness* in this engagement, but a mixed one.—*Bishop Hall, Causes of Conscience, I. 2.*

Invovoluntary. *adj.*

1. Not having the power of choice.

The path'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast *invovoluntary* throng,
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her vortex, and her power confess.

Pope, Dunciad, IV. 81.

2. Not chosen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, consequent to such command of the mind, is called *invovoluntary*; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind, is called *invovoluntary*.—*Locke.*

But why, ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek the *invovoluntary* tear?

Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. IV. ode I.

Invovolution. *s.*

1. Act of involving or inwrapping; state of being entangled; complication.

Leave never an angle or *invovolution* in it.—*Hammond, Works, IV. 808.*

All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual *invovolutions*.—*Glassville, Scopis Scientifica.*

2. That which is wrapped round anything.

Great concretions are raised of the *invovolution* of membranous covering called the silly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth; and is therefore preserved with great care, not only as medical in diseases, but effectual in medicine, covering the infant and others; which is surely no more than continued superdation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

3. In *Arithmetic*. Multiplication of a quantity, any given number of times, by itself: (opposed to *Evolution*, or the division of a number to find its root).

Invovolve. *v. a.* [Lat. *involvere*, from *volvō* = roll; pres. part. *volvens*, -entis; pass. part. *volutus*; *volutio*, -onis.]

1. Inwrap; cover with anything circumfluent.

The floods my soul *invovolv'd* below,
The swallowing deep bring'd me round.

Sandys, Sacred Songs, p. 20.

Leave a sing'd bottom all *invovolv'd*
With stench and smoke.

Milton, Paradise Lost, I. 234.

No man could miss his way to heaven for want of light; and yet so vain are they as to think they oblige this world by *invovolving* it in darkness.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Entwist; join.

He knows his end with mine *invovolv'd*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, II. 807.

3. Imply; comprise.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the contrary necessarily *invovolves* a contradiction.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

4. Take in; catch; conjoin.

The path'ring number, as it moves along
Invovolves a vast involuntary throng.

Pope, Dunciad, IV. 81.

5. Entangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only serves the more to *invovolve* us in difficulties.—*Locke.*

As obscure and imperfect ideas often *invovolve* our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men's reason.—*Id.*

6. Complicate; make intricate.

Some *invovolv'd* their many folds.

Milton, Paradise Lost, VII. 463.

Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or *invovolved* discourses.—*Locke.*

7. Blend; mingle together confusedly.

Earth with hell to mingle and *invovolve*.

Milton, Paradise Lost, II. 264.

8. In *Arithmetic*. Multiply any quantity by itself any given number of times.

Invovovement. *s.* Involved condition.

Yes, Emily, a worthy, an honourable man; but for the suddenness of his death—'tis fit I prepare you for the shock—he has left me in *invovements*, which, in a few hours, may inclose me in a prison.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman, v. 2.*

Invovolvedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by involved; state of being involved.

The *invovolvedness* of all men in the guilt of swearing.—*Boyle, Against Customary Swearing, p. 13.*

Invovulnerable. *adj.* [Lat. *vulnera*, -eris = wound.] Incapable of being wounded; secure from wound.

IN VU

Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent
Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n.
Shakespeare, King John, II. 1.
Nor vainly hope
To be invulnerable in those bright arms,
That mortal dint none can resist.
Milton, Paradise Lost, II. 811.

Vanessa, though by Pallas taught,
By love invulnerable thoughts,
Searching in books for wisdom's aid,
Was in the very march betray'd.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Invulnerableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Invulnerable; state of being invulnerable.

We wrestle not only against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places; which needs must be most dangerous unto us. 1. For their wariness that grapple with us; 2. For their invulnerableness, they being spirits; whereas we are flesh and blood.
—Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia, p. 62: 1658.

Inward. *adv.* [A.S. *inweard*; *weard* denoting direction.] Towards the internal parts; within.

Looking inward we are stricken dumb; looking upward we speak and prevail. *—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending inward. *—Dryden, Translation of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting.*

Inward. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outside, but within.

He could not rest, but did his stout inward cat,
And waste his inward gall with deep despatch.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

To each inward part
With gentle penetration though unseen
Shoots invisible virtue.
Milton, Paradise Lost, III. 284.

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this enfolding of the body, may discover the inward structure more plainly. *—Pope.*
The term activity applies much more to outward than to inward vitality. *—Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church, ch. IV.*

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward smiles their flattery I receiv'd;
Ours'd my sick mind by their discourse reliev'd;
But bent and inward to myself again,
Perplex'd these matters I revolv'd in vain.
Prior, Solomon, b. I.

3. Intimate; domestic; familiar.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself
All he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can
there not but great abuses lurk in so inward and
absolute a privilege. *—Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
All my inward friends abhorred me. *—Job, xix. 19.*

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have lost their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And for unjust lumpsums
They often feel a world of restless cares.
Shakespeare, Richard III. I. 4.

Inward. *s.* [from the adjective.] Intimate; near acquaintance. *Rare.*

Sir, I was an inward of his; a shy fellow was the duke; and I know the cause of his withdrawing. *—Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, III. 2.*

Inwardly. *adj.* Internally.

That which inwardly each man should be, the church outwardly ought to testify. *—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Inwardness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inward.

1. Intimacy; familiarity.

You know my inwardness and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, IV. 1.
His nephew is fallen into some trouble, by reason of his familiarity and inwardness with Sir R. Cotton. *—Bourchier, Letter to Archbishop Usher, p. 418: 1620.*

2. Internal state.

None cannot arrive to the inwardness
Of things, nor penetrate the crusty fence
Of constituted matter.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, I. 1, 28.

Inwards. *adv.* [A.S. *inweardes*.] Same as Inward.

The parts of living creatures that be more inwards, nourish more than the outward flesh. *—Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The medicines which go to these magical ingredients are so strong, that if they were used inwardly they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwardly. *—Id.*
Shine inwards, and the soul through all her powers irradiate.
Milton, Paradise Lost, III. 61.

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Inwards. *s. pl.* [from, A.S. *inweerde* = bowels.] Anything within, generally the bowels or intestines. *Obsolete, or, sounded inwards, slang.*

Then sacrificing, laid
The viscera, and their fat, with incense strew'd
On the clef wood, and all due rites perform'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, at 438.

They esteem them most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon their insides. *—Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Inweave, Inweod, Inweap, Inweathe, Inweught. See Inweave, &c.

Iodine. *s.* [Gr. *io* = violet.] A coined word, the *-ine* belonging to the artificial language of chemistry, and indicating the class to which the substance denoted by it belongs; i.e. the class containing *chlorine, bromine, and fluorine*. The vapour of iodine is of a violet-blue colour. In *Chemistry*. Elementary substance so called, chiefly obtained from sea-water by means of certain sea-weeds. See *Kelp*.

Among the earliest measures proposed in recent times in the internal administration of laudanum, and the instances of success from this remedy are so numerous as might at first incline the student to believe that the object of his research is found. The mode of its operation is not at all known. By some the virtues of the remedy are made to reside in the alkali or in the charcoal which it contains, and later theorists have imagined that *iodine* is its active principle. These speculations led to the introduction of different preparations of *iodine* in the treatment of bronchitis, and experience has now fully demonstrated that this substance is possessed of considerable medicinal virtue. It appears to excite the absorbent system in a peculiar manner, and is fairly entitled to the general character of a deobstruent. Its employment, however, is not altogether harmless. It sometimes disorders the health, and occasions general emaciation. It is of course in the removal of morbid growths and indolent tumours that its power is chiefly displayed. In gouts it may be given both internally and externally. *—Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine, pt. v. ch. v.*

Derivatives, as *iodic, iodide, iodate, ioduret, &c.*, and the compounds *hydriodate, &c.*, are numerous.

Ionic. *adj.* [Gr. *ionikos* = relating to Ionian.] In *Architecture*. Applied to one of the four Greek orders, the Doric, Corinthian, and Composite being the other three; often stands alone as a substantive.

In the *ionic* order the column differs widely from that of the *doric*, not only in the form of its capital, and in having a base, but in the contour of its shaft and the mode of dividing it being more slender and not tapering so suddenly. The base is generally composed of two tori, or convex rings, with a concave moulding, the scotia, between them; for as the *doric* character demands plane surfaces and lines, so does the *ionic* require curved mouldings and contours, as harmonizing with the curved forms of the volutes of the capital. *—Knight, English Encyclopedia.*

When this precept vanished, he [Æschines] retired to Rhodes, where he opened a school of oratory, which produced a long series of valuable sophists, and is considered as the origin of a new style of eloquence, technically called the *Asiatic*, which stood in a relation to the *Attic* not unlike that of the composite capital to the *doric* column, and was destined to prevail in the east wherever the Greek language was spoken, down to the fall of the Roman empire. *—Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece, ch. IV.*

Iota. *s.* [Gr.] See *Joe*.

It is no less than a direct affront to our Creator and Governor, in a branch of that law, that he has been as a transcript of his own business, and endures by the penalty of eternal death threatened to the transgressors of the least iota of it. *—Barrow, Sermons, vol. I. serm. 1.*

Not have all the self-reflections or abstractions of the most exalted minds, from any combinations or allusions of ideas, least able, amidst their other prodigious discoveries, to add a single iota to one of these. *—Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 115.*

You will have the goodness then to put no stuffing of any description in my coat; you will not pinch me an iota tighter across the waist than is natural to that part of my body; and you will please, in your infinite mercy, to leave me as much after the fashion in which God made me, as you possibly can. *—Sir E. J. Butler, Pelham, ch. xlv.*

Ipécacuanha. *s.* [Brazilian.] Plant so called, *Cephaelis ipécacuanha*, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*; medicinal preparation of

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the same (other plants, e.g. *Ionidium* of the natural order *Violacæ*), have been named as the true *ipécacuanha*, which, indeed, they nearly approach in their characteristic ænetic properties.

Ipécacuanha is a small irregularly contorted root, rough, dense, and firm. One sort is of a dusky greyish colour on the surface, and of a paler grey when broken, brought from Peru; the other sort is a small root, resembling the former. The grey ought to be preferred, because the brown is apt to operate more roughly. *—Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

The violent operation of *ipécacuanha* lies in its saline, but the saline extract is a gentle purge and diuretic by the stimulus of its salts. *—Bishop Berkeley, Siris, § 84.*

Irascibility. *s.* Propensity to anger.

The irascibility of this class of tyrants is generally exerted upon petty occasions. *—Johnson, Rambler, no. 112.*

Irascible. *adj.*

1. Having a tendency, prone to, anger; easily enraged.

The Cardinal Legates, Alba and Palestrina, disapproved by their reception in England, did not venture to appear before the more haughty and irascible Philip of France with the Pope's imperious mandate; they assumed that the truce for a year, enjoined by the Pope, would fulfil its unequal observance. *—Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. xi. ch. viii.*

2. Partaking of the nature of anger; characterized by anger.

The irascible passions follow the temper of the heart, and the corresponding distractions the cranks of the liver. *—Sir T. Browne.*

I know more than one instance of irascible passions subdued by a vegetable diet. *—Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
We are born in the country surrounded with blessings and pleasures, without any occasion of exerting our irascible faculties. *—Digby, Letter to Pope.*

Ire. *s.* [Lat. *ira*; *irascor* = begin to be, be, angry; pret. part. *iratus* = angered.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred.

She lik'd not his design;
Pain would be free, but dreaded *perfidy* *ira*.
Sir P. Sidney.

For this the avenging Power employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will he persevere, relentless in his ire,
Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 143.

Ireful. *adj.* Angry; raging; furious.

There learn'd this mail of arms the *ireful* guise.
Fairfax.

In midst of all the dome undisturb'd sat,
And gloomy discontent and melancholy,
And madness laughing in his *ireful* mood.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, II. 880.

Irefully. *adv.* In an ireful manner; with ire.

[He] *irefully* enrag'd would needs to open arms.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, song IV.

Irenical. *adj.* [Gr. *irênês* = peace.] Pacific; desirous of peace.

How weak his temper was, his many *irenical* traits do show. *—Preface to Bishop Hall's Remains, sign. b.: 1600.*

Iridesceence. *s.* Play of colours.

(For example see next entry.)

Iridescent. *adj.* Having a play of colours; prismatic.

Anthracite is . . . bright, and often submetallic; iron-black, and frequently *iridescent*. . . This accounts for its *iridescence*. *—Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Iridium. *s.* [see *Iris*: from its play of colours; the final *-um* shows it belongs to the same class as *Palladium, Aurum*, &c.; i.e. the class of metals.] In *Chemistry*. Elementary substance so called.

Iridium occurs with platinum in the province of Choco, in South America, and in the Ural mountains. It was first distinguished by Dr. Wollaston, who discovered that the specimens were an alloy of *iridium* and osmium. *—Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Iris. *s.* [Lat. = rainbow.]

1. Rainbow itself, or parts of it.
Beside the solar *iris*, which God shewed unto Noah, there is another, lunar, which efficient is the moon. *—Sir T. Browne.*

When both bows appeared more distinct, I measured the breadth of the *iridescent iris*, 2 gr. 10'; and the breadth of the red, yellow, and green in the

exterior iris, was to the breadth of the same colour in the interior, *s. d. s.*—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Figuratively.

The tawny and iris colors of minerals are owing to a thin surface film, proceeding from different sources, either from a change in the surface of the mineral or foreign incrustation.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

In the spring a fuller grimace comes upon the robin's breast.

In the spring the wanton lawping gets himself another crest;

In the spring a livelier iris changes on the burnished dove;

In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. In *Anatomy.* Circle round the pupil of the eye.

The iris sometimes contracts adhesions . . . whereby the motions of that membrane are lost, and blindness, to a greater or less degree, produced.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. v. ch. xi.

3. In *Botany.* Plants so called of the genus *Iris*; the native ones being the flower-de-luce, or corn-flag, *Iris pseud-acorus*, and the glendowes (*Iris fetidissima*).

Iris all huge, roses, and jessamine.

Irish. s. [P.] Old game so called.

The inconsistency of *Irish* fully represents the changeableness of humane occurrences, since it ever stands so flake that one malignant throw can quite ruin a never so well built game.—*Hall, Hours Valerius*: 1844.

Irishism. s. Mode of speaking used by the Irish; Hibernicism: (euphemism for *bull*, in the sense of *blunder*).

'I will be there as soon as you.' 'I will.' instead of 'I shall.' is a Scottishism. (Douce.) And an *Irishism* too.—*Reed, Note on Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

Irishry. s. District occupied by Irishmen; population of Irishmen.

I knew that among the *Irishry* it was not yet clean taken away.—*Brydett, Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 157: 1800.

Irish. s. In *Medicine.* Inflammation of the iris.

The latter stages of *iritis* are attended with severe pain, aggravated towards night.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. v. ch. xi.

Irish. v. a. [A.S. *arg*—bud.] Annoy; vex; make impatient.

But when these petting poets in their rime Shall faint, or jest, or paint our wicked works, And cause the people know and curse our crimes, This ugly faultless tyrant lives but *irks*.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 346.

It *irks* me to hear one thing so often.—*Milost.* Come, shall we go and kill us venison? And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fool, Should, in their own confines, with forked heads Have their round haunches gored.

Shakespeare, As you like it, ii. 1.

It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd.
Id., *Henry VI. Part I.* l. 1. 4.
This word is used only impersonally, it *irks* me; *Mihl* pona est, it gives me pain, or, I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the *Académie* say, *Tedet*, it *irkeith*.—*Johnson.*

Irksome. adj.

1. Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing.

I know also in an *irksome* bawling scold.

Shakespeare, Twelfth of the Shrews, l. 2.
Since that thou canst talk of love so well, Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me, I will endure.

Id., *As you like it*, iii. 5.

There is nothing so *irksome* as general discourses, especially when they turn chiefly upon words.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irksome* to that illustrious body.—*Swift.*

2. Weary; tired. *Obsolete.*

The people then embracing titles new, *Irksome* of present, and longing for change, Amov'd soon, because they love to range.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 352.

Irksomely. adv. In an *irksome* manner; wearily; tediously.

Our doctrine forens not error and unwillingness *irksomely* to keep it.—*Milton, Doctrines and Discipline of Divines*, l. 13.

Neither *irksomely* hating, nor fondly loving, himself.—*Burton, Works*, l. 4.

Irksomeness. s. Attribute suggested by *Irksome*; tediousness; wearisomeness.

As Castille describes it, the beginning, middle, and end of love, is nought else but sorrow, vexation, torment, *irksomeness*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 381.

Thus was he driven to shift and change his desire from one thing to another, finding solid content in never a one of them; but, after some such experience, great *irksomeness* in them all.—*Fotherby, Athanasia*, p. 210.

The *irksomeness* of that truth, which they brought, was so unpleasant to them, that every where they call it a burden.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Episcopacy*, b. ii.

Iron. s. [A.S.] Metal so called; instrument made thereof; often with a qualifying term prefixed, as, marking *iron*, box *iron*, smoothing *iron*, flat *iron*. When used, the laundress's *iron*, and the *irons* used as chains, shackles, manacles, or gyves, are the objects to which it most frequently applies. In this sense it is common in the plural. *Figuratively* it may mean *sword*, or any piercing instrument made of iron.

If he smite him with an instrument of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer.—*Numbers*, xxxv. 16. Canst thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*, or his head with fish-spears?—*Job*, xli. 7.

His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *iron*.—*Psalms*, cv. 18.

Iron of a dole, doublets that laughter would bury with those that wore them, these base slaves, Ere yet the fight be done, pack up.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus, l. 5.

Put in their hands thy bruising *irons* of wrath, That they may crush down with a heavy fall

The usurping helmets of our adversaries.

Id., *Richard III.*, v. 3.

For this your locks in paper durance bound?

For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around?

Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Iron. adj.

1. Made of iron.

Get me an *iron* crow, and bring it straight Unto my cell. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, v. 2.

First element of a compound.

A piece of stone of a dark iron grey colour, but in some parts of a ferruginous colour.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

2. Used *metaphorically.* Harsh; stern.

Pouring forth their blood in brutish woe, That any *iron* eyes, to see it, would agree.

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

But O and virgin, that thy power Might bid the soul of Orpheus sing

Such notes as, warbled to the string, Drew *iron* tears from Pluto's cheek,

And made hell grant what love did seek.

Milton, Il Penseroso, 103.

Iron. v. a.

1. Smooth with an iron: (as, 'The linen was ironed').

2. Shackle with irons.

These men were, by the orders of the British government, seized, imprisoned, *ironed*, starved almost to death, in order to extort money from the Princess.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Ironclad. s. and adj. Vessel defended by iron-plates.

In estimating the performance of our *ironclads*, it should not be forgotten that they represent conditions of service without any precedent in former times. For privation's sake it is now necessary to

clothe our men-of-war in ponderous iron armour, and for power's sake it is indispensable to equip them with guns of enormous calibre. These weights, it was thought, might prove incompatible with the buoyancy, swiftness, and seaworthiness expected from a fighting ship in days gone by, and, indeed, it was very recently believed that a good *ironclad* must be a bad seaboat. These impressions, however, will be materially qualified by the reports now published. A squadron comprising nine of our *ironclads*, selected so as to include almost all the varieties of the fleet, has successfully kept the sea for a month during the autumnal equinox, and the ships have shown good weatherly qualities and high rates of speed.—*Times Newspaper*, Nov. 7, 1860.

Ironical. adj. Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries.

Hercules the philosopher, out of a serious meditation of men's lives, fell a weeping; and with con-

tinual tears bewailed their misery, madness, and folly. Democritus on the other side burst out a laughing, their whole life to him seemed so ridiculous; and he was so far carried with this *ironical* passion, that the citizens of Abdera took him to be mad.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

The whole court shall take itself aboard By our *ironical* confederacy.

Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal sense, and shall expect them to be literally performed.—*Swift.*

Ironing. verbal abs. Act of one who irons (especially linen).

Ironish. adj. Approaching the character of iron. *Rare.*

Some of the Royal Society did thrust a probe or little stick into a chink of the coffin, which bringing out some moisture with it, found it of an *ironish* taste.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*. (Ord M8.)

Ironist. s. One who speaks by contraries.

A poet, or orator, . . . would have no more to do but to send to the *ironist* for his sarcasms.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scribblerus.*

Socrates took the name of *ironist* from the continual humour, and ridicule, which runs through his moral discourses.—*Bishop Ward.*

Ironmenger. s. Dealer in tools, instruments, or implements of iron.

Ironmould. s. Mark or spot on linen, occasioned by the rust of iron.

Fine linen, being once stained with black ink, though it be washed several times, will retain an *ironmould* ever after.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatised*, p. 378: 1835.

We have seen arms, the *ironmould* that stained our religion, and eat out order and laws.—*Spencer, Rights of the Poor*, p. 37: 1800.

Ironside. s. and adj. Having a side of, or really, approximately, or figuratively, as hard as iron: (Edmund *Ironside* was an Anglo-Saxon king so named; the *Ironsides* was the name given to Cromwell's regiment).

Irony. adj. Made of iron; partaking of iron. *Rare.*

The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary: it is not strange if the *irony* chains have more solidity than the contemplative.—*Hammond, On Fundamentalism.*

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring; and deposit in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Irony. s. [Gr. *ironia*.] See extract from Whately.

He speaks it by an *ironic* or skorne.—*Bishop Gardiner, On the Sacrament*, fol. 22: 1551.

So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion, should not deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries.—*Swift.*

Aristotle mentions, though very briefly, these two modes of rousing the feelings, the latter under the name of *ironia*, which in his time was commonly employed to signify, not according to the modern use of '*irony*,' saying 'the contrary to what is meant,' but, what later writers usually express by *litotes*, i. e. saying less than is meant. The two methods may often be both used on the same occasion, beginning with the calm, and proceeding to the impassioned, afterwards, when the feelings of the hearers are already wrought up to a certain pitch. Universally, indeed, it is a fault carefully to be avoided, to express feelings more vehemently than that the audience can go along with the speaker; who would, in that case, as Cicero observes, seem like one raving among the sane, or intoxicated in the midst of the sober. And accordingly, except where from extraneous causes the audience are already in an excited state, we must carry them forward gradually, and allow time for the fire to kindle. The kind which would lighten a stormy flame, would, if applied too soon, extinguish the first faint spark. The speech of Antony over Caesar's corpse, which has been already mentioned, affords an admirable example of that combination of the two methods which has just been spoken of.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. ii. ch. ii. § 5.

Irony. adj. Angry; passionate. *Obsolete.*

This Naman *Irony*, So fit, and so *irony*. *Shelton, Poems*, p. 174.

Irradiance. s. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object; beams of light emitted. *Rare.*

Love not the heavenly Spirits? Or do they mix *Irradiance* virtual, or immediate touch? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 618.

Irradiance. s. Same as *Irradiance. Rare.*

The principal affection is its translucency; the

irradiancy and sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Irradiate, v. a. [Lat. *radius* = ray.]

1. Adorn with light emitted upon it; brighten.
When he thus perceives that these opaque bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffusion through the whole place it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is dissipated, to be every where mingled with light.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as irradiates and joins a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends.—*South, Sermons, II. 574.*

2. Enlighten intellectually; illumine; illuminate.

Reason . . . illumined and contempered with the soul, and not only extrinsically irradiating it.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions, ch. xvii.*

Celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate; there plant eyes: all mista from thence
Purge and disperse.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, III. 51.*
And . . . is lodged in our very essence, and is as a soul within the soul, to irradiate its understanding, rectify its will, purify its passions, and enliven all the powers of man.—*Spectator, no. 571.*

3. Animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, irradiate, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

4. Decorate with shining ornaments.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or imblaze the floors.
Pope, Epica to Abolard.

Irradiate, v. n. Shine upon.

Day was the state of the hemisphere, on which light irradiated; and night was the state of the opposite hemisphere, on which rested the shadow projected by the body of the earth.—*Bishop Horne, Letters on Infidelity, b. c. x.*

Irradiate, adj. Decorated with shining ornaments. *Rhetorical.*

The peacock spreads his rainbow train, with eyes
Of sapphire bright, irradiate each with gold.
Mason, English Garden, b. iv.

Irradiation, s.

1. Act of emitting beams of light.

The generation of bodies is not effected by irradiation, or suzerainty into the propagation of light, but herein a transmutation is made materially from some parts, and locally from every one.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Illumination; intellectual light.

The means of immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate irradiation or revelation.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Irrational, adj.

1. Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discursive faculty.

Thus began
Outrage from lifeless things; but discord first,
Daughter of sin, among the irrational
Death introduced.—*Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 706.*

2. Absurd; contrary to reason.

Since the brain is only a part transmittent, and that humours off are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from no irrational an application.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumption.*

I shall quietly submit, not wishing so irrational a thing as that everybody should be deceived.—*Pope.*

Irrationality, s. Want of reason.

Who is it here that appeals to the frivolousness and irrationality of our dreams?—*Barter, On the Soul, II. 187: 1737.*

Irrationally, adv. In an irrational manner; without reason; absurdly.

The obstinate Jew, that he might more easily avoid the truth of the second, hath most irrationally denied the first.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the C. xxi. art. iii.*

He had foolishly and irrationally bartered away eternity for a trifle.—*South, Sermons, VIII. 151.*

Irreclaimable, adj. Incapable of being reclaimed.

When length of days made virtuous habits hereditary and immutable, vicious, inveterate and irreclaimable.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, III. 1.*

If we may judge by proportion, the angels in heaven, who rejoice at the conversion of one sinner, do also mourn and lament for the irreclaimable wickedness of so many millions as are in the world.—*Norris, On the Neatitudes, p. 24.*

As for obstinate, irreclaimable, professed enemies, we must expect their calamities will continue.—*Adrian, Freeholder.*

Irreconcilable, adj. Incapable of being reconciled.

1. Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeased.

Wage eternal war,
Irreconcilable to our grand foe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, I. 121.

A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but when it grows equal in strength, and irreconcilable by animosity, it cannot end without some crisis.—*Sir W. Temple.*

There are no farther, though irreconcilable to one another, that are not united in their affection to you.—*Dryden.*

2. Not to be made consistent: (with with, more rarely to).

As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she always put the best construction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were irreconcilable to the rules of honesty and decency.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Irreconcilableness, s. Incapable of being reconciled.

What must it be to live in this disagreement with everything, this irreconcilableness and opposition to the order and government of nature?—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

Irreconcilably, adv. In an irreconcilable manner.

The five great points controverted betwixt the two families . . . are irreconcilably.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p. 123.*

Often times you shall see husband and wife irreconcilably divided.—*South, Sermons, vi. 118.*

Irreconcile, v. a. Prevent reconciliation with.

As the object calls for our devotion, . . . so it must needs irreconcile us to sin.—*Jeremy Taylor, Life of Christ, III. 18.*

They first laboured to find some defect in his election, and then to irreconcile those towards him, who they found had any esteem or kindness for him.—*Clarendon, Life, I. 75.*

Irreconciled, part. adj. Not atoned for.

Rare.
A servant dies in many irreconciled iniquities.—*Shakespeare, Henry V. iv. 1.*

An irreconciled petitioner in God's Court of Requests, is like (as you see) to find nonindulgence.—*Bishop Prideaux, Eucharlogia, p. 40.*

Irreconcilement, s. Want of reconciliation; disagreement. *Rare.*

Such an irreconcilement between God and Mankind.—*Archbishop Wake, Rationale on Texts of Scripture, p. 85.*

Irreconciliation, s. Want of reconciliation.

How irreconciliation with our brethren voids all our addresses to God, we need be lessened no farther than from our Saviour's own mouth.—*Bishop Prideaux, Eucharlogia, p. 71.*

Irrecoverable, adj. Incapable of being recovered, regained, repaired, remedied, or made good.

Time, in a natural sense, is irrecoverable: the moment just fled by it is impossible to recall.—*Rogers.*

The irrecoverable loss of so many lives of principal value. *Houder, Ecclesiastical Policy.*

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fold himself into irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Irrecoverableness, s. Attribute suggested by Irrecoverable; state of being beyond recovery or repair.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness, is irrecoverableness.—*Donne, Devotions, p. 13.*

The irrecoverableness of your fall . . . from the highest pitch of happiness to the lowest step of misery.—*Archdeacon Arnsperg, Alarm to the Subjects of England, p. 24.*

Irrecoverably, adv. In an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery; past repair.

O dark, dark, dark until the blaze of noon;
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse,
Without all hope of day.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 80.

The credit of the Exchequer is irrecoverably lost by the last breach with the bankers.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Irrecovered, adj. Not to be cured. *Rare.*

Striking his soul with irrecovered wound.
Rena, Thule or Virtue's History, 1568.

Irreducibile, adj. Incapable of being reduced.

These observations seem to argue the corporeality of air to be irreducible into water.—*Boyle.*
This being the case, it follows that if any heat, or

rium of facts, have not yet been reduced to order, we, so far from pronouncing them to be irreducible, should rather be guided by our experience of the past, and should admit the probability that what we now call inexplicable will at some future time be explained.—*Beckie, History of Civilization in England, vol. I. ch. I.*

Irrefragable, adj. [Lat. *frango* = break.] Incapable of being confuted; superior to argumental opposition.

What a marvellous concurrence is here of strong and irrefragable conviction!—*Bishop Hall, Controversions on the Old and New Testaments, b. IV.*
He is irrefragable in his humour; he will be a long still.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, to the reader.*

Strong and irrefragable the evidences of Christianity must be: they who resist them would resist every thing.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*
The danger of intruding unexperienced men was never as in irrefragable reason for working by slow degrees.—*Nesbit.*

Irrefragableness, s. Attribute suggested by Irrefragable; force above confutation.

The pliancy and irrefragableness of this truth is an assertion between things terms that no power in heaven and earth can abolish.—*Annotations on Genesis, ch. p. 250: 1082.*

Irrefragably, adv. In an irrefragable manner; with force above confutation.

It follows irrefragably from all this.—*Bishop Hall, Reformation, p. 244.*
God's unking the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too.—*South, Sermons, II. 347.*

Irrefutable, adj. Incapable of being refuted; not to be overthrown by argument.

Here that irrefutable discourse of Cardinal Cajetan.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy, p. 12.*
The more they are examined, the more irrefutable they will be found.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cubalica, p. 183.*

Irregular, adj.

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.

The numerous youth
Of olden Venus his desire,
How'er irregular his fire.
Prior.

2. Unmethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

Regular
Then most, when most irregular they seem.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 623.
The numbers of plurals are wild and irregular, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth.—*Cowley.*

Irregular, s. One not following a settled rule.

The secular prebendaries of Waltham were first turned out to give way to their irregulars.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy, p. 314.*

Irregularity, s.

1. Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order.

This irregularity of its merrily and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion.—*Sir T. Browne.*

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much irregularity and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms.—*Adrian, Thule in Italy.*

2. Inordinate practice; vice.

Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption, while the sinner acknowledges the oddities of his duty, and is ashamed of his irregularities.—*Rogers.*

Irregularly, adv. In an irregular manner.

Yours is a soul irregularly great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat.
Dryden.

It may give some light to those who concern for their little ones makes them so irregularly bold as to consult their own reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old custom.—*Locke.*

Irregularly, v. a. Make irregular; disorder.

Rare.
Its fluctuations are but motions misdirected, which winds, shivers, and every interjectory irregulars.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Irrejectionable, adj. Incapable of rejection.

Rare.
The Arminians deny grace to be irrejectionable.—*Boyle, Love of God, 105. (Ord. III.)*

Irrelative, adj. Having no reference to anything; single; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and irrelative seminities.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

Irrelatively. adv. In an irrelative manner; unconnectedly.

The sacred leaves and portions of Scripture do irrelatively, and in themselves, sufficiently betray and evidence their own heavenly extraction.—*Boyle, Considerations on the Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 74.

Irrelevancy. s. State of being irrelevant.

I was unwilling to enlarge on the irrelevancy of his arguments.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

Irrelevant. adj. Having no application to the subject under notice.

A fact of this kind may be true, though irrelevant as an argument.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*.

Irreliable. adj. Incapable of being relied on.

Gross as we must admit the case to be, it is unreliable.—*Marygrave, Judicial Arguments*, p. 14.

Irreligion. s. Want or contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat irreligion are already consecrated.—*Dryden*.

We behold every instance of profaneness and irreligion not only committed, but defended and gloried in.—*Rogers*.

Irreligious. adj.

1. Wanting or contemning religion; impious.

Whoever sees these irreligious men, With lurches of a sickness weak and faint, But hears them talking of religion then, And vowing of their souls to every saint.

Sir J. Davies.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of those impious and irreligious.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead, or serveth nothing at all to direct, but may be but pass as needful to be consulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and irreligious to think.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.
Might not the queen's domestics be obliged to avoid swearing, and irreligious profane discourse?—*Swift*.

Irreligiously. adv. In an irreligious manner; with impiety; with irreligion.

Dar'st thou irreligiously despise, And thus spurn, these sacred liberties?
Brayton, Baron's Wars, vi. 68.

Irremovable. adj. [Lat. *irremovabilis*.] Incapable of having the way in one direction retraced back. *Rare*.

The country of the dead is irremovable, that they cannot return.—*Seneca, Translation of Cornelius Agrippa*, sign. P. p. 1569.

The keeper charm'd the chief without delay Pass'd on, and took his irremovable way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 574.

But we shot after and sped Clear through the irremovable impediment.
A. C. Stainburne, Atlanta in Calyton.

Irremediable. adj. Incapable of being remedied.

They content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former times.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Whatever he consults you about, unless it lead to some fatal and irremediable mischief, be sure you advise only as a friend.—*Locke*.

Irremediableness. s. Attribute suggested by Irremediable; state of being irremediable.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness, is irremediableness, irremediableness; but, O my God, Joh did not charge thee foolishly in his temporal afflictions, nor may I in my spiritual.—*Bonne, Devotions*, p. 13: 1623.

Irremediably. adv. In an irremediable manner; without cure.

It happens to us irremediably and inevitably, that we may perceive these attendants are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthing Communicant*.

Irremissible. adj. Incapable of being remitted, excused, or pardoned.

To synne against knowledge, is against the Holy Ghost, and irremissible.—*Male, On the Revolution*.
They (indiscreet pastors) will aggravate sin, thunder out God's judgments without respect, intemperately rail at and pronounce them damned, in all auditories, for giving so much to sports and honest recreations, making every small fault, and thing indifferent, an irremissible offence.—*Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 698.

Irremissibleness. s. Attribute suggested by Irremissible; quality of being not to be pardoned.

That dreadful sentence of the irremissibleness of that sin unto death.—*Hooker, Contemplations*.

Irremovable. adj. Incapable of being moved; not to be changed.

He is irremovable, Resolv'd for flight.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Establishing my irremovable assurance in Thee.—*Danvers, Devotions*, p. 80.

The right of birth or succession can be no privilege in nature to let a tyrant sit irremovable over a nation of men born free, into natural, hereditary, and successive slaves.—*Milton, Prose Works*. (Ord MS.)

Irrenowned. adj. Wanting renown. *Rare*.

For all he did was to deceive good knights, And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame To slugs in sloth and sensual delights, And end their days with irrenowned shame.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Irreparability. s. Incapability of being repaired.

The poor fellow came back quite out of breath, with deeper marks of disappointment in his looks than could arise from the simple irreparability of the fragment.—*Sterne, Sentimental Journey*.

Irreparable. adj. Incapable of being repaired.

Irreparable is the loss, and Patience Says it is past her cure. *Shakespeare, Tempest*, v. 1.
It is an irreparable injustice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know.—*Addison*.

The story of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot miss of the divine protection, and that the only loss irreparable is that of our probity.—*Garrick*.

Irreparably. adv. In an irreparable manner; without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artists irreparably.—*Boyle*.

The cutting off that time industry and gifts, whereby she would be nourished, were irreparably injurious to her.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Irrepealable. adj. Incapable of being repented.

Irrepealably. adv. In an irrepealable manner.

Excommunication and censures are irrepealably transmitted by them, among whom it is hard to find two who men.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspitres*, p. 120: 1658.

Irrepentance. s. Want of repentance.

To absolve them so far as ministerial power can extend, 'qui non ponunt obicem' by unbelief or irrepentance.—*Bishop Montague, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 318: 1623.

Irreprehensible. adj. Incapable of being reprehended, found fault with, or blamed.

That ye make be found perfect and irreprehensible at the latter day.—*Form of the Ordering of Bishops*, K. L. h. 164.

It had been better far to have joined the two irreprehensible churches together, Smyrna and Philadelphia, against whom there is no blame.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, p. 173.

They were sincerely good people, who were therefore blameless or irreprehensible.—*Bishop Patrick, Answer to the Trenchard*, p. 128.

Irrepresentable. adj. Incapable of being represented. *Rare*.

God's irrepresentable nature doth hold against making images of God.—*Bishop Stillington*.

Irrepressible. adj. Incapable of being repressed, kept under, or down.

The irrepressible ebullience of his animal spirits disconcerted me.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

Irreproachable. adj. Incapable of being reproached or blamed.

He was a serious sincere Christian, of an innocent, irreproachable, nay, exemplary life.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Their prayer may be that they may raise up and loved as irreproachable a young family as their parents have done.—*Pope*.

Irreproachably. adv. In an irreproachable manner.

From this time, says the monk, the bear lived irreproachably, and observed, to his dying day, the order that the saint had given him.—*Addison, Remarks on Italy*.

Irreprovable. adj. Incapable of being re-proved or blamed; irreproachable.

That what's defin'd be irreprovable.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, l. 2, 3.

If among this crowd of virtues a failing crept in, we must remember that an apostle himself has not been irreprovable.—*Bishop Atterbury, Character of Luther*.

Irreprovably. adv. In an irreprovable manner; beyond reproach.

To live chastely, irreprovably, and in word and deed to show themselves worthy of such a dignity.—*Hester, Ancient Funerary Monuments*.

Irreptitious. adj. [Lat. *repto* = creep.] Crept in; privately introduced.

The first [text] he illustrates, Em. ix. l. where all condemn us as irreptitious, &c.—*Dr. Cudde, Letter to 1673, Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, iv. 68.

Irresistance. s. Want of inclination to make resistance; gentleness under sufferings and insults.

The second is in the instances of passive courage, or endurance of sufferings, patience under affronts and injuries, humility, *irresistance*, pliancy.—*Paley, Vices of the Resolutions of Christianity*, p. 11. ch. 11.

Irresistibility. s. Incapability of being resisted; power or force above opposition.

The doctrine of irresistibility of grace, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be ascribed to gratitude.—*Hammond*.

In respect of the Infinity and irresistibility of which active power, we must acknowledge Him Almighty.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. 1.

Irresistible. adj. Incapable of being resisted; superior to opposition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, induced with irresistible power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger excepted, the unaptest to admit conference with reason.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

In mighty quadrate join'd Of such an irresistible. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 62.
Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy just Being, armed with almighty and irresistible power.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

There can be no difference in the subjects, where the application is almighty and irresistible, as in creation.—*Rogers*.

Irresistibleness. s. Attribute suggested by Irresistible: (Irresistibility commoner).

Whether this irresistibleness be out of a consequent supposition.—*Bishop Hall, Erasmus*, p. 382.

Such was the irresistibleness of the king's spirit, that like a torrent it would bear down anything which stood between him and his desires.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 239.

Irresistibly. adv. In an irresistible manner.

God irresistibly sways all manner of events on earth.—*Dryden*.

Kind of pleasing and encouraging ourselves to those we esteem, we are irresistibly led into the same inclinations and aversions with them.—*Rogers*.

Irresistless. adj. Irresistible; resistless. *Barbarous*.

Those radiant eyes, whose irresistless flame Strikes Envy dumb, and keeps Meditation tame, They can to gazing multitudes give law, Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Granville*.

Irresolvable. adj. Incapable of being resolved; not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

The second [case] is in the irresolvable condition of our souls, after a known sin committed; wherein the hardened conscience, not being able to give cause unto itself, seeks for aid to the sacred hand of God's penitentiary hero on earth; and there may find it.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 9.

In factitious and unassuming the common and urinous salts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels irresolvable by fire alone.—*Boyle*.

Irresolvableness. s. Attribute suggested by Irresolvable; resistance to separation of the parts. *Rare*.

Quercitanus has this confusion of the irresolvableness of diamonds.—*Boyle*.

Irresolute. adj. Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Were he evil w'd, he would outgo His father, by as much as a performance Does an irresolute purpose.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII, l. 2.

His after long debate, irresolute, Of thoughts resolv'd his final sentence chose, Fit wove, fittest imp of fraud, in whom To enter.

Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 87.
To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenious but irresolute men.—*Sir W. Temple*.

No Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side, Takes every bent, but cannot long abide; Irresolute on which he should rely. At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden*.

Irresolution. s. Want of firmness of mind, of determination, of fixity of purpose.

It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in irresolution. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Irresolution on the business of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. — *Addison.*

Irresolvable. part. pr. Unsolved. *Rare.*

The Scriptures contain in them the most clear and certain grounds of satisfaction to the minds of men in such things wherein they are otherwise so irresolvable. — *Stillington, Origines Sacrae*, b. iii. ch. iii. (Ord MS.)

Irresolvably. adv. Without settled determination. *Rare.*

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so irresolvably concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. — *Boyle.*

Irrespective. adj.

1. Having no regard to any circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all sins. — *Mammond.*

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute *irrespective* will of God. — *Rogers.*

2. Disrespectful. *Obsolete.*

In irreverend and *irrespective* behaviour towards myself and some of mine. — *Sir C. Cornwallis, Supplement to Cato*, p. 101: 1808.

Irrespectively. adv. In an irreverent manner; without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and *irrespectively*. — *Mammond, On Fundamentals.*

Irresponsible. adj. Not responsible.

That unbridled tyrant or potentate, lost to his sorrow, for the future may presume such high and *irresponsible* licence over mankind, to havoc and turn upside down whole kingdoms of men, as though they were no more in respect of his power will than a nation of pictures. — *Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

Irretentive. adj. Not retentive.

His imagination *irretentive* and wild, his memory weak, and *irretentive*. — *Skellon, Deism Revealed*, dial. iv.

Irretrievable. adj. Incapable of being retrieved or repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

The effects of vice in the present world are often extreme misery, *irretrievable* ruin, and even death. — *Batler, Analogy of Religion.*

For a year and a day her fate is not *irretrievable*, but, during that term of probation, they [the nuns] are so assiduously exercised, that very few, if any of them, are known to retract. — *A. Hammond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 76.

Irretrievably. adv. In an irretrievable manner; irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been all *irretrievably* lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected. — *Woodward.*

Irreversible. adj. Incapable of being returned.

Part *irreversible* flirts the spoken word, Be it in scold, in earnest, or in bowd. — *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 320.

Irreverence. s.

1. Want of reverence, veneration, or respect.

Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it. — *Dr. H. More, Sermon of Christian Piety.*

They were a sort of utilities, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. — *Pope.*

2. State of being disregarded.

The concurrence of the houses of peers in that *irreverence* can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were lately in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. — *Clarendon.*

Irreverend. adj. Irreverent. *Rare.*

In *irreverend* and *irrespective* behaviour towards myself and some of mine. — *Sir C. Cornwallis, Supplement to Cato*, p. 101: 1808.

The lord of the sacrament, being degraded from that *irreverend* and profane handling, that common lived in exposed unto. — *Spenser, Eighteenth Epig.*, p. 19: 1808.

Irreverently. adj. Not paying due homage or

reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As our fear excludes not that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not savour of fear, it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never stand. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar sort as jewels of inimitable price, fearing the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant and irreverend. — *Mir W. Ruligh.*

If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them. — *Dryden.*

Irreverently. adv. In an irreverent manner; without due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel *irreverently*. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Irreversible. adj. Incapable of being reversed, recalled, or undone; not to be changed.

It is *irreversible*, it cannot be revoked. — *South, Sermons*, vii. 352.

The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be pronounced. — *Rogers.*

Irreversibility. s. Attribute suggested by Irreversible; state of being irreversible.

A precedent of the *irreversibility* of oaths. — *Blackburn, History of the Bible*, b. v. ch. ii.

Irreversibly. adv. In an irreversible manner; without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great wound in the church, at which so many minds of well-disposed have stumbled, and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. — *Mammond, On Fundamentals.*

Irrevocable. adj. Incapable of being revoked or recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom, Which I have put upon her.

Shakespeare, *As you like it*, l. 3.
That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but trifle that labour in past matters. — *Bacon, Essays.*

By her *irrevocable* fate
War shall the country waste and change the state.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 119.
The other victor flung a moment's blood,
Then fell, and lifeless left his extinguish'd wood;
For ever lost, the *irrevocable* light
Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night.

Id., Palamon and Arcite, iii. 254.
Each merited account bears eternal weight,
And each *irrevocable* word is fate.

Pope, Translation of the Æneid of Statius.

Irrevocably. adv. In an irrevocable manner; without recall.

If we were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguished. — *Boyle.*

Irrevolvable. adj. [Lat. *colubilis*, from *volvo* = roll.] Incapable of being revolved. *Rare.*

Pressing the dateless and *irrevolvable* circle of eternity. — *Milton, Of Reformation in England*, l. ii.

Irrigate. v. a. [Lat. *irrigatus*; pass. part. of *irrigo*; *irrigatio*, -*onis*; adjective, *irriguus*.] *Wet; moisten; water.

It hath certain glands, . . . which by their viscous moisture do *irrigate*, and as it were oil, the pipe; that it takes off the harshness that otherwise would be found, and adds much sweetness and pleasantness to the music. — *Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 13.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supply all the members. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Irrigation. s. Act of watering; state of being watered; moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation*. — *Bacon.*

Fomentations, *irrigations*, . . . prescribed for the head. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 402.

In April, and the spring time, his lordship (lord Bacon) would, when it rained, take his coach (open) to receive the benefit of *irrigation*, which, he was wont to say, was very wholesome, because of the nitre in the air. — *Aubrey, A New Decade*, li. 225.

Used metaphorically.

That every of us fructify in some proportion answerable to our *irrigation*. — *Hammond, Works*, iv. 374.

I wish it may also flow in spiritual blessings; and doubt not but that, by the *irrigation* rather than

inundation of this flood; they shall encrease in them. — *Harrington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England*, p. 208.

Irriuous. adj.

1. Watery; watered. *

The flowery lap

Of some *irriuous* valley spread her store.

Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 234.

Whether to spread

Brown as a lake, or, as a river bend

By fringed banks, wave its *irriuous* way

Through lawn and shade alternate.

Manna, English Garden, l. 122.

2. Falling as dews. *Latinism.*

Rash Epheor

Dry'd an immeasurable low, and thought

To exalt his spirit by *irriuous* sleep.

Imprudent! him death's iron sleep oppress.

J. Philips, Cyder, b. ii.

Irrision. s. [Lat. *ridere* = laugh; pass. part. of *risus*; substantives, *risus*, *risio*, -*onis*.] Act of laughing at another; act of mocking. *Rare.*

They are printed deeper than can be blotted out with all their artificial and forced *irrisious*. — *Forthby, Athanasian*, p. 121: 1822.

By way of sarcasm and *irrisio*. — *Gregory, Doctrine of the Christian Trist*, p. 6.

Hann, by his indeliberate and unmannerly *irrisio*, and exposing of his father, incurs his curse. — *Woodward.*

Irritability. s. Capability of being irritated.

a. Mentally, or morally.

b. Physically: (applied to certain tissues, both animal and vegetable, in respect to their action under a stimulus).

Irritability [is] a power or property of organized bodies of being acted upon by stimuli, so as to give rise to movements, manifested chiefly by muscular or fibrous tissues. This very important and generally diffused property of animal bodies was first investigated by Dr. Galvani. He applied the term '*irritability*' to all the sensible and insensible movements of animals. . . . Haller and his disciples, with Fontana, Meissner, Bichat and others, considered *irritability* to be, in general, inherent in the muscular fibre, altogether independent of nervous influences. . . . On the other hand, Whist, Monro, Uvner, Præschka, Legallès, &c. regarded the nervous power as the principle upon which all muscular contractions depend, and consequently *irritability* to be communicated to the muscles by the nerves. . . . Very recently Virchow has published his own views on this subject. According to him, *irritability* is a property and criterion of every living cell and cell-derivate, and does not belong merely to nervous or muscular tissues. Every cell can be impelled to certain actions by influences which may operate upon it, either from other parts or elements of the same organism, or from bodies entirely foreign. The *irritating* power may reach the cells through nerves, through vessels, or through adjoining parts. Every *irritation* produces in the cellular elements some mechanical or chemical change, which changes is a counter-working against the *irritative* cause, a reaction against an action working from without. — *Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Irritable. adj. Easily provoked.

He was *irritable* and resentful. — *Johnson, Lives of the Poets*, *Pope*, (Ord MS.)

Used substantively.

Thine who will determine from the gravity of the case; the *irritable*, from their sensibility to oppression. — *Burke.*

Irritant. adj. [from Lat. *irritus* = frustrate, the; being short; in -not; *ratius* = ratified.] Rendering void. *Rare*, *barbarous*.

This states elected Henry duke of Anjou for their king, with this clause *irritant*; that if he did violate any part of his oath, the people should owe him no allegiance. — *Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Tolman*, ch. v. 1605.

Irritant. adj. Producing irritation. See next entry.

Irritant. s. That which produces irritation: (in *Medicine*, applied to the classification of poisons which are *irritant*, narcotic, and the like).

Many of the Ranunculaceae are *irritant* poisons. . . . Clonidine is one of the best known *irritants* of this class. — *Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*.

Irritate. v. a. [Lat. *irritatus*, pass. part. of *irrito*; pres. part. *irritans*, -*antis*; *irritatio*, -*onis*.]

1. Provoke; tense; exasperate.

The earl, speaking to the irrevocable in impetuous language, did not *irritate* the people. — *Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Land's power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could alacken them, and was thought to be the more revenged to irritate his choleric disposition.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Fret; put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; stimulate; velleitate.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and irritateth them.—*Bacon.*

3. Heighten; agitate; enforce.

Air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorseth in frosty weather.—*Bacon.*

Irritate. *adj.* Heightened. *Rare.*

When they are collected, the heat becomes more violent and irritate, and thereby expelleth sweat.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Irritate. *v. a.* Render null or void. *Obsolete.*

If any thing should come to pass otherwise than it doth, yet God's foreknowledge could not be irritated by it, for then he did not know that it should come to pass as it doth.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Works, p. 727.*

Irritating. *part. adj.* Causing irritation.

(For example see Irritability.)

Irritation. *s.* Provocation; exasperation; stimulation.

Violent affections and irritations of the nerves I any part of the body is caused by something acrimonious.—*Arbuthnot.*

Next to inflammation, the morbid condition to which the term *irritation* has been applied is the most important both to the pathologist and to the rational physician. Notwithstanding this, the term has been vaguely employed; and the existence of the morbid states, which it has been used to designate, has been as loosely inferred. The varying characters, also, of *irritation* with the tissue or part primarily or chiefly affected, and with lesions of adjoining or of functionally associated parts, and the superinduction of other morbid changes, more particularly of increased exhalation, secretion, and inflammatory action, have given rise to much perplexity, in respect not only of the meaning attached to the word, but also of attempts of ascertaining its existence, seat, and extent. Hitherto *irritation*, as a primary morbid condition, has been inferred more frequently from the absence during disease of more manifest alterations, than from any positive proof of its presence; and to it have been referred by many, those disorders and maladies which could not be imputed to any more palpable lesion.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Irritative. *adj.* Having a tendency to irritate.

(For example see Irritability.)

Irritatory. *adj.* Causing irritation.

The other peradventure is sufficiently grounded for principles of faith, yet is weak by reason either of some pedantry, or of some irritatory and troublesome humour in his behaviour.—*Hales, Golden Remains, p. 45.*

Nothing hinders wounds from cleaving more than concourse of humour to the diseased part, and keeping things irritatory about the orifice of the wound.—*Ibid. p. 255.*

Erration. *s.* [Lat. *ror, roris* = dew.] Bedewing. *Rare.*

If during the discharge the *erration* should be interrupted, the portion of eyes then excluded will be barren, while the rest will be found to have been fructified.—*Translation of Spallanzani's Dissections. (Ord MS.)*

Erraption. *s.* [Lat. *rumpo* = break; pret. *rups*; pass. part. *ruptus*; *raptio*, -onis.]

1. Act of forcing an entrance.

How doth the water rage with his inundations, *irruptions*, flinging down towns, cities, villages, bridges, boulder shipwrecks!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 4.*

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

Five or six weeks before my lord's fatal *irruption* into the city.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains, p. 180.*

The famous wall of China, built against the *irruptions* of the Tartars, was broken above a hundred years before the Incarnation.—*Sir T. Brown, Miscellaneous, p. 180.*

Notwithstanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled.—*Adelphi Travels in Italy.*

Erraptive. *adj.* Bursting forth; rushing down or in.

One's teeth fears his soul aflight,
And storms of wrath and indignation dread
Seem ready to disgorge *erraptive* on his head.
—*Whitman, Poems, Ode to Justice: 1791.*

Is. See *Be.*

He that is of God, heareth God's words.—*John, viii. 47.*

Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither also is it in them to do good.—*Jeremiah, x. 8.*
My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is,
But what is not.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 3.*

In an *elliptical* form.

There's some among you have beheld me fighting.
—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, iii. 1.*

Isagogical. *adj.* [Gr. *isagōgikos*, from *is* = into, and *agō* = lead.] Introductory; belonging to an introduction.

I will make further relation
Of this *isagogical* collation. *Skelton, Poems, p. 162.*
Bealiger was bold to call him *Merodach*; but he repented of that in his cautions *isagogical*.—*Gregory, Penthema, p. 247; 1650.*

Ischiatic. *adj.* In Anatomy. Same as Sciatic.

Ischuria. *s.* [Gr. *ischuria*, from *isch* = restrain + *our* = urine; a medical term sometimes Anglicized into *ischury*.] Retention of urine.

Ischuria renalis is . . . a disease in which the functions of the kidney are suspended, and the urine is retained in the blood.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine, p. 14, ch. xii.*

Isinglass. *s.* [German, *blase* = bladder.] Swimming bladder of the sturgeon; gelatinous and semi-transparent, whence its (catachrestic) connection with *glass*. The true meaning of the word is the (swimming) bladder of the Acipenser *huxo*.

The cure of putrefaction requires an increasing diet, as all which broths, hartshorn, ivory, and *isinglass*.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *isinglass*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared, is one of the cartilaginous kind: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boristhenes, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Used adjectively. In Mineralogy. See extract and *Mica*.

Isinglass stone [is] a fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and polished than the finest glass. It is found in Moscow, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Islam, Islamism. *s.* Mahometanism.

States have their respective policies, on which they move forward, and which are the conditions of their well-being. Thus it is sometimes said that the true policy of the American Union, or the law of its prosperity, is not the enlargement of its territory, but the cultivation of its internal resources. Thus Russia is said to be weak in attack, strong in defence, and to grow, not by the sword, but by diplomacy. Thus *Islamism* is said to be the form or life of the Ottoman, and Protestantism of the British empire; and the admission of European ideas into the one, or of Catholic ideas into the other, to be the destruction of the respective conditions of their power.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrines.*

Island. *s.* Tract of land surrounded by water.

He will carry this *island* home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple. . . . And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more *islands*.—*Shakespeare, Tempest, ii. 1.*

Within a lone recess there lies a bay:
An *island* shades it from the rolling sea.

Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, l. 229.

Islander. *s.* Inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

We, as all *islanders*, are lunatics, or the moon's men.—*Chambers.*

Your dinner, and the generous *islanders*
By you invited, do attend your presence.

Shakespeare, Othello, iii. 3.

There are many bitter sayings against *islanders* in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and uncharitable: those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that they become

more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Isle. *s.*

1. Island; country surrounded by water.

The instalment of this noble duke
In the seat royal of this famous *isle*.

Shakespeare, Richard III. iii. 2.

That dreadful sight
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
Sea stain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toll,
And how these monsters did disarm an *isle*.

Waller.

2. Long walk in a church or public building.

O'er the twilight grove and dusky caves,
Long winding *isles* and intermingled graves,
Black Maenad's holy site. *Pope, Epics to Abolard.*

Islet. *s.* Little island.

They . . . agreed to convey themselves and their substance into the uttermost bosom of the Adriatic gulf, and there possessed certain desolate *islets*, by tradition, about twenty in number.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains, p. 251.*

Is- Prefix in Composition, from Greek *is* = equal. Common in scientific language, some of the compounds into which it enters being taken from the Greek direct; some coined out of Greek elements for the occasion.

Isochrome. *adj.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* = skin, complexion, color.] Having the same, or equivalent, colours.

The two curves or lines . . . are called *isochromatic*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Isochronal. *adj.* Same as *Isochronous*.

The *isochronal* velocities describing the particles of M.N.—*Hishop Berkeley, Analyst, § 4.*

Ischronism. *s.* Equality in point of time: (applied chiefly in Mechanics).

The *ischronism* of the common pendulum is imperfect, but that of the cycloidal pendulum is theoretically perfect. *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Ischronous. *adj.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* = time.] Having equal times.

The tribrach and iambic are *isochronous*.—*Seale, Greek Metres.*

Isotelial. *adj.* See *Extract*.

Isotelial lines [are] those which pass through places where the magnetic dip or inclination is the same. *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Isognonic. *adj.* [Gr. *γωνία* = angle.] See *extract*.

Isognonic lines in terrestrial magnetism [are] lines passing through all places at the surface of the earth, at which the horizontal magnetic needle makes the same angle with the meridian, or at which the declination is the same. *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Isolate. *v. a.* [Lat. *solver* = alone; the word is condemned by Todd, and it is doubtless exceptionable, owing to a confusion with *insulate*, from Lat. *insula* (Italian, *isola*) = island.] Detach; separate.

The immediate results of the late war and peace, as we learn from the Emperor Napoleon, have been to break up old alliances, and *isolate* every European community.—*Times Newspaper, Nov. 12, 1866.*

Isolated. *part. adj.* Detached; separate.

Short, *isolated* sentences were the mode in which ancient wisdom delighted to convey its precepts for the regulation of human conduct.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, prof.*

Isolation. *s.* Isolated condition.

Peter Abélard was a Breton. . . . In him were concentrated the characteristics of that race . . . the individuality, which delighted in *isolation* from the rest of mankind, the quietude and fertility which were speedily fostered into a passion for disputation. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity, b. viii. ch. v.*

Isopartite. *adj.* [Gr. *μῆς* = part.] See *extract*.

Compounds which contain the same elements in the same ratio, yet exhibit distinct chemical qualities, are said to be *isomeric*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Isomerism. *s.* In Compounds. Condition of isomeric compounds.

Silicon, too, is allotropic; while its oxide, silica, which is an indispensable constituent of many lower organisms, exhibits the analogue of allotropism—*isomerism*. And even of the iron which plays an active part in higher organisms, and a passive part in some lower ones, it may be said that though not known to be itself allotropic, yet *isomerism* is

terizes these compounds of it that are found in living bodies.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, ch. i. § 1.

Isomericus. adj. In Botany. See extract.

Symmetrical flowers may be either *dimerous*, *trimerous*, or *pentamerous* throughout; and when the organs are equal in all the circles, the flowers are *isomericus*; we have *isomericus dimerous* flowers in *Citrus* and *Syringa*; *isomericus pentamerous* flowers in *Cranium*... but, generally speaking, one or the other of the whorls exhibits partial impression.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. vi.

Isomorphism. s. [Gr. *isomorphos* = form.] In Chemistry. See extract.

We will not quit the subject, however, without noticing the much more promising aspect which it has assumed by the detection of such groups as are referred to in the last article; or in other words, by Mitscherlich's discovery of *isomorphism*. According to that discovery, there are various elements which may take the place of each other in crystalline bodies, either without any alteration of the crystalline form, or at most with only a slight alteration of its dimensions. Such a group of elements we have in the earths lime and magnesia, the phosphates of iron and manganese; for the carbonates of all these bases occur crystallized in forms of the rhombohedral system, the characteristic angle being nearly the same in all. Now lime and magnesia, by the discovery of modern chemistry, are really oxides of metals; and therefore all these carbonates have a similar chemical constitution, while they have also a similar crystalline form.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*.

Isopolity. s. [Gr. *isopolis* = polity.] Equality of political rights.

The constitution of a provincial city of the empire, in the days when the republic still possessed virtue and principle, was of this description, at all events from the times of the Social, Punic, or Italian war, when the cities of Italy wrested *isopolity*, or at least *isopolity*, from Rome.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England*, b. ii. ch. vii.

Isosceles. s. [Gr. *isos* = leg.] Triangular figure of which two sides are equal: (commonly adjectival, as, 'isosceles triangle').

Isotermal. s. [Gr. *isothermos* = warm.] In Physical Geography. Having equal degrees of heat.

From the want of uniformity of the surface of the globe, the *isothermal* lines, i.e. lines passing through spots which have an equal annual temperature, by no means correspond to parallels of latitude; the distribution of land and sea, and the alternation of plains and mountains, deflecting such lines to the north and south, sometimes to an excessive extent.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*.

Issuable. adj. So as to bring to issue or decision.

If a prisoner shall stand as contumacious in contempt, and shall not put in an *issuable* plea, guilty or not guilty of the charge given against him, whereby he may come to a fair trial; that, as by an implicit confession may be taken 'pro confesso'.—*Narrative of the Trial of King Charles I.* Jan. 25, 1649, p. 4. Military and Trinity terms, from the making up of the issues therein, are usually called *issuable* terms.—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

Issue. s. [Fr.]

1. Act of passing out; exit; egress; passage out.

Let us examine what bodies touch a movable wheel in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this difficulty.—*Sir A. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*.

We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been if that *issue* of wealth had been stopped?—*Swift*.

2. Event; consequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,

But to fine *issues*.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, I. 1.

To do a thing, where I the *issue* doubted, Whereof the execution did dry out Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear Which oft infects the wisest.—*Id., Winter's Tale*, I. 2.

But let the *issue* correspondent prove To good beginnings of each enterprise. Fairfax.

If things were cast upon this *issue*, that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin for ever.—*South, Sermons*.

3. Termination; conclusion.

He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publicly executed after three wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous *issue*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

What *issue* of my love remain'd for me! How wild a passion works within my breast! With what prodigious flames am I possess'd!—*Dryden*.

When, in the year 1700, some bold men in the government proposed that the streets of Madrid should be cleaned, so daring a suggestion excited general anger. Not only the vulgar, but even those who were called educated, were loud in their censure. The medical profession, as the guardians of the public health, were desired, by the government, to give their opinion. As they had no difficulty in doing, they had no doubt that the dirt ought to remain. To remove it was a new experiment; and of new experiments it was impossible to foresee the *issue*. Their fathers having lived in the midst of it, why should not they do the same? Their fathers were wise men, and must have had good reasons for their conduct.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*.

4. Sequel deduced from premises.

I am to pray you not to strain my speech To grower *issues*, nor to larger reach, Than to suspicion.—*Shakespeare, Othello*, III. 3.

5. Progeny; offspring.

O nation miserable! Since that the trust *issue* of thy throne, By his own interdictio stands accurst.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, IV. 3.

This old peaceful prince, as Ilav'n decreed, Was bless'd with no male *issue* to succeed.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 74.

The frequent productions of monsters, in all the species of animals, and strange *issues* of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to consist with this hypothesis.—*Locke*.

6. Fontanel; vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his *issue*.—*Wicam*.

7. Morbid discharge from the body.

A woman, which was diseased with an *issue* of blood twelve years, came behind him.—*Matthew*, ix. 20.

8. In Law. See extract.

Issue hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expense of suit; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Issue* is either general or special; general *issue* amount to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any such thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The special *issue* then must be that, where special matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon and so grow rather to a demurrer, if it be quæsto iuri, or to trial by the jury, if it be quæsto facti.—*Covent*.

Issue. v. n. [N.Fr. *issir*; Ital. *uscire*, from Lat. *exire* = go out.]

1. Come out; pass out of any place.

Ere Pallas *issu'd* from the thunderer's head, Dulness o'er all possess'd her ancient right.—*Pope, Dunciad*, I. 8.

With out.

Waters *issu'd* out from under the threshold of the house.—*Revelation*, xlii. 1. From the uttermost end of the head branches there *issueth* out a gummy juice.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

2. Make an eruption; break out.

Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door with pistols, that none should *issue* out, otherwise you might all go away.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, IV. 2.

Haste, arm your Ardenns *issue* to the plain; With high to friend, assault the Trojan train.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vii. 601.

3. Proceed as an offspring; be produced from.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which thou shalt begot, shall they take away.—*2 Kings*, ix. 14.

Issue. v. a.

1. Send out; send forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to *issue* the spirits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The commissioners should *issue* money out to no other use.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Send out judicially or authoritatively: (with out or forth).

If the council *issu'd* out any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a provocation.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode, A mansion proper for a morning god; Here he gives audience, *issu'd* out decrees To rivers, his dependent deities.—*Dryden*.

They constantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive such other commands as the judge shall *issue* forth.—*Ayliffe, Paragon Juris Civilis*.

Issueless. adj. Having no offspring; wanting descendants.

I have done sin: For which the Heav'n's *issuing* angry note, Have let me *issueless*.—*Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

Carow, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to Hugh's portion, and dying *issueless*.—*Carow, Survey of Cornwall*.

Issuing. verbal abs. Act of passing or going out.

By some others asserted, and interpreted as *issuing* forth or sallies of zeal.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 300.

Isthmus. s. [Lat.] Neck of land joining a peninsula to a continent.

There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which joineth by an *isthmus* to the land, and is impregnable fortified.—*G. Sander, Travels*. O life, that nothing's younger brother! That weak built *isthmus*, that do'st proudly rise I'll beat with two elements, Yet can't not wave nor wind sustain; But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again.—*Cowley*.

Had'st on this *isthmus* of a middle state, A being darkly wise, and rudely great.—*Pope, Essay on Man*, II. 3.

It. pron. [A.S. *hit*. Observe the initial *h*: this shows its connexion with *he*, of which it is simply the neuter gender, and as such, in strict lexicography, a word that has no claim to a separate and independent entry. The Anglo-Saxon inflexion was *he*, *hit*, *hit* = he, she (how provincially), *it*, in the nominative; and *his*, *hir*, *his* = his, her, its, in the possessive, or genitive, case. As a sign of gender, the *t* is the *-t* in *what* and *that*. The irregular character of the present genitive *its*, which scarcely became thoroughly prevalent before the time of Charles II., is now manifest. It has its sign of case superadded to its sign of gender; just as if we said *whom* for *whose*.]

1. Pronoun of the third person, as applied to objects without sex, i.e. to things, or to persons treated as things.

Nothing can give that to another which it hath not itself.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes*.

A mind so furnished, what reason has it to acquiesce in its conclusions?—*Locke*.

The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted its rays with so much strength, that the whole fabric began to melt.—*Addison, Freeholder*.

2. Used absolutely for the state of a person or affair.

Now is it with our general?—*Even so* As with a man by his own alms impenetrated, And with his charity slain.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, v. 3.

It's come to pass, That tractable obedience is a slave To each increased will.—*Id., Henry VIII.* I. 2. The design, it seems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry.—*Swift*.

3. After *neuter* or *intransitive* verbs (as an expletive), to which it gives the appearance of being *active* or *transitive*.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk back again for his pleasure.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

The Lacedæmonians, at the straits of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought it out with their nails and teeth.—*Dryden*. I have often seen people lavish it profusely in tricking up their children, and yet starve their minds.—*Locke*.

This mole crouches it not on the ground, like the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth.—*Addison, Spectator*.

Whether the charmer sinner it, or saint it, If folly grows romantic, I must point it.—*Pope, Moral Essays*, II. 15.

4. Applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.

Let us after him, Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome: It is juster kinship.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, I. 4. There with a self-complacent jutting air, It smiled, it smirked, it wriggled to the chair.—*Churchill, Rosciad*.

5. For *its*. *Ludicrous*.

Do, child, go to thy grandam, child: Give grandam king's-wood, and thy grandam will Give it a plum.—*Shakespeare, King John*, II. 1.

6. With the *i* omitted.

Who was't came by!—
'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word
Macduff is fled to England.
—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iv. 1.
City.

'Tis I, that made thy widows.
—*Id., Coriolanus*, iv. 4.

'Tis these that early taint the funeral soul. — *Pope*.
Italianate. *v. a.* Make Italian; render comfortable to Italian custom or fashion.

Rare.

Another chaps in with English *italianated*, and applott the Italian phrase to our English speak-
yngs—*Wilson, Arte of Rhetorike*, B. 3, 1553.
Our Englishmen *italianated* have more in reverence the Triumphs of Petrarche than the Geneas of Moyses.—*Ascham, Scho Inuader*, 1590.

Italianated. *part. adj.* Conformed to Italian fashion. **Rare**.

Our *italianated* mountebanks seek to salve it.—
Denn King, N-gnos on the 15th of November, p. 31.
1608.

Itallo. *adj.* and **Itallo**. *s.* Terms applied in *Printing* to letters in a cursive, as opposed to the ordinary, or Roman, form.

Itallian. *v. a.* Distinguish a word by printing it in the Italic character.

In page 17 of his pamphlet the doctor has printed, but not *italicized*, another inaccuracy.—*Dr. Parr, On Dr. Combe's Statement*, p. 78.

Itch. *s.* [A.S. *giccha*.]

1. In *Medicine*. Disease so called: (for the insect, or Hand worm, connected with it, see extract from Gregory).

The Lord will smite thee... with the scab and with the *itch*, whereof thou canst not be healed.—
Deuteronomy, xxvii, 27.

As if devilily had catch'd

The *itch*, on purpose, to be scratch'd.
—*Bulter, Hudibras*.

Used adjectively.

A notion very early prevailed that this disease was connected with the presence of animals. . . . The *itch* insect was first accurately described by Bonomo in 1683, and is now called the *Acarus scabiei*.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. v. ch. vi.

2. Constant teasing desire.

He had still pedgore in his head, and an *itch* of being thought a divine king.—*Dryden*.
At half mankind when generous Mauly raves,
All know 'tis virtue; for he thinks them knaves:
When universal homage Umbra pays,
All see 'tis vice, and *itch* of vulgar praise.
—*Pope, Moral Essays*, l. 57.

Itch. *v. n.*

1. Have a tickling sensation in the skin.

My right eye *itches*; some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amargillis may appear.
—*Dryden*.

2. Long; have continual desire or tendency.

Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace.—*Mr. Fagot*, though now I be old, and of peace, if I see a sword out, my finger *itches* to make one.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

itching. *part. adj.* Tingling after the manner of the *itch*.

Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemn'd to have an *itching* palm,
To sell and mart your officers for gold.

—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.
The *itching* ears, being an epidemic disease, give fair opportunity to every mountebank.—*Dr. II. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

itching. *verbal gbs.*

1. Irritation like that produced by tickling.

A troublesome *itching* of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

1300

2. Teasing desire.

All fools have still an *itching* to deride,
And vain would be upon the laughing side.
—*Pope, Essay on Criticism*, l. 22.

itchy. *adj.*

1. Infected with the *itch*.

This man, that is alone a king in his desire,
By no proud ignorant lord is basely overaw'd.
Nor his false praise affects, who, grossly being claw'd
Stands like an *itchy* moyle.
—*Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xiii.

2. Having a constant teasing desire; prurient.

The hydropick drunkard, and night-scouring thief,
The *itchy* lecher, and self-tickling proud.

—*Donne, Pious*, p. 318.

item. *adv.* [Lat.] Also; furthermore: (used in making lists or inventories, where it is applied to each additional article).

Item, also hath no teeth.—I care not for that neither, because I love crinoids.—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 2.

item. *s.* Article, or detail, note thereof; particular memorandum.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tailed by his side, and I to pursue him by it.—*Shakespeare, Cymbeline*, l. 6.

All these *items* added together form a vast sum of discontent.—*Murray, Stuart House*, vol. i. ch. xviii.

item. *v. a.* Note as an item.

I have always taken your part before my lady.—
You have so, and I have *item'd* it in my memory.—
Astorian, The Drummer.

iterable. *adj.* Capable of being repeated.

Rare.

Others may wonder how the curiosity of elder times, having this opportunity of his [Apollo's] answers, omitted natural questions; or how the old magicians discovered so much philosophy; and, if they had the assistance of spirits, could not content with the bare assertions of things, without the knowledge of their causes: whereby they had made their acts *iterable* by solar banks, and a standing part of philosophy.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 178.

iterant. *adj.* Repeating. **Rare**.

Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo.—
Baron, Natural and Experimental History.

iterate. *v. a.* [Lat. *itero*; pres. part. *iterans*, *antis*; pass. part. *iteratus*; adverb, *iterum* (generally this is translated again, a second time); its proper meaning, though not always found, even in the best writers, conveys the notion of immediate succession rather than mere repetition; Consul *iterum*—consul two years running.] Reiterate, though pleonastic, is the commoner word.

1. Repeat; utter again; inculcate by frequent mention.
We covet to make the psalms especially familiar unto all; this is the very cause why we *iterate* the psalms oftener than any other part of Scripture besides; the cause wherefore we turn the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Do over again.

Askes burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions.—*Sir T. Browne*.
Nor Eve to *iterate*
Him with her lov'd society.
—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 1003.

Itinerant. *adj.* Journeying; travelling, locomotive.

(For example see Justice in Eyre).

Often used substantively.

itself. [*its + self*, with the *s* omitted, as *my-self*; or *it-self*, as *himself*.] Reflexive form of *it*.

iteration. *s.* Repetition; recital over again.

My husband I—Ay, 'twas he that told me first.

An honest man he is, and hates the time
That sticks on filthy deeds.—My husband I—
What needs this *iteration*, woman?

I say, thy husband. —*Shakespeare, Othello*, v. 2.

It is an admission which . . . may sometimes prove useful to a young preacher, that he should ask himself, at the beginning, and in the course, of his composition, 'For what purpose am I going to preach? Wherein would any one be a loser if I were to keep silence? . . . Let me not be satisfied with the thousandth *iteration* of common-places, on the ground that it is all very true, and that it is the fault of the congregation if they do not believe and practice it; for all this is equally the case whether I preach or not; and if all I say is what they not only know before, but had heard in the same trite and general statements a hundred times before, I might as well hold my peace.—*A. Robertson Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iii. ch. iii. § 2.

ivied. *adj.* Overgrown with ivy.

Repeated objects of his view

The gloomy battlements, and ivy'd spires;

That crown the solitary dune, arise.
—*T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy*.

ivory. *s.* [Fr. *ivoire*; Lat. *ebur*.]

1. See extract from Hail.

Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,
Of polish'd *ivory* this, that of transparent horn:
True visions through transparent horn arise,
Through polish'd *ivory* pass deluding lies.

—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, vi. 1238.

Ivory is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour: it is the dense excrement of the elephant, who carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these *ivory* tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

2. A substance like the true ivory, supplied from the seeds of certain plants.
See extract.

Nuts suitable for turning are afforded by the seeds of *Alnus funifera* (*Coccoloba nuts*) and *Phytoclephas macrocarpa* (*vegetable ivory*).—*Hensley, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. 304.

Slang for teeth.

Take Saucy Panza's head, . . . yet leave the close-cropped bullet skull, the swarthy tint, the priming *teeth*, the porthouse ears and twinkling little eyes of the immortal governor of Haratara.—*J. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Shadow of a young Dutch Painter*.

Used adjectively.

From their *ivory* port the cherubim

Forth issu'd. —*Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 778.

Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely countenance
bearing a heart with an *ivory* key.—*Peacham, On Drawing*.

ivy. *s.* [A.S. *ify*.] Native plant so called, of the natural order *Araliaceæ*.

Direct the clasping *ivy* where to climb.

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, l. 217.

It [*ivy*] is a parasitic plant, sending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great share of its nourishment.—*Miller*.

Used adjectively.

A belt of straw, and *ivy* buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs. —*Marlowe*.

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